

Assam
Legislative Assembly
Debates



OFFICIAL REPORT

TWELFTH SESSION OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLED AFTER THE
FOURTH GENERAL ELECTIONS UNDER
THE SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLICAN CONSTITUTION
OF INDIA

OCTOBER-NOVEMBER SESSION

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The 29th October, 1971

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DEBATES OF THE ASSAM
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1971

October-November Session

Vol. II No. 5

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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong, at 9 A. M. on Friday, the 29th October, 1971

PRESENT

Shri Mohi Kanta Das, M. A. , B. L. Speaker, in the Chair, ten Ministers, eight Ministers of State, three Deputy Ministers and fifty five Members.

STARRED

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(To which oral answers were given)

Re : DISTRIBUTION OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua asked :

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

(a) Whether the existing arrangements in different parts of the State for distribution of Essential Commodi-

ties through the Chambers of Commerce have produced the desired results ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that such arrangements will only add to the coffers of the traders and will fleece the consumers as the prices of essential commodities will be allowed to fluctuate only to benefit the former ?

(c) Whether Government considers it desirable to fix the prices of essential commodities at reasonable level with a view to ease the present situation ?

(d) How the services of the Supply staff are now utilised when all trading activities of the Supply Department have been handed over the F. C. I. and to M/s. Assam Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd. ?

(e) Whether Government propose to utilise the services of the employees in some other Departments instead of maintaining a huge staff without sufficient work ?

(f) If so, how and in what Departments ?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah (Minister, Supply)
replied -

19. (a) --The Chambers of Commerce are only helping in maintaining supplies to the State and in

holding the price line as far as possible through voluntary price controls as Essential Commodities are not under any measure of Statutory price control. The Chambers are not distributing any commodity ; overall distribution is under the executive control of Deputy Commissioners and Subdivisional Officers.

(b) - Dose not arise.

(c) - The State Government has no Statutory power to fix prices without prior approval of the Government of India. Essential Commodities are free now throughout the country and so price fixation in importing State is not a practical proposition.

But to prevent hoarding of foodstuff in any locality or to control profiteering, the State Government is contemplating to promulgate an order under clause (f) of sub-section 2 of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, with the prior approval of the Government of India, authorising Deputy Commissioners and Sub-divisional Officers to requisition stock from any person. The State Government has also requested the Government of India to empower the State Government to fix price of requisitioned stock under sub-section 3A of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act on the basis of the average market rate prevailing in the locality during the period of three months immediately preceding the date of order.

Such orders can remain in force not exceeding three months under law.

(d) Only procurement of paddy has been entrusted to the F. C. I. and Apex. But all other duties like distribution, control, enforcement, regularity of supply of all commodities are still in the hands of the Supply Department.

(e) & (f)—In view of reply (d) above, it do not arise.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—As the Minister has stated the Chambers of Commerce are not distributing any essential commodities nor are they helping the Government in maintaining voluntary price line. May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that before there was any scarcity of commodities Government invited all the members of the Chambers of Commerce of Assam and asked them to fix voluntary price line? If so, on what basis that request was made?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah—The Chambers of Commerce were invited and asked to help in fixing the voluntary price line. The D. Cs were there and they presided over the meetings. They fixed the price of the commodities on the basis of the price at the importing States plus the cost of transport.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—As stated by the hon.

Minister, the price line is fixed by the D. Cs only in name but actually it has been left at the hands of the Chambers of Commerce.

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah—That is not a fact. The D. Cs and S. D. Os have got overall control and so far as our information goes, the Chambers of Commerce are co-operating with the D. Cs and S.D.Os.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—Whether it is a fact that the Chambers of Commerce, when there was no scarcity of essential commodities, fixed the so called voluntary price line which is much higher than the existing price line?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah—The D. Cs resorted to this method only when the prices of commodities became high and the things scarce.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah—মন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াই উত্তৰ দিছে কিন্তু তেখেতে সকলো গম পাইছে নে নাই কব নোৱাৰো। তেখেতে জানে নে নাজানে কব নোৱাৰো যোৰহাটত Cement, tyre আদি নানান বস্তুৰ কাৰণে যি Chambers of Commerce কৰি দিছে তাৰ সকলোৱেই বস্তু বেচে, লুকাই থয়, Black Market কৰে। গতিকে কি অসুবিধা হৈছে মন্ত্রী জনাই নাজানে হবলা। Innocent people ৰ কি অৱস্থা হৈছে সেইটো মন্ত্রী জনাই নাজানে নেকি। এই বিলাক উদক ভেটা বখীয়া পতাৰ নিচিনা কথা হৈছে। ডিব্ৰুগড়, গুৱাহাটী আৰু যোৰহাটত যি Chambers of Commerce ৰ Member আছে সেই সকলো বিলাকে Black Market কৰে। মন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াই এই কথা বিলাক নেজানে হবলা।

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah — আমাৰ Statutory power নাই বুলি আগতে কৈছো সেই কাৰণে আমি Price Control কৰিব নোৱাৰো।

Shri Debeswar Sarmah — এইটো বৰ দুৰ্ভাগ্যৰ কথা। মানুহ খাবলৈ নাপাই মৰিছে আৰু মন্ত্ৰীয়ে কৈছে যে আমি সহায় কৰিব নোৱাৰো। আমি Scarcity Share কৰিব পাবো কিন্তু equitage distribution ৰ কাৰণে যোগান মন্ত্ৰী আৰু মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীয়ে কিয় কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ পৰা Permission লোৱা নাই। মোৰ ওচৰলৈ পৰহি এজন মানুহ আহিছে — কলে যে বস্তু পাবলৈ নাই। তেওঁলোক কোনো Political Party ৰ মানুহ নহয় reliable মানুহ। এই বিলাক কেনে কথা। Chambers of Commerce ত থকা কেইজনেই দাম ঠিক কৰে ; বিক্ৰী কৰে আৰু Black Market ও কৰে। মানুহ আমাৰ ওচৰলৈ আহে আমি কি কৰিম। এই বিলাক বৰ দুখতহে কৈছো।

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah — মই 'C' প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰত কৈছো। কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে আমাক চেনীৰ বাহিৰে আন বস্তুৰ কাৰণে তিনি মাহৰ বাবে Approval দিছে আৰু Approval ৰ কাৰণে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰলৈ লিখিছো।

Shri Hiralal Patwary — যি বিলাক Whole seller সেই বিলাকেই Chambers of Commerce ৰ মেম্বাৰ নেকি মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই জনাবনে ?

(No reply)

Shri Hiralal Patwary — মই মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা জানিব বিচাৰিছো যে, প্ৰথমতে, যিসকল Whole Seller সেই সকল Chambers of Commerce ৰ মেম্বাৰ হয়নে নহয় ? দ্বিতীয়তে, যদি Chambers of Commerce ৰ মেম্বাৰ সকলে নিজৰ কাম নকৰে তেন্তে মেম্বাৰসকলক শাস্তি দিয়াৰ কি ব্যৱস্থা আছে ? তৃতীয়তে গুৱাহাটীত

১২ আগষ্ট তাৰিখৰ পৰা সকলো বস্ত্ৰৰ দাম শতকৰা ৬২ টকা বাঢ়িছে আৰু ইয়াৰ বাবেই আজিৰ পৰিস্থিতিৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। চৰকাৰে এই পৰিস্থিতি নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰিবৰ বাবে চিন্তা নকৰে নেকি? গতিকে প্ৰয়োজনীয় সকলো খাদ্য-দ্রব্যৰ দাম কেনেকৈ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰিব পাৰে আৰু কেনেদৰে সমবিতৰণ হ'ব পাৰে তাৰ বাবে মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে চিন্তা কৰিবনে?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah— তেখেতে বহুতো প্ৰশ্ন কৰিছে। আজি বস্ত্ৰৰ দাম সমগ্ৰ ভাৰতবৰ্ষতে হৈছে। অসমত বস্ত্ৰৰ দাম এই কাৰণেই বৃদ্ধি হৈছে যে, সৰহভাগ বস্ত্ৰ অসমলৈ বাহিৰৰ পৰা আহে আৰু Transport Cost বেছি। কিন্তু অসমতো বস্ত্ৰৰ দাম সদায় বেছি বুলি মই ক'ব নোৱাৰো। অৱশ্যে চিমেণ্টৰ দাম D. C য়ে নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰিছে।

Shri Debeswar Sarmah D. C য়ে Price Control কৰিছে হয় কিন্তু মিছা নাম দি যিসকলে কলা বজাৰত চিমেণ্টৰ ব্যৱসায় কৰিছে সেই সকলক ধৰে কোনে? যোৰহাটৰে এগৰাকী অসমীয়া ক'ৰ-বাৰীয়ে যাৰে তাৰে নাম দি ৫১৬ টকাত চিমেণ্টৰ বেগ ৰাখি কলা বজাৰত প্ৰায় ১১১২ টকাত বিক্ৰি কৰে। আৰু এই কলা বেপাৰী সকলৰ পৰাই আমি ১৮১৯ টকাত ১ বেগ চিমেণ্ট কিনিব লগা হয়। এইটো মোৰ নিজৰ অভিজ্ঞতাৰ পৰা কৈছো। এইটো মোৰ বাবেই দুঃখজনক নহয় গোটেই অসমৰ বাবেই দুৰ্ভাগ্যজনক! দেশখনত অৰাজকতাৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ে কিবা চিন্তা কৰিছে নেকি?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah— এইটো পৰিস্থিতি মই হোৱা নাই বুলি কোৱা নাই। D. C য়ে Executive order দি Control কৰি আছে।

Shri Sarat Chandra Rabha—গোৱালপাৰা জিলাৰ দক্ষিণ পাৰৰ ৰাইজে আবাহমান কালৰে পৰা গুৱাহাটীৰ পৰা নিত্য প্ৰয়োজনীয় বস্ত্ৰ

লৈ আহে। কিয়নো Chambers of Commerce ৰ Head quarter গুৱাহাটীত আছে। এতিয়া বাৱসায়ী সকলে গুৱাহাটীৰ পৰা বস্তু নিবলৈ আহোতে D. C য়ে হুকুম নিদিয়ৈ। Telegram কৰিলেও কোনো উত্তৰ পোৱা নাযায়। Telegram D. C আৰু S. D. O. লৈ কৰিও আজি পৰ্য্যন্ত কোনো উত্তৰ পোৱা নাই। দক্ষিণ গোৱালপাৰা ৰাইজক নিত্য প্ৰয়োজনীয় বস্তু নিদিয়াৰ বাবে চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা কিবা নিৰ্দেশ আছে নেকি? যদি নাই তেনেহলে Telegram ৰ কোনো খা-খবৰ নাই কিয়?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah — দক্ষিণ গোৱালপাৰা জিলাৰ এই অৱস্থাটোৰ কথা মই খবৰ কৰিম।

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi — Considering the seriousness of the situation, whether Government will take over the wholesale trade in essential commodities.

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah — It is not under contemplation of the Government.

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarmah — মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা জানিব বিচাৰিছো যে, যোৱা সপ্তাহত D. C য়ে ডিজিনেন্স কমিটিৰ মিটিং পাতি বস্তুৰ মূল্য নিৰূপণৰ ব্যৱস্থা মতে চেনি আৰু ডাইলৰ ওপৰত Price Control উঠাই দিলে আৰু তাৰ ফলত কি পৰিস্থিতি হৈছে মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জানেনে?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah — এইটো এটা general question শুনিবলৈ পাইছো। গুৱাহাটীলৈ চেনি যথেষ্ট অহাৰ বাবে চেনি Free কৰি দিয়া হৈছে।

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma — গুৱাহাটীৰ Chambers of Commerce য়ে খাদ্য বস্তু নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰে আৰু গুৱাহাটীৰ D. C য়ে

অসমৰ বিভিন্ন জিলালৈ যোগান ধৰে। আমাৰ মূল্য নিৰূপণ ব্যৱস্থা উঠাই দিয়াৰ পাছত Chambers of Commerce য়ে কি ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জানেনে?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah— গুৱাহাটীত এই কেইদিনত কি হৈছে মই বিশেষ নাজানো?

M. Samsul Huda— অত্যাৱশ্যকীয় বস্তু যেনে চেনি, ডাইল, নিমখ, কেৰাচিন তেল আদিৰ বিতৰণ, মূল্য নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণৰ Chambers of Commerce য়ে কৰাৰ ফলত বৰ্তমানৰ পৰিস্থিতিৰ উদ্ভৱ হৈছে। গতিকে এই Chambers of Commerce ক নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰিবৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে কি ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে।

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah— Chambers of Commerce কোনো বস্তুৰ মূল্য নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ, বিতৰণ মাত্ৰ চৰকাৰক সহায় হৈছে।

(গণ্ডগোল)

Shri Hiralal Patwary— মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ উত্তৰ পাৰৰ দৰং জিলাত যোৱা ৬ মাহৰ ভিতৰত এবস্তাও চিমেন্ট নাই। ইয়াৰ কি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে।

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah— মহোদয়, চিমেন্টৰ যে অনা-তন হৈছে সেইটো মই স্বীকাৰ কৰিছো। যোগাযোগ বিচ্ছিন্ন হোৱাৰ কাৰণে এনে হৈছে। বেলৰে মন্ত্ৰী আহোতে আমি Priority বিছাৰিছিলো, কিন্তু চিমেন্ট বিচৰা নাছিলো। কাৰণ, খাদ্য বস্তুৰ নাটনি বেছি হৈছিল সেই বাবেই খাদ্য বস্তুহে বিচৰা হৈছিল। অহা ৫ তাৰিখে দলং খোলা হ'ব আৰু আশাকৰো চিমেন্টৰ এই দুৰাৱস্থা অচিৰেই দূৰ হ'ব।

Re : ALLEGATIONS AGAINST CONTRACTORS

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi asked :

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

(a) Whether the local public have brought serious allegations against the contractors entrusted with the construction of the Khelua Public Health Unit building within Sibsagar Development Block ?

(b) Whether the Department have made any inquiry into the allegation ?

(c) If so, the steps taken against the contractors ?

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumder [Minister, P. W. D. (R.&B.)] replied :

20. (a) — Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c)—As allegations were found to be without any basis, no steps were called for.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi— Sir, whether the Enquiry Officer met the complainant when went to the site for enquiry ?

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumdar— On receipt of the

complaint, the Executive Engineer made enquiry in presence of the complainant.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi— Sir, may I know from the hon'ble Minister who was the enquiry officer ?

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumder—The Executive Engineer was the Enquiry Officer. The Executive Engineer took the sample of the alleged unspecified sample in presence of the complainants and got it examined by the Range Officer, Sibsagar. The Range Officer certified that the timbers were treated as first class local wood.

অধিবক্তাৰ সংখ্যা

শ্রীঅতুল চন্দ্ৰ গোস্বামীয়ে সুধিছে—

*২১। মাননীয় আইন বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে—

(ক) গুৱাহাটীত অসম চৰকাৰৰ কেইজন অধিবক্তা আছে আৰু চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষে কোনো গোচৰত হাজিৰ হলে তেখেতসকলে দৈনিক কিমান টকা ফিছ পায় ?

(খ) গুৱাহাটী ঔদ্যোগিক ট্ৰাইবুনেলৰ Ref. Case No. 21 / 66 Management of A. G. Press vs. Industrial Workers' Union A. G. P. এই গোচৰৰ ডায়েৰী আছে নেকি ?

(গ) এই কথা সঁচানে যে উক্ত গোচৰত চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষ অসমৰ মহা-ধিবক্তাজনে (Advocate General) সমৰ্থন কৰিছে আৰু যদি কৰিছে তেখেতক ইয়াৰ কাৰণে দৈনিক কিমান টকা দিয়া হৈছে ?

(ঘ) অসমৰ মহাধিবক্তাজনে উক্ত গোচৰত হাজিৰা হোৱা বাবে চৰকাৰক ৬,৬৩০ টকাৰ এখন বিল দিয়া সত্য নৈ আৰু যদিহে সঁচা, মহাধিবক্তাজনৰ দ্বাৰা দাখিল কৰা বিলখনৰ মৌলিক কপিটো দাখিল কৰে যেন ?

আইন-মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীযোগেন শইকীয়াই উত্তৰ দিছে—

২১। (ক)—অসম চৰকাৰৰ উচ্চ ন্যায়ালয়ৰ গোচৰসমূহৰ কাৰণে দুজন অধিবক্তা আছে—জেঠ আৰু কনিষ্ঠ অধিবক্তা। এওঁলোক দুজনৰ বাহিৰেও বৰ্ত্তমানে আৰু ৮ জন নামসূচীভুক্ত অধিবক্তা আছে। জেঠ, কনিষ্ঠ আৰু নামসূচীত থকা অধিবক্তাসকলে চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষে উচ্চ ন্যায়ালয়ৰ গোচৰত হাজিৰ হ'লে দৈনিক তলত দেখুৱা হাৰে মাচুল (ফিজ) পায়—

দেৱানী গোচৰ (Civil cases)—

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| (১) প্ৰথম আপিল | — ৮৫ টকা |
| (২) অন্যান্য বিষয় | — ৫১ টকা |
| (৩) সংবিধানৰ ২২৬-২২৮ অনু- চ্ছেদ সম্বন্ধীয় বিষয়। | — ৮৫ টকা |

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| (৪) কৰ সম্বন্ধীয় গোচৰ | — ১০০ টকা |
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ফৌজদাৰী গোচৰ—

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| (১) আপিল আৰু জুৰি ৰেফাৰেঞ্চ। | — ৮৫ টকা |
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| (২) অন্যান্য বিষয় | — ৫১ টকা |
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ৰাজস্ব গোচৰ—

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| (১) ৰাজস্ব আপিল আৰু অন্যান্য বিষয়। | — ৩৪ টকা |
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গোচৰ শুনাৰি স্থগিত ৰাখিলে ওপৰোক্ত হাৰৰ আধা মাচুল (ফিজ)

পায়। অধিবক্তাই যদি কোনো দিন এটাতকৈ বেচি গোচৰত হাজিৰ হয়, সেইদিনাৰ গোচৰসমূহৰ যিটোৰেই মাচুল সৰ্বোচ্চ তেওঁ তাকেহে পায়।

(খ) গুৱাহাটী ঔদ্যোগিক ট্ৰাইবুনেলৰ Ref. Case No. 21/66 Management of A. G. Press vs. Industrial Union, A. G. P. এই গোচৰৰ কোনো ডায়েৰী বখা হোৱা নাই।

(গ) হয় সঁচা আৰু মহাধিবক্তাজনক দৈনিক উপস্থিতিৰ কাৰণে ৫১০ (পাঁচশ দহ) টকা দিয়া হৈছে।

(ঘ) মহাধিবক্তাজনে ১৯৭০ চনৰ গোচৰটোৰ দিনবোৰত হাজিৰ হোৱা মাচুলৰ বাবদ ৬,৬৩০ টকাৰ এখন বিল চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত দাখিল কৰিছিল। এই বিলখনৰ মৌলিক কপিটো এতিয়া চৰকাৰৰ লগত নাই। বিল পাছ কৰি কপিটো তেওঁলৈ ফিৰাই দিয়া হ'ল। এই বিলৰ প্ৰতিলিপি এটা সদনৰ মেজত স্থাপন কৰা হৈছে। তেখেতে ৬,৬৩০ টকা দাবী কৰিছিল; পৰীক্ষা কৰি দেখা গ'ল যে তেওঁৰ প্ৰাপ্য ৪,৫৯০ টকা।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami - অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, (খ) প্ৰশ্নত আছিল - এই গোচৰৰ “ডায়েৰী” আছে নেকি? - উত্তৰ দিয়াৰ দৰে “ডায়েৰী” নহয়।

অসমৰ মহাধিবক্তাজনে ৪ দিন অনুপস্থিত থাকি ৬৬৩০ টকাৰ এখন বিল দাখিল কৰে। তেওঁ ১৪-২-৭০, ৩-৭-৭০, ২৫-৮-৭০ আৰু ২৮-১০-৭০ এই চাৰি দিন অনুপস্থিত থাকিও উপস্থিত থকাৰ বিল দিয়ে।

অসমৰ এজন দায়িত্বশীল মহাধিবক্তা হৈ এনেদৰে অন্যায় কৰি ৰাইজ তথা চৰকাৰক প্ৰবঞ্চনা কৰাৰ অভিযোগত তেওঁক বৰখাস্ত কৰা হবনে?

Shri Jogen Saikia - অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, চৰকাৰক প্ৰবঞ্চনা কৰা

বুলি যি অভিযোগ তুলিছে তাৰ প্ৰমাণ আমাৰ হাতত নাই। সেই কাৰণে বৰ্খাস্ত কৰা অসম্ভৱ।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami— মহোদয়, এজন দায়িত্বপূৰ্ণ মহাধিবক্তা হৈ ৪ দিন অনুপস্থিত থাকিও উপস্থিত আছে বুলি বিল কৰি নিজে সেই বিলত চহী কৰি দিছে। তাতকৈ আক কিবা বেলেগ প্ৰমাণ লাগেনে ?

Shri Jogen Saikia— যিকোনো এখন বিল দাখিল কৰিলে সেই বিল পৰীক্ষা কৰি চাই যিমানখিনি প্ৰাপ্য সিমানখিনিহে দিয়া হয় আৰু ভুল থাকিলে ভুলটো দেখুৱাই দিয়া হয়। বিলত থকা মতেই সকলো টকা দিয়া নহয়।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— আমি চাৰ সেইটো মানি লব নোৱাৰো। কাৰণ, এজন দায়িত্বপূৰ্ণ মহাধিবক্তা হৈ অনুপস্থিতি থাকিও উপস্থিত থকা দেখুৱাই বিল কৰি নিজে চহী কৰিছে আৰু দাখিলো কৰিছে। এইদৰে তেওঁ ৰাইজ তথা চৰকাৰক প্ৰৱঞ্চনা কৰিবলৈ যোৱাটো চৰকাৰে মানি লৈছে নেকি ? যদি লোৱা নাই কিয় লোৱা নাই ? আৰু যদিহে লৈছে তাৰ কি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। ৰাইজৰ তেওঁৰ প্ৰতি অনাস্থা আহিছে। গতিকে তৎক্ষণাত তেওঁক কামৰ পৰা বৰ্খাস্ত কৰিবনে ?

Shri Jogen Saikia— মহোদয়, প্ৰৱঞ্চনা কৰিছে বুলি ভাবিবৰ অৱকাশ নাই। অন্য কাৰণেও ভুল হ'ব পাৰে। গতিকে বৰ্খাস্ত কৰা সম্ভৱ নহয়।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, যিখিনি Document মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে দিলে সেইখিনি আমি সঁচা নহয় বুলি ক'ম নেকি ? When a document is placed on the table of the House whether it should be taken as a real

document or a fictitious one ?

Mr. Speaker— When it has been submitted, it is to be taken as a real document.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— Then from the document it would appear that the Advocate General even for the days he did not attend has submitted a bill. Is it not going to cheat the Government and the people ? My question is whether for trying to cheat the Government, the Advocate General should not be removed from service.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury— অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি এখন Bill যেতিয়া ভুলকৈ দেখুৱা হয় আৰু অতিৰিক্ত ভাৱে Bill খন কৰা হয়, তেতিয়া সেইটো Scrutiny কৰাৰ পাছত শুদ্ধ কৰা হয়। যদি অসং উদ্দেশ্য লৈ যদি Bill খন দিয়া হয়, তেনেহলে এইটো এটা অপৰাধৰ কাম। কিন্তু কি পাৰিপাৰ্শ্বিকতাত এই Bill খন তেনেকৈ দিয়া হৈছে সেইটো কথা মই জনা নাছিলো; এতিয়াহে জানিছো। এইটোৰ বিষয়ে explanation লম। Explanation যদি সন্তোষজনক নহয়, তেনেহলে বিহিত ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰা হব।

Shri Hiralal Patwary— চৰকাৰে দুজন উকীল ৰাখিছে; কিন্তু কিছুমান দুখীয়া মানুহে পইছাৰ অভাৱত ন্যায় পাব পৰা নাই। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত এই অধিবক্তা সকলে দুখীয়া সকলক বিনা পইছাই সহায় কৰিবৰ বাবে কিবা ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবনে? যিহেতুকে দুখীয়ালোক সকলে পইছাৰ অভাৱত Defence ৰ কাৰণে High court বা Judge court আদিলৈ যাব নোৱাৰে। গতিকে তেনেলোক সকলক বিনামূলীয়াকৈ আইনৰ সহায় কৰিবৰ কাৰণে নিৰ্দেশ দিবনে?

Shri Jogen Saikia— বৰ্তমান যিবিলাক আইন আছে তাত বিনা-

মূলীয়াকৈ দুখীয়াসকলক সহায় কৰা আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নাই। কিন্তু ভাৰত চৰকাৰে শেহতীয়াকৈ এটা সিদ্ধান্ত গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে যে এই দুখীয়া মানুহবিলাক আইনৰ সাহায্য দিবৰ কাৰণে এটা Scheme কৰিছে। সেইটো কাৰ্য্যকৰী হলে কিবা এটা ব্যৱস্থা কৰা যাব পাৰে।

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury— এনে ধৰণৰ এখন Bill দিয়াত আমি বেয়া পাইছো। সেই কাৰণে আইনমন্ত্ৰীয়ে তেখেতৰ পৰা কিবা কৈফিয়ৎ বিচাৰিবনে ?

Shri Jogen Saikia - অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ইয়াৰ উত্তৰ আগতেই দিয়া হৈছে।

Shri Hiralal Patwary — অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আইনমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে দুখীয়া সকলক সহায় কৰিবৰ কাৰণে ভাৰত চৰকাৰে এটা Scheme তৈয়াৰ কৰিছে। মই জানিব বিচাৰিছো যে এইটো কিমান দিনৰ ভিতৰত হোৱাৰ সম্ভাৱনা আছে ? আৰু অতি সোনকালে হোৱাৰ কাৰণে কিবা ব্যৱস্থা অসম চৰকাৰে কৰিবনে ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury— এই প্ৰশ্নৰ সংক্ৰান্ত যিটো পৰিপূৰক প্ৰশ্ন Patwary ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে দুখীয়া মানুহ বিলাকে—যিসকলে টকা পইছাৰ অভাৱত Case আদি চলাব নোৱাৰে, তেওঁলোকক সহায় কৰিবৰ কাৰণে ভাৰত চৰকাৰে এখন খচৰা তৈয়াৰ কৰিছে। সেই খচৰাখন গৃহীত হলে কিছু সাহায্য দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা হ'ব। বৰ্তমান গৃহীত কৰিবৰ কাৰণে বিভিন্ন ৰাজ্যৰ মতামত বিচাৰিছে—যিহেতু বিভিন্ন ৰাজ্যই বেলেগ বেলেগ মতামত দিব পাৰে।

তাৰ পাছত আৰু যিখিনি খৰছ হ'ব সেইখিনি ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰৰ ওপৰত পৰিব। গতিকে ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰে এইটো বহন কৰিব পাৰিবনে নোৱাৰে সেই মতামতৰ ওপৰত ভিত্তি কৰি Bill খন সমৰ্থন কৰা হ'ব।

নিমাতী-কমলাবাৰী পাৰঘাট

শ্রীমহিধৰ পেগুৱে সুধিছে—

২২। মাননীয় পৰিবহন বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনে—

(ক) নিমাতী-কমলাবাৰী পাৰঘাটৰ গুৰুত্বলৈ চাই তাত বৰ্ত্তমানে চলাই থকা গুটীয়া নাও আৰু মাৰনাৰ্ৱৰ ঠাইত দুখন সৰু জাহাজ দিয়া হব বুলি প্ৰশ্নকৰ্ত্তাক আশ্বাস দিয়া কথা চৰকাৰে মনত ৰাখিছে নে?

(খ) যদিহে মনত ৰাখিছে তেন্তে বিষয়টো অদ্য পৰিমিত কাৰ্য্যকৰী নকৰাৰ কাৰণ কি?

(গ) অলপতে উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰক এখন সুকীয়া জিলা হিচাবে গঠন কৰাৰ ফলত অসমৰ অন্যতম প্ৰধান ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ পাৰঘাট হিচাবে নিমাতী কমলাবাৰী ঘাটৰ গুৰুত্ব আগতকৈয়ো বহুগুণে বেছি হোৱা কথাৰ প্ৰতি চৰকাৰ সজাগ নে?

(ঘ) যদি সেয়ে হয় তেন্তে অসমৰ সামূহিক স্বাৰ্থৰ খাতিৰতে এই ঘাটৰ দুখন সৰু জাহাজ ততালিকে চালু কৰাৰ দিহা চৰকাৰে কৰিবনে?

পৰিবহন বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীপ্ৰবীন কুমাৰ চৌধুৰীয়ে উত্তৰ দিছে—

২২। (ক)—দুখন সৰু জাহাজ দিয়া হব বুলি কোৱা হোৱা নাছিল। নিমাতী কমলাবাৰী ঘাটৰ গুৰুত্বলৈ চাই তাত থকা অসুবিধাবোৰ দূৰ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে ১৯৭০-৭১ বিত্তীয় বছৰত এখন উন্নত ধৰণৰ জাহাজ তৈয়াৰ কৰিবলৈ ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লোৱা হৈছে বুলিহে কোৱা হৈছিল।

(খ) উন্নত ধৰণৰ লোহাৰ জাহাজ তৈয়াৰ কৰিবলৈ যথেষ্ট সময়ৰ প্ৰয়োজন হয়। ইতিমধ্যে এখন দুমহলীয়া লোহাৰ জাহাজৰ নিৰ্মাণকাৰ্য্য সম্পূৰ্ণ হৈছে। এই জাহাজখনত তিনিজন যাত্ৰী বহি যাব পাৰিব আৰু দুজন যাত্ৰী থিয় হৈ যাব পাৰিব।

এই নতুন জাহাজখন উক্ৰ ঘাটত চলি থকা মাৰনাওঁ আৰু গুটীয়া নাওঁৰ লগতে অনতিপলমে চলোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হ'ব। সম্ভৱতঃ নভেম্বৰ মাহৰ মাজ ভাগত চলাব পৰা হ'ব।

(গ) - হয়।

(ঘ) —ওপৰোক্ত পাঁচজন যাত্ৰী যাব পৰা নতুন লোহাৰ জাহাজখন সেই অঞ্চলৰ স্বাৰ্থৰ খাতিৰত সম্পূৰ্ণ হ'ব বুলি চৰকাৰে অনুভৱ কৰে। টকা পইচা আৰু অন্যান্য ঘাটৰ ফালে লক্ষ্য ৰাখি আৰু এখন নতুন লোহাৰ জাহাজ এই ঘাটত দিব পৰা হ'ব বুলি এতিয়াই ঠিৰাং কৰি কোৱা টান।

গ্ৰাম-সেৱকৰ থকাৰ

ট্ৰীপিটসিং কোৱঁৰে সুধিছে—

২৩। মাননীয় পঞ্চায়ত বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনে—

(ক) মায়ে আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তৰ অন্তৰ্গত এজাৰবাৰীত আৰু ভূবন্ধা আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তৰ অন্তৰ্গত দণ্ডুৱাত গ্ৰাম সেৱক থাকিবৰ কাৰণে ঘৰ আছে নে?

(খ) যদি থকাৰ আছে তেনেহলে কোন কোন গ্ৰাম-সেৱক থাকে আৰু তেওঁলোকে গাৱঁত কি কি বিষয়ত গাওঁসেৱা কৰে?

(গ) এজাৰবাৰীত থকা গাওঁ-সেৱকৰ ঘৰটোত গাওঁ-সেৱকৰ পৰিবৰ্তে আন মানুহে থকাটো সঁচা নে?

(ঘ) অনাবশ্যকীয় ঘৰবোৰ সাজি চৰকাৰী ধনৰ অপচয় কৰা হোৱা নাই নে?

পঞ্চায়ত বিভাগৰ ৰাজ্যিক মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীদেবেন্দ্ৰ নাথ হাজৰিকাই উত্তৰ দিছে—

২৩। (ক) হয়, ছয়োখন ঠাইতে গ্রাম-সেৱক থাকিবৰ নিমিত্তে চৰকাৰী ঘৰ আছে।

(খ) এজাববাৰীত শ্ৰীভূমিকান্ত ডেকা নামে এজন কৃষি নিৰ্দেশক আৰু দগুৱাত শ্ৰীৰঘুবাম শইকীয়া নামে এজন গ্রাম সেৱক থাকে। কৃষি নিৰ্দেশকে কৃষি সম্বন্ধে গাঁৱৰ লোকক পৰামৰ্শ দিয়ে আৰু গ্রাম-সেৱকে গাওঁৰ কৃষি আৰু অন্যান্য সমুহীয়া উন্নয়ন বিষয়ত গাওঁৰ লোকক সহায় কৰে।

(গ) বৰ্ত্তমানে শ্ৰীভূমিকান্ত ডেকা নামে এজন কৃষি নিৰ্দেশক এজাব-বাৰীৰ গাঁওৰ সেৱক থকা ঘৰটোত থাকে।

(ঘ) ধনৰ অপচয় ঘটাই—এই সম্পৰ্কে পৰিলক্ষিত হোৱা নাই।

Shri Pitsing Konwar— অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই আজি চাৰি বছৰ ধৰি ঘূৰি আছো। কিন্তু এই এজাববাৰীৰ ঘৰটোত কোনো মানুহ নেদেখিলো আৰু কোনো গ্রাম সেৱককো দেখা নাপালো। মাত্ৰ সেই গ্রামসেৱকৰ ঘৰটোত এটা বাবাজীহে আছে। গতিকে সেই বাবাজীজনক বহিষ্কাৰ কৰি গ্রাম সেৱকৰ ঘৰটোত যদি গ্রাম সেৱকৰ প্ৰয়োজন নহয়, তেন্তে আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ বিভিন্ন দপ্তৰৰ কাৰ্য্য চলাবৰ বাবে দিবনে ?

Shri Devendranath Hazarika— অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই কথাটো অনুসন্ধান কৰি আমি Report পাইছো যে প্ৰত্যেক ঘৰতে এজন গ্রামসেৱক থাকে। কিন্তু এজাববাৰীৰ গ্রামসেৱকৰ ঘৰটোত থকা গ্রামসেৱকজন বদলি হোৱাৰ সময়ত আনজন গ্রামসেৱকে কামত Join কৰোঁতে কিছু দিন পলম হৈছিল। সেইখিনি সময়তে এজন Refugee আহি সোমাইছিল আৰু এতিয়া সেই Refugee জনক বহিষ্কাৰ কৰি দিয়া হৈছে।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami— আমাৰ মাননীয় সদস্যই

কলে সেই ঘৰটোত এজন বাবাজী আছে। এতিয়া মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কলে এজন Refugee আছে। গতিকে Refugee জন বাবাজীনে বাবাজী-জন Refugee ?

Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika— আমাৰ চৰকাৰী Report মতে তাত এজন Refugee হৈ আছে।

M. Shamsul Huda— যদি সেইজন বাবাজী নহৈ এজন Refugee আছে, তেন্তে সেই Refugee জনৰ Registration card আছেনে নাই ? যদি নাই কেনেকৈ Refugee বুলি কব ?

Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika— মই আগতেই কৈছো যে Refugee জন বহিষ্কাৰ কৰা হৈছে। তাত থকা গ্ৰাম সেৱকজন বদলি হৈ আহোঁতে আনজন Join কৰিবলৈ যাওঁতে কিছুদিন পলম হৈছিল।

Shri Bhubeneswar Barman— এনেকৈয়ে অসমৰ বহুতো চৰকাৰী ঘৰত বাবাজী থাকে। এই বিষয়ে মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে তদন্ত কৰিবনে ?

Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika— তেনেকুৱা কোনো খবৰ আমাৰ হাতত নাই। যদি খবৰ পাওঁ তেন্তে তদন্ত কৰিম।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে তাত থকা গ্ৰাম সেৱকজন বদলি হৈ যোৱাৰ পিচত অন্যজন তালৈ অহাৰ আগতে ৰিফিউজী এজন সোমাইছিল। ঘৰটোৰ দুৱাৰ বন্ধ থকা অৱস্থাত কেনেকৈ সোমাল ?

Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika— অন্য এটা ৰুমত সোমাইছিল ?

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— সাধাৰণতে মানুহ বদলি হৈ গলে তলা বন্ধ হৈ থাকে। ইয়াত যিহেতু তলা বন্ধ নাছিল গতিকে তাত কোনো নাই বুলি ধৰি লম নেকি ?

(No Reply)

Re : GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ATTEND IN
THE KOWERPORE MOUZA CONGRESS
MEETING

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi asked —

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that the State Minister for P. W. D. utilised the entire Government machinery for the meeting organised by the Kowerpore Mauza Congress in Santipore village on 19th August 1971 ?

(b) Whether the Government Officials were taken to that Congress meetings by the State Minister ?

(c) If so, whether Government is aware that such activities of the Minister are against the directions of the National Integration Council ?

(d) If so, what action has been taken against the Minister ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Chief Minister)
replied —

24. (a) —It is not a fact. Of course, a public meeting was he'd on 19th August 1971 on the bund side where State Minister, Revenue and State Minister, P.W.D. attended and some of the officers were also, present.

(b) No. The fact was that the State Minister, Revenue along with Officers of Department including President of Anchalik Panchayat, Demow, went there to visit the flood-affected areas of Kowarpur in accordance with representation from the local people.

(c) In view of the answer to (a) and (b) above, this question does not arise.

(d) This does not arise in view of the answer to (a) and (b) above.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi— Mr. Speaker, Sir, the tour programme circulated by the S. D. O., Sib-sagar reads as such—5 p. m. meeting at Santipur to be organised by Shri B. Gogoi, President, Kowerpore Mauza Congress. It is not clear whether the meeting is a public meeting or a party meeting; that meeting was also organised by the President of a Mauza Congress. Mr. Speaker Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Chief Minister to the decision taken by the National Integration Council in 1961 September and October which reads— The Political power at all levels should not be used for furthering the personal interest of members of any political party. My objection is that the Ministers should not use the Government machinery for their own party politics. The Ministers have got right to attend any meeting, even

the congress meetings but the Government officials and the government machinery should not be used by the Ministers for furthering their own party policy or their party members. That is my objection. In view of the decision taken by the National Integration Conference in 1961 I think the Government should take all necessary steps so that the Ministers do not utilise the government machinery for their party purposes.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Chief Minister) — Sir, I fully agree with hon. Member that if any hon. Minister has used government machinery for carrying the party objectives, then it is a bad thing and it should not be allowed to continue. But in this particular case, it was not so because it was a meeting for development of the flood affected Kowerpore mauza. There were certain problems in Kowerpore mauza because of the flood. Also there was food scarcity. Therefore because the convenor happened to be a Congressman, I think, in such a meeting, there cannot be any bar for the Ministers to attend that meeting because no party matter was discussed there. The only discussion was for the development of the Mauza which was badly affected by flood and also to find out ways and means as to how the mauza can be saved from the attack of flood. For this purpose, if a meeting was convened by a party member or party MLA then I think there is no harm or nothing has been done in contravention of the recommendation of the

National Integration Council if Ministers attend such a meeting.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi— My question is not that the meeting has discussed the problems of Kowerpore mauza. My point was that the meeting was organised by one Political party and that by the President of a Mauza Congress party. If a Public meeting is organised by the Communist Party to discuss problems of Kowerpore mauza, whether the government officers are entitled to attend that meeting.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury— Suppose a Congressman or a Congress office bearer convenes a meeting to discuss certain public problems of a locality, is there any bar for the Ministers to attend that meeting and also take officers to assist him in coming to a decision. I do not think that it is so.

Shri Gaurishankar Bhattacharyya - The point has been missed. It is one thing for any Party to convene a meeting and for the Ministers belonging to that Party to attend it, and it is another thing for Government-officers of the ranks of S. D. O. to convene a party meeting or convene a meeting in Party office or to ask the people to go to a meeting convened by a particular political party. Here the S. D. O., Sibsagar has asked the people to go to a meeting which had been organised by the Congress party. That is the objection.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury – When the tour programme of Ministers is fixed, certain programmes are included and to execute these programmes, certain persons are put in charge. Therefore, in this particular case, the Secretary, Demow Congress was entrusted to convene the meeting to discuss about the situation caused by flood in the Kowerpore mauza. Therefore it was not a party meeting at all. The Congress is not only a political organisation but had also social services programme, and at the time of doing social services, if a Congressman convene a meeting to discuss some development programme of a particular locality, for that reason I do not see any objection if a government officer also attends the meeting and help in the deliveration.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi - My question was whether in such a meeting organised by the other political parties, government officers will be allowed to attend.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury – If it is concerned with the genuine public grievances, there is no bar ; it will be allowed.

Shri Hiralal Patwary – কোনো নির্দিষ্ট দলে আয়োজন কৰা সভাত মন্ত্ৰীসকলে যোগ দিয়া বেলেগ কথা কিন্তু অফিচাৰ সকল তাত থাকিলে অন্যান্য ৰাজহুৱা স্বার্থবিলাক আলোচনা কৰাত দিগদাৰী হয় । গতিকে এনেকুৱা মিটিঙত যোগ দিয়াটো বাধা কৰি চৰকাৰে অফিচাৰ সকললৈ নিৰ্দেশ দিবনে ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury— এইখন পাটি মিটিং
নহয়, Public Meeting হে।

Re : RAJGARH RAJAHUA NAMGHAR

*Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— With your permission, under Rule 301 of the Rules of Procedures and Conduct of Business. I want to raise an important matter of public importance and of very recent occurrence. This the highhanded action on the part of the Government officials in demolishing the religious houses at Gauhati on the 25th of September, 1971. This is regarding Rajgarh Rajahua Namghar. It is reported that this land was allotted to them for particular religious purposes by the late lamented Sarma, the then Revenue Minister, Assam. The public have constructed a Kirtan Ghar and along with that a Library also. But due to the negligence of the Revenue staff at the time of correcting the map some anomalies had crept up and it has been shown as Sarkari land. On this there was public petition and it was recommended even by the Land Settlement advisory Board bit up action has been taken by the Govt. and by taking that plea some of the Revenue officials have allotted the land in the name of someone also. The public have represented to the Government on several occasions but nobody has paid any heed to it. And at the instance of those persons, some interested persons have been allotted this land in that particular place instead of

*Speech not corrected

allotting the land for the purpose of Namghar. Now an encroachment case has been started and the people met the Hon'ble Chief Minister on a deputation and other high ups in this connection. The funniest part of it is that on the 22nd September they met the Chief Minister in the Circuit House and I am told the Chief Minister gave some sort of verbal direction to the Deputy Commissioner to keep the matter pending but on the same day without giving any notice to the public the entire house has been demolished and you will be surprised to know that this was a Namghar and they have smashed everything in it. If an eviction case was started then a formal notice ought to have been served on the people but instead of doing that the Government interfered with the religious rights of the people and hurt the sentiment of the people. Luckily our people are very sober otherwise there would have been an uprising in the entire State. Because our people are sober they have not taken any other course of action but have approached us to focus the attention of the Government and put it before the House. I want to know why these things have happened. The Government once decided to allot the land for public purposes and when the people also wanted to utilise for public purposes some relaxation could have been made but instead of that due to the fault of the Revenue staff and the malpractices adopted by the Revenue staff, the land has been allotted to some favourites of the Govern-

ment. Therefore Sir it is a very serious matter because it has affected the sentiment of the people who have faith in religion. Therefore I want to know what action the Government is going to take in this regard and who is responsible for such high-handedness in this matter.

*Shri Phani Bora—অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই ঘটনাটো আমাৰ মাননীয় সদস্য দুলাল বৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াই দাঙি ধৰা এই কথাটো মইও ভালকৈ জানো। মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে উত্তৰ দিয়াত সুবিধা হ'ব বুলি মই অলপ যোগ দি ক'ব খুজিছো। এই গোটেই ঘটনাতো অলপ ইফাল সিফাল ধৰণেৰে হৈছে। Addl. Deputy Commissioner এয়ো তাত চহী কৰা নাই। তেওঁৰ Rubber stamp ৰ চহী দি হৈছে এই Eviction কৰা হৈছে। সিদিনাখন মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়কো মহিলা সকলে ঘেৰাও কৰিছিল কিন্তু মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীয়ে Eviction হ'ব নালাগে বুলি কোৱা স্তত্বেও lightning speed ত Eviction কৰা হল। পিচে কেনেকৈ কি ভাবে কৰা হল সেই কথাটো মই ভাল ভাৱে জনাব বিচাৰিছো। D. C. Office ত থকা সেই লোকজন হ'ল ৰাজহ বিভাগৰ হস্তা কৰ্ত্তা বিধাতা। কামৰূপ জিলাৰ উপায়ুক্ত জনৰ সহযোগত গুৱাহাটীৰ মাটিৰ বিষয়ে যিটো বিপ্লৱৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে সেইটো সঁচাকৈ আচৰিত কথা। এই লোক দুজন হল শ্ৰীহৰমোহন মুদৈ আৰু শ্ৰীদামোদৰ মহন্ত। এওঁলোক বহুল ক্ষমতাধিকাৰী। A. D. C. য়ে Eviction কৰা নাই অথচ Rubber Stamp মাৰি পুলিচ পঠিয়াই lightning speed ত কাম কৰিছে যি সময়ত Deputation ও চলি আছিল। ঘৰ-দুৱাৰ ভঙাৰ পিচতহে গৈ Stay Order পালে। তেওঁলোকে ইমান Efficiency দেখুৱাইছে যে এনেভাৱে দেশৰ কাম কৰিলে নিশ্চয় দেশৰ বহুত কাম হ'লহেঁতেন। আচল কথা হ'ল নাম ঘৰটোৰ পিচ ফালে থকা মাটিখিনি তেওঁলোকৰ, সেয়ে চৰকাৰী মাটিত সজা নাম ঘৰটোৰ অবিহনে পিচফালে থকা মাটিখিনি তেওঁলোকে দখল কৰিব পাৰে। সেই উদ্দেশ্যেৰেই ৰাজহুৱা নাম ঘৰটো নষ্ট কৰাৰ

*Speech not corrected

কাৰণে আলোচনা কৰি তেওঁলোকে এটা Grand Conspiracy কৰিছিল। সেয়ে উপায়ুক্ত নথকা অৱস্থাত, এই মহন্ত আৰু মুদৈয়ে এই ঘটনা কৰিছে। তাৰ মানুহ বিলাক ভয়তে আহি স্থিৰ পালেহি। মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীক অনুৰোধ কৰিলে Eviction বন্ধ কৰিবলৈ মইও অনুৰোধ কৰিলো। সিদিনা মুদৈ বোলা গৰাকীয়ে কৈছে যে তেওঁৰ মাটিৰ পটুন কি হ'ল? অৰ্থাৎ পটুন দিয়া বুলি যিখিনি চৰকাৰী মাটি দখল কৰি আছে সেই মাটিৰ কথা। আচলতে পটুন পোৱা নাই। তেওঁলোকে বিদায় হবলগীয়া হোৱা কাৰণেই নামঘৰ বিদায় দিয়াত লাগিছে। কিন্তু আচলতে সেই মাটিৰ পটুন বে-আইনী বুলি মই জানো। বহুত ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ মানুহে Building বান্ধি বাস্তাৰ ওপৰতে Incroachment কৰি আছে কিন্তু কাগজত উঠিছে বুলি নাজানো। এতিয়া আকৌ এখন Ordinance হ'ল যে D. C. য়ে ইচ্ছামতে উচ্ছেদ কৰিব পাৰিব। কিন্তু ৰাজগড়ৰ অলপ সিফালে গলে দেখা যায়, ফাচী বজাবতো বাস্তাৰ ওপৰতে Building বান্ধি আছে। মানিকতলাতো বাস্তাৰ ওপৰত মন্দিৰ। মই কওঁ এনেদৰে বাস্তাৰ ওপৰত মন্দিৰ কৰিলে উচ্ছেদ কৰিব লাগে। তাত ভগবানে stay order নিবিচাৰে। মই ভগৱান বিশ্বাস কৰোঁ কিন্তু ৰাইজৰ উপকাৰৰ কাৰণে বাস্তা ব্যৱহাৰ নকৰি মন্দিৰত ঘণ্টা বজাই দিলে কোনো ৰাইজৰ কাম নহব।

এইবিলাক সব cancel কৰিব লাগে। ৰাজগড়ৰ আলিৰ ওপৰত যি encroachment হৈছে আৰু স্থানীয় officer থকাৰ সুবিধা লৈ illegal encroachment কৰিছে সেইটোও উঠাই লব লাগে।

Shri Biswadev Sarma (Minister, Revenue)—Sir, the Government has taken a very serious view of this matter. On 22nd last I met a deputation at Gauhati Circuit House on the matter as has been alleged by the hon. Members. Immediately I asked the Deputy Commissioner not to proceed any further in the matter

and send a report to the Government. Only yesterday I got this motion for reply. In the meantime, I have asked my Revenue Secretary to get the detailed information as has been alleged by the hon. Members and I shall be able to place a detailed account of this after a day or two.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— But the damage has been done already. What about that ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma—That cannot be undone now.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— What action Government propose to take against the officers who have done this ? Will the Government punish the guilty officers ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma (Minister, Revenue)— Government will take drastic action against the officers if they are found guilty.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER : DROUGHT
IN DARRANG

Shri Hiralal Patwary— দুই নম্বৰ আইটেমটো হোৱাৰ আগতে মই সিদিনা এটা adjournment দিছিলো আৰু আপুনি সেইটো admit কৰিছিল আৰু তাত মই বিশেষকৈ মঙ্গলদৈ মহকুমাৰ কথা কৈছিলো ।

Shri Biswadev Sarma (Minister, Revenue)—You need not move it. I will make a statement.

Sir, the drought of the current year affected the

Sipajhar, Kalaigaon, Dalgaon, Mazbat, Khoirabari and Udalguri Anchalik Panchayat areas of which Sipajhar and Kalaigaon Anchalik Panchayats were worst affected. The total population of the Sub-Division is 6,40,886 of which 41,18,000 people of 139 Gaon Panchayat areas were affected. The percentage of affected population being 65. Standing ahu crop over an area of 85,000 acres were damaged, the percentage of damage being 70. Jute cultivation was also affected to the extent of 20%. Growing of Sali Seedlings was hampered for want of rains. For growing Sali seedlings and transplantation 158 power pumps were pressed into service, and installation of 13 shallow Tube Wells were sanctioned for providing water to the seed beds and paddy fields.

The people of Rajagarh and Kalikhola have been experiencing acute scarcity of drinking water. Government have decided to instal 2 deep tube-wells in these areas. However, the geological formation in these areas is such that boulders formations exist below the surface of the earth and as such only 'Percussion type' of rigs will be suitable for the purpose of drilling. We have no 'Percussion type' of rigs to dig deep tube-wells in these areas. The matter has been taken up with the Government of India who have promised to send rigs. They have also asked one of their Executive Engineers to maintain liason with the State Government.

A specific proposal costing Rs. 5.34 lakhs has been sent to the Ministry of health and Family Planning as a pilot Scheme for supply of drinking water in Kalikhola area by the Chief Public Health Engineer, Assam. This will be pursued.

At the instance of the State Government the Seed Corporation raised Sali seedling worth of Rs. 1 lakh for distribution in all the drought affected areas of the State and a part of the seedlings were supplied the Mangaldai sub-Division.

The purchasing powers of the people was considerably decreased. To relief the distressed condition more than 750 Fair Price Shops are functioning through which atta has been issued at 25% Subsidy and rice is also supplied allowing transport subsidy. 30,000 maunds of rice and 25,000 maunds of atta has already been issued to these shops. There is at present stock to run for 12/15 days.

To help the people in increasing their purchasing power repair/improvement/of bunds/dongs, and renovation of tanks under Rest Relief Schemes were taken up in all the affected areas. Paddy husking centres were opened for employing widows and indigent women. Yarn were also distributed in kind free of cost to the indigent women @ Rs. 20/. per head.

The amount sanctioned under various relief measures are given below—

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 1. Gratuitous Relief in kind | —Rs. 68,000/- |
| 2. Yarn. | — Rs. 27,000/- |
| 3. Transport Subsidy on rice in Fair Price shops | —Rs. 20,000/- |
| 4. 25% subsidy on cost of atta in the Fair Price shops | — Rs. 1,00,000/- |
| 5. Charges of power pumps for irrigation | — Rs. 29,150/- |
| 6. Cost of installation of Tube-Well | Rs.1,69,000/- |
| 7. Paddy husking scheme on Test Relief | —Rs. 57,000/- |
| 8. Cost of bund/dong and renovation of tanks on Test Relief basis | - Rs. 6,04,893/- |

Total : Rs. 10,75,043/-

There are 3 ring-wells in Pub Rajagarh, Phakial and West Rajagarh — one at Pub Rajagarh which has dried up while the other have 2 or 3 ft. of water. The villagers of Pub-Rajagarh village are having water from Bornadi which is flowing about two kilometers west. The villagers of the other two villages used the two ring wells but the water is not adequate. In

Kalikoli there is a river named Kalpani only two kilometers away. Normally the villagers are used to take water for drinking and also for irrigation of their fields. This year water for irrigation is not available. Water for drinking is available near Kalnadi, 6 kilometers away up the Bhutan Hills which has got enough water. There is one Ring well in the area which has got 1 or 2 ft. of water.

Relating to alleged sale of tribal girls—the president of Balisali G. P. and other tribal members of the G.Ps. and A. Ps. of the area were contacted by the B.D.O. They all intimated that the alleged allegation is without foundation.

Regarding rainfall—it may be stated from Jan / 71 till 25th Oct. 71 there was total rainfall 70.45" as recorded by the Manager of the neighbouring Badlipara T. E. This may be compared against 53.45" recorded at Tangani T. E. near Mangaldoi. There are total 630 fair price shops of the Subdivision of which 72 are in Khoirabari. The prevailing market price in the area is as follows—Sali rice 1.40 to 1.50 per kg.

Ahu 1.30

Sugar 2.40

Salt .35

Atta 1.05

M. Oil 5.50 per litre.

Shri Hialal Patwary submitted a memorandum to the S. D. O., about a month and a half back where it was mentioned about 6 starvation death cases. These were enquired into by Magistrate and in one case by the S. D. O. himself. These were found that the cause of death were not due to starvation.

This is the present stock position in Mangaldoi Subdivision. Atta...2,000 bags; Sugar ..1,500 bags, Salt ...1,500 bags; Mustard oil...sufficient quantity available and no shortage apprehended, Pulses...No shortage reported upto date, Kerosine Oil—Superior nil, Inferior 6,000 lbs.

Shri Nakul Chandra Das— May I request the hon. Minister to circulate a copy to the hon. members of this House ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma—Yes, Sir.

Shri Hiralal Patwary—মজী মহোদয়ে যিটো বিবৃতি দিলে তাত মই আনন্দ পাইছো । কিন্তু পিছত খবৰ খাবৰ আনি যি কথা কৈছে সেইখিনি সত্য নহয় । কাৰণ ওৰোকা কছাৰীৰ সম্পৰ্কত যি কথা কলে সেইটো সম্পূৰ্ণ ভুল । কাৰণ মই তেওঁক ৫০ kg. চাউল দিছো । আৰু magistrate এ এই সম্পৰ্কত তদন্ত নকৰাকৈ তেওঁৰ পৰা লিখাই লৈছে নহয় বুলি । গতিকে ওৰোকা কছাৰীৰ সম্পৰ্কত চৰকাৰে কৰা তদন্ত সঁচা নহয় । আকৌ নতুনকৈ তদন্ত কৰিলে কথাটো বুজিব পাৰিব ।

Shri Biswadev Sarma – Sir, I am visiting Mangaldoi on second next. I will personally enquire into it.

40 Calling Attention to a matter of 29th October
Urgent Public Importance—Kerosene
Scarcity in Kamrup

Shri Hiralal Patwary— দ্বিতীয় কথা হৈছে Tribal ছোৱালী জনী বিক্ৰী কৰা সম্পৰ্কত মায়া ৰাম কছাৰীক ছোৱালীজনী ৫০০ টকাত বিক্ৰী কৰিব খুজিছিল। পিছত বিক্ৰী কৰিব নালাগে বুলি কোৱাত সেইটো কৰা নহল।

Mr. Speaker—৩০১ ধৰা মতে কোনো বকম আলোচনা হ'ব নোৱাৰে।

Shri Hiralal Patwary—ধনীৰাম কছাৰীৰ ঘৰত তিনিজনী বিক্ৰী কৰা ছোৱালী আছে।

Shri Biswadev Sarma—মই তালৈ গলে তেতিয়া ক'ব। তাৰ পাচত নুমলি গড়ৰ কথাটো তেখেত আহিলে কম নে এতিয়াই কম?

Mr. Speaker—তেখেত আহিলে ক'ব। The Minister told that he will visit Mangaldoi on 2nd. Please donot waste valuable time of the House.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—KEROSENE SCARCITY
IN KAMRUP.

Shri Govinda Kalita—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to call the attention of the Minister, Supply under Rule 54 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly to a news item published in the "Assam Tribune" dated 20th October, 1971 under the caption "Kerosene scarcity spread to rural areas of Kamrup".

1971 Calling Attention to a Matter of 41
Urgent Public Importance— Kerosene
Scarcity in Kamrup

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah (Minister, Supply)—
Mr. Speaker, Sir, regarding scarcity of Kerosene position is as detailed below—

For the purpose of distribution of supplies Assam is divided into Zones. Requirement of certain Zones are met by I. O. C. while others are met by A. O. C. Bulk stock of Kerosene of IOC is maintained at New Jalpaiguri.

For distribution of K. Oil Assam is divided into 7 zones as follows—

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 1. Dibrugarh, N.E.F.A. Part | Zone I |
| 2. Sibsagar/Part of Nagaland | II |
| 3. Kamrup District/South bank of Goalpara Dist and Meghalaya | III |
| 4. Nowgong/Cachar/Mizo Hills/N.C. Hills/Manipur/Part of Nagaland | IV |
| 5. Tripura | V |
| 6. North Lakhimpur including Dhemaji/ Darrang Dist/Part of N.E.F.A. | VI A |
| 7. North Bank of Goalpara Dist. | VI B |

The Supply matter is as follows—

Zone I & II From A.O.C. Digboi-Ex. Tinsukia.

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of Urgent Public Importance -
Kerosene Scarcity In Kamrup

Zone III Partly from AOC Digboi and partly from Ex-Gauhati Refinery.

Zone IV From AOC Digboi & Partly from IOC New-Jalpaiguri.

Zone V From AOC Digboi Ex-Tinsukia.

Zone VIA From IOC New Jalpaiguri.

Zone VIB From IOC New Jalpaiguri.

Present temporary scarcity has taken place due to disruption in the road communication and also Railway breaches. Whenever any difficulty for getting supplies of Kerosene in Assam is faced the Govt. of India is requested to come to our rescue. Recently when such a situation arose the matter was taken up with the Govt. of India who in their turn intimated that main difficulty for rushing adequate supplies are railway breaches.

Govt. of India, however authorised the 2 refineries of Assam to maximise the production of K. Oil and withdraw all zonal movement restriction in order to meet the shortage. Accordingly the I.O.C. and A.O.C. have despatched some tank-lorries of Kerosene oil from one zone to another according to necessity. It is understood that the railway communication has improved to certain extent recently and some quantity of k. oil has since arrived at Gauhati from Barauni

and New-Jalpaiguri. It is also understood from the IOC that with the improvement of the communication more supplies will be rushed to Assam and with new arrival the supply position of k. oil is expected to improve. It may also be pointed out that another factor which caused restricted production in both the refineries was that they were over stocked with Gasolene. In spite of that efforts have been made to despatch maximum quantity of K. Oil to Assam from Barauni.

In the meantime all the D. Cs. and S. D. Cs. have been instructed to regulate distribution of K. Oil.

FURTHER DISCUSSION ON THE NORTH-EASTERN AREAS (RE-ORGANISATION) BIL L,1971

Mr. Speaker—Now, item 3. In this connection I would like to say that there is a long list of Members who would like to speak on the Bill, and I propose to hold afternoon session of the House from 2.30 to-day. At 11.30 A.M. there will be Business Advisory Committee and I will announce the decision of the Advisory Committee at 2.30 P. M. In the meantime discussion will continue. As we have to send the views of sufficient number of members, I simply appeal to the members that they will accommodate themselves and cooperate with their co-members and colleagues.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— We must respond to

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your appeal and will do so and you will also try to appreciate our position. Through you we want to convey our sentiment to the Business Advisory Committee to take into consideration the importance of the subject. I wish every Member will take part in this particular debate. This is a life and death question of this entire eastern region. We cannot just decide at the instance of the Government of India such a vital issue in a hurry.

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami— অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ প্ৰদেশসমূহক Re-organisation ৰ সমস্যা ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলনৰ লগতে জড়িত আছিল ; কিয়নো ভাৰতবৰ্ষত যেতিয়া ইংৰাজৰ অধিপত্য নাছিল তেতিয়া বিভিন্ন সময়ত বিভিন্ন অঞ্চলত তেওঁলোকে সাম্ৰাজ্যবাদী শাসনৰ তললৈ আনিছিল আৰু কোনো যুক্তি নোহোৱাকৈ কোনো কোনো অঞ্চলৰ লগত কোনো কোনো অঞ্চল জাপি দিয়া হৈছিল । ৰাজ্য পুনৰ গঠনৰ সমস্যাৰ লগত তেতিয়া দুটা কথাই প্ৰাধান্য লাভ কৰিছিল — ভাৰতবৰ্ষ স্বাধীন হলে প্ৰদেশ বিলাক কিহৰ ভিত্তিত পুনৰ গঠিত কৰা হব আৰু কি দৰে কৰা হব । কিছুমানে ভাবিছিল যে প্ৰদেশসমূহৰ পুনৰ গঠন ভাষাৰ ভিত্তিত কৰা হব আৰু অন্য কিছুমানে ভাবিছিল যে, দেশৰ ভাষা সভ্যতা, কলা-কৃষ্টি, অৰ্থনৈতিক আদি এই সকলোবোৰ সমস্যাৰ কথাৰে লক্ষ্য ৰাখি প্ৰদেশসমূহক সংগঠিত কৰা হব । কংগ্ৰেছ দলে এই সম্পৰ্কত দাবী কমিশ্যন গঠন কৰি এই সম্পৰ্কত গোটেই সমস্যাৰ বিষয়ে অনুসন্ধান কৰিছিল । ইয়াৰ পিছত স্বৰ্গীয় জৱাহৰলাল নেহৰু, চৰ্দাৰ বল্লভ ভাই পেটেল আৰু সীতা ৰামায়াৰ নেতৃত্বত পাতি দিয়া অন্য এক কমিশ্যনে এই গোটেই কথাটো আলোচনা কৰি এটা অভিমত প্ৰকাশ কৰিছিল । সেইটো মই পঢ়ি দিব খুজিছো । JVP কমিটিৰ State Re-organisation ৰ Report টো আছিল এই—

Report of the States Reorganisation Commission. Page 17.

“The J. V. P. Committee Report was adopted by the Congress Working Committee in April, 1949. Since then, the Congress has broadly adhered to the views expressed in this report. This would be clear from the election manifesto issued by the Congress in 1951 and the resolutions passed by it since 1949.

“The manifesto declared that the decision about the reorganisation of States would ultimately depend on wishes of the people concerned but expressed the opinion that, while linguistic reasons were important, there were other factors also, such as economic, administrative and financial considerations, which had to be taken into account. As a practical example, the Congress agreed to the formation of the Andhra State because the Andhra Provincial Congress, the Tamilnad Congress and the Madras Government had agreed to it, but withheld support to the proposal for the formation of a Karnataka State for want of agreement of the great majority of the people including the people of Mysore State.” তাৰ পিছত গৃহমন্ত্ৰী দপ্তৰে ১৯৫৩ চনৰ ২৯ ডিচেম্বৰত এক Resolution পাছ কৰে।

The Govt. of India by Resolution No. 53/69/53 dated 29th December, 1953 constituted the Commi-

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ssion with Shri Saiyid Fazl Ali, Shri Hriday Nath Kunzru and Shri Kavalam Madhava Panikkar.

“The Commission will investigate the conditions of the problem the historical background, the existing situation and the bearing of all important and relevant factors thereon. They will be free to consider any proposal relating to such reorganisation. The Government expect the Commission would, in the first instance, not go into the details, but make recommendations in regard to the broad principles which should given the solution of this problem and, if they so choose, the broad lines on which particular States should be reorganised, and submit interim reports for the consideration of Government.”

আৰু এই Resolution মৰ্মে চৈয়দ ফজল আলি, হাদয়া নাথ কুঞ্জৰু আৰু কেবলম মাধবম পানিকৰক লৈ States Re-organisation Commission গঠন কৰা হ'ল। ভাৰত চৰকাৰে এই Commission এ কি কি কাম কৰিব তাকো ঠিক কৰি দিলে।

ASSAM

“From a historical point of view, Assam and north-east India seem to have been intended by nature to be the meeting place of many tribes and races. Right through its history, there has been immigration into and settlement in the state from various sources with the

result that till comparatively very recent times, that is to say, up to 1931, when linguistic tabulation was last undertaken, Assamese was not in fact a language spoken by a majority of the inhabitants of the State.

Assam also owes a great deal to capital and enterprise from outside the State; and its tea, coal and oil industries have been built up mainly as the result of such enterprise. The Tea districts Emigrant Labour Act, which is intended to regulate the recruitment of labour in the other States of India for the tea gardens in Assam, is a notable but not an isolated illustration of this statement. The contribution which permanent or temporary immigrants into the State can make to the development of its economy is important even at the present time.

The major proposals regarding the eastern and southern boundaries of Assam will need to be considered in this perspective. These proposals as presented to the Commission can broadly be summarised as follows: The Assam Pradesh Congress Committee, the local Communist Party, the Tripura State Congress Committee, and the Government of Assam are broadly in favour of the status quo. Assam, however, would welcome the merger, if possible of Cooch-Bihar, Manipur and Tripura and closer connection with the administration of the North-East Frontier Agency, which is now constitutionally

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part of Assam. The hill districts have pressed the case for the formation of a hill State. This demand, reiterated at the Tura (Garo Hills) Conference of tribal leaders in October, 1954, contemplates the unification of all the hill districts mentioned in Part A of the table appended to the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, including also the Naga Hills district. এই বাজা পুনৰ গঠন আয়োগে সমগ্ৰ ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ বিভিন্ন অঞ্চল ভ্ৰমণ কৰি বিভিন্ন ৰাজনৈতিক অনুষ্ঠান অৰাজনৈতিক অনুষ্ঠানৰ সাক্ষাৎ লয় আৰু বিভিন্ন স্মাৰক পত্ৰ গ্ৰহণ কৰে। আমাৰ অসমৰ পৰাও বিভিন্ন অনুষ্ঠান—কংগ্ৰেছ পাৰ্টি, কমিউনিষ্ট পাৰ্টি আমাৰ চহিয়েলিষ্ট পাৰ্টি আৰু সাহিত্য সভাকে ধৰি অন্যান্য যিবিলাক ৰাজহুৱা আৰু প্ৰতিনিধিত্ব মূলক সংস্থা আছিল সেইবিলাকে memorandum আদি দাখিল দিছিল আৰু নিজা নিজা অভিমত ৰাজ্য পুনৰ গঠন আয়োগৰ ওচৰত দাখিল কৰিছিল। ৰাজ্য পুনৰ গঠন আয়োগে অসমৰ পুনৰ গঠন সম্পৰ্কে অকল ভাষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতে প্ৰাধান্য নিদি সমগ্ৰ অঞ্চলটোৰ নিৰাপত্তাকে ধৰি সকলো বিষয়কে গভীৰ ভাবে পৰ্য্যবেক্ষণ কৰি তেওঁলোকৰ সুচিন্তিত চুপাৰিশ ভাৰত চৰকাৰক দাখিল কৰিছিল আৰু ভাৰত চৰকাৰে তাক সৰ্বসন্মতিৰে গ্ৰহণ কৰিছিল। আজি North Eastern Region ক re-organise কৰিবলৈ বিচৰা হৈছে। কিন্তু ৰাজ্য পুনৰ গঠন আয়োগৰ ওচৰত কাছাৰ, গোৱালপাৰা, মণিপুৰ, ত্ৰিপুৰা আদিকে ধৰি যি পূৰ্বাঞ্চল প্ৰদেশ গঠন কৰিব লাগে বুলি সেই সময়ত কিছু সংখ্যক লোকে যি অভিমত প্ৰকাশ কৰিছিল ৰাজ্য পুনৰ গঠন আয়োগে সেইটো viable নহয় বুলি নাকচ কৰে। পশ্চিমবঙ্গ, গোৱালপাৰা জিনাক অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত কৰিবলৈ কৰা চেষ্টাও বিফল হ'ল। আজি যি ধৰণৰে সমগ্ৰ উত্তৰ পূব অঞ্চলক পুনৰ গঠন কৰিব বিচৰা হৈছে—তাক ব্যক্তিগত ভাবে মই আৰু পাৰ্টিয়েও সমৰ্থন নকৰো। জনসাধাৰণ

নিজৰ সম্যক আত্ম প্ৰকাশৰ স্বাধীনতাত আমি কেতিয়াও বাধা নিদিওঁ। কিন্তু এইটো কথা আমি আৰু আমাৰ দলেও বিশ্বাস নকৰে যে— দেশৰ একতা নষ্ট কৰি, প্ৰদেশৰ একতা নষ্ট কৰি পুনৰ গঠন আহিব নোৱাৰে। ৰাজ্য পুনৰ গঠন কৰাৰ নামত যদি অসমৰ একতা নষ্ট কৰি দি সমগ্ৰ দেশৰ একতাকে যদি দুৰ্বল কৰি দিয়া হয় তেন্তে কোনো অৱস্থাতে দেশ ঐক্যবদ্ধ হৈ শক্তিশালী হ'ব নোৱাৰে। ইংৰাজ সকলৰ নীতি আছিল যে উৰ্বৰীয়া (নেফা) অঞ্চলত তেওঁলোকে inner-line ৰ প্ৰবৰ্ত্তন কৰি সেই অঞ্চল অন্যান্য ভাৰতীয়ৰ প্ৰদেশৰ অনুমতি বন্ধ কৰি দিব লাগে। স্বাধীনতাৰ পিছতো এই সৰ্বনশীয়া নীতি চলি থাকিল। স্বাধীনতাৰ পিছত নেছকৰে এই inner-line উঠাই দিয়াৰ কোনো চেষ্টাই নকৰিলে। স্বৰ্গীয় ছ'চিয়েলিষ্ট নেতা ডঃ বামমোহন লোহিয়াই ১৯৫৯ চনত এই inner-line ভাঙ কৰিবলৈ সত্যাগ্ৰহ কৰিছিল। সেই সত্যাগ্ৰহত যোগ দিয়া অসমৰ চছিয়েলিষ্ট পাৰ্টিৰ সদস্য সকলক গ্ৰেপ্তাৰ কৰি অনা হ'ল। ইয়াৰ ফলত পাহাৰ আৰু ভৈয়ামৰাসীৰ মাজত আদান-প্ৰদান, চাল-চলন বন্ধ হৈ যোৱাৰ কাৰণে কোনো সম্প্ৰীতি গঢ়ি উঠিব নোৱাৰিলে। আজিও এই তথাকথিত পুনৰ গঠনৰ দ্বাৰা তেনে মনোৱত্তিয়েই গা-কৰি উঠিছে।

Council seeks independence from Assam and India and to remain aloof from the proposed hill state. As a compromise between these extreme positions, but for entirely different reasons, the formation of a Kamatapur State consisting of Goalpara, Garo Hills, Cooch-Bihar, Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri or of a Purbachal State consisting of the area round Cachar has also been suggested."

শ্ৰীঅতুল চন্দ্ৰ গোস্বামী— মাননীয় সদস্য গৌৰীশঙ্কৰ ভট্টাচাৰ্য্যই কংগ্ৰেছ

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কুশাসনৰ ফলত এনে হোৱা বুলি মন্তব্য কৰাত শমা দেৱে তাক অস্বীকাৰ কৰিব খুজিছে কিন্তু সত্যক অস্বীকাৰ কৰি কি লাভ হব ? মহোদয়, State reorganisation কমিটনে অসমৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত কি কৈছিল তাক মই পঢ়ি দিব খুজিছো : "It is clear that, in these changed conditions, it is neither necessary nor desirable to confer on the tribes any immunity from external contacts to such an extent as to hamper their development." Hill State সম্বন্ধে আয়োগৰ সুচিন্তিত মন্তব্য আছিল। নেফাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আয়োগৰ বক্তব্য আছিল যে নেফাক কিছু দিনলৈ centrally administrate কৰিব লাগে। তাৰ পিছত ১৯৭০ চনৰ ২ মে তাৰিখে অসমৰ পুনৰ গঠন কৰা হ'ল আৰু লগে লগে নানা সমস্যা আহিল। এতিয়া মেঘালয়, মণিপুৰক State hood দিব বিচৰা হৈছে। তাৰ পিছত নেফাক অৰুণাচল নামে Union Territory কৰিব খোজা হৈছে। মিজোৰামক কেন্দ্ৰীয় শাসিত অঞ্চল কৰিব খোজা হৈছে। তাৰ লগত ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ উপত্যকাক জড়িত ৰাখি, যি ধৰণৰ পুনৰ গঠন কৰিব খোজা হৈছে, তাৰ দ্বাৰা আমি বহুত বিপদৰ সন্মুখীন হ'ব লাগিব। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে, অসম, মণিপুৰ, মেঘালয়, ত্ৰিপুৰা, অৰুণাচলৰ একেখন হাইকোৰ্ট হ'ব অৰ্থাৎ গুৱাহাটী হাইকোৰ্ট। ইয়াৰ ফলত নিশ্চয় আন্দোলন গঢ়ি উঠিব। অসমৰ হাইকোৰ্টত অসমীয়া ভাষাক গ্ৰহণ কৰিবই লাগিব। কিন্তু এইটো কথা মেঘালয়, অৰুণাচল, নাগালেণ্ড, মণিপুৰ, ত্ৰিপুৰাই কেনেকৈ মানি ল'ব। ফলত ইংৰাজী ভাষাই উচ্চন্যায়ালয়ত চলিয়েই থাকিব আৰু অসম উপত্যকাত ইয়াৰ বিৰুদ্ধে পুৰল জনমত গঢ়ি উঠিব। ইয়াৰ ফলত পুনৰ আন্দোলনৰ সৃষ্টি হ'ব। গতিকে বিনতনত উচ্চন্যায়ালয়ক যি গঢ় দিব বিচৰা হৈছে তাত আমি মান্তি হ'ব নোৱাৰো। তাৰ পিছত চৰকাৰী ক্ষেত্ৰত অসম আৰু মেঘালয়ৰ Joint Cadre হ'লে অনেক তিক্ততাৰ সৃষ্টি হ'ব আৰু সেই সম্বন্ধে ভয়াৱৰ্ণ ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছেই। এট ধৰণৰ আৰু নানা সমস্যাৰ সৃষ্টি হ'ব। সেই সম্বন্ধে অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় যেনে কালি মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰীজাৰুতাক হুছেইন মজুমদাৰে কৈছে যে, ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ

উপত্যকাৰ জনসাধাৰণে ইচ্ছা কৰিলে কাছাৰ চিৰ দিনৰ কাৰণে অসমৰ লগতে থাকিব। এতিয়া দেখা গৈছে পুত্ৰোৎক কথাত ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ উপত্যকাৰ কথা কোৱা হয়। ইয়াৰ পৰা এনেকুৱা এটা ধাৰণা হৈছে যে—ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ উপত্যকাৰ মানুহখিনিৰ অৱস্থা ভাল আৰু আগবঢ়া বাকীসকল গিচপৰা। মই কওঁ যে অকল পৰ্ব্বতৰে নহয় সমগ্ৰ অসমৰ ভৈয়ামৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ অৱস্থা বেয়া। আমি যি সময়ত ব্ৰডগজ বেললাইন মাত্ৰ গুৱাহাটীলৈ বিচাৰিছো। এই সময়ত বেলৰে মন্ত্ৰী হনুমন্তীয়াই কৈছে বৰ্ড'ন decision হোৱা নাই গতিকে ব্ৰডগজ বেললাইন দিব নোৱাৰে। অসমৰ অৱস্থা উন্নত কৰিবলৈ যাওঁতে চৰকাৰৰ টকাৰ নাটনি। কিন্তু আন হাতেদি ভাৰত চৰকাৰে যিবোৰ State কৰিব খুজিছে সেইবিলাক State এ তাৰ revenue earning ৰ দ্বাৰা কেতিয়াও চলিব নোৱাৰে। সেই কাৰণে এতিয়া বিবিধাৰ প্ৰদাৰে অঞ্চলটো বান্ধিব খোজা হৈছে। কিন্তু এই ৰচিৰে ছাগলি এটাকো বান্ধি ৰাখিব নোৱাৰি। অৰ্থাৎ Joint Cadre, Common High Court, Common Governor ৰূপি তিনিপটীয়া বিবিধা পতাৰে কাকো বান্ধিব পৰা নহব। সম্ভৱতঃ নাগালেণ্ড, এই ব্যৱস্থাত কেতিয়াও মান্তি নহয়। কাৰণ এখন State ঘোষণা কৰাৰ পিচত এখন State য়ে যিখিনি সাংবিধানিক ক্ষমতা পাব লাগে তাৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত কৰাৰ কেন্দ্ৰৰ কি অধিকাৰ আছে। গতিকে এই বিলখন Advisory বিল হ'ব বুলি মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী বা তেখেতৰ দলে সমৰ্থন কৰাটো ন্যায়সঙ্গত নহ'ব। এই বিলখন যদি মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী আৰু তেওঁৰ দলে Advisory হিচাবে লয় তেন্তে অসমৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ প্ৰতি ঘোৰ অন্যায় কৰা হ'ব। বিলখনত সমৰ্থন জনোৱাৰ পৰিৱৰ্ত্তে যদি তেখেতসকলে আগ-বগুৱা হৈ অসমৰ বিভিন্ন ৰাজনৈতিক দলসমূহ গোটাই সহযোগিতা বিচাৰিলেহঁতেন তেন্তে নিশ্চয় উচিত ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হলাহঁতেন। কাৰণ ইয়াৰ আগতেও অসমৰ Reorganisation আৰু অশোক মেহেতা চাব কমিটিৰ আন্দোলনৰ সময়ত অসমৰ বিভিন্ন ৰাজনৈতিক দল তথা জনসাধাৰণৰ সহযোগিতা চৰকাৰে পাইছিল। চৰকাৰে বিপদৰ সময়তহে বিৰুদ্ধী দলৰ সহযোগিতা বিচাৰে কিন্তু সম্পদৰ সময়ত আলোচনা কৰিবলৈকে নিষিচাৰে।

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ইয়াৰ অৰ্থ কি ?

M. Shamsul Huda— অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই Reorganisation বিলৰ আলোচনাৰ সময় কৰ্ত্তন নকৰিবলৈ মই সানুনয়ে অনুৰোধ কৰিছো। কাৰণ এইখনেই আমাৰ শেষ বিধান সভা। প্ৰয়োজন হলে Session আৰু দুদিন বঢ়ায়ে দিয়ক আৰু আমাক অন্তৰ খুলি আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ সুবিধা দিয়ক।

Mr. Speaker – যিখিনি সময়, Business Advisory Boardএ বান্ধি দিছে মই সেইখিনিহে দিব পাৰো। আজি আৰু Advisory Board বহিব তাত মই উল্লেখ কৰিম। আপোনালোকে যেতিয়া নিজে interested আপোনালোকৰ মাজতে আলোচনা কৰি সময় adjust কৰি লোৱা ভাল হব।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami— অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, দুৰ্ভাগ্যৰ কথা যে এইখনেই আমাৰ শেষ বিধান সভা আৰু শেষ বিধান সভাৰ সময়তে অসমকো শেষ কৰাৰ পৰিকল্পনা এই চৰকাৰে কৰিলে। “সৰ্বনাশে সমুৎপন্নৈ অদ্ভিং ত্যজতি পণ্ডিত।” মৰিবৰ সময়ত মানুহে জীয়াই থাকিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰাৰ দৰে এতিয়া চৰকাৰে অৰ্থাৎ চেষ্টা কৰিছে। যোৱা কালি মহেন্দ্ৰ মোহন চৌধুৰীয়ে কৈছিল যে, তেওঁ দিল্লীৰ চাকৰ তেখেতে দিল্লীক অসন্তুষ্ট কৰি থাকিব নোৱাৰে। সেইটো তেখেতে অৱশ্যে ভুলো কোৱা নাই। কাৰণ তাহানিখন হুজুমতই বালি ঘাটক বামক ভাল ভাল বুলি কৈ অঙ্গদক বুজাইছিল। তেতিয়া অঙ্গদে কৈছিল “স্বজান পাত্ৰৰ হোৱে হেন ব্যৱহাৰ। দোষ এৰি গুণ মাত্ৰ মহন্ত ৰাজাৰ”। মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীয়েও নিজকে স্বজান পাত্ৰৰ নিচিনাকৈ দিল্লীৰ সকলো অপৰাধ দেখিও নেদেখাৰ ভাও জুৰিছে। ইয়াৰ ফলতেই মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীৰ নিৰ্বাচনৰ সময়ত বহুতো দিল্লীৰ পৰা সেনাৰ দৰে আহি ফেঁচাৰ দৰে উধাও খাব লগা হৈছিল। তেখেতে দিল্লীৰ ওচৰত সেও হৈ থাকিবই লাগিব কাৰণ মহাৰাণী ইন্দিৰাক

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বিতুষ্ট কৰিব তেখেতে নোৱাৰে। আমি কিন্তু সেইটো কৰিব নোৱাৰো। মহাৰজা বা মহাৰাণীৰ ওচৰত আমি সেও হব নোৱাৰো। কাৰণ আমাৰ পাছত আহিব খোজা নতুন পুৰুষ সকললৈ এটা পথ ৰাখি যাব লাগিব যাতে তেওঁলোকে যেন ভাবিব পাৰে যে আমাৰ উপৰিপুৰুষসকলে আমাৰ কাৰণে কিছু নহয় কিছু কৰি থৈ গৈছে। আমিও তেতিয়াহে শান্তিৰে সম্মানত শেষ শয়ন কৰিব পাৰিম।

কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে কিয় এই উত্তৰ পূব অঞ্চল একত্ৰ কৰিব খুজিছে? ঐক্যতাৰ কাৰণে নে প্ৰতিৰক্ষাৰ কাৰণে? ঐক্যতাৰ কাৰণে যদি কৰিব খুজিছে তেনে হলে ধৰ্মৰ ভিত্তিত ঐক্য প্ৰতিষ্ঠিত পাকিস্থান আজি লঙ-ভঙ হৈ গৈছে। লুন্ডি পিন্ধা এমুঠি মুষ্টিমেয় লোকৰ হাতত পৰি আজি ইয়াহাৰ দলে নগুৰ-নাগতি হৈ পৰিছে। আজিৰ পৰিপ্ৰেক্ষিতত ধৰ্মীয় একতাবে জেনেবেল ইয়াহা মানে পূৰ্বজত বেসামৰিক প্ৰশাসন প্ৰতিষ্ঠান কৰাটো আশা কৰিব নোৱাৰি। বৰ্তমান ভাৰত চৰকাৰে প্ৰশাসনীয় আৰু নিৰাপত্তাৰ কাৰণে যি সম্ভাৱ্য একতাৰ দ্বাৰা অসমক আও পকীয়াকৈ শোষণ কৰিব লৈছে বান্ধুতা পুনৰ গঠন এই ক্ষেত্ৰত গোণ। গণতন্ত্ৰত এই কথা সঙ্গত নহয় যে দিল্লীয়ে যিহকে কয় তাকে আমি মানি লম। যিহেতুকে পাৰ্লামেণ্টত কংগ্ৰেছৰ সংখ্যা গৰিষ্ঠতা আছে। সেই কাৰণেই তেওঁলোকে যিহকে কৰিব তাকে জনতাৰ ওপৰত জাপি দিয়া হব। মেঘালয়ৰ প্ৰতি অকণাচলৰ প্ৰতি সন্মান প্ৰদৰ্শন কৰি অসমৰ প্ৰতি সন্মান প্ৰদৰ্শন নকৰাতো কেনে গণতন্ত্ৰ? প্ৰস্তাৱিত উত্তৰ পূব অঞ্চলৰ বিভিন্ন লোক সমষ্টিৰ কাৰণে যদি নিতান্তই নতুন ৰাজ্য সৃষ্টি কৰা বাহিৰে উপায় নাই তাত মোৰ বা মোৰ দলৰ আপত্তি নাই। কিন্তু ৰাজ্যৰ ক্ষমতা হ্ৰাস কৰাত আমি দুৰ্য্যোৰ প্ৰতিবাদ কৰো। প্ৰকাৰান্তৰে বৰ্তমান বিলখনৰ বিভিন্ন ধাৰাত Road Transport Corporation, State Electricity Board ৰ ওপৰত কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰ যি ক্ষমতা আৰোপ কৰা হৈছে সামূহিক ৰাজ্যপাল ৰাখি যি কেন্দ্ৰীভূত ক্ষমতা ৰাখিব খুজিছে আৰু এখন সামূহিক উচ্চ ন্যায়ালয়

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বাখিও কেন্দ্ৰীয় ক্ষমতা বাখিব খুজিছে। তাৰ অৰ্থ কি? অসমৰ স্বাৰ্থ
ৰক্ষা কৰিবলৈ হলে এইখিনি বেলেগ হ'ব লাগিব; নহলে বিদ্ৰোহ হ'ব।
সেই বিদ্ৰোহত হয় আমি মৰিম নহয় আমি তৰিম।

সেই কাৰণে মই মাননীয় মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীক অনুৰোধ কৰো যে ১৯৪৬ চনত
যেতিয়া অসমক ৩নেহেৰুৱে (গ) শাখা ভুক্ত কৰিবলৈ বিচাৰিছিল তেতিয়া
সেই সময়ত গুণোপীনাথ বৰদলৈয়ে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰি
অসমৰ স্বাৰ্থ ৰক্ষা কৰিলে। আজিও এনে এটা মূহুৰ্ত্তই আহিছে।
আজিও যদি মহেন্দ্ৰ মোহন চৌধুৰীয়ে কেন্দ্ৰক বিৰোধিতা কৰি অসমৰ স্বাৰ্থ ৰক্ষা
কৰে তেতিয়া হলে হয়তো দিল্লীৰ প্ৰভুসকল অসন্তুষ্ট হ'ব পাৰে। কিন্তু
তাকে নকৰি যদি তেখেতে বিভাগৰ অভিনয় কৰে তেন্তে অসম টুকুৰা
টুকুৰ হৈ যাব। মই আশা কৰো চৌধুৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ সেই দৃঢ়তা আছে
আৰু তেনে হ'বলৈ নিদিয়। ইয়াকে আশা কৰি বৰ্ত্তমানৰ খচৰা বিলখনৰ
বিৰোধিতা কৰি মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি মাৰিছো।

Shri L. Chinzah— Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I enter
into discussion on the bill itself I would like to dwell
briefly on the past mistakes— certain fundamental mi-
stakes that have been committed. The unity of the
North-Eastern Region is of vital importance to us and
also perhaps it is of more vital importance to the
nation as a whole from the point of view of national
solidarity, and of national defence. But then, Sir,
with each attempt that we have made so far to bring
about unity in this region we seem to be drifting
further and further away from unity. What we have
achieved is a constant process of fragmentation, and
I am afraid this process will come to an end only

when the fragmented part is so small that it will allow of further on fragmentation, Sir, in this way I do not believe that we shall achieve the objective of bringing in harmony, and peace in this region. But this is an issue which is very important to the safety of the country as a whole. I do not think that it is too late for us to correct past mistakes and try to evolve a solution that will bring contentment amongst the people, that will bring harmony, and mutual trust amongst the people occupying this region. It is a fact that there are certain fundamental differences between the people living in the hills and the people living in the valley of this region. This difference was recognised early in 1947 when India became independent. It was also recognised that this difference is not so wide as to make unity impossible. But the only mistake lay in the method by which we try to tackle the problem. The means which we have applied in bringing about unity and harmony had not been wide enough, and they have turned means which have divided us, and they have become means which have brought about distrust and grievances against one another, and this is the thing which has brought about this bill which is facing us today trying to divide us further into smaller units. Sir, if we look into the picture of this North-Eastern region we see that there are two certain groups inhabiting this region, the groups in the hills and the groups in the

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valley. The groups in the hills have more differences from the groups in the plains than they do amongst themselves. But the group in the hills, if we look at them only as a body, you will find that there are many things which were common to all of them. There are certain things and certain elements that had been bringing these people together. When we go a little deeper into history, we see that there was much understanding between the people of the hills and the people of the valley. But of late we have been subjected to much misunderstanding. What is the root cause of all this? When the Britishers came this division was not so vivid and so clear as it is today. Before the British, these people, although there had been so many tribal wars and blood feuds and although the North Eastern Region, particularly the hills, had been scenes of bloodshed amongst these people but these were only forces of integration for them. I can say so because every tribal war had always been followed by harmony, mutual accommodation and peace between one another. Sir, we can prove this by the situation that is obtaining in many of the hills today. If you look at North Cachar Hills you will find collection of tribal groups like Lushais, Hmars, Kukis, Nagas, Kacharis living together in peace. Take the case of Naga Hills. You will find that Kukis, Mizos and others there are not having any trouble with the Nagas. If you go to N. E. F. A. you will find another

group of Mizos in the Mishmis. If we go to the plains in the Assam Valley we find so many tribal groups but they are living in peace with the people of the valley. Sir, in fact, it was when the groups inhabiting this region had been in the process of evolving themselves into one big family, into one body that the British came, shattered and suppressed all these elements. What they did was to divide not only the plains from the hills but they also divided the hills people themselves. One hill tribe was kept separate from another then a process of mutual distrust and a tendency of remaining at guard against the other had been introduced. So we have been kept apart for so many years and the process of assimilation that was there had been suppressed; and for these so many years till we attained independence, this process had so much divided us that we grew to hate one another. The first thing that Independent India ought to have done was to have revived and to have tried to introduce this process of assimilation amongst us; and to have tried to break that wall that separated us so as to bring us together. But then what we found was these hill people occupying certain areas, who have been broken up in the district, are further excluded from the main stream of the Nation. They have been put under the sixth schedule of the Constitution where we find them separated from one another as they were separated by the British.

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Khasis were separated from the Mizos and so on. They have been divided by the Centre. Having divided them thus and instead of taking them and looking after them directly from the Centre they were thrown away, they were thrown upon the shoulders of the people in the Assam Valley and the burden of looking after these people was given to the Assam Government. But it was Delhi who divided them. So these are the things that had given rise to the loud complaints in the Hills against the Assamese, distrust from the Hill people against the Assamese. If we go deep into it, it is not the Assamese who are at fault but it was Delhi who started it and today we are faced with this Bill. We may perhaps have other grounds on which to fight against one another. Unless we try to see the problem and unless we go to the problem I do not believe that by separating one from the other we will be able to achieve the objective. I do not think that it will be conducive to our interest nor to the interest of the Nation. Sir, it may be, the position had gone to certain extent and there is no going back from it. But then one thing which we can well try to do is if we find that the people in the Hills occupying the North Eastern Region have more things common than with the people in the Valley, let us try to exploit the situation to our advantage. But we have already started division. Naga-

land has left us; now we have broken from the people of Meghalaya and the rest are still there. Since all these have broken away from the Valley, I do not think that this process will end till all the Hills break away, and after these are broken up again. But what is the solution? The solution would have been that if we cannot but divide them, let us put each group on equal status with another. The Hill Tribes whom we have divided from the beginning if we cannot range them into one single unit, let us see that each group feels that he gets equal treatment and does not feel that he is inferior to the other. In that case, understanding and a feeling of accommodation will be re-established. If the Mizos feel that they are not inferior to the other brothers in the Hills and the Valleys, then they can live as brothers. In this context, take the case of N. E. F. A., see that a political apparatus is going to be introduced there. At the same time we see also that the people of N. E. F. A., themselves are not allowed to be inside it. It is a fact also that the people of N.E.F.A., had never been allowed to have political consciousness. A political apparatus to be known as Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh is going to be introduced there but the people are not allowed to participate in it. We have given Nagaland a Statehood; it is welcome and good since we have not been able to avoid it. The Meghalaya is going to get full Statehood; we welcome

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it and wish them well. But what we do with the people there in N. E. F. A. ? We are introducing, I think, an apparatus which will become means of suppressing them. It will kill the human elements as well. I do not see any reason why this suppression should be introduced. There, if it is introduced, give them a chance to participate in it and let them have a chance to work for themselves and let them have a chance to say something for themselves. Sir, if we take the case of Tripura and Manipur, we see a position where somebody is going to be sacrificed. The Statehood for Manipur and Tripura would be most welcome to every one of us since the process has been started. These things are welcome to every one of us if by that measure we do not sacrifice anybody. But if we look at the schedules to the Bill, we will find that many Mizo families are going to be sacrificed. These are the points on which we had been arguing in Delhi in June. But then Delhi argues that if we take the Mizos in Manipur, if we take them out, there would be no Manipur; it will be too small geographically. Now when it is to give Manipur Statehood, you do not hesitate to tear off the Mizos. I think that this is not a fair deal. Again, Sir, if we take the case of Tripura, the eastern border of Tripura is occupied by Mizos. There is nobody; there are only Mizos. To-day we are going to contain them into a minority where they will have no

chance at all. While we have good wishes to the Tripurians, we cannot remain reconciled to the idea of sacrificing ourselves so that another may live. I cannot reconcile myself to that idea. Sir, it is not in the human nature. The North Eastern Region which is so important and vital to the interest of the nation and for that matter to the people themselves, we cannot afford to kill somebody, to kill a group to give life to another group. So, Sir, in the case of the Mizos and also the people of this region as a whole I cannot commend the Bill because the Bill seeks to raise somebody else and sacrifices some others while it will not at all evolve a feeling of understanding and love between the Hills and the Plains. I do not therefore, see any wisdom in this Bill. I say, it is very ill conceived. Now, Sir, having come from Mizo Hills and I am expected to say something about the Mizo Hills more particularly, I would like to deal more in detail about the problem of the Mizos. While I do not give the least support to this Bill, if you will excuse me, I would like to give some more information about the problem of the Mizo Hills because it is not a problem for us alone but it is also a problem for the nation and a proper understanding of this problem will lead us to a far greater extent in deciding our fate in this North Eastern region and also in bringing about peace and harmony amongst the people here. Sir, the problem

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of this North Eastern region in relation to the Mizo Hills, which is part and parcel of this region, seems to have never been understood properly, not even by ourselves and more so by the authorities in Delhi. Sir, taking you a little back into history, I say that this Mizo community, is a community which have had the brunt of the British administration. Sir, before the British came it was a community big by itself and occupied a specified geographical area. For the sake of information only let me say that the territory that was occupied by them continuously without any break anywhere, was from the south if we start, the Chin Hills of Burma and Arakan extending right to the foothills of Manipur and towards Cachar as far as North Cachar. Some of them are still found in North Cachar and to the west they are on the foothills of Tripura, they are on the foothills of Chittagong and Sylhet. Sir, it was during the years 1800 and 1890 that these people came into contact with the Britishers. By that time the Britishers have occupied all the valleys but they had not touched the Hills. So, these Mizos came in contact with the British, not only in contact—they came into clash with the British. On every front they were fighting with the British and since these battles on every front were going on without a stop, the British Government at that time decided to send an invading force

into these hills. From the Chittagong side one column commanded by a General was sent. From Rangoon, another column under General Symons was sent. From Cachar side a similar column was sent to request the other two at Haka, and in 1890 the whole territory occupied by these tribes whom we call Mizos was occupied and the people subdued. And from that day, Sir, this process of divide and rule was vigorously followed by the Britishers and if you will allow me, Sir, for your information I would like to read some of the pages, some of the records left by these Britishers. These records show as to how this Mizo Tribe was divided and for what purpose the Mizo Tribe had been divided. Now, Sir, this is a record left by Alexander Mackenzie in the book known as the "History of the relation of the Government (British with the Hill Tribes. At page 574 he writes, "When the tribes would not submit to our arms the only alternative was to break up and disintegrate their communities". With this policy the British administration, the British Government, the invading British, let us say, started breaking the Mizos. Now here are certain extracts showing as to how each small body has been cut out from the main body. Here, in this extract from British relations with the Hill Tribes of Assam since 1858: "In 1900 the boundary between the Chin Hills and the Lushai Hills was fixed by Col.

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Maxwel and Capt. Cole." The Boinu (Kolodyne) and the Tyao chose as the boundary between the Chin and South Lushai Hills has strictly curtailed their territory." By this boundary some Mizo families, Mizo groups like Siyin, Sukte, Sahau, Lai, Falam and Hualngo were thrown out into the Chin Hills. They were more than 20 Mizo groups and so much of their groups already mentioned had been thrown into the Chin Hills. And then here again at page 341 of the same book - "The Lieutenant Governor recommended that the whole country east of the cultivated plain country of Chittagong should be removed from the operation of the General regulations, and that an officer to be called the Superintendent of the Joom tract should be appointed, Act XXII of 1860 was accordingly passed which enabled the Government to give the Hill tracts the administration suited to its condition". This is regarding an act that was passed for taking out the Hill tracts of Chittagong from the main body of Mizos and when this was passed some group of Mizos were cut again. By this act, the Chittagong Hill Tract District was formed and the following groups of Mizos, namely, - Pang or Pangkhua, Chinbak, Bawmzo and Ilanglau were cut apart. They are still there today. Sir, these groups, by the Independence Act of Burma and our Independence Act, have been lost for ever to foreign territories. Therefore, we need not concern ourselves with them now.

Now here is another extract : "In 1828 Capt. Grant and Lt. Pemberton were appointed Commissioners to meet the Burmese authorities and settle the boundary and the final boundary agreement was signed on 9th January, 1834. But now after a lapse of 62 years this boundary had to be revised as a result of incessant tribal raids into Manipur—Burma frontier. According to the instructions of the Government of India to the Chief Commissioner of Burma and with the approval of the Commissioner, Assam, the boundary between Burma (Kubo valley) and Manipur from Kongal Thana to Tinzin river was demarcated in 1896 by a body of Commissioners Col. Maxwell and Capt. Macnabb". Please mark that tribal raids described were directed against British pickets.

This boundary was demarcated by the British as such, because the Mizos living near the foot hills of Manipur valley had been creating troubles to the Britishers there. So by cutting them apart from the main body and giving them the administration to suit their own purpose it was possible to put these groups of the tribes under control. In this way these small groups, namely, Anal, Aimal, Longrang, Chin, Raring, Harar, Poihte, Gangte, etc., were cut and thrown into Manipur. They were never under Manipur administration. But these groups are still living in Manipur. They want to join the Mizo district. They are still

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there and going to be sacrificed so that Manipur may have a full State. Then, Sir, there is another extract. At page 156 "The North Eastern Frontier of Bengal" by Alexander Mackenzie, "The whole ranges between the Barak and Jaree were by treaty given to the Rajah of Manipur the order of the Court of Directors applies to all." The Rajahs of Manipur were then quarrelling among themselves, and the British, in order to establish a stable Government there this area was presented to Manipur and thereby the British were able to post their Agents in Manipur. The twenty cut the northern limb of the Mizo tribe and that group also are going to be sacrificed so that Manipur may have a State. Sir, this is another extract at page 364 of the same book : "as regards the eastern boundary of Hill Tipperah, the Lt. Governor proposed to prescribe a river rather than a mountain boundary... It was suggested that the Lungai river, running between the Jampai and Hachik ranges should be taken as the boundary line upto its source at Bellingsib.....". These proposals were accepted and the boundary notified accordingly in 1873.

By this boundary line many Lushai villages including Rangkhoh ones were thrown into Tripura. Thus the only group of Mizos left were the Lushais, Pawis, Lakheras and Raltes and these were left in what is now known as the Mizo district. This district itself

was divided into two halves, north and south. The southern half was placed under Bengal while the northern half was under Assam. It was only a few years before independence that they came to Assam.

Now, Sir, this being the position and the tribe having been divided into so many parts so that it may never be able to stand as a tribe by itself. Naturally, these people would like to join together again and renew their family life. Now, Sir, ever since freedom came to India in 1947, this reunion was the first thing the only political platform the Mizos stood on. The Mizos in Manipur came forward and demanded to join the Mizos in Mizo district. The Mizos in Tripura also demanded the same thing. This was misunderstood. Only the Mizos in the Mizo district came under a District Council throwing out the other Mizos in Manipur and Tripura. This demand was again renewed when States Re-organisation came. The same demand was again renewed by the Mizos from 3 different places. But it was not conceded. When the language Bill threw open the entire issue of the Hills the Mizos repeated the same demand for a reunion, But it was not listened to. In 1960 it was again renewed under the leadership of Mr. Laldenga. At first they were not hostiles with the idea of sovereignty and independence. They wanted unification of the Mizos in India. To press their point they met

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the Prime Minister, Sastriji at Gauhati in October, 1965 but since they did not get positive reply they turned extreme and went into violence. Now whatever they did, although we do not say that it was right, they did it under compulsion. But I am sure, the Mizo population in general do not support the violent step. It was done from the population as a whole the percentage of support was very little. But the demand of the Mizo people in India for reunion has not died. When the Union Territory issue came in the month of July delegates from Manipur, delegates from Tripura and delegates from Mizo district repeated their demands in Delhi saying that unification of the Mizos living in three different places, viz., Assam, Manipur and Tripura is the only solution to the problem. It is this misunderstanding of the problem that has given rise to so many other problems which demand solution at the same time. Therefore, Sir, an Union Territory to the Mizos occupying the present Mizoram is no solution to the Mizo problem. It will only multiply and magnify the problem. Otherwise, it is a measure that will kill the Mizo life. It will kill the Mizos totally. Sir, in the Schedules to the Bill you will find the Mizos divided like this—

Under Tripura : Lushai, Kuki, Namte, Patte, Rang-
khol, Chakma.

Under Mizo : Any Mizo (Lushai) tribe, Hmar, Biate, Sukte, Chakma, Thado, Vaiphei, Lakher, Pawi.

Under Manipur : Any Mizo (Lushai) tribe, Hmar, Aimol, Anal. Chiru, Maran, Naring, Ralte, Paite, Thado, Vaiphe, Sukte etc.

If you add those under Tripura and under Manipur you will find the number of families is double the number in the present Mizo district. Sir, I would request you to give some more time because this is a very vital point and directly concerns our interests and particularly to me, as a Mizo. You will excuse me, I am going to finish my points but I want some more time.

Mr. Speaker— You have been given already 45 minutes.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah—Sir, sufficient time should be given to him. He is introducing some new points which we do not know.

Mr. Speaker— He wanted only five minutes.

Shri L. Chinzah—No, Sir, I wanted some more time.

Mr. Speaker— All right, after lunch. The House stands adjourned till 2-30 p.m.

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(The House reassembled at 2.32 P. M. with the
Speaker in the Chair)

REPORT OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY
COMMITTEE.

Mr. Speaker— Under Rule 230 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly, I called a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee, today at 11.30 A.M.

The following decisions were arrived at :

1. On 5th November, instead of the business already fixed, discussion on the North-Eastern Areas (Re-organisation) Bill, 1971 will be resumed and it will continue for the whole day till 4 P.M. When the debate will be closed, the Chief Minister will then reply. There will be no question hour or any other business on that day.

2. The House will be extended till 9th November, on which day the No Confidence Motion originally fixed for discussion on 5th November, will be taken up. The discussion will continue after 4.30 P. M. if necessary.

I hope this has the approval of the House.

(The House approved this.)

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed— There is a point of order, Sir. Suppose the Government falls on that date, what will happen then ? Will the Assembly be extended.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Chief Minister)— If the Government falls in that case the Assembly will be immediately adjourned.

AFTER LUNCH

Shri L. Chinzah— So, Sir, I was saying that the Mizo tribe is a tribe which has been divided up by the British into many small pockets with the evil purpose of breaking that society permanently. And now, Sir, fortunately, the British who had divided us up had left and we have been left free to renew ourselves again. We have been left free to decide our own affairs, but then, this right has not been realised for the Mizo people yet. It was this Sir, fact that had been misunderstood and that has created the difficulties and trouble confronting us, in different way more or less in different degrees, and for the Mizo people actually it has come as a danger of total extinction. Now, Sir, what is important for us today is, therefore, to see that nobody whether small or big in society with distinct culture, traditions and customs and way of life should suffer in free India, and in fact, it was on this count that all political agitations since 1947 upto date by the Mizo people

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had been motivated or prompted. It was actually the repeated demand of the Mizo people for renewal of their family and reunion that has been the centre of all political activities by the Mizo. But then, Sir, it is unfortunate, we have not been able to understand this and sometimes it has given us the impression that the Mizo political agitation has been directed against the people in the valley or the Assam Government. Actually, this is circumstantial which has been unavoidable. The Assam Government happen to be the Government responsible for the welfare of the Mizo people, and for this Mizo people who have been agitating for their reunion and renewal of their family, they cannot but present their case to their own Government and it is that Government which ought to be championing the cause of these people. But we have not seen any sign of understanding of the question in our own State even and the present proposal is to further confirm the evil purpose of dividing us that had been done by the British and we are to confirm this even further if the Bill comes into being. It will mean that there will be no life for the Mizo people. It will be the end of all political life and the name Mizo will only be mentioned in history and it will never be a living name. Therefore, Sir, from this angle I would say that I vehemently oppose the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Bill, 1971 as it is presented to us today. The Bill itself, to us is an

imposition while we know that we are living in free India where no arrangement can be imposed upon an area even if it does not want, ending the political life of the people which is the embodiment of their whole lives' activity in any free country. Now, Sir, as I have already pointed out the political platform that the Mizos has always taken from the time Independence came to India, has never been on the Union Territory for Mizoram and today this fact has been confirmed in Assam as well as in Delhi. In June last when I had the opportunity of meeting our Home Minister with the Minister for Soil Conservation and my friend, Manliana, this point was made very clear to the Home Minister and he was kind enough to give us an assurance that nothing will be imposed on the Mizo people, unless the people themselves ask for it. Today, nobody asked for Union territory. Why should it be imposed on us? It is a negation of democracy itself. Then, Sir, it is discriminatory. The Bill itself is discriminatory in so far as it is seeking to divide the Community, it is seeking to keep them under a certain level, which is lower than the level where other people have been put. For example, our Naga friends were happy as they were in a full-fledged State. Meghalaya is going to be a full-fledged State. But the Mizos have been picked up for discrimination and a political arrangement is sought to be made for them which will kill their political existence. The Mizos

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are the citizens of India, they are not immigrants, they are people who have been born and brought up on this Indian soil. How can we, in clear conscience today, condemn some of our own children to this political death when everyone is trying to utilise the freedom and liberty that they have won for themselves? Therefore, I submit, Sir, this is against the principles of our Constitution itself; it is a negation of democracy itself, it is discriminatory against a section of the people of our own State. The Mizos are as much citizens of this State and of India as any one else. Therefore, we have no right to kill these people socially and politically. Let us give them every chance and opportunity as other people to strive for their betterment and the betterment of the nation as a whole.

Then, Sir, I would like to say, with your permission, that it has been a conspiracy against the Mizo people. Why do I say so? When Meghalaya was about to be formed it was made very clear to the people that Mizo Hills' position would be taken up only after the disturbances in that district were over. That was the expressed decision of the Government of India. But in the meantime, when the political leaders of the Mizo Hills were busy with local affairs and not about the future set-up of the Mizo Hills; without their knowledge the Government of India

seemed to have been in constant consultation with our Government. If I am mistaken I may kindly be excused by the Chief Minister. It seems that the Government of India was in consultation with our Chief Minister sometime in the month of May, when it was decided that Mizo Hills might be taken out of Assam. And after that the manner in which it should be taken out seems to have been worked out by the authorities in Delhi. When this formula was devised it was passed on to some individual leaders in Mizo Hills secretly. These individual leaders, when they came to know of this in secrecy, left Aijal and went to Delhi and there they had secret discussions. We do not know the nature of those discussions. But the Chief Minister was kind enough to invite us to his office and told us what was being planned for the Mizo people. Then we rushed to Delhi. We said that even if it was found difficult to unite all the Mizo people by cutting out a small territory from Manipur, we were even prepared to merge with Manipur. But we could not achieve anything, everything was decided by discussions with the individual leaders. The issue had not been even placed before the District Council, which is the only politically representative body in the district which is the only forum where the political destiny of the District can be discussed. No political party in the Mizo Hills was consulted. I, as representative of the people of

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that district, was not sounded, neither were other M. L. As. Delhi had consulted only a few selected persons who might have agreed to serve them and work out this plan at the cost of their own people. Since the discussions were secret, I do not know what passed between them, but the thing which has been given to us now is the annihilation of the Mizo people politically. When the Bill came to us, it was still secret. I was wondering if we had the right to discuss the Bill, which concerns the fate of our own people but which is unknown to the people themselves. This is a proposal which vitally concerns our people, but we are discussing it here in secret. Is this proper in a democratic country? Can we discuss anything concerning their welfare or destruction without consulting them? This is a proposal to make Mizo Hills and the North Eastern Frontier Agency, to be named Arunachal, Union Territories. In practice, this will be a dictatorial regime. May I ask, are we in free India? Is this not a democratic country? How can we instal a dictatorial regime in any part of the country? How can we dictate to any people, who are equal to others? Therefore, I submit, Sir, that this is negation of the principle of Indian democracy itself. This is the only example I think in the whole world. There has never been a case where dictatorship exists within democracy. But we are going to do it here. This Bill seeks to disintegrate the entire North

Eastern Region of India, it seeks to kill some people politically and it seeks to classify the people of North Eastern Region of India into various categories. It seeks to introduce an administration which will dictate the terms and the way in which the people should live, and it will kill the political existence of their society. What I would suggest briefly is, as we have said, we have missed the chance to unite the Eastern Region, that the second chance is still open to us. Let us be united in another way and that is, since we have separated Nagaland and Meghalaya, let us give each of these units equal status where the Mizo people also will feel that they have also been given the same rights as have been given to their brothers. The people there, will have ceased to have any grudge against anybody and therefore if that is done, the feeling of co-operation and accommodation will exist between the people of the hills and the plains and the harmony that we propose to bring will be possible.

With these few words I thank you for giving me this chance to speak.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed— Sir, I would like to have a clarification from the hon. Member. Whether the hon. Member is opposing the Bill as such or he seeks certain amendment of Section 6 ? Does he want

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that Mizo Hills should be a full-fledged State and the adjoining areas where there are Mizo people should be integrated to that district? Does he oppose this Bill as such or he seeks some amendment of the Bill?

Shri L. Chinzah—What I was suggesting was that since we have started disintegrating this area, let us do it in such a way that everybody feels satisfied and in the atmosphere of satisfaction and contentment love and fellow feeling will be renewed.

When Nagaland and Meghalay have been given certain rights, why refuse the same right to the people of Mizo Hills and NEFA?

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—Suppose we in this House propose that Mizo Hills should be with the rest of Assam, will there be any objection from his side?

Shri L. Chinzah—Since the hon. Member has drawn me to that let me say that we are now in a full-fledged State and therefore going back to an administrator; we do not know what type of administration he will bring will be a backward step for us. Therefore, whatever may be the demand in this North-Eastern Region the best thing would have been, as I have stated, to give a solution to each of the political demands. Since we have already separated

Nagaland and Meghalaya why, should we deprive others? Why should we force this Bill which will condemn our own State? If that is not possible, the status-quo could definitely continue.

Shri Phani Bora – Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is very serious matter which is under discussion and I do not think that this matter is a subject which should be discussed from any sectarian political aim. It should be discussed with an open mind based on analysis of the objective conditions. What is the condition that is prevailing in the North-Eastern Region as a whole? Mr. Speaker, Sir, if anybody asked me 'are you glad that this type of Re-organisation Bill had to be brought about or is being brought about'? I would say, 'I am not glad'. But what is the alternative? We are to apply our mind to see whether there was any alternative or not. Sir, I myself as an individual as well as on behalf of my party I welcome the autonomous rights of various degrees that are sought to be conferred to the people of Meghalaya, Mizo Hills and to the people of NEFA, Manipur and Tripura. Unfortunately in the Indian Constitution there is only one kind of autonomy and there is no other kind of autonomy for the different people to enjoy and that is a State. There is another kind of right which is being given in the case of India and that is the Union Territory. Mr. Speaker, Sir,

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Union Territory is a thing which is not welcomed because the experience of Union Territory shows that it does not satisfy the aspiration of the people. No full democracy is allowed under an arrangement of Union Territory. Then there is another type of autonomy which was specifically applied in the case of Hills Areas of Assam under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution. But that was also found to be not only inadequate but it was opposed by the people who enjoyed it. Now, what is the solution to the problems of tribes and growing nationalities which is cropping up every day? Sir, if I am allowed to say I would tell this House that this is not only in the State of Assam and around it that different sections of people are rising, demanding separation from the State; in the coming years in India there are going to be many more States. The people particularly the people belonging to the various tribes have started agitating. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to blame anybody. I do not want to take advantage of the situation to get some benefit for partisan political purposes. Because that will sidetrack the real and objective issue and put the people into confusion. I am really feeling very much pained for the disintegration of the State. I am not at all happy. If I am to blame any body, I will first blame the British, the foreign rulers who ruled in a particular way. They did not allow to develop our State in the natural process and they did not allow econo-

mic and cultural collaboration of different people living around the Brahmaputra Valley. They always tried to keep us away from each other so that natural process of integration does not take place. Afterwards when the Britishers were out, the Congress rule came. The Congress was not prepared to undo the mischief already done by the Imperialist. Besides, the Britishers allowed the foreign capital to flow into Assam, specially in the Brahmaputra Valley, along with migration of capital class of people was also brought to Assam. They planned very carefully to see that the tribal living in the hills could not migrate to the Brahmaputra Valley and vice versa and thereby prevented economic and cultural collaboration with the people of the Brahmaputra Valley and the Hills. If they would have been allowed to come in contact, there would have arisen a big nationality centering around the Brahmaputra river. If any student of history studies the formation and growth of any nationality in the world, he would know how a nationality grows, for example, had the English language and English nationality developed. What we find? How it is developed? It is just like the development of the mighty Brahmaputra. The Brahmaputra has become big not by itself, it became big because of the numerous rivers, tributaries flowing from all sides mixed with its main current without restrictions. The Brahmaputra can assimilate the water flowing from Nagaland,

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from Abor Hills and other hills which make it a mighty river in India. Sir, there would have been the same development had there been no British Policy of division and if the natural process of economic and cultural collaboration between the plains and Hills of this region would have found its natural flow without hindrance, and we would not have to face this problem as we are facing today. The objective conditions would have been quite different. But that was not allowed by the Britishers. Then Congress came to power. Let us look back. Yes, I quite agree with the hon. Member Shri Sarma of the Congress Party, I am not sure whether he is a member of the Congress party or not, that in 1921, or so some educated few elites of different hills tried to claim their separate identity like the educated Assamese elite, long before that trying to submit memorandum, before the Britishers claiming that Assamese language should be recognised and Assam should be a separate State and not a Commissioner's State tagged to Bengal. Like that a few hill people getting western education thought that their right and privilege should be preserved. Then a movement took place. But masses were not moving around them then but later as in the recent years the masses are moving more and more, why? It is simply because there are disruptive forces working for disruption without any objective basis in the situation? No. Why the masses of the Hills and

plains were so friendly without any antagonism at one time became hostile later ? Did really the Assamese people any why disturb or exploit the common masses of Nagaland for which antagonism between the Nagas and the Assamese developed ? No, nothing of the sort. So then what are the reasons of growing separation movement in the Hills ? Mr. Speaker, Sir, the capitalist development in India after independence has its own contribution towards this situation. Along with the development of capitalist relations in every nationality or tribal groups a section of a middle class and bourgeois elements have grown and form tribalism they have developed into capitalist relations. Together with this development the urge for development of its own personality, language, culture, economy and trade and for that the urge for political power became stronger. I am sure that instead of capitalism if there had been socialist development since Independence quite a different nature of development would have taken place towards more integration based on equality of all.

If this truth is not realised and acted accordingly we shall not be able to solve this problem even in future. I want to say that the separation is inevitable. What is the use of shedding tears and what is the use of crying ? What is the use of blaming Indira Gandhi, Pandit Nehru ? I remember in 1955, I stood

for autonomy to Naga people, not for a separate State. Even we submitted a memorandum on that score. I wrote a booklet about Naga issue. It was circulated widely. Therefore, at that time I did not accept a separate State but I pleaded for the autonomy. It did not satisfy the Naga people. We had to revise our stand. We supported the Statehood of the Nagaland. So, who is to be blamed? What is the use of blaming Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru for separating Nagaland? Was it not Jawaharlal Nehru who said, 'With the Naga blood, the Naga Hills will be red, even then I am not going to give independence or such thing.' Did not he say this at Silghat on board the steamer? He told it. It is not because Jawaharlal Nehru wanted to bifurcate or disintegrate the State, it is because under compulsion he had to concede and we had to support. Why should we then blame him unnecessarily? Now, again about this Meghalaya. First of all, they demanded extension of autonomy. Did we accept it? Then came the demand for Scottish Pattern. Did we accept it? We did not.

Then came Pataskar Commission's recommendation but we did not accept it either. Then came the demand for separation—separate Hill State. We opposed. Then we wanted to give more than Pataskar Commission's recommendations by Mehta Committee's recommendations. Why should we not be a little self.

critical? Sir, we 8 brothers are today living together, but if tomorrow I am to divide I would be feeling very much pain, But if nobody wants to go to the field to plough and everybody is quarrelling, at home all along, what should I do then? With a painful heart I would have to agree to part. Therefore, Sir, it is inevitable. If we can see things a bit earlier it is better. This is the inevitable development of the present society. Today in place of the capitalist society which is being built by the Congress.. (A voice: It is a stale thing, can't we hear something new?). One must understand how a man is born, whether it is born out of clay and only the life is given by Brahma, or it is born out of something of natural science then alone men can think of change of society. Otherwise he will sit for the Brahma and bring 'Kalki' and destroy the old for a new. The hon. Member should try to learn some new thing. When I say that separation is inevitable I do not take it for granted that for every people this separation is inevitable. Today, as I said, development of capitalism has taken its own course. If today the Naga people are exploited by some outside businessmen coming from somewhere else, if somebody comes and establishes a factory when the Naga businessmen come to the stage of development they will find that in their territory these outside fellows are going to rule over them, and that therefore

they much be thrown out for which they must have power first in their own hands. There comes the question of a separate State. Is it not a fact that Assam was dominated by the British monopolists along with the migration of big business capitalists from other States? Did it not retard the growth of indigenous capitalists; is it not a fact that the indigenous capitalists came to the conclusion that the capitalists from outside are dominating the people of Assam and that they need protection? Is it not a struggle of the people of Assam that these industries should be managed by the people of State? As a result of this process there comes the question that a new Centre-State relationship be built up on the basis of the amendment to the Constitution—a new relationship between the Centre and the States. Some people are saying that every State must have the right to secession. I say it is not only dangerous to the development of unity of the revolutionary and democratic forces in India, it is dangerous for the development of the weaker States like Assam or Meghalaya as well. I do not subscribe to that kind of theory, that every State must have the right to secede. But should we not look into this problem as a real problem that a new relationship between the Centre and the State is to come about. Don't the Assam leaders feel like that? If they do not then why they always go to

Delhi and try to persuade the Government of India people for developing this or that industry in the State ? Have we ever tried to understand this problem as to where from it has arisen ? If it is true in our case it is true in the case of the Mizos, it is true in the case of the Khasis, Manipuris and others. If we want to have our rights and privileges to mould our own future, we must also recognise the right of other people to mould their own future by themselves. From that point of view I look upon this kind of proposal for re-organisation. If there had been public sector industries and commerce coming up at Gauhati. Silchar, Sibsagar, Nowgong and other places where our tribal brethren from the hills could come and could take their rightful place in the industries and commercial establishments things would have been different and then a greater Assam would have been there on the basis of equality. If Mr. Chinza is now in the present-state of development it is because that kind of bourgeoisie development has not taken place there. There are no such businessmen or industrialists who can give a line to the formation and development of a new nationality. The Baster people of M. P. are a tribal people and have no education, But I can tell you that in the coming years these Bastar Tribes when their sons and daughters become educated and go to employ themselves in industries, business and commerce then nobody on earth can keep them in

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the same state as they are today. In the case of the Nepali people of Darjeeling, the same thing will happen and go to all tribes of today of India.

So, Sir, it is a historical truth and this historical truth has got to be reckoned with. If we are separated today, and if we give them autonomy up to the stage of Statehood on that basis, a new situation will be created. It will come, I hope, in our life time ; it may take time. A day will come when the entire north eastern region will be united on the basis of equality with a new relationship between the units. Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland, N. E. F. A., Assam, Meghalaya and Mizo Hills—all the people of these areas will be united again. That should be our motto and that should be our aim; but not only our aim but it should be the aim of all the people of the entire region, and in order to bring about that situation, you will not have to keep anything which perpetuates the basis of conflicts and contradictions between the units of the regions. These conflicts and contradictions, if they persist, then it will be exploited by the reactionary people and progressive forces in different areas of the hills and Assam will be disrupted and they will find it very difficult to unite together on a common platform because the exploiting class of these regions will always try, as the Britishers tried, to put one against the other and they will always try to keep the people

divided. The unity and emotional integrity of the people of these regions can come only on the basis of unity of the people. Therefore, today I am not envisaging any federation of the whole region; I am not envisaging any North Eastern Council of the whole region. If we try to bring about artificial unity that will harm the process of real unity and integration of the people. Therefore, at the moment, I am against North Eastern Council, I am against any federation for the whole region; I am for giving complete authority and complete right to the people, Why not Mizo Hills be a State; it will not be viable. Is Nagaland a viable State; I want to know; is Meghalaya a viable State economically at the present moment? Once viability is given a good-bye why it is to be applied in the case of Mizo Hills alone? Since in the Constitution there is no other means by means of which autonomy can be exercised except State-hood why not full-fledged State to the Mizo? I know there are difficulties. If five Ministers are to be maintained, lots of money will have to be spent; so many cars and buildings are to be maintained and if Governors for each and every State are to be given then whole amount of money will have to be given for Ministers and Governors and nothing will remain for the development of the regions. I say that the people will consider then as to what is the way of development of their regions. So, give them

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the opportunity, full opportunity and right to decide their own future. It is not the counsel of despair; it is based on scientific analysis of situation on the basis of Marxism and Leninism. If we allow a child to grow to the prime of his youth unfettered whether he is black or white or brown, that does not matter after he gets maturity, he will know what is to be done, what is better for his people and what is good for the other people as well. Fully grown personalities of the region will decide the future of the entire region. My boys and children, they will think as how to build a new region, and the sons and daughters of my friends—Mr. W. Sangma and Mr. Thanglura, they will decide together. I know they will come together and build a new society of equality and common prosperity.

I do not think that this States Reorganisation proposal with regard to Assam is complete; I never thought so that it is once for all finished. Anybody may accuse me that this fellow for some other reasons wants some form of bifurcation. It does not depend on me or hon'ble Shri Sarmah, this is the process of history; this is the process of development of history. I am only reading the history in advance. That is the difference. Cachar is a place, a region for which we have given separate language. Assamese language is the regional language of Assam but not of Cachar. Have we not recognised speciality and special entity of Cachar in the

Language Bill ? It is not a fact that had there been no Pakistan in between during the time of States Reorganisation, Cachar would have been a part of Bengal ? Is it not a fact ? I have got many friends here who do not know history and who do not recognise the reality. Once upon a time Cachar was under Cachari kings; then if it is demanded that it should be an Assamese land will it be justified ? Once upon a time Ahoms came from Patkai and some of their brothers are there still and how can they claim like Chinese that these people were of my race and so demand Assam or the Sibsagar district for them ? Will it be justified and scientific ? From that point of view, whatever happened in the past, Cachar is for all practical purposes a separate entity. Language—Culture—Geography—is not Assam Valley and Cachar separate geographycal entity, is not tradition different; economy of course Cachar's economy and Assam Valley's economy is more or less similar. But then geography is a very big factor, language is a very big factor, culture is a big factor ? This is why some people are demanding separate Union Territory. Well, if the people of Cachar who are now enjoying full democracy, it will be rather derogatory to the people of Cachar to have Union Territory. If they are to be given a status, they should be given a separate statehood. Well, some people are demanding it now and in future more people are going to demand and

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therefore I say this is not the last re-organisation of Assam, this is not the last. I know, if that is so why not Kamatapur, why not Tai Mongolia, Ujoni Assam and something like that, why not they will ask ? Mr. Speaker, Sir, if I am to be a bit frank, I would say that the Brahmaputra Valley, historically, culturally, economically, linguistically, geographically is one entity. There is nobody on earth born of whatever it is, none will be able to bifurcate the Brahmaputra Valley—none, I want to say, I say it emphatically, history will not permit, the people of Assam will not permit, geography will not permit, economy will not permit, tradition will not permit, nothing will permit anybody to bifurcate the Brahmaputra Valley and this Brahmaputra Valley is going to be and is bound to be the seat of the Assamese culture, Assamese people, in the Indian Continent. So please don't raise the bogey of disintegration of even Assam Valley. Once this unified, integrated Brahmaputra Valley is built up, I say the people of Brahmaputra Valley will be able to build itself and play its part as unifier as a friend, as a guide to all our brothers around it. Not as a ruler, not as a big brother but as an equal partner—a forward people, advanced people in the entire region, numerically also strongest people. Once you can do it that is the best guarantee to fight out, all kinds of fissiparous tendencies, all kinds of divisive tendencies, all kinds

of disruptive tendencies. Mr. Speaker, Sir, yes, I will be criticised but I do not think that one should be afraid of any criticism. I do not think one should be afraid of saying things which are coming tomorrow. When I said accept separate Statehood for the hills people, everybody attacked us, everybody attacked the Communist Party, everybody said that this party wants to disintegrate the State of Assam. Later on everybody came and said, yes, if it is an autonomous State, why not a full-fledged State? And why not give it early—the sooner the better. Those people who were opposing us started saying, please the sooner the better, As soon as possible, separation, as soon as possible capital of Assam should be taken away somewhere, even if our people who will go along with the Capital will not have a place to live in. Well, why? That is why I say, what is coming I say in advance and naturally if I wanted to play some political tricks, I would not have said so. I am saying it frankly for the benefit of the democratic and progressive movement allthroughout the region. For the benefit of the progressive and democratic movement of the region and not for the benefit of a Party.

Now, coming to Bill, the provisions of the Bill. After supporting the autonomous rights that are sought to be conferred to these different regions I would say

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that before it is finalised the Government of Assam, because we do not know— we do not have the opportunity to go and speak in the Parliament where these things will be passed and unfortunately for the people of Assam this time there is not a single soul from the opposition— will have to bear the whole burden, the whole burden will have to be borne by the Congress Party. They will have to see to it that these provisions which are not really helpful for the process of development which we desire, these provisions are altered through the Government approach as well as through their representatives in the Parliament because there is no representative in the Parliament from the opposition from Assam. Here I want to mention certain facts with regard to the Capital. The Chief Minister said that the capital will be here and they will remain here for three years. But these three years, since a separate Meghalaya is constituted, legally this Assembly House will also belong to the territory of Meghalaya—legally and constitutionally. So, the existence of the capital of Assam at Shillong will be at the good grace of my friends of the Meghalaya Government. Therefore, while this Bill is going to be passed, I want to say, that till the shifting of the capital from Shillong the present status quo should be maintained. I do not agree that the capital should be taken out just now even under some sort of temporary arrangement, because I know the Government

will be able to erect some thatched houses for the offices though no arrangement for the officers, for the clerks, for the peons—I know, will be made, I live at Gauhati paying a rent of Rs. 150 per month for two rooms and every day I am asked by the owner to get out of the house saying that he would get Rs. 250 per month as soon as I vacate the house, but I am not finding a house and that is the condition for me, it is clear what would happen to the 50,000 employees. What will happen to the petty officers? Where will they remain? Whatever offices have been transferred to Gauhati I know, in what wretched condition the clerks and other staff are living. Therefore, the whole matter has got to be very carefully considered. At the same time it should also be seen that we are not to live as somebody's "Alahi" (guest) at the mercy of somebody. Therefore, while this Constitution Amendment Bill is passed some temporary arrangement or provision will have to be made there that so long as the capital is not shifted the present capital will remain under the control of the Government of Assam. I do not want to hurt the feelings of my Meghalaya friends; I want Meghalaya should prosper, they should be strong enough. Then, the transfer of capital is not a matter which can be decided within a moment. Even if the place is decided within the next one month, which I hope, the Government will do, the capital cannot be transferred so quickly, and

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in this case up to that time the Central Government and Parliament will have to be impressed that so long as the capital remains here we will have the power over it so that we remain in our own territory with dignity.

Secondly, we have agreed to the formation of a separate State of Meghalaya, but at the same time, as soon as the separate State of Meghalaya is created the responsibility of building the new capital of Assam in the plains will have to be borne by the Central Government entirely. Whether the assets and liability division provide us with so much of money for construction of the new capital I do not know, but for building the capital which has come as a result of the bifurcation of Assam the entire responsibility must be borne by the Government of India and the required amount of money, whether it is 100 crores or 80 crores will have to be provided by the Government of India. That should be made very clear while passing the Bill amending the Constitution.

Now, about the High Court too. When the High Court is to be run through the regional language, if it remains the High Court for the whole region will it not be difficult to have the introduction of the regional language in the High Court? What is the status of the regional language in relation to the

judiciary ? How a language is developed ? When we speak of judiciary, when we speak of economics and other technical subjects we do not find proper terms in the regional language. A language develops when it is practised through the Universities, through the colleges, through courts, etc. Therefore, this aspect has got to be considered. I also know the difficulties of having High Courts for small States. That difficulty has also got to be considered carefully. I donot say that let them go to hell. I want to say that this should be considered carefully as to how a solution could be brought about. I want to know from the Government how they are going to solve this problem of introduction of regional language, as in the case of Gauhati High Court being the High Court for the States of Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, Meghalaya, Assam and Arunachal. Please find out, and if I am convinced, I am for it.

Then, Sir, there is another problem with regard to joint cadre. I think the joint cadre is helpful from some point of view. If we discuss it from some angle, some amount of difficulty is there. Will it not bring certain contradiction and conflict between Meghalaya and us ? Will it not create some new source of disunity and disruption ? I want that this type of thing should not exist. Now, according to me the joint cadre which has been envisaged should be avoided.

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It may be difficult for Meghalaya to manage these things in such a small area. This is the problem. But from the past experience I feel that with regard to joint cadre, with regard to joint Financial Corporation, with regard to Transport organisation and the Electricity Board being joint organisation some problems are bound to crop up. Hence these things should be left to the concerned States to agree or dis-agree by laterally or multi-lateral agreement.

Now regarding Cachar it is in Assam but my friend Shri Altaf Hossein Mazumdar yesterday said, 'well whether Cachar will remain in Assam or not very much depends on the goodwill of the people of Assam'. What is the meaning of that I do not know. Of course, I do not blame him. The people of Cachar feel that they are neglected. Geographically they are isolated and naturally they feel that they are discriminated. Our food is limited and the bellies are more; there is a sort of tug-of-war how to get more out of whatever is available. That is the trouble. So if this joint organisation functions under joint administration then I am afraid, in the matter of employment, in the matter of allocation of finances from the Financial Corporation there will be some reactionary and separatist forces always to put the blame against others and thereby keep the forces of permanent division alive among us. As my friend Chinzah said, I also

agree. What is the contradiction between him and me ? I am not going to set up an industry and exploit the raw-materials in Mizo territory and he is not coming to snatch away the paddy from my field. Between his people and my people there is no contradiction and conflict. But still then we are separating ourselves. Why ? Because of all these things that took place during this period.

Therefore, if tomorrow we are to come together again as Mr. Chinzah said - this is also my feeling as well, a day should come when we will all live together and this kind of a House, I mean, may be that there is a House of the people and House of the national representatives. I do not know whether it will come or not, but I am thinking like this. We are opposed to the idea of a North Eastern Council now, for various reasons such a Council will hamper progress and integrated development which is supposed to be the aim. How ? For example now in Assam so many roads are already nationalised. Henceforward all road nationalisation work takes place here and not there. So long the Financial Corporation is there they will say that so much of money is allotted for such and such work and it should be spent here now. To-day we are getting the oil refinery and another 100 crores will be spent for refinery for Petro Chemical Complex in Assam. Tomorrow when the North-

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Eastern Council will come and find that rupees 200 crores earmarked for this region, and the constituents are to decide how much for which region, what project for which region etc., there will be tug of war as to whether Loktag or Kapili Valley or Borak Project ? If it happens like this then what will happen ? The Assam people will shout against Meghalaya. The Meghalaya people will stand behind their representatives and say something against Assam, and these things will go on. Sanity will not prevail— democracy will be disrupted. Therefore, Sir, these are the matters on which we should consider so that these types of things do not exist while re-organisation takes place. My suggestion here will be all these aspects should be reviewed and we should formulate a clear cut policy. I can very frankly speak that if the State Electricity Board is to be conducted by both Assam and Meghalaya then there will be misgivings. We should sit together and come to certain agreement and we should not impose anything on the other. If the Road Transport Organisation is to be maintained as a joint venture then all the beneficiaries should come to certain agreement by themselves. Let all of us sit together and decide our course of action and take certain decision in this regard for our common interest based on our experiences. For that every unit of the region must be allowed full right of autonomy. Autonomy may come

first, allow them to enjoy the fruits of it and then alone other things; all these things may not be incorporated in the constitution. And these things should be left to be decided by different units concerned. We cannot do it ourselves. Now, Sir, the right of autonomy is a just right and it should be accepted without any reservation. The power of enjoyment of rights or autonomy should be given to the people of different regions; right to autonomy of people will only strengthen the unity in diversity. And we for ourselves will see that the obstacles standing on the way to unity and integrity of the people are removed, and on the basis of equality there should be unity in diversity which is our aim and we should pursue this policy. I may say, Sir, that this is the surest way of strengthening our region, nay, the whole of Indian unity and strength. Thank you, Sir.

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury – অধ্যক্ষ ডাঙৰীয়া, এই North Eastern Region Reorganisation ৰ Bill খন নীতিগত ভাৱে মই সমৰ্থন কৰিছো। কিন্তু ইয়াৰ ভিতৰতে কিছুমান ব্যৱস্থা সম্পৰ্কে আমাৰ সদনতে বহুত সদস্যই পৰামৰ্শ আগবঢ়াইছে। গতিকে এই পৰামৰ্শ বিলাক দোহাবিবৰ আৰু কোনো প্ৰয়োজন নাই। যেতিয়াই মেঘালয় ৰাজ্যৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছিল তেতিয়াই আমি ভাবিছিলো যে এখন নতুন autonomous ৰাজ্যত পৰিণত হবলৈকে গৈছে। এই ধাৰণা আমাৰ আগৰে পৰা আছিল। এতিয়া আমাৰ কথা হৈছে যে উক্তৰ পূৰ সীমান্ত অঞ্চলত যি কেইখন ৰাজ্যৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে সেই ৰাজ্য কেইখনৰ লগত যাতে আমি মিলি প্ৰীতিৰে বসবাস কৰিব পাৰো আৰু আমাৰ উন্নয়নত আমি

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আগবাঢ়ি যাব পাৰো তাৰ কাৰণে আমি আইনগত ভাৱে এই আইনখন
গ্ৰহণ কৰিব লাগিব। কাৰণ অনান্য ক্ষেত্ৰটো সাংবিধানিক নিয়ম মতেই
ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ ভিতৰত বহুত ৰাজ্যৰ পুনৰ্গঠিত হৈছে। যেনে—মাদ্ৰাজৰ পৰা
কেৰেলা, অন্ধ্ৰপ্ৰদেশ, মহাৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ পৰা গুজৰাট। তেনেকৈয়ে পঞ্জাবৰ পৰা
হাৰিয়ানা আদি। প্ৰত্যেকখন ৰাজ্যতে এটি অৰ্থনৈতিক গোট হিচাবে গঢ়ি
উঠিছে। কিন্তু উত্তৰ পূৱ সীমান্তত থকা ৰাজ্য কেইখনৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক
অৱস্থা বৰ দুৰ্বল। সেই কাৰণেই এই সৰু ৰাজ্যবিলাক চমাত কেন্দ্ৰীয়
চৰকাৰৰ পৰা যথেষ্ট আধিক সাহায্যৰ প্ৰয়োজন হৈ পৰিছে। এই
আইনত অসম হাইকৰ্টখন এতিয়া অসম নগালেণ্ড হাইকৰ্ট হিচাবেও
অভিহিত হৈছে। প্ৰস্তাৱিত আইনত কিন্তু গুৱাহাটী হাইকোৰ্ট নামাকৰণ
কৰি তাৰ লগতে ব্ৰেকেটত কিছুমান কথা লিখা আছে। তাৰ ফলত
সৰু সৰু যি কেইখন ৰাজ্য যেনে—মণিপুৰ, ত্ৰিপুৰা, নগালেণ্ড, মানকাছাৰ
আদিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰটো এই হাইকৰ্টে কাম কৰিব। এই সন্দৰ্ভত ৰাজ্য ভাষা
প্ৰৱৰ্ত্তনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত যিখিনি অসুবিধা হব তাত বাহিৰে অন্য কিবা অসুবিধা
আছে বুলি নেভাবো। গুৱাহাটী হাইকৰ্ট বুলিলেই যথেষ্ট হয়। এই
কথা বিলাক এৰি দিলে নামটো যেন অলপ গুণ্ডগোলীয়া হয়—এনে ভাৱ
হয়। কলিকতা হাইকৰ্ট থকাত অসম, বিহাৰ, উৰিষ্যা—এই কেইখন
ৰাজ্য কলিকতা হাইকৰ্টত আছিল। কলিকতাক তেতিয়া হাইকৰ্ট বোলাত
কোনো অসুবিধা নাছিল। সেইদৰে এতিয়া গুৱাহাটীকো হাইকৰ্ট বোলাত
আপত্তিৰ কাৰণ থাকিব নেলাগে।

সেই কাৰণেই স্বতন্ত্ৰ ৰাজ্য গঠিত হোৱা হলে বেলেগ কথা আছিল।
আটাই কেওখন ৰাজ্যই যিহেতু এই Region ৰ তলত আছে গতিকে
সাংবিধানিক মতেই যিহেতুকে হব বুজাপৰাবে আমি এই কামবিলাক
কৰিব লাগিব। গতিকেই হাইকৰ্টৰ লগত এই বাকী কেইখন ৰাজ্যৰ
নামটো তুলি দিলে যেন ভাল হয়।

তাৰ পাছত তিনিটা চৰকাৰী অনুষ্ঠানৰ ভিতৰত A. S. E. B. ৰ

সংক্রান্তত আমাৰ শ্ৰীভট্টাচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়াইও কৈছে যে Head Office টো স্থানান্তৰিত কৰি গুৱাহাটীত কৰিব লাগে বুলি বহুত দিন আগতে এটা সিদ্ধান্ত হৈ আছে।

এই State Electricity Board ৰ Head Quarter টো গুৱাহাটীত স্থানান্তৰিত কৰিব লাগে আৰু State Waring House Corporation টো গুৱাহাটীলৈ স্থানান্তৰ কৰিব লাগে। আইন পৰিৱৰ্তন কৰি হলেও এই দুখন অতি সোনকালে গুৱাহাটীলৈ নিব লাগে।

তাৰ পাছত I. A. S; I. P. S আৰু Indian Forest Service ৰ যি যৌথ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে বা যি cadre দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা হৈছে, এই ক্ষেত্ৰত উভয় ৰাজ্যতে বিশেষকৈ মেঘালয় ৰাজ্যত কিছু কিছু অসুবিধা ঘটিছে। সেই কাৰণে অসমৰ যিটো cadre সেইটো স্বতন্ত্ৰ থকাৰ প্ৰয়োজন। অসমৰ এই I. A. S., I. P. S. আৰু I. F. S আদিৰ cadre টো সুকীয়াকৈ থাকিব লাগে। এইটো আমাৰ এটা সুকীয়া মতামত।

শেষত মই ৰাজধানী স্থানান্তৰৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আমাৰ এটা পুৰুষ আহি পৰিছে। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত বিভিন্ন সদস্যই বিভিন্ন মন্তব্য প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে। আমাৰ আগতে যি ভুল হ'ল, সেইটো এতিয়া প্ৰকাশ কৰি কোনো লাভ নাই। কিন্তু আমাৰ যিটো জানুৱাৰী মাহৰ পৰাই যিটো Bill বলবৎ হ'ব; তেনেকৈয়ে আমি পৰৱৰ্তী ৰাজ্যত ৰাজধানী থকাটো ভাল নাপাওঁ।

আমাৰ চৰকাৰে Expert Committee গঠন কৰি স্থান নিৰ্ণয় কৰি নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত কৰা হৈছে। গতিকে মই ভাবো December মাহৰ ভিতৰতে ৰাজধানী স্থানান্তৰ কৰিব লাগে। কাৰণ দুই তিনি বছৰৰ ভিতৰত আমাৰ ৰাজধানী নিৰ্মাণৰ কাম সম্পূৰ্ণ হ'ব নোৱাৰে আৰু জন-সাধাৰণৰ মতামত ৰাখি যি ঠাইত নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত কৰা হৈছে সেই ঠাইলৈ অতি সোনকালে ৰাজধানী নিব লাগে।

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সিদিনাখন আলোচনাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আমি জানিব পাৰিছো যে আমাৰ ৫০ হেজাৰ কৰ্মচাৰী আছে; কিন্তু এইটো মোৰ বিশ্বাস নহয়। গতিকে অস্থায়ী ভাবে হলেও ৰাজধানী স্থানান্তৰ কৰাটো আমাৰ কৰ্ত্তব্য। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত আমি এটা সিদ্ধান্তলৈ আহিব লাগে আৰু Report টো অহাৰ লগে লগে নিৰ্বাচিত ঠাইলৈ ৰাজধানী নিব লাগে। গতিকে দুই এমাহৰ ভিতৰত কোনো পলম নোহোৱাকৈ ৰাজধানী উঠাই নিব লাগে। কাৰণ ৰাজধানীৰ বাবে নতুন নগৰ নিৰ্মাণ কৰাত আৰু ২০/২৫ বছৰ লাগিব পাৰে; কিন্তু আমি সিমান দিনলৈ বৈ থাকিব নোৱাৰো।

মই ভাবো আমি অতি সোনকালে সিদ্ধান্তত উপনীত হব লাগে আৰু সৰু সুৰা কথাত লাগি থাকিব নালাগে।

আমাৰ জটিল সমস্যাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আমি সকলোৱে একমত হোৱা উচিত। ব্যক্তিগত স্বার্থ বাদ দি সকলো স্বার্থ ত্যাগ কৰি আমি তুবন্তে ৰাজধানী নিয়া উচিত। এই আইনখন গৃহীত হোৱাৰ লগে লগে ৰাজধানী নিয়াটো আমাৰ নিতান্তই পুয়োজন।

মই আশা কৰো এইটো কৰিবৰ নিমিত্তে আমি খেলি মেলিব মাজলৈ অহা উচিত নহব। মই ফনি বৰা ডাঙৰীয়াৰ কথাটো ভাল পাইছো যে Assam Valley খনৰ ওপৰত বেচি ভাগে ভিত্তি কৰাৰ অসম উপত্যকাৰ সকলো দিশ উন্নয়নৰ লক্ষ্য ৰাখি আমি কাম কৰি যাব লাগিব। যিহেতু এই ক্ষেত্ৰত বিভিন্ন ৰাজ্যৰে এনেকুৱা পৰিণতি হৈছে। তেনেসুলত Assam Valley বা Brahmaputra Valley মজবুত কৰি গঢ়ি তোলাৰ বাবে চেষ্টা কৰিব লাগে আৰু নতুনকৈ গঠিত হোৱা সৰু সৰু গোটবোৰৰ লগত কেনে সম্প্ৰীতি গঢ়ি তুলি আমি বসবাস কৰিব পাৰো তাৰ বাবে চেষ্টা কৰিব লাগে।

ইয়াকে কৈ মই এইটো নীতিগত ভাবে সমৰ্থন সামৰণি মাৰিলো। আশা কৰো আপোনালোকে এইটো বিবেচনা কৰি চাব।

M. Shamsul Huda — মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়! ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ

বিপ্লৱী কমিউনিষ্ট পাৰ্টিৰ ফালৰ পৰা আমি এই পূৰ্বাঞ্চল পুনৰ গঠন বিলখন নীতিগত ভাৱে সমৰ্থন কৰিছো যদিও ইয়াৰ ভিতৰত থকা সকলো বিলাক বিষয় বস্তুটোত একমত হ'ব পৰা নাই। এই বিলখন অনাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত এটা কথা ক'ব খোজো যে—এই বিলখন অসম্পূৰ্ণ হৈছে। কাৰণ পুনৰ গঠন বিলখনত আৰু কিছু অঞ্চল ইয়াৰ ভিতৰত ৰাখিব লাগিছিল। আজি ব্ৰিটিছ সাম্ৰাজ্যবাদী আৰু কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰৰ পুঁজিবাদী প্ৰশাসনৰ অৱশ্যন্তাৱী পৰিণতি হিচাবে পূৰ্বাঞ্চলত পুনৰ গঠন বিলখন আনিব লগা হৈছে। আজি ভাৰতৰ আভ্যন্তৰীণ কাৰণে হওক বা বাহিৰা ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ পৰোক্ষ হস্তক্ষেপতে হওক বা প্ৰবোচনাতে হওক, ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ এই পূৰ্বাঞ্চলত এক বন্ধ সমুদ্ৰৰ সৃষ্টি হ'ব পাৰে। ইয়াত এক ভয়ঙ্কৰ আগ্নেয়গিৰিৰ উদ্গীৰণ হ'ব পাৰে। সেই ফালৰ পৰা কৈছো, ব্ৰিটিছ সাম্ৰাজ্যবাদী আৰু কংগ্ৰেছৰ পুঁজিবাদী শাসনৰ অৱশ্যন্তাৱী পৰিণতি হিচাবে আজি এই পুনৰ গঠনৰ সন্মুখীন হ'ব লগা হৈছে। মই ক'ব খোজো যে—কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰেই হওক বা অসম ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰেই হওক এইটো তেওঁলোকে পূৰ্ণাঙ্গ কৰি তুলিব লাগিছিল। ইতিমধ্যে ৰাজ্যৰ বিভিন্ন সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ মাজত নিজা নিজা ৰাজ্য বিচাৰৰ আশা আকাংক্ষা জাগি উঠিছে। আমাৰ কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে অসমৰ বিভিন্ন অঞ্চলৰ পৰা Tender Call কৰক—“কাক কাক ৰাজ্য লাগিব”। সেই ফালৰ পৰা কৈছো, কাছাৰ জিলাৰ পৰা, কমতাপুৰৰ পৰা, টাই মঙ্গোলীয় আদিৰ পৰা Tender Call কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰক।

কাছাৰ জিলাৰ পৰা Tender Call কৰক P. T. C. ৰ পৰা Tender Call কৰক আৰু কাৰ কাৰ পৰা কৰে Tender লওক আৰু যি যিয়ে বেলেগ ৰাজ্য বিচাৰে তেওঁলোকক বেলেগ বেলেগ ৰাজ্য দি দিয়ক, মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীয়ে সেই দৰ্খাস্ত বিলাক recommend কৰি দিয়ক। ইংৰাজ সাম্ৰাজ্যবাদী প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়াশীল শাসন নীতি, আৰু বৰ্ত্তমান কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰৰ পুঁজিবাদী শাসন নীতিৰ মাজত কোনো পাৰ্থক্য নাই। আজি কংগ্ৰেছী শাসনৰ ইমান বছৰৰ মূৰতো পৰিৱৰ্ত্তন নহ'ল। ভাৰতবৰ্ষত ইংৰাজ

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চৰকাৰে যি পুঁজিবাদ অৰ্থনৈতিক সমাজ ব্যৱস্থা এৰি গ'ল কংগ্ৰেছ
চৰকাৰে সেই একে ব্যৱস্থাকে অনুসৰণ কৰিলে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় ! যদি এটা পৰিয়ালৰ মাজত ২০ টা ভাই ককাই
থাকে তেওঁলোকৰ সেই পৰিয়ালৰ মাজত যিমান দিনলৈকে বা যিমান
সময়লৈকে সুখ সমৃদ্ধি থাকে সিমান দিনলৈকে তেওঁলোকে একেলগে থাকিব
কিন্তু যেতিয়াই তেওঁলোকৰ মাজত অভাৱে দেখা দিব আৰু এজনে আন
এজনৰ ওচৰত প্ৰভাৱ বিস্তাৰ কৰিব বা সুবিধা লব বা অন্যায় হব
তেতিয়াই তেওঁলোকে বেলেগ বেলেগ সংসাৰ পতাৰ কথা চিন্তা কৰে।
আজি দেখা গৈছে সমাজতন্ত্ৰৰ ভেটি গঢ়ি উঠা নাই আৰু আজি এই
অৱস্থাই পাইছে যে দেখা দেখিকৈ সমাজ ২ টা শ্ৰেণীত বিভক্ত হৈছে
এটা হ'ল ধনী বা পুঁজিপতি শ্ৰেণী আৰু আনটো হল গৰীৱ শ্ৰেণী।
পুঁজিবাদ শক্তিয়ে সমাজবাদ পুঁজিপতিৰ অন্তৰায় হৈ থিয় হৈছে। যেতিয়া
সমাজবাদী শক্তিয়ে আনটো শ্ৰেণীৰ ওপৰত শোষণ চলাবলৈ ধৰে তেতিয়াই
Contradiction ৰ সৃষ্টি হয়। ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ জাতীয় পুঁজিপতি সকলে
যেতিয়া বিদেশী পুঁজিবাদ সকলৰ বিৰুদ্ধে থিয় দিছিল বা ভাৰতীয় পুঁজি-
বাদী সকলে British পুঁজিবাদী সকলৰ বিৰুদ্ধে থিয় দিছিল তেতিয়াই
Contradiction ৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছিল। সেয়েই হৈছে দেশী বিদেশৰ পুঁজি-
বাদী সকলৰ মাজত হোৱা Contradiction. ইয়াৰ ফলতেই ভাৰতবৰ্ষত
বিদেশী পুঁজিপতি সকলৰ বিৰুদ্ধে আন্দোলন হয় আৰু ভাৰতবৰ্ষই স্বাধীনতা
অৰ্জন কৰে ঠিক সেইদৰে স্বাধীনতাৰ পিচত অসমত থকা পুঁজিপতি
সকলৰ ওপৰত ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ পুঁজিপতি সকলে শোষণ কৰিব
বিচাৰিছিল আৰু সেই উদ্দেশ্যেই বেলেগ বেলেগ ৰাজ্য প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰিবলৈ
যো-জা কৰে যাতে সেই অঞ্চলত শোষণ নীতি চলাব পাৰে। তাৰ লগে
লগে যাতে কেন্দ্ৰৰ দেৱ-দেৱী সকলৰ আশা আকাংক্ষা পূৰণৰ পৰিকল্প-
নাত এই সৰু সৰু ৰাজ্য প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰাৰ আৰু এটা উদ্দেশ্য হ'ল
কেনেকৈ কেন্দ্ৰৰ দেৱ দেৱীসকলে তেওঁলোকৰ বেটা-বেটি, জী-জোৱালোকক

ঢাকৰীত মকৰল কৰিব পাৰে আৰু আন আন বৃহত্তৰ স্বার্থ সিদ্ধি কৰিব পাৰে।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ইংৰাজৰ দিনৰে পৰা আমি দেখি আহিছো যে, বিদেশী পূজিপতি সকলে বা ইংৰাজ সকলে এই ২০০ বছৰেও ভাৰত-বৰ্ষৰ শিল্পায়নৰ কথা চিন্তা নকৰিলে। কেৱল কেনেকৈ তেওঁলোকৰ স্বার্থ সিদ্ধি কৰিব তাতহে মন দিলে। কেনেকৈ আমাৰ দেশৰ সম্পদ আহৰণ নকৰাকৈ পূজিপতি সকলৰ স্বার্থ পূৰণ কৰিব, তাৰহে চেষ্টা বেছিকৈ কৰিছিল। তাকেই অনুসৰণ কৰিলে আমাৰ দেশৰ শাসক গোষ্ঠীয়ে, ভাৰতবৰ্ষ স্বাধীন হোৱাৰ পাছতো। এই পূজিপতি সকলেই চিন্তা কৰি আহিছে যে অসমৰ নিচিনা পিচ পৰা অঞ্চলবোৰত কেনেকৈ খলুৱা লোকসকলক বঞ্চিত কৰি শোষণ চলাব পাৰি, কেনেকৈ বলিষ্ঠ অধিক ধনবান আৰু অধিকতৰ সম্পদশালী হব পাৰি আৰু সেই উদ্দেশ্যেই এই অঞ্চলবোৰত উপনিবেশ পতাৰ দিহা কৰি অসম খনক টুকুৰা টুকুৰ কৰাৰ মতলব কৰিছে। সেয়েহে মেঘালয়, মণিপুৰ, নাগালেণ্ড, অৰুণাচল, মিজোৰাম ইত্যাদি সৰু সৰু ৰাজ্য গঠন কৰি কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ আস্থাভাজন শিল্পপতি সকল আৰু পূজিপতি সকলে নিজৰ নিজৰ আশা আকাংক্ষা পূৰিপূৰ্ণ কৰিবলৈ ওলাইছে।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, যি হওক সকলো ফালৰ পৰা দেখা যায় যে পুনৰ গঠনৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব বিচৰা হৈছে তাত বাধা দিবলৈ গলে, বিদেশী ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ পুৰোচনাত এই অঞ্চলত ভাৰত বিৰোধী সংগ্ৰাম গঢ়ি উঠাৰ সম্ভাৱনাও নোহোৱা নহয়। এই সকলোবোৰ কথা বিবেচনা কৰি, এই বিলখন আমি নীতিগতভাৱে ইয়াক সমৰ্থন জনাইছো। সমৰ্থন কৰিবলৈও তাত কিছুমান কৰ্তব্য আছে—এতিয়া দেখা গৈছে যে কি ধৰণৰ পুনৰ গঠনৰ বিল অনা হৈছে তাৰ মাজে মাজে আছে Regional Council ৰ কথা। এই North Eastern Council ক ইয়াৰ লগত সন্নিবিষ্ট কৰাৰ কাৰণে আমি ইয়াৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰিছো কাৰণ এই Regional Council ৰ উদ্দেশ্য

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হ'ল কেনেকৈ ক্ষমতা কেন্দ্ৰীকৰণ কৰিব পাৰি। ই ক্ষমতা বিকেন্দ্ৰীকৰণ কৰিব নোৱাৰে। ইয়াৰ প্ৰকৃত উদ্দেশ্য হ'ল দিল্লীৰ দেৱ-দেৱী সকলৰ স্বাৰ্থ সিদ্ধি কৰা। গতিকে আমি বিপ্লৱী কমিউনিষ্ট পাৰ্টিৰ ফালৰ পৰা এই প্ৰস্তাৱিত North Eastern Council ৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰিছো।

এই সন্দৰ্ভত অৰুণাচল আৰু মিজোৰাম কেন্দ্ৰীয় শাসিত অঞ্চল হ'ব। মই কওঁ এই পাৰ্থক্য থাকিব নালাগে। এই দুখন ৰাজ্যকো পূৰ্ণাঙ্গ ৰাজ্য কৰি দিব লাগে। আৰু বেলেগ বেলেগ হাইকোৰ্ট আৰু বেলেগ বেলেগ ৰাজ্যপালৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। এই বিলাক উমৈহতীয়া কৰি ৰাখিলে কিছুমান খেলি-মেলি হোৱাৰ সম্ভাৱনা নুই কৰিব নোৱাৰি। এই খিনিতে হয়তো বহুতেই প্ৰশ্ন কৰিব পাৰে যে বেলেগ বেলেগ হাইকোৰ্ট হলে বা বেলেগ বেলেগ ৰাজ্যপাল হলে খৰছ বহুত হ'ব পাৰে। কিন্তু আমি এই কথা ভবাৰ কোনো প্ৰয়োজন নাই। যদি কোনোবা ৰাজ্যৰ টকাৰ নাটনি হয় তেন্তে সেই খৰচ কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে বহন কৰিব। সেই কাৰণেই কওঁ যে অৰুণাচল, মিজোৰামকো পূৰ্ণাঙ্গ ৰাজ্যৰো মৰ্যাদা দি বেলেগ ৰাজ্য পাল, বেলেগ হাইকোৰ্টৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে।

ইয়াৰ লগতে আৰু এটা কথা কওঁ যে অসমৰ যি বৰ্ত্তমান মৰ্যাদা, পূৰ্বাঞ্চল গঠিত হলে বা এই বিল মানি ললে অসমৰ সকলো ফালৰ পৰা মৰ্যাদা খৰ্ছ হ'ব। সেই কাৰণেই মই কওঁ পূৰ্বাঞ্চল পৰিষদ গঠন হলে অসমক অধিকতৰ ক্ষমতা দিয়া নহয় বা আত্মনিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ অধিকাৰ দিয়া নহয় তেনেহলে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যখনৰ ৰাজনৈতিক অধিকাৰ আৰু আত্মনিয়ন্ত্ৰণ খৰ্ছ হ'ব।

তাৰ পাচত অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, অসমৰ ৰাজধানীৰ সম্পৰ্কত দিল্লীৰ নেতা সকলে অসমৰ ৰাজধানী আৰু কেইবছৰমান অৰ্থাৎ আৰু ৩ বছৰ মান ইয়াত ৰখাৰ কথা কৈছিল। এই সম্পৰ্কত মোৰ পূৰ্ববৰ্ত্তী ৰক্তা শ্ৰীভট্টাচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়াই কোৱাৰ দৰে "Tolerable kicks" ৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছে। কেন্দ্ৰীয়

চৰকাৰৰ নিৰ্দেশ মতে ৰাজধানী চিলঙত ৰখাৰ সম্পৰ্কত মেঘালয় আৰু অসম চৰকাৰে উমৈহতীয়া ভাৱে সিদ্ধান্ত কৰিব। কিন্তু সেই সিদ্ধান্তত যদি একমত হ'ব নোৱাৰে তেতিয়া দিল্লীত ৩৭ দিনে নিৰ্দেশ দিব। অৰ্থাৎ মেঘালয় চৰকাৰে যদি ৰাজধানী উঠাই নিবলৈ কয় আৰু অসম চৰকাৰে যদি নিবলৈ সন্মত নহয়, তেতিয়া দিল্লী চৰকাৰে কৈ দিব যে যাবই লাগিব। সেই কাৰণে মই কও অনুষ্ঠাপিয়াকৈ হ'লেও, প'জা ঘৰ পাতি হ'লেও ৰাজধানীখন অতি সোনকালে ইয়াৰ পৰা আঁতৰাই নিব লাগে। তাৰ পাচত Assests and Liability ৰ সম্পৰ্কত এটা জটিল ব্যৱস্থা হৈছে। প্ৰকৃত পক্ষে Assests আৰু Liability ভাগ বাটোৱাৰা কৰা এটা বৰ জটিল কথা হ'ব। অসম ৰাজ্যৰ আগৰ উমৈহতীয়া সম্পত্তি যি বিলাক মেঘালয় ৰাজ্যৰ ভিতৰত পৰে, সেই বিলাক মেঘালয় চৰকাৰে পাব। কিন্তু সম্পত্তি যি বিলাক মেঘালয়ৰ বাহিৰত আছে সেই বিলাক অসম আৰু মেঘালয়ৰ ভিতৰত ভাগ বাটোৱাৰা হ'ব। অৰ্থাৎ অসমৰ যি বিলাক সম্পত্তি মেঘালয়ত আছে সেইবিলাক মেঘালয়ই পাব আৰু মেঘালয়ৰ বাহিৰত থকা সম্পত্তিৰ ভাগ বখৰা হ'ব। এই বিষয়ে মই ভাবো, অসম চৰকাৰে মেঘালয়ৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰি কৰিব লাগিব। এই আলোচনাত যদি একমত হ'ব নোৱাৰে তেন্তে দিল্লীয়ে কৰি দিব। এই সম্পৰ্কত মই Clause by clause পঢ়ি দিব খুজিছিলো। কিন্তু সময়ৰ অভাৱত মই Clause by clause পঢ়ি আলোচনা কৰিব নোৱাৰিম। ইয়াৰ বাহিৰেও Corroation বিলাকৰ পৰিচালনাৰ সম্পৰ্কত একেই হ'ব। অৰ্থাৎ মেঘালয়ৰ ভিতৰত থকাখিনি মেঘালয়ৰ আৰু বাহিৰত থকা খিনিৰ দুয়ো ৰাজ্যৰ মাজত ভাগ বাটোৱাৰা। তাতো যদি দুয়ো পক্ষই একমত হ'ব নোৱাৰে তেন্তে দিল্লীয়ে কৰি দিব।

তাৰ পাচত সম্পত্তিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত ৰাজ্যখনৰ অথবা ব্যক্তিগত—সেই ক্ষেত্ৰত দেৱানী আদালতলৈ যাব পাৰিব। কিন্তু Executive order ত কেনেকৈ সম্পত্তি ভাগ হয়। গতিকে এই Assests and Liability বিতৰণ

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সম্পৰ্কত এই বিলত যি ব্যৱস্থা আছে সেইটোৰ মই সংশোধনী আগ
বঢ়াই ইয়াকে কব খুজিছো যে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে যি নিৰ্দেশ নামা বা
পৰিক্ৰমা দিছে তাৰ ঠাইত অসম আৰু মেঘালয় চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰতিনিধিত্ব
কৰা এটা Tribunal গঠন কৰি দিব লাগে যাতে এই সম্পত্তি ভাগ
বিতৰণৰ সম্পৰ্কত যেতিয়া এই দুই চৰকাৰ একমত হ'ব নোৱাৰিব তেতিয়া
এই Tribunal এ ৰায় দিব পাৰিব। যদি ইয়াকে কৰা নহয় তেতিয়া
হলে এই দুয়ো ৰাজ্যৰ ভাগ বিতৰণ কাৰ্য্যত অসম চৰকাৰ কমেও আৰু
৫০ বছৰ পিচ পৰি যাব।

তাৰ পাচত চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰীৰ “পেন্সনৰ” ক্ষেত্ৰত কিমান কিমান
অফিচাৰে Pension পাইছে আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ কিমানক কোন চৰকাৰে
দিব সেইটোৰ ব্যৱস্থা দুয়োখন ৰাজ্যই কৰিব লাগিব। সেইটো অৱশ্যে
নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত তাৰিখৰ আগতে যি সকলে Pension পাইছিল তেওঁলোকৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত।

(সময়ৰ সংকেত)

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই আৰু পাঁচ মিনিটতে শেষ কৰিম। আজি যদি
কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে অসম চৰকাৰৰ কথা নুশুনো তেতিয়া হলে অসম চৰকাৰে
মেঘালয়ৰ লোক সকলকো পেন্সন দিব লগীয়া হ'ব। যিহেতু ইমানদিনে
অসম চৰকাৰে ৰাজহ কৰিছিল সেই কাৰণে অসম চৰকাৰেই এই পেন্সন
ধাৰী সকলক পেন্সন দিব লাগিব। মেঘালয়ে কেতিয়াও নিদিব। আজি
যিখন বিল ইয়াত উত্থাপন কৰিছে সেই বিলখন মই নীতিগত ভাৱে
সমৰ্থন কৰিছো। কিন্তু এই বিলত এনে কিছুমান ব্যৱস্থা আছে যি
ব্যৱস্থাৰ ফলত অসম ৰাজ্য বহু যুগ পিচ পৰি যাব। সেই কাৰণে
এই সংশোধনী সহ বিলখনত সমৰ্থন জনাইছো।

মই মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক জনাওঁ যে দিল্লী চৰকাৰৰ লগত আলোচনা
কৰি Essential liabilities নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰিব লাগে। আৰু যদি

এই ক্ষেত্ৰত আলোচনাৰ দ্বাৰা নহয় তেতিয়া হলে এই বিধান সভাৰ পৰা সজ্ঞাতি দল নিবৰ পৰামৰ্শ মই আগবঢ়াইছো। আজি দেশৰ ভিতৰতে ভগনীয়াৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। আজি সমাজবাদৰ ঠাইত পুঁজিবাদৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। Mikir Hills, North Cachar ৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত ভগনীয়াৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। তেতিয়া Tribal সকলৰ ভগনীয়া হৈছে নে নাই। Mikir Hills পৰা কিমান লোক ভগনীয়া হৈ ভৈয়ামলৈ গৈছে কওক মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীয়ে। আকৌ অকণাচলৰ পৰাও ইতিমধ্যে ভগনীয়া অহা আৰম্ভ কৰিছেই। কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ দেৱ-দেৱী সকলৰ Agent ৰূপে যি সকলে তাত চাকৰী কৰি আছে সেই সকলৰ বা কি অৱস্থা। যদি এনেকৈ ৰাজ্য পুনৰ গঠনৰ নামত নতুন নতুন ভগনীয়াৰ সৃষ্টি হয় তেতিয়া হলে তালৈ চৰকাৰে সতৰ্ক দৃষ্টি ৰখা উচিত। মিজো পাহাৰৰ পৰা, নাগালেণ্ডৰ পৰা ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ উপত্যকালৈ অহা ভগনীয়াৰ সংখ্যা কিমান হব; এই উপত্যকাই কিমান চাপ সহিব পাৰে।

(সময়ৰ সংকেত)

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, গতিকে এইখিনি কথা কৈ এই বিলৰ ভিতৰত থকা কথা সকলোবিলাক যদিও আলোচনা নকৰিলো, সময়ৰ অভাৱত Essential liabilities ৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত Tribunal গঠন কৰিবলৈ পৰামৰ্শ আগবঢ়াই বিলখন নীতিগত ভাৱে সমৰ্থন কৰিছো আৰু অকণাচল আৰু মিজো পূৰ্ণ পৰ্যায়ৰ মৰ্যাদা দিব লাগে বুলি কৈ পূৰ্বাঞ্চল পৰিষদৰ ঘোৰ বিৰোধীতা কৰিছো। ইয়াকে কৈ মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua – What arrangements have been made for submission of the proceedings.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Chief Minister)—
We are seeking 2/3 days more time.

ADJOURNMENT

The Assembly then adjourned till 10 A. M. Monday, the 1st November, 1971.

Shillong

U. Tahbildar,

The 1st November, 1971

Secretary,

Legislative Assembly, Assam