

**ASSAM  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY  
DEBATES  
OFFICIAL REPORT**

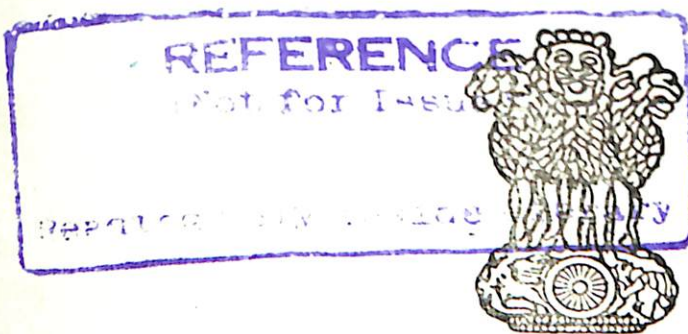
THIRD SESSION OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE  
ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLED AFTER THE FOURTH  
GENERAL ELECTIONS UNDER THE SOVEREIGN  
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CONSTITUTION OF  
I N D I A

**AUTUMN SESSION**

**VOLUME III**

**No. 5**

The 27th October 1967



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**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS****STARRED QUESTIONS**

[ To which oral answers were given ]-

**Re : Draft Fourth Plan**

**Shri Dulal Chandra Barua asked—**

17. Will the Minister-in-charge of Planning be pleased to state—

[a] Whether the planning Commission has finally approved the draft Fourth Plan, submitted by the Government ?

(b) If so, what is the final allocation of fund made available to the State Government under different heads of Accounts ?

**Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy ( Minister, Finance )**  
replied :

17. (a)—Yes. But the National Fourth Plan itself is not yet finalised and, therefore, the State Fourth Plan as approved by the Planning

Commission may undergo change in case the size and structure of the National Draft Fourth Plan are altered.

(b)—A list showing the sectoral allocations for the Fourth Plan approved by the Planning Commission is placed on the table of the House.

**Shri Dulal Chandra Barua** — Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister what is the total amount that has been submitted in the Fourth Plan to the Govt. of India by the Govt. of Assam ?

**Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi** — Sir, we drew 305 crores Plan, then we were asked and advised to scale down and brought it to 300 crores plan. In course of discussions in New Delhi and after negotiations, it was finally brought down to 190 crores. This 190 crores is to be spent out of National Plan of Rs. 230 crores. Out of the State Plan outlay of Rs. 190 crores, a provision of Rs. 50 crores was approved by the Planning Commission for the Hill Areas. The Planning Commission has been reorganised only recently and the reorganised Commission is yet to take a view on the overall size

of the National Fourth Five Year Plan. Therefore, the State Fourth Five Year Plan of the State Govt. may also undergo change, in case the size and structure of the National Draft Fourth Five Year change and therefore, the structure of the plan is doubtful but we are going on.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua - Sir, as discussed in the planning Advisory Board, they have practically suggested to increase the allotment, whether Govt. of Assam has requested the Govt. of India to do so? Out of 190 crores of money excluding Rs. 50 crores earmarked for the Hill Areas Development, whether 140 crores will be sufficient for the Plains sector?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi Yes obviously, it will be sufficient.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua - Sir, out of the total amount of Rs. 455 lakhs, that is Rs. 375 lakhs for tribal people and Rs. 80 lakhs for Hills, whether considering the present gravity of the State, the erosion that has been caused by the great Brahmaputra, flood etc. the

Govt. of Assam has pressed the Govt. of India to allot more fund ?

**Shri Kamakhy Prasad Tripathi—** Sir, so far the general increase Plan is concerned, it would be worthwhile because what the Govt. of India is thinking in terms of increasing the resources, they had high hope of getting inter-national assistance of Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 thousand crores. The chance of getting assistance has diminished and they are thinking of 16 thousand crores Plan. If there is real flood and if any emergency arises, we will take up the matter with the Govt. of India on the basis of over-riding the Plan.

**Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—** Sir, may I know from the Minister, whether controlling of the Brahmaputra, construction of embankments have been taken into consideration and included in the plan ?

**Sri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi—** Sir, In Rs. 300 crores, the controlling of Brahmaputra, embankment etc has not been included. The control of Brahmaputra is in two parts. One is to control the Brahmaputra and the another

the tributaries and if the tributaries are controlled, the Brahmaputra will be controlled, automatically. Now, the first priority will be to control the tributaries and if the tributaries can be regulated, floods also can be regulated accordingly. Rivers like Manas, Jia Bharali Subansiri etc. these rivers are to be controlled first and not the Brahmaputra as the amount is too small.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— Sir, may I know from the Hon'ble Minister whether in the scheme that has been submitted to the Govt. of India by the Assam Govt. the protection of Brahmaputra is included in the Fourth Plan ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi— What is the Scheme, I cannot say.

Shri Surendra Nath Das— মহোদয় এই চতুৰ্থ পৰ্ব্ব বাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনাত ভৈয়ামৰ জনজাতীয় লোকৰ কাৰণে কিমান টকা খৰ্চ কৰা হৈছে ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi— সেইটো বেলেগে দেখুওৱা

হোৱা নাই একেলগে দিয়া হৈছে ।

**Shri Maneswar Boro**— এইটোত Separately দেখুওৱা হলে ভাল আছিল ।

**Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi**— বেলেগ দিয়া নাই — ।

**Mr. Speaker**— Social welfare and welfare for backward classes para 2 of item 29-30. Welfare and backward classe 450.

**Shri Dulal Chandra Barua**-- Sir, may I know, from the hon. Minister whether any special amount has been allotted for the welfare of the Plains Tribal ?

**Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi**— Sir, items 29 and 30 which are shown separately.

**Shri Debeswar Sarmah**— During the last two Plans, if he has got the figures.

**Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi**— The figures are not...

with me. I can supply them later.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah— Will it be possible to get them in about an hour and a half ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi - I think it may be.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua - Under the head 'Roads Development' the amount earmarked for the plains is Rs. 10,75,000.....

Mr. Speaker— It includes also inland water transport

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua Yes, Sir. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the construction of border roads is also included in the said Plan or it is included in the Central Plan.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi - No, that is under the Central Plan.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— May I know whether in the amount earmarked for industries, any private or public sector schemes have been



included and, if so, whether the paper pulp mill and another jute mill have been included ?

**Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi** - I don't think these have been included under the scheme. But what we are trying to do is this, we have set up a Major Industries Corporation and this Corporation is taking all preliminary steps for the purpose of Bokajan Cement factory and the paper mill. Some time back the National Industries Corporation had prepared a project report based on Mizo Hills bamboo. We approached the Government of India and asked them to take up these two projects in the public sector. As a matter of fact, the Chief Minister himself approached Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, at that time Prime Minister. In the discussions that took place Shri Ashok Mehta, the Planning Minister, was also present. They gave an assurance that these projects would be taken up. But later on when we enquired down below we found that the officers who were to man the two corporations, viz. the Cement Corporation of India and the Paper

Corporation of India, might decide the priority themselves and, therefore, we thought it would be wise for us to set up our corporation and undertake preliminary investigations, etc., so that our projects came to a stage where the Central Public Sector-Corporations might not reject them. It is for this reason that the Corporation was set up and it has gone on with the investigations necessary for the paper pulp and the cement factories.

M. A. Musawwir Choudhury— May I know what is wrong with our planners that whenever any plans are submitted to the Central Government for development of our State they do not consider them ?

Mr. Speaker— Don't give Mr. Tripathi the scope to explain what is wrong with our plans. He will take the whole question hour.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua May I know whether our Government have urged on the Central Government to set up a second oil refinery

in the State during the 4th Plan ?

**Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi**— Yes, Sir, that move has been made by the Chief Minister.

**Re : State Planning Advisory Board.**

**Shri Dulal Chandra Barua** asked :

\*18. Will the Minister-in-charge of Planning be pleased to state —

(a) Whether the State Planning Advisory Board was constituted by the Government for giving guidance and suggestions to the Government in respect of successful implementation of Plans and Programmes from time to time ?

(b) If so, when it was constituted and who were the members ?

**Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister, Finance)**  
replied :

18. (a)— Government have decided in principle to set up a State Planning Board, but details about its role, composition, functioning and other related matters are being considered.

(b)— Does not arise.

**Shri Dulal Chandra Barua**— May I know when it was decided ?

**Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi**— This was decided as a result of a direction from the Planning Commission. At that time the Minister-in-charge was Nandaji. We made a decision in principle, but after that we have not been able to follow up the decision by actually setting up this organisation excepting that with regard to hill areas we have been able to set up a planning Board. A Hill Planning Advisory Board has already been constituted. The constitution of the Board is : the Chief Minister is the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman

is the Minister, Tribal Affairs Department. The Members are Minister, Finance, CEM, Garo Hills District Council, CEM, Khasi Hills District Council, CEM, Jaintia Hills District Council, CEM, Mikir Hills District Council, CEM, North Cachar Hills District Council, CEM, Mizo Hills District Council, CEM, Pawi-Lakher District Council, Shri J. B. Hagjer, Minister, Education and Shri Stanley D. D. Nichols-Roy, M. L. A. Secretary is the Development Commissioner for the Hill areas of Assam.

**Shri Dulal Chandra Barua** — The Minister has said that a direction was given by the Government of India to constitute such a board. May I know in which year the direction was given ?

**Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi**— In 1966.

**Shri Dulal Chandra Barua** — Does not the Government consider, that in the absence of such a Planning Board the implementation of the plans taken up by the State Government has not been effective and, if so, does Government not consider it proper to

constitute this Board as early as possible ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi— Yes, we consider it necessary.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— What will be the nature of the constitution of the Board. Will the Chairman be an official or a non-official ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi— Those points have not yet been decided.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah— May I know what exactly prevented the Government from setting up an Evaluation Board and is it permissible to assume that if any evaluation would have been made.....

Mr. Speaker— Would you please look into question No. 19 regarding Evaluation Committee ? I think you can put your question when we shall take up question No. 19.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— Is it a fact that the Government of India advised the State

Government to constitute the Board with a non-official Chairman ?

**Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi**— The Government of India did not advise. It is only the Planning Commission which can advise. They have kept the question of Chairman and other things free.

**Mr. Speaker**— Is it after the Administrative Reforms Commission's recommendations that this advice was given ?

**Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi**— No, Sir, this was given long before. Later on the Government of India itself became dissatisfied with the Planning Commission and referred the matter to the Administrative Reforms Commission. The Administrative Reforms Commission has now reported giving a new structure to the Planning Commission. A new Planning Commission has recently been set up. What it will advise us is not known.

**Shri Dulal Chandra Barua**— Is it not a fact that except our State all other States are having

such kind of planning advisor boards for speedy implementation of Plans programme? If so, why so much delay is being made to set up this Board in our State ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi— I think the hon. member is thinking of Orissa. Shri Biju Patnaik, when he ceased to be the Chief Minister, constituted a Planning Board and he himself became its Chairman and he continues to be the Chairman. Apart from this example, no other State has gone in for it.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— May I know when can we expect finalisation of the constitution of the Board ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi — I think the hon. member may kindly give us more time.

Shri Hiralal Patwary— May I know whether the Minister is thinking of setting up advisory boards for every subdivision attached to every Minister for betterment of planning ?



**Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi** - We have not thought like that. What we have thought is this : the Mohkuma Parishads have been strengthened by a statistical officers and we have also put in statistical officers with Anchalik Panchayats with the ideas that each Anchalik panchayat will be able to plan. These plans will be co-ordinated in the Mohkuma Parishad and all these plans will be integrated in the State level here

**Shri Hiralal Patwary**— My point was that whether for every defaiment in stateleula-comittee has been formed which has to be under a Minister ....

**Mr. Speaker**— You mean Plannig Shell ?

**Shri Hiralal Patwary**— Sir, this was discussed in the whipe Conferenc that there should be standing p'nnig committees attached to each Minister for imp'ementation of the plan targets, so may I know whether any action has been taken in that regard ?

**Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi**— No such things have been considered.

**Re : Evaluation Committee**

**Shri Dulal Chandra Barua asked :**

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

**(a) Whether the Government has already constituted an Evaluation Committee for proper assessment of the development schemes taken up by the Government under different heads ?**

**(b) If so, whether any report has since been submitted by the Committee ?**

**Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi ( Minister Finance )  
replied :**

**19. (a)— Yes.**

**(b)— The following two reports have been finalised by the committee and are being submitted to Government shortly—**

**(i) Seed Multiplication and Distribution Scheme for paddy.**

(ii) Industrial Loans for Small Scale and Cottage Industries. Further, a Report on Rural Industries Project at Gauripur is at present being scrutinised by the Committee in consultation with the Industries Department.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— Whether it has been constituted and if so who are the members ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi— The State Evaluation Committee was formed on 31st January, 1966 with the following --

Chief Secretary—	Chairman
Commissioner of Agricultural Production —	Member
Secretary, Planning & Development—	"
Secretary, Finance --	" , and
Director of Evaluation —	Secretary.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— May I know from the hon. Minister whether they are having any such planning shells for each district just to evaluate plans and programmes taken by

Government from time to time.

**Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi—** No, unless the people create their own.

**Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—** May I know from the Minister if there is no committees in the district level whether it will non be difficult on the part of the State Evaluation Committee to submit its report from year to year on the whole State ?

**Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi—** The question of evaluation is a new idea, therefore, we have set up this State Board and when we gather experience of the working of this Board if we consider it feasible we may have district level committees as it should be remembered that in having district level committees a big expenditure is involved.

**Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—** Whether any Directorate of Evaluation has been constituted by Govt.

and if so when ?

**Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi**— As I have said in the Planning Board there is the Director of Evaluation as its Secretary. The Directorate is already there.

**Shri Dulal Chandra Barua**— Does the Govt. consider that evaluation is the only basis for Preparing Plan and its implementation successfully in the State, if so, does not the Govt. think that it is neglecting this aspect in the district level ?

**Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi**— We are not neglecting this aspect of the question but we are trying to be guided by experience.

**Re : Sealing of East Pakistan-Assam Border**

**Shri Rothindra Nath Sen** asked :

\* 20. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

[a] The reasons for sealing East Pakistan Assam

border those minorities from East Pakistan ?

- (b) Whether is it a fact that there was declaration from Government of India never to the seal India-Pakistan borders at least against the Pak minorities entering into India ?
- (c) If so, whether Government will be pleased to withdraw its restrictions so imposed on the entry of East Pakistan minorities into Assam ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury [ Minister, Parliamentary Affairs ] replied :

20. (a)—Border has not been sealed. Minorities of East Pakistan with valid travel documents are still allowed to come in.

(b)—No.

(c)—Does not arise.

**Shri Rothindra Nath Sen**— Is this information in the knowledge of the Minister so far as the question of valid passports are concerned that it is impossible to get passport from Indian High commission East Pakistan by these minorities, besides when such minority persons feel greatly harassed they want to come over to India only to take shelter and die here in India ?

**Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury**— Sir, the question is rather a hypothetical one.

(**Shri Rothindra Nath Sen**— It is not hypothetical but it is fact ).

I beg to submit that persons with valid passports are allowed to come and for persons with valid passports the door is always open. If we do not insist on this procedure there may arise many problems in its trail specially from the point of view of security of the State and many other ways. For all these considerations entry is restricted to producing passports.

**Shri Rothindra Nath Sen** - May I expect at least that the Border Security Force and other such people in the check posts treat the people trying crossing to come over to India with more courtesy and human feeling and in this direction has the Govt. issued any instruction to the Border Security Force and others ?

**Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury**— There is no necessity to give such instructions as it is always there that anybody who comes will be humanly treated.

**Shri Dulal Chandra Barua**— Are the Govt. aware of the fact that besides these refugees other elements come through these check posts into Assam ?

**Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury**— There are some reports ofcourse that sometime some people come without authority but from the side of Govt. every attempt has been made to strictly restrict it.



**Shri Hiralal Patwary—** Is it a fact that it has become a general custom in the boarder to allow such people to cross the border and come to Assam in spite of the fact that this question was put repeatedly in this House ? For the security of the State whether Govt. has made any enquiry in order to stop such entry illegally ?

**Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—** The hon. Member has been repeatedly making this allegation in the floor of the House and that matter had been enquired into and all attempts have been made so that no person can come without valid passport.

**Shri Hiralal Patwary—** May I draw the attention of the Minister to the fact that in Hills in West Bengal such persons are coming to India ? As the Govt. do not know this I am giving this information that Hills has become a permanent route for these illegal entries into India.

**Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—** The information

supplied by the hon. Member will be borne in mind.

**Shri Rothindra Nath Sen**— In view of the law to be functioned and having no desire to stand in the legal way of the Govt., may I request the hon. Minister to enquire whether it is a fact that very recently 27 persons (genuine refugees) from East Pakistan who tried to enter Karimganj through Latu check post were brutally beaten by security force personnel and some of them were rendered unconscious and thrown them out of the border into East Pakistan ?

**Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury**— That will be looked into.

**M. A. Musawwir Choudhury**— May I get an assurance from the Minister that for the best interest of the security of our country, whether Govt. do not consider it necessary to seal for good the East Pakistan and Assam border ?

**Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury**— Virtually it is sealed but only open to people with valid passport.

**Re : Number of Candidates from Cachar for Assam and Gauhati Medical Colleges**

**Shri Rothindra Nath Sen** asked :

- \*21. Will the Minister-in-charge of Health be pleased to state—
- (a) The number of candidates from the district of Cachar applying for the seats in the Assam and Gauhati Medical Colleges during the recent admission in this year.
  - (b) How many from these intending candidates have been selected for admission ?
  - (c) How many of those selected amongst Cachar candidates have already taken admission in the respective Colleges ?
  - (d) Is there any District-wise yardsticks of selection of candidates for these two Colleges ?

Shri Satindra Mohan Dev (Minister, Health, etc.) replied:

21. (a)—144.  
 (b)—27.  
 (c)—Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh—19.  
 Medical College, Gauhati—6.  
 Two selected candidates did not report for admission.  
 (d)—No.

Bishwa Nath Upadhyaya What was the minimum percentage of marks required for Selection of candidates for admission in this College ?

Shri Satindra Mohan Dev—45% mark was necessary.  
 (Voices—No, no. How can that be ?)

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua — May I draw the attention...

Mr. Speaker— Order, order. Let us have first the correct figure. Yes, Mr. Dev is, 45% the correct figure ?

Shri Satindra Mohan Dev— Yes, Sir, 45% for General, and 40% for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— May I know from the hon. Minister whether 45% mark is the minimum to qualify a candidate for application or it was the minimum for actual Selection of candidates ?

Mr. Speaker— If the whole list is taken into consideration, then probably 50% may be the minimum.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah— এই সংক্রান্ত বড় আছে। এই কমিটিয়ে নিম্নতম (Minimum) 'মার্ক' কিমান হ'ব লাগে বান্ধি দিছিল। সেই নিম্নতম নম্বৰ (Minimum marks) কিমান ?

Mr. Speaker — Mr. Dev, what is the minimum required to qualify a candidate for application and what was the minimum actually fixed for admission in the Medical College fixed for this year ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister, Finance)— 45% was the minimum qualifying mark, if a person gets less than 45% he was not to be

considered. As this year there was a larger number of students securing more than 45% mark, the actual selection mark for admission went up from 45% to 53%.

**Shri Debeswar Sarmah**— এইটো পরিষ্কার নহ'ল। ডিরেকশন বর্ডে দিয়া Direction চিচাবে, কিমান 'মার্ক' আছিল ?

**Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi**— শতকৰ ৪৫। ডাৰ ডলৰ 'মার্ক' হলে বিবেচনা নকৰে। কিন্তু এই ষাৰ বেচি মার্ক পোৱা ল'ৰা থকাৰ কাৰণে, সেইটো বেচি হৈ ৫৩.৫% পোৱা ল'ৰাইহে চিট পাইছে।

**Shri Sadhan Ranjan Sarkar**— May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is fact that some students securing more marks than the minimum said to have been fixed for selection have been rejected by the Selection Board ?

**Shri Satindra Mohan Dev** [Minister, Health etc.]— I have no such information, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker**— Why don't you do one thing ? Why don't you place the whole list of candidates selected on the Table of the House.

**Shri Dulal Chandra Barua**— May I draw your attention to one point, Sir ? If the hon. Minister in Charge of Health is not in a position to reply to the questions put to him, some other Minister should take the responsibility

of replying to the questions. I must say that it is most improper to disregard this august House. It is not a meeting of the Gaon Panchayat; it is after all the assembly of the elected representatives of the people all over the State. Therefore I demand that if the Minister-in-Charge of Health is not in a position to reply to questions put to him, then another Minister should come prepared for the purpose.

Shri Shamsul Huda— May I know from the hon. Minister as to what was the exact margin of mark adopted by the Selection Board for admission in the Medical College this year ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury [ Minister, Parliamentary Affairs ]— The whole list will be put on the table of the House so that this controversy may end.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— May I know, Sir, what is the quota fixed by the Government for admission in the Medical College for candidates from outside the State, and how many students from outside the State have been admitted in the College under this quota ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury— No quota was fixed. Only the question of eligibility for admission was decided. Children of officers serving in the State who have come from out side were eligible for admission provided they were otherwise qualified for admission. That was the decision.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— May I request the Hon. Minister to enquire whether a quota was fixed for outside students for admission in the Medical College, and if so, what was the quota and howmany students were admitted under this quota ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury— No fixed quota was there. As I have already stated, only the question of eligibility was the determining factor. Government of India officers, Military officers and such other officers working in Assam from outside, their children were made eligible for admission along with the children who are residents of Assam provided they were otherwise fit. That was the principle laid down by Government.

Shri Moneswar Boro— [Tamulpur, Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)— কাছাৰ জিলাৰ কিমান জমজাতীয় লবাই মেডিকেল কলেজত ভৰ্তি হ'বৰ কাৰণে দৰ্খাস্ত কৰিছিল আৰু কিমানে 'চিট' পালে ?

- Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury— That information is not available now but when the list will be placed on the Table of the House, Hon. Member will know the position.
- Mr. Speaker— Mr. Choudhury, that question I think arises out of the replies given to the original.
- Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury— The question arises, but the break-up required is not available with me. Therefore it will be supplied later.
- Shri Shamsul Huda— Whether the admission to the Medical College was made strictly as per the list of the candidates selected by the Selection Board.
- Shri Satindra Mohan Dev— Yes, as per the selection made by the Selection Board.
- Shri Shamsul Huda— Whether any quota was reserved for candidates of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes ?
- Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury— There is no such reservation.
- Shri Gourisankar Bhattacharyya— What does the Minister say ? Is there no reservation ?
- Shri Mohendra Mohan Choudhury— Yes Sir, there is reservation.



**Shri Lakhyadhar Choudury**— আনান্ন স্বাস্থ্য মন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ পৰা এইটো জানিব খুজিছো— মেডিকেল কলেজত ছাত্ৰ ভৰ্তিৰ কাৰণে প্ৰাৰ্থী সকলৰ স্বাস্থ্য পৰীক্ষা কৰা হয়নে নহয় ?

**Shri Satindra Mohan Dev**— হয় ।

**Shri Lakhyadhar Choudury** — যদি হয়, তেন্তে বাহিৰৰ এজন স্বাস্থ্য ছীন ছাত্ৰক, বেআইনী ভাবে কেনেকৈ চৰকাৰে 'ছিট' দিয়াৰ কথা মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জানেনে ।

**Shri Satindra Mohan Dev** — No.

**Shri Lakhyadhar Choudhury** - এই সম্পৰ্কত, যিবিলাক খামখোলাৰ আৰু দুৰ্নীতি দৈনিক বাতাব কাকতত ওলাইছিল এডনিচনৰ সম্পৰ্কত, সেইবিলাক চৰকাৰে জানেনে ?

( No reply )

গোৱালপাৰা জিলাৰ পৰা কিমান দৰ্খাস্ত পাইছিল আৰু কিমানে চিট পাইছে ?

[ A Voice : একোৰে উত্তৰ নাই—নিকপায় । ]

**Shri Dulal Chandra Barua**— Sir, the Minister has stated that admissions into the Medical Colleges had been made as per list submitted by the Selection Committee. Whether it is a fact that admission had not been made in accordance with the list submitted by the Selection Committee ?

**Shri Satindra Mohan Dev.**— Admissions were given according to the list.

**Mr. Speaker**— Mr. Dev. Mr. Barua's question is that admissions were not given according to the

list but some other people were brought in. Is it a fact ?

Shri Satindra Mohan Dev - No, Sir, it is **not** a fact.

Mr. Speaker— Will you please put on the table of the House a list of candidates admitted with their names and marks obtained ?

Shri Satindra Mohan Dev— Yes, Sir.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— The Minister has stated at one stage that there is no reservation for boys from outside the State. Whether it is a fact that just to accommodate these boys from outside some of our local boys who were securing more than 53% marks were deprived, and that some such seats are still lying vacant ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury— That information is not with me at the moment, but the question is that all candidates recommended by the Selection Committee were admitted. Of course, some additional seats were created and in these seats admissions were given without the recommendation of the Selection Board.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua - According to the procedure even if alteration is made in respect

of the list submitted by the Selection Board, the Chairman is to be consulted. Whether it is a fact that the Secretary, Health, without consulting the Chairman of the selection Board had acted arbitrarily according to her liking. If so, whether any action is proposed to be taken ?

**Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury**— Sir, I have stated that all the students recommended by the Selection Committee were accommodated. Only when some seats remained vacant those were filled up from outside the list.

**Mr. Speaker**— Mr. Choudhury, the question is very important. There was a list of candidates recommended by the Selection Committee and admissions were given. There was also a waiting list. Whether without exhausting the waiting list these candidates were taken in.

**Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury**— I do not know Sir. I shall find out whether anybody was given admission who were not in the waiting list.

**Shri Nakul Chandra Das**— With due respect to the Chairman, I want to put a few words. Whether it is a fact that the Selection

Committee on some very flimsy grounds left out some very deserving candidates and some leading members of the public including some M. L. A. had to represent to the Government on behalf of these boys ?

Mr. Speaker— How that question can be replied to by the Minister ?

Shri Nakul Chandra Das - Sir, on the representation and on persuasion of some M. L. A. some additional seats had been created to accommodate the boys who were left out on very flimsy grounds by the Selection Committee.

Mahendra Mohan Choudhury - Sir, that contention I am not prepared to accept.

Shri Sadhan Ranjan Sarkar— On what basis all the students were admitted ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury— On merit basis.

Mr. Speaker— On what basis the additional students were admitted ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury— That information is not with me just now, but it must be on merit also. Whenever anybody was admitted the Chairman of the Selection Committee was informed.

Shri Pitsing Konwar— Is it a fact that some boys were admitted who were not selected by the Selection Committee ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury— So far my information goes no such students were admitted.

Mr. Speaker— The whole list will be placed on the Table of the House with the names of the students admitted, and marks obtained by each of them. I think, then only a purposeful discussion could be held.

Shri Phani Bora— Since many of the relevant questions arising out of the main question could not be replied to in the House this question should be put off ....

Mr. Speaker— You can put questions, but the point is that as the Minister has agreed to put the list on the Table of the House a purposeful discussion could be held only after placing the list.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury— Sir, additional seats were created because of a heavy rush, and the additional admissions were on merit.

Mr. Speaker— What was the number ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury— It is not with me at the moment.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— Sir, since the Minister is not ready with all the answers to

supplementaries put by the Hon'ble Members and you, I quite appreciate your suggestion that the whole list of candidates admitted should be placed on the Table of the House, and afterwards you will allow us to discuss this question threadbare.

**Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury**— Sir, if it is considered that the question are not properly replied to, and some more information is necessary then this matter may be put for a half an hour discussion.

**Dr. Bhumidhar Barman** [Nalbari West] — এইটো কথা সঠানে যে Selection Committee এ অনুমে দন কথা ছাত্ৰৰ বাহিৰেও ৭ জন ছাত্ৰৰ নাম দিছিল আৰু ডিব্ৰুগড় মেডিকেল কলেজৰ পৰা objection ক'ৰ ঘূৰাই পঠিয়াইছে ?

**Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury** — লিউখন সদনত দাখিল কৰিলে সকলো কথা ওলাই পৰিব ।

**Shri Debeswar Sarmah**— This question need not be put off, it may stand over till after the list is put on the Table of the House. That is the procedure followed in Parliament also.

**Mr. Speaker**— But not what Mr. Phani Bora states.

**Shri Debeswar Sarmah**— His putting was different, but that was his intention.

Shri Hiralal Patwari— Scheduled Caste ব স্তাবে যি seat  
আচুতীয়াইক বঙ্গা চক, সেই বিলাক অন্য ছাত্ৰৰ দ্বাৰা  
পূৰণ কৰা হয়নে ?

Mr. Speaker— I think Mr. Patwari should have  
patience till the list is placed before the  
House. After it is put you can scrutinise it  
and then put questions. Let the question  
stand over.

Shri Samshul Huda— May we request the Government  
that they should supply us with the list  
selected by the Committee and the list of  
students actually admitted ?

Mr. Speaker— The list as recommended by the  
Selection Committee, the name of the  
students admitted with their names, marks  
obtained by the students — all these things  
will be supplied including the additional  
list.

Re : Buragoainghat Ali of Golaghat Subdivision

Shri Soneswar Bora asked :

\*22. মাননীয় গড়কাপ্তানী বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে—  
(ক) গোলাঘাট মহকুমাৰ ডিমাপুৰ-নুমলীগড় আশিৰ পৰা আবন্ত

হোৱা বুঢ়াগোহাটাইঘাট অ'লিটো গড়কাপ্তানী বিভাগে লোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছেনে'ক ?

(খ) যদি লোৱা হয়, এই বছৰতে লোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবনে ?

(গ) যদি নলয়, কিয় ?

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumder (Minister of State, Public Works Department [Roads and Buildings]) replied :

22. (ক), (খ) এবং (গ) There is no such proposal at present. However, it is noted for consideration under the 4th Five-Year Plan subject to the recommendation by the A. R. C. B. and availability of fund.

**Re : Existence of Volcanic Deposit on the Gauhati-Shillong Road**

Shri Shamsul Huda asked—

\* 23. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings) be pleased to state—

[a] Whether the Government is aware of existence of any volcanic deposit anywhere on the Gauhati-Shillong Road ?

[b] What is the exact location ?

[c] Whether the Government has arranged to



study as to whether this is dead or sleeping or active of rising to action ?

[d] Whether the Government is contemplating to construct alternative road for this portion of the Gauhati-Shillong Road ?

[e] If not, why ?

[f] Whether the existence of this volcanic deposit was taken into consideration at the time of selecting this site for construction of the Gauhati-Shillong Road in this area ?

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumder [Minister of State, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings)] replied :

23. [a]—The Government in the P. W. D. has not got any information of any volcanic deposit anywhere on the Gauhati-Shillong Road.

[b] to [f]—Do not arise.

Shri Shamsul Huda—Whether any geological survey was conducted ?

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumder—We have not been given any information by the Geological Department about it.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—Whether it is a fact that during the primary investigation made by the Geological Survey of Assam such kind of cases has been detected, and if so, will

the Govt. be pleased to enquire and confirm the report ?

Shri Altaf Hussain Mazumder— No such information was brought to notice of the P. W. D. But the matter will be looked into.

**Re : Remunerations of Lower Primary and Middle Vernacular School Teachers**

Shri Rothindra Nath Sen asked :

\*24. Will the Minister-in-charge of Education be pleased to state—

(a) Why the L. P. School and M. V. School teachers and staff had not been paid their remunerations for the month of July 1967 till date ?

(b) When they are going to be paid ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali (Minister of State, Education) replied :

24. (a)—It is not a fact. Fund for payment were placed on 26th August 1967 for disbursement.

(b)—Does not arise.

Shri Rothindra Nath Sen— Sir, with due respect, I challenge the statement of the hon. Minister.

It is a fact that for long three month these unfortunate teachers were not paid their emoluments, and only after three months they were paid. I would request the hon. Minister to make an enquiry into it. For his information, I know that just before the Puja holidays, these unfortunate L. P. School and M. V. School teachers of Cachar district as a whole did not get their salaries (Voices from Opposition— All over the State) for the previous month and there was a horror before the Puja, children were demanding new clothes etc. but the parents could not help. I would request the hon. Minister through this question not to repeat such occurrence in future,

**Shri Syed Ahmed Ali**— This relates to payment for the month of July, 1967.

**Mr. Speaker**— He said that the L. P. and M. V. School teachers were not paid after the month of July till date.

**Shri Syed Ahmed Ali**— After the month of July, it was not paid till 26th August.

**Mr. Speaker**— Mr. Ali, for August and September have you paid ?

**Shri Syed Ahmed Ali**— I have already said that the

payment for the month of July and August, we have disbursed the amount to all the Assistant Secretaries of the Subdivisions on 26th August, 1967. But because for want of funds we could not place the money timely.

Shri Rothindra Nath Sen— At the time when I sent this question it was not paid.

Shri Phani Bora— May I know from the Minister whether it is a fact that the L. P. School and M. V. School teachers of several districts of Assam— at least I know myself with regard to Nowgong and Gauhati and also Cachar— were not paid their salaries for August and September up to the first week of October when we were meeting here in connection with the Code of conduct of legislators. That was 7th of October and up to that date it was not paid. I also brought this question to the notice of the Chief Minister and discussed with him about it. Is it a fact or not ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali— As regards payment for the months of September and October, we could not place the fund timely due to want of funds. But these funds have already been placed now.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— May I know the date of sanction of this amount ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali— One instalment was sanctioned on the 26th of August and this was disbursed to all respective Assistant Secretaries through messengers and the next instalment was disbursed on 19th of September.

Shri Rothindra Nath Sen— For proper appreciation by the Hon'ble Minister, you will kindly permit me to give him a funniest part of the situation. That just before the Puja holidays were declared, the unfortunate teachers were not paid their salaries and they being extremely poor people, their children were demanding new clothes and this and that on the eve of the Pujas. But what happened ? We sent telegram; we tried to contact the Education Directorate through telephone. At that time the Additional D. P. I. happened to visit Cachar: Several teachers surrounded the Additional D. P. I. He said before me and several public leaders that they will get their payment the next day. On the following day, at dead of night, a telegram from Shillong Directorate has been sent to

the D. I. of Schools, Cachar to the effect 'Regret no fund available'. The Additional D. P. I. left from Karimganj and contacted the D. I. of Schools if he has got any other fund. He had only Rs. 50,000 for Karimganj Subdivision in Housing Fund whereas the Additional D. P. I. needed Rs. 80,000. Then he said that the teachers can be paid each from Housing Fund Rs. 20 less although it is very difficult to reimburse in future.

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali— That is not the question here.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi— May I know from the Minister whether it is a fact that the M.V. School teachers of Sibsagar Subdivision have not been paid for the month of August, 1967 ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali— I have no information. As far as my records go, the Sibsagar District has been regularly paid.

Shri Nakul Chandra Das (Rangamati' Reserved for Scheduled Caste)— Sir, this is not the first time that during the time of festivities, these things have been experienced. What are the difficulties in the way ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali— There are some difficulties in regard to formalities to be observed. We cannot get the amount directly from the Government. First, the Government sanction this amount from the Finance Department, then it goes to the D. P. I., then it goes to the Accountant General for authority slip and then the Board gets the allotment. So it took time and we are now contemplating to make a simpler procedure for this.

Shri Hiralal Patwari— Is Government aware that the Assam Primary Teachers Association has sent a telegram to the Education Department or the Education Minister that if the Government will not regularise the payment, they are going to give a struggle from 15th of November, 1967 ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali— That is a different issue.

Shri Hiralal Patwari— It is also a demand that Government has not fulfilled the assurance given by the Minister, Education that Government will make regular payment but Government did not fulfil the agreement arrived at, and for breach of the agreement, they will resort to strike. Is it a fact ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali— I will look into this.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— I do not understand what is the difficulty faced by the Govt. for making regular which payment to the teachers While there is a Budget provision the question of securing authoirty from the A. G. for payment does not arise at all and in this connection no othter formalities required to observed. The Budget provision made by this House is sufficent and the fund under this head of Account can be allotted immedatly to the Subdivisions and Districts for payment to the teachers.

Mr. Speaker— Order, order. The question hour is over. Now, Shri Sailen Medhi will present a petition,

**Petition—** Directive by the High Court of Assam and Nagaland to the subordinate Ccourt to use English notwithstanding the provisions of the Assam official Language Act. 1960.

Shri Sailen Medhi— Mr.Speaker, Sir, I have the honour to inform you that I beg to present to this Assembly a petition of Shri Dulal Chandra Barua, Pitsing Konwar and Shri



Abala Kanta Goswami under Rule 105 and 112 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the Assam Legislative Assembly, in regard to Court Language and the Assam Languages Act, 1960. Sir, if you permit me, I will read out the petition:

Mr. Speaker— You need not read the whole thing. You read from page 2. I think a copy of the petition has already been circulated to the Members. (Voices : No. No) Then you read the petition.

Shri Sailen Medhi— I read the petition.

“To the Assam Legislative Assembly, Shillong.

Petitioners : 1. 2. 3.

The petitioners above named respectfully beg to state the following before this honourable House for kind consideration and necessary orders. Description : The Assam Official Language Act, 1960 was brought into force with effect from 13th September, 1965. The Act was passed under Article 345 of the Constitution of India, which says a State may adopt one or more of the languages in use in the State or Hindi as the language or languages to be used for all or purposes of the State.. By the Assam Official

Languages Act the state of Assam adopted Assamese for the Brahmaputra Valley Districts and Bengali for the District of Cachar to be the official languages for such purpose as may be specified from time to time. Under the authority of this Act the Government of Assam issued a directive that in all courts upto the level of District and Session Judges' Courts Assamese should be used in Brahmaputra Valley Districts and Bengali in Cachar district while writing order sheets in cases, depositions of witnesses, issuing processe and while communicating with courts of the same level and with courts below that level and while communicating with members of the public.

The net result of the notification under the Act is that from the first of July, 1966 and from the 1st of November, 1966 respectively the Presiding Officers of the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Brahmaputra Valley Districts and in the Cachar District have to write the order sheets, processes or depositions in Assamese and Bengali respectively. The Magistrates and the Session Judges may write Judgments

in Assamese, Bengali ( In Cachar ) or in English at their discretion. That the High Court, or the Chief Justice has no voice in determining the Court language or in the implementation of the official Language Act.

That on 6th March, 1967 the following most astounding circular was issued under the signature of the Registrar, High Court to all the Districts and the Session Judges of the State, viz :

“I am directed to inform you that notwithstanding the provisions of the languages Act, the order of the Courts, whether interlocutory or final judgment and decrees shall be in english. If they are not in English they cases would have to be remitted back for writing judgment etc. in English which would involve unnecessary waste of time.

In the circumstances, I am to request you to follow the above instruction and to issue instruction in the line as embodied above to the courts subordinate to you for guidance and compliance.”

Now from the expression “notwithstand-

ing the provision of the Languages Act", it means that the provisions of the Act must not be followed, without even declaring the Government Notification and the directive issued under the Assam Official Languages Act as void. In a press note published later on the present Registrar of the High Court laid stress on the fact that the directive was confidential. That makes the position worse.

We feel that the judicial officers were strictly held ignore the provisions of the valid piece of law passed by this August House, thereby showing disrespect to this House and the Government as well.

We, therefore, request this August House to admit this petition and due consideration make a request to the Government of Assam to ask the High Court of Assam and Nagaland to withdraw the circular mentioned above, issued on the 6th March, 1967.

Yours faithfully,

- [1] Sd/- D. C. Barua, M. L. A.
- [2] Sd/- A. B. Goswami, M. L. A.
- [3] Sd/- P. Knowar, M. L. A.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua Sir, the last para of the petition should be slightly changed like this : "We therefore, request this August House to admit this petition and after due consideration direct the Government of Assam to ask the High Court....."

Mr. Speaker— Under Rule 140 when a petition is presented, it has to be referred to the Committee on Petition. I therefore, refer the petition to the Committee on Petition.

#### UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

( To which answers were laid on the table )

Re : Elementary Education Board

Shri Sadhan Ranjan Sarkar asked ;

9. Will the Minister, Education be pleased to state—
- (a) Whether it is a fact that the utilisation certificates involving the expenditure of a huge amount of Elementary Education Board have not yet been submitted ?
  - (b) What is the actual amount for which utilisation certificates have not received ?
  - (c) What action the Government has taken up till now to have the utilisation certificates ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali - ( Minister of State, Education ) replied :

9. (a) - No. Utilisation certificates in respect of grant to the Elementary Education Board have been submitted to Accountant General, Assam upto Mach, 1965.

(b) and (c) - Do not arise.

**Re: Allotment of seats in the Medical Colleges for Hill Tribes.**

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua - asked :

10. Will the Minister, Health be pleased to state -

(a) What is the total number of seats allotted to the Hill tribes in the two Medical Colleges during the session 1967-68 ?

(b) What is the total number of seats allocated in each ( to be shown separately )

Shri Satindra Mohan Dev - ( Minister-in-charge, Health ) replied :

10. (a) - A. M. C., Dibrugarh - 11.

M. C., Gauhati - 8.

(b) - A. M. C., Dibrugarh - 150.

M. C., Gauhati - 100.

The number of admissions was increased to 165 and 110 due to heavy rush this year and also taking into consideration a certain percentage of failure.

**Re : Bnsic Training Centres in the State**

Dr. Surendra Nath Das— asked

11. মাননীয় শিক্ষা মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে ?
- (ক) অসমত Basic Training Centre বোৰ খুলিবৰ কিমান বছৰ হ'ল ?
- (খ) এই বিভাগটো কেতিয়া স্থায়ী হব ?
- (গ) এই বিভাগত চাকৰী কৰা মানুহ বিলাকে চাকৰীৰ পৰা অৱসৰ লোৱাৰ সময়ত স্থায়ী চাকৰীয়ালৰ দৰে সুবিধা নোপোৱাৰ কথাটো সঁচানে ?
- (ঘ) যদি সঁচা হয় গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে এই বিষয়ে কিবা চিন্তা কৰিছেনে ?
- (ঙ) যদি সঁচা হয় তেন্তে এই বিভাগৰ কৰ্মচাৰী সকলক স্থায়ী কৰাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে অনতিপলমে কাম হাতত লবনে ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali— (Minister of State, Education) replied.

11. (a) —The Basic Education had been started in 1946 in Assam and thereafter the Basic Training Centres have been opened gradually in a phased programme.

- (b) Parmanency of this Branch is under consideration of the Government.
- (c) —Yes. The Basic Education Department being a temporary establishment its employees are not entitled to such benefits at their retirement.
- (d) —Does not arise.
- (e) Already replied at (b) above.

**Re : Extension of Elementary Education Boards Office  
at Sibsagar**

Shri Durgeswar Saikia asked :

12. Will the Minister, Education be pleased to state—
- [a] Whether it is a fact that the Elementary Education Board, Sibsagar moved the State Board for sanction of an amount of Rs. 40,000 for extention of the present Board's Office as there is shortage of accommodation ?
- [b] If so, whether the State Board has sanctioned the amount ?
- [c] If not, at what stage the matter stands now ?



Shri Syed Ahmed Ali ( Minister of State, Education )  
replied :

12. [a]—Yes.

[b]—No.

[c]—The Assistant Secretary has been asked to have the plan and estimate certified by a technical personnel and to ascertain if P.W.D. will undertake the execution of the work. The report has not been received yet and necessary action will be taken on receipt of the same.

Re : Constitution of Forest Advisory Boards

Shri Govinda Kalita asked :

13. Will the Minister, Forests be pleased to state—

[a] Whether Government propose to constitute Forest Advisory Boards in different Forest Divisions of Assam in the nature of Supply Advisory Board, Land Advisory Board, etc. ?

[b] If so, when ?

[c] If not, why ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Forests)  
replied :

13. [a]— No.

[b]—Does not arise.

[c]—The matters administered by the Forest Department are of a technical nature, and the administration is done with the help of personnel that have to undergo an intense and rigorous course of training. Hence Government feel no necessity for an advisory body in each Forest Division.

**Re : Allotment of Cultivable Lands in Forests to landless people**

Shri Govinda Kalita asked :

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

[a] Whether Government passed an order a year ago, to allow the allotment of cultivable lands in Forests to landless cultivators ?

[b] If so, what have been the allotments so far ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury ( Minister, Forest )  
replied :

14. [a]—No.

[b]—Does not arise.

**Re : I. F. S. Cadre Officers in the State**

Shri Bhadra Kanta Gogoi asked —

15. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—
- (a) How many I. F. S. cadre Officers are there in the State ?
- (b) Their names, religion and caste ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury— (Minister, Forests) replied :

15. (a) —Twenty-seven.
- (b) — A Statement with full particulars is placed on the table of the House.

Re: T. C. Girls' High School and M.P. School of Gauhati

Shri Abala Kanta Goswami ( palasbari ) asked :

16. Will the Minister, Education be pleased to state—
- (a) Whether it is a fact that during rainy season the T. C. Girls' High School and M. P. School, Gauhati is turned into a veritable marsh with water and water-hyacinth ?
- [b] Whether it is a fact that the lavatories and urinals of the School are bad, inadequate and not within easy reach and the way to them is impossible ?
- [c] Whether it is a fact that the number of fans

in every class room is insufficient ?

[d] Whether it is a fact that there is no common room for the students ?

[e] Whether it is a fact that the science laboratory is not well-provided with water ?

[f] Whether it is a fact that there is no wall around the compound ?

[g] If so, what steps Government have taken to remove these grievances ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali— [ Minister of State, Education ]  
replied :

16. [a] —Yes, for want of proper drainage system in the School Compound.

[b]—Yes. The latrines and urinals are very old and inadequate and they are not within easy reach.

[c]—Yes. The buildings are proposed to be removed and as such fitting of more fans in Class rooms is kept in abeyance.

[d]—There is shortage of accommodation and as such there is no provision of common room for the students at present.

[e]—Yes.

[f]—Yes.

[g]—There is no provision in the Education

Budget for the improvement and to meet the requirements of the School. So the Education Department is considering a proposal for transfer of the School building to the P. W. D. Book.

**Re : Circle Office at Sonapur in Kamrup District**

Shri Govinda Kalita asked :

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

[a] Whether it is a fact that a Circle Office has recently been opened at Sonapur in Kamrup District ?

(b) If so, what are the areas and the Mouzas included in this Circle ?

[c] What areas and Mouzas would now remain in Gauhati Circle ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Revenue) replied :

17. [a]—Yes.

[b]—The new Sonapur Circle covers the following Mouzas with an area of about 220 square miles :—

(i) Sonapur Mouza

(ii) Demoria Mouza

- (iii) Panbari Mauza excluding 3 villages falling within greater Gauhati viz., villages Panikhaiti F. S., Panikhaiti N. C. and Tintukura.
- [c] The present Gauhati circle covers the following Mouzas with an area of about 107 square miles ;
- (i) Ulubari Mouza
- (ii) Ramsarani Mouza
- (iii) Beltola Mouza
- (iv) Gauhati Mouza
- (v) There villages of Panbari Mouza falling in greater Gauhati viz., Panikhaiti F. S., Panikhaiti N. C. and Tintukura.

Re : Fire at Barpeta Town Bazar

Shri Matilal Nayak asked :

18. Will the Minister-in-charge, Revenue be pleased to state—
- [a] When the Barpeta town bazar was burnt and the cause of the fire ?
- [b] How many shops and life have been destroyed by that fire ?
- [c] Whether the Government has given any

relief to the fire victims .

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Revenue) replied :

18. [a]—The Barpeta town bazar was burnt on 17th December, 1966. The cause of the fire was accidental.

[b]—Sixty-two shops were gutted and one life was lost.

[c]—Yes. Gratuitous relief of Rs. 5,000.00 was sanctioned to give immediate relief to the distressed people.

Rehabilitation loan of Rs. 66, 400.00 was also given to 62 families for their rehabilitation.

### Point of Order— Recognition of Opposition Parties

Shri Phani Bora— Sir, I do not know whether it will be a point of order or a point of information. May I ask you one question with regard to recognition of Opposition Parties in the Assembly ? We have repeatedly drawn your attention to the fact that our party people are scattered in this House and we have also pointed it out to you that it puts us into inconvenience in

our function, and you were kind enough to tell us again and again that you were going to decide this matter. During the last Budget Session also you were kind enough to tell us on several occasions that the matter was going to be decided. In this Session also you have told us at least on three or four occasions we were informed that we would be provided with an opportunity to function properly and to discharge our duties as members of the Opposition. Now I want to say that it is not only delay but I consider it to be an insult to the Members, because I gave notice before the Assembly begun that it is necessary to recognise the Parties according to the rules and procedures and also convention that are there in the country and in the Parliament. If the rules permit then a party should get recognition. Not only that I gave you notice that the United Progressive Democratic Left Front Members are scattered and at least in this Session their seats should be arranged in



a manner so that they can sit together and function properly and you promised us that it will be done, but this has not been done uptill to-day. That is why I want to know what is the position and what you want to do with regard to this. Whatever may be the composition of the Opposition, we are united in one thing and that is to fight against the Government policies which are against the interest of the people. There is no division in the position; we shall criticise which we will consider wrong policy. It is a fact that in a democracy many parties exist and that is the basis of democracy. Therefore, I feel that it is necessary and time that a proper decision is taken in this regard. I may tell you, Sir, that if the matter is not decided then after this day my party members will refuse to sit in the way we have been forced to sit.

Mr. Speaker— I am really sorry that this matter has taken such a long time in finalising.

Actually during the first session there was only one party, I mean in the March Session.

Towards the end of the First Session in March I received from Shri Bora another information of this party, party in the sense here in our House there are A. P. H. L. C. Communist party, P. S. P., Satanttra, S. S. P. R. C. P. I. and most of the members in the Opposition are Independent. At the beginning there was a party consisting of most of the Independent, S. S. P. R. C. P. I. and Satanttra. Then towards the end of this Session Mr. Borah told about this but as there was the session I could not give decision. Then during that session the P. S. P., R. C. P. I. and Independent members have become associated members of the Communist Party. The three groups one consisting of A. P. H. L. C. one consisting of the United Legislature Party formed another Progressive Democratic Front. So I had to decide which after party had to be given recognition. So far as A. P. H. L. C.

is concerned they cannot get recognition as opposition because their number is less than the quorum. I have to decide between two parties only. In the meantime I discussed this matter before the Speakers' Conference. It was agenda item No. 9 of the Speakers' Conference, and I was enlightened by the discussion in the Speakers' Conference, I am now considering to give my decision regarding recognition. So far as seats are concerned at the beginning after Session it was done but some independence members changed groups and therefore delay was created. I do not mean any insult to any Member as has been stated by Shri Bora. I am sorry for that. I consider the hon. Members in the Opposition to be most important in our House and for the proper functioning of the democracy. There cannot be any insult to any body. If really there is any inconvenience that must be looked into. I do not want to say anything more. Now, I wanted to give my decision on that but due to certain factors I could

not finish it Yesterday there was another important matter regarding the privilege which has to be disposed of and for matter there was delay. So far as groups are concerned all these three groups will be treated as Opposition and they will be given all the facilities and advantages as the Opposition: I will see that it is done and I believe you will also allow me to do that so that nobody is prejudiced.

**Shri Phani Bora (Nowgong) —** Only one thing I want to say that at the beginning of the Session it was categorically stated that Communist Party is not in the United Legislature Party.....

**Mr. Speaker —** I agree, Mr. Atul Chandra Goswami will speak now.

**Re : Extension of the House to discuss the food situation**

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ খাদ্যৰ ওপৰত যথেষ্ট আলোচনা হ'ব লগীয়া আছে। আজিৰ পৰা ৯ (ন) দিন সভা স্থগীত থাকিব। খাদ্য সংকটৰ এনেকুৱা অৱস্থা হৈ পৰিছে যে, তাৰ ওপৰত যথেষ্ট আলোচনাৰ প্ৰয়োজন আছে। সেই কাৰণে, আজি ৩ বজাৰ পৰা ৫ বজালৈকে সদনৰ কাৰ্য্য চলাব লাগে

Mr. Speaker - I have no objection. What is the desire of the House ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury ( Minister, Parliamentary Affairs ) : There are some difficulty if the House is extended. The Cabinet Meeting will be held at 3 P. M. to discuss certain important matters of the Govt. and part from. that I as a Revenue Minister fixed. certain important programmes. So, for these reasons it will be inconvenient if the House is extended.

Shri Rothindra Nath Son ( Karimganj North. ) - As regards Shri Goswami's proposal, if our hon. Members of the Muslim Community agree we can extend... -

Mr. Speaker - By half an hour.

Shri M. A. Mosawwir Choudhury - In that case it will go to clash with our prayer time and we might be absent.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua - We need not conclude this subject.

Mr. Speaker - We do not want you to be absent,

you should be here. We will conclude the debate at 11½ today and debate will be resumed on the 6th.

**Calling Attention to A Matter of Urgent Public  
Importance Grievances of the indigenous  
landless people**

Mr. Speaker : Shri Dulal Chandra Barua will call the attention of the House.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— Mr. Speaker Sir, under Rule 54 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly we beg to call the attention of the Minister, Revenue to a matter of urgent public importance and of recent occurrence i. e., the news item published in the Dainik Asom dated the 9th October, 1967 under the caption of “খুলুৰা মাটিহীন লোকৰ অসন্তুষ্টি” wherein it is stated that the public of Barpeta Subdivision has expressed their concern about the land distribution policy of the Govt. Hence this calling attention notice.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Revenue) :

I am thankful to the hon. Member for giving me an opportunity to refute the

allegation that has been published in the Dainik Asom, dated the 9th October, 1967. The report states that there has been wide spread dissatisfaction of the local landless people due to large scale settlement of the P. G. Rs. for the rehabilitation of East Pak. refugees and infiltrators. It deals mainly with two points viz.

1. Settlement with erosion affected people of Baghbor Circle—
2. Settlement with Pak. Refugees.

As regards settlement of erosion affected people it may be stated that in the land settlement Policy of 1958, Govt. fixed certain priorities while offering settlement of different categories of people. The erosion affected people were given topmost priority in settlement of lands.

Now 5000 bighas of Govindapur P. G. R. was dereserved for settlement of,

(1) Displaced pak refugees	2500 bighas.
(ii) Local landless persons and revier eroded families.	2148 bighas.

(iii) 332 bighas kept reserved for public purposes.

There is no gainsaying the fact that providing land to river-eroded people has an element of urgency for which priority is called for. It is not understood how Pak infiltrators could get land in the garden of erosion affected people, unless, of course, they have succeeded in evading all enquiries. Generally speaking, however, the river eroded persons are old residents and land holders of Barpeta Subdivision and in offering them settlement in the reserve, Govt. did not act in violation of land settlement policy. Besides, local officers also scrutinised the list of such persons before giving settlement. So there was no possibility of infiltrators of getting Govt. lands in the P. G. R.

If, however, any specific case is brought to the notice of Govt. necessary step will be taken. It is also not correct to say that cases of local people have been totally neglected as in all cases, areas were also earmarked for Settlement with local



landless cultivators.

Settlement with Pak refugees— Towards the later part of 1963 and early part of 1964 there was heavy influx of refugees from East Pakistan through Garo Hills and Cachar District. The Union Minister of Rehabilitation, Govt. of India also visited Assam at that time and requested Govt. among other things to resettle as many refugees as possible. The problem of these unfortunate refugees from East Pak. was a national one, as it is an offshoot of the partition of India. It was, therefore, necessary for the State Govt. to take steps to resettle some of them in Assam. Accordingly, an Expert Body was constituted which requested Revenue Department to submit a list showing available land free from encroachment. It was tentatively decided to settle 6000 families in different parts of the State. NEFA Authority also was requested to settle 2,200 families. Accordingly, information were obtained

from Dist. Officers regarding availability of land. On the basis of availability of land it was decided to settle 6,500 families in different parts of the State. NEFA Authority also was requested to settle 2,200 families. Accordingly, information were obtained from Dist. Officers regarding availability of land. On the basis of availability of land it was decided to settle 6,500 families in 52,600 bighas spread over all the Plains Districts of Assam. On this basis it was decided to settle 1000 families in Barpeta Subdivision, in 7000 bighas out of the total area of 13000 bighas of Mandira ( Govindapur ) P. G. R., Fhulara and Theka P. G. Rs. Out of these P. G. Rs., 6000 bighas were also earmarked for local landless people. The total areas of the P. G. Rs. concerned as well as the allotted lands are shown below :

	Total area	Allotted for refugees and local people	Balance left. with P.G.Rs
Theka Betbari	11,000 bighas	5,000 bighas	6000
Mondia (Gobin- dapur )	8,000 "	5,000 "	3000
Fulora	12,000 "	3,000 "	9000
	<hr/> 31,000 Bighas	13,000 Bighas	18,000 Bighas

Calling Attention to a Matter of 27th Oct.  
Urgent Public Importance

Thus 18,000 bighas will be left in these 3 P. G. Bs after 13,000 bighas have been deserved, 7000 bighas for refugees, 6000 for local people

The lands earmarked were subsequently dereversed and placed at the disposal of Relief and Rehabilitation Deptt for settling the Pak Refugees. All this was done as far back as 1964 and thereafter no new areas have been earmarked for this purpose in Barpeta Subdivision

District-wise break-up of the area earmarked for this purpose is given below :

Name of the Sub-Division or Dist.	Area earmarked for refugees	No. of refugees to be settled	Area that can be settled for landless people
Goalpara	10,500 bighas	1500 families	5,000 bighas,
Tezpur	2,800 "	400 "	(No information now)
Nowgong	10,500 "	1500 "	5,000 bighas
Cachar	21,800 "	2100 "	—
Barpeta	7,000 "	1,000 "	6,000 bighas.
<b>Grand Total—</b>	<b>52,600 bighas</b>	<b>6500 families</b>	<b>16,000 bighas</b>

It will therefore, be clear that all the decisions were taken as far back as 1964 and most of them were already implemen-

ted while some are in the process of implementation. No new areas have been given for settlement of Pak refugees recently.

In the case of allotments in Barpeta Sub-division, the Land Settlement Advisory Committee held in 19.8.64 approved rehabilitation of 1,000 Refugee families with equal number of Local landless and River eroded families in Gobindapur ( Mandia ), Phulara and Theka-Belbari P. G. Rs. Areas for these two categories of persons were also demarcated on the ground.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— Sir, may I know from the hon'ble Minister whether it is a fact that in the Land Advisory Committee many of the members put their dissent on the decision of allotment of land to the refugees by the Govt. in that way and they have suggested some other means to rehabilitate them ? If, so, whether Govt. has received any report from the D. Cs. to that effect.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury— I don't know if any note of dissent was given by the

members while coming to the decision. I shall try to find it out, if there is any, as suggested by the hon'ble member.

**Shri Bishnu Ram Medhi**—Hujio—Actually, who are the erosion effected people? Do they include those who are settling in Govt. waste land?

**Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury**—People who are occupying Govt. waste land are erosion effected people. But there are some people who got pattas against their land and had been settling there for generation together. They are also included in the list of eroded people.

**Presentation of the List of Supplementary Demands for Grants and Supplementary Appropriations for 1967-68.**

**Mr. Speaker**—Item No. 3.

**Shri Kamakhaya Prasad Tripathi**—(Minister Finance)  
Sir, I present the list of Supplementary Demands for Grants and Supplementary Appropriations for 1967-68.

**The Assam Borstal Institution Bill, 1967**

**Mr. Speaker** Item No. 4.

Shri Abdul Matlib Mazumdar (Minister, Social Welfare):

Mr. Speaker, sir, I beg leave to introduce the Assam Borstal Institution Bill, 1967.

Mr. Speaker — The question is that leave be granted to introduce the Assam Borstal Institution Bill, 1967.

( The motion was put in the form of a question and adopted ).

Shri Abdul Matlib Mazumdar— I beg to introduce the Bill.

( The Bill was introduced )

**The Prisons [ Assam Amendment ] Bill, 1967.**

Mr. Speaker— Item No. 5.

Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika ( Minister, Jails )— Mr. Speaker Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Prisons ( Assam Amendment ) Bill, 1967.

Mr. Speaker— The question is that leave be granted to introduce the Prisons [ Assam Amendment ] Bill, 1967.

( The motion was put in the form of a question and adopted ) .

Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika ( Minister, Jails )— I beg to introduce the Bill.

[ The Bill was introduced ]

**The Assam Industrial Employments Bill, 1967**

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua — Sir, I introduced a Bill namely, the Assam Industrial Employments Bill, 1967 in this august House during the last Session. But till now it has not come up for consideration as because it has not received the Governor's assent as yet...

Mr. Speaker— I will enquire it.

**Motions—** Production and Distribution of foodstuff and the deteriorating food situation in the State.

Mr. Speaker— Shri Bhadreswar Gogoi will now speak.

Shri Bhadreswar Gogoi— মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আপুনি আপোনাৰ শত্ৰু, আপুনি আপোনাৰ মিত্ৰ, আপুনি আপোনাক বক্ষা কৰে। এই চৰকাৰে নিজে নিজৰ শত্ৰু মাতি আনিছে আজি কংগ্ৰেছৰ ৰাজত্ব চলিছে। আজিৰ অত্যাচাৰত ৰাইজে ত্ৰাহি ত্ৰাহি মানিছে। কালি ক্ৰীৰবা ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে এনে হলে কাৰবাৰ মূৰ যাব। এই কংগ্ৰেছ দলৰ যি চৰকাৰ, যি ৰাইজক এমুঠি ভাত দিব নোৱাৰে। এই চৰকাৰে চৰকাৰ চলাই থকা উচিত নহয়। তেওঁলোকে গাড়ি এৰি দিব লাগে। আজিৰ চৰকাৰৰ দিনত দুখীয়া জনসাধাৰণে খাবলৈ নেপায় হাহাকাৰ কৰিছে। মই চৰকাৰক কব

বিচাৰো, চৰকাৰে আজি দেশখনক ধ্বংস কৰি পেলাইছে। গোটেই দেশখনক টুকুৰা টুকুৰি কৰিছে। এই যোৱা ২০ বছৰে আমি দেখিছো এই চৰকাৰ অকৰ্মণ্য— আজি খাদ্যৰ অনাটন হৈছে বুলি কৈছে কিন্তু আচলতে খাদ্যৰ অভাব নহয় বিতৰণ ঠিক হোৱা নাই। দিমান খাদ্য লাগে বজাৰত দিমানেই পোৱা যায় — কিন্তু দাম বেছি হৈছে। গতিকে মই ৰঙ এটো কৃত্ৰিম অনাটন হৈছে — ইয়াৰ প্ৰকৃত কাৰণ হল চৰকাৰৰ খাদ্য নীতি বাৰ্থ হৈছে। সংগ্ৰহ নীতি কেবোম লাগিছে। খেতিয়কৰ ধান সংগ্ৰহ কৰিব হ'ল উচিত সূচা দিব লাগিব। খেতিয়কক উশযুক্ত মূল্য নিদিয়ালৈকে সংগ্ৰহ নীতি ঠিক হ'ব নোৱাৰে। আৰু বিতৰণ ঠিক নোহোৱালৈকে দুৰ্নীতি চলি থাকিব। চৰকাৰৰ খাদ্য নীতি নিখুট হলে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ উৎপাদনেৰে আমাক জুৰিলে হেঁচম। আমাৰ উৎপাদনৰ বিষয়ে চিন্তা কৰিব লাগিব। আমাৰ যি মাটি আছে তাতেই যদি বৈজ্ঞানিক প্ৰণালীৰে খেতি কৰা হয় উন্নত খেতি যে হ'ব তাত সন্দেহ নাই। আজিলৈকে ইতিপূৰ্বৰে পৰা যি ধৰণেৰে খেতি কৰি আছে সেই একেধৰণেৰেই চলি আছে উন্নতি সাধনৰ কোনো আচনি চৰকাৰে লোৱা নাই। বক্তৃতাত কোৱা হয়, Circular হৈ দিয়া হয় তাৰ বাহিৰে উন্নতি-সাধনৰ কোনো কাৰ্য্যকৰী বাৰুছা লোৱা হোৱা নাই।

ভূতপূৰ্ব অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, খাদ্য সমস্যা সমাধানৰ বাবে অতি কম সময়ৰ ভিতৰত হোৱা খেতিৰ ওপৰত মন যোগ দিব লাগিব। বছৰটোৰ যেই কোনো মাহতে



হোৱা খেতিৰ বাদস্তা পানিব লাগে । খেতিয়কে যাতে  
গোটেই বছৰটো খেতি কৰিব পৰাৰ অৰ্থ আভ্যন্তৰীণ টাইফু  
আৰু গোমপান গোটেই বছৰটোতে কৰিব পৰে কিন্তু তৰ  
বাবে লাগিব পানীৰ স্থায়ী বাদস্তা । পানীৰ স্থায়ী  
বাদস্তাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে এনেদৰে যত্ন লোৱা নাই । ১২  
মাহে খেতি হলে নিশ্চয় দেশৰ প্ৰায় অৰ্ধাটন দূৰ কৰিব  
পৰা গ'ল হয় । বাসায়নিক সাৰৰ বাদস্তা হৈছে কিন্তু  
তাৰ দান বহুত বেচি । এই সাৰ বাদস্তা কৰিবলৈ হলেও  
যথেষ্ট পানীৰ প্ৰয়োজন । সেই কাৰণে পানীৰ বাদস্তা  
অতি প্ৰয়োজনীয় । বিজ্ঞানী শক্তি খেতিৰ কামত লগাব  
পাৰিলে আমাৰ উৎপাদন যথেষ্ট বৃদ্ধি হব বুলি আশা  
কৰিব পাৰি । আমাৰ দেশৰ খেতিৰ উপযোগী বহুত  
মাটি পৰি আছে । সেইবিলাক মাটি খেতিত লগোৱাৰ  
ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে । কিছুমান মাটি চাহবাগান অঞ্চলত  
পৰি আছে । এইবিলাক মাটি খেতিত লগাব পাৰিলে  
আৰু কিছু উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি হব । বহুতো উপযুক্ত খেতিয়ক  
আছে । কিন্তু তেওঁলোকৰ মাটি নাই । তেওঁলোকক মাটি  
দিব পৰা হলে বহু পৰিমাণৰ ক্ষয় পোৱা গ'ল হয় !  
খেতিয়কক উৎপাদন বঢ়াবলৈ কোৱা হৈছে কিন্তু তেওঁ-  
লোকক চৰকাৰে যি মাটিক সাহাৰ্য্য দিয়া কথা সেই  
সহাৰ্য্য দিয়া নাই বৰ্ত্তমানে ট্ৰেক্টৰৰ ঐতি বাইজৰ আশ্ৰয়  
ৰাট্ৰিছে কিন্তু চৰকাৰে সেই অনুপাতে বাইজক ট্ৰেক্টৰ  
দিব পৰা নাই । দিব পৰা হলে খেতি নিশ্চয় বৃদ্ধি পালে

হয়। গতিকে চৰকাৰক পৰামৰ্শ দিওঁ যে উৎপাদন, যোগান আৰু বিতৰণৰ প্ৰতি চৰকাৰে যেন বিশেষ তৎপৰতা অৰ্হলখন কৰে। ধান সংগ্ৰহৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত খেতিয়কক শস্যৰ প্ৰকৃত দাম দিব লাগে। যিবিলাক খেতিয়কৰ সমৰ্থতা আছে তেওঁলোকে বছৰৰ শেষত তেওঁলোকৰ শস্য বিক্ৰি কৰে। এই বছৰ প্ৰথমতে ধান দাম ১৫ টকা আছিল বছৰৰ শেষত তাৰ দাম ৫০/৬০ টকা হয় গৈ। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে যিসকল দুখীয়া খেতিয়কে সস্তাতে ধান চৰকাৰক দিলে তেওঁ বিলাকে সেই ধানকে ৫০/৬০ টকা দামত কিনিব লগীয়া হয়। দুখীয়া খেতিয়ক সকলে জীৱন নিৰ্বাহৰ কাৰণে সস্তাতে ধান বেচি দি পিচত আকৌ বেচি দামত ধান কিনিব লগা হয়। এনে ব্যৱস্থা হোৱা কেইবা বছৰ ধৰি চলি আছে। এনে যাতে নহয় তাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰৰ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ নীতি নিখুত আৰু কটকটীয়া হব লাগিব। ধান সংগ্ৰহৰ বিষয়ে যোৱা ২২।১০.৬৭ তাৰিখে যদিও মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীৰ ঘৰত আলোচনা কৰা হৈছিল তাৰ পৰা ভালকৈ বুজা গ'ল যে ধান সংগ্ৰহৰ কাৰণে এই বছৰত এতিয়াও ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হোৱা নাই। অহা নবেম্বৰৰ পৰাই খেতিয়কে ধান দাবলৈ আৰম্ভ কৰিব। গতিকে বছৰৰ আৰম্ভণীৰ পৰাই যাতে ধান সংগ্ৰহ কৰিব পাৰে সেই বিষয়ে মনোযোগ দিবলৈ অনুৰোধ কৰি বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি মাৰলো।

\* Shri Debeswar Sarmah— অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, যি বিষয়টো এই সদনত আলোচনা কৰা হৈছে সেইটো অতি গুৰুত্ব পূৰ্ণ

বিষয়। মই ভাবো যে আমিৰ পানী উৎপন্ন আৰু স্পা-  
 যথ বিতৰণৰ উপৰত আমিৰ দেশৰ গণতন্ত্ৰ বৰ্ত্ত পৰিমাণে  
 নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিব। খাছ অসংখ্য আৰু দেশত যি ছাড়াৰ  
 অস্থাব সৃষ্টি হৈছে সেইবোৰ যদি আৰু কিছু বছৰ চল  
 তেনেহলে আমাৰ দেশত গণতন্ত্ৰই বিস্তাৰ লবলৈ টান  
 পাব আৰু চাৰিশতকালে উন্নতপ্ৰায়ৰ দৰা দাঙি উঠিব।  
 এই খাদ্য অনাটনৰ কাৰণে কান দায়ী সেইটো খাটাকৈ  
 কোৱা বৰ টান কথা। মোৰ বোধেৰে আংশিক ভাবে  
 চৰকাৰী বিষয়াসকল আৰু বাহিৰো জগবীয়া। (এটা মাত-  
 বাইজ কেনেকৈ জগবীয়া হব ?) আমি এষাৰ কথা  
 কলেই কিয় চিঞাৰ খাছ উঠে কব নোৱাৰো। বোধ কৰো  
 কুমলীয়া চাল বাবে জকি উঠে। আমি বাহিৰত যিবোৰ  
 কথা শুনিছো সেইবোৰ যদি আলোচনা নকৰো তেনেহলে  
 আমাৰ ল'ৰা-ছোৱালী কাৰণেই বেয়া। মই কওঁ যে  
 ইয়াৰ বাবে কম বেচি পৰিমাণে আমি আটায়ে দায়ী।  
 কিন্তু মই এটা কথা বুজি পোৱা নাই আৰু যদি  
 কোনোবাই বুজাই দিয়ে তেন্তে অনুগৃহীত হম। আমাৰ  
 চৰকাৰে কিয় ধৰ্মঘট বা অনশনৰ কাৰণে বাট চাই  
 থাকে ? আজি কেইদিন মানৰ কথা ডিব্ৰুগড়ত যেতিয়া  
 চাউলৰ কিলো ৩ টকা ৩.৫০ পয়ছা হল, তেতিয়া  
 আমাৰ কেইজন কিনি খাবলৈ সমৰ্থ ! আমাৰ চৰকাৰ  
 বা বিষয়া সকল কামি ওপজা শিশু নহয়। এই কথা  
 জনা উচিত। যেতিয়া ছাত্ৰ সকলে ধৰ্মঘট কৰিলে  
 অনশন কৰিলে তেতিয়া চাউল কৰ পৰা ওলাল ? যেতিয়া

কিছুদিনৰ চৰকাৰে যোবহাটতো তেনে হব বুলি জানিব  
লাগিছিল। কিন্তু চৰকাৰৰ গাৰ নোম নলৰিল। পিচে  
৩-৪ দিন ধৰ্মঘট আৰু অনশন কৰিলে যেতিয়া চাউল  
কৰ পৰা ওলাল? দিন হলে বাতি হয় অজ্ঞান ফকিৰেও  
জানে। চৰকাৰ কিয় শেষলৈ বৈ থাকে। দিয়াবো দি  
কৰাবো কৰে কিন্তু কিয় অনাৰশ্যাক বৈ থাকে। সময়  
মাত্ৰ দিলেই চৰকাৰেও বেহাই পায় আৰু বাইজবো  
দুঃখ গুচে।

এতিয়া উৎপাদনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আছে। সদস্য এগৰা-  
কীয়ে চৰকাৰী বিষয়া আৰু বাইজৰ দোষ বোলাত খং  
কৰি উঠিছিল। বাকু অসমীয়া মানুহ যি পৰিমাণ স্বাৰলক্ষী  
হব লাগে সেই পৰিশ্ৰম কৰেনে? আমাৰ আটাইৰে কম  
বাঁচ একঠা-তুকখা খেতিৰ মাটি আছে। যদি আমি  
লাও বেঙেনা আদি কৰো তেনেহলে কেতিয়াও বজাৰত  
ভাত কেবেলা ২ টকা কিলো নহয়। আমি এইটো স্বীকাৰ  
কৰিব লাগিব যে যি পৰিমাণ শ্ৰম কৰিব লাগে তাক আমি  
নকৰো কাৰণ সেইটো তুখৰ কাম। এটা সময় আছিল  
যেতিয়া মাজুলীৰ দৰে ঠাইত মানুহে গৰু-মহ নেৰাখিছিল।  
১৯০০ চনৰ আগত অসমৰ লোক সংখ্যা বৰ কম  
আছিল। সেইবাবে গৰু মহ এৰি দিছিল। কিন্তু  
এতিয়া সেইদৰে নহয়। এজনে কৈছে আমি গাৰলীয়া।  
মোৰ ঘৰো গাঁৱত আৰু ঘৰত খেতি আছে। সেই  
খেতিৰ ধানেৰে খাবলৈ জোৰে। নাঙলত ধৰাৰ বাহিৰে  
অন্য কাম যেনে কোৰ মৰা পানী সিচা আদি কামবোৰ

কৰিছিল। আমাৰ বাইজে অসিক শ্ৰম কৰিব লাগিব আৰু  
খেতি কৰিব লাগিব তেতিয়াহে কল্যাণৰ দূৰ হব।

নোৰ সমষ্টিত এখন ৰাজত্বৰ সূচনা হৈছিল, তাত  
ৰাজত্ব নহী ক্ৰীয়েদুৰীত আছিল ৰাইজৰ ভৰফৰ  
পৰা শুশ কৰিছিল যে Socialism হ'ব বুলি কৈছিল  
নহয় কিয় নহয়। ইয়া গাফীয়েত কৈছিল নহয়  
Socialism হ'ব বুলি কয় নহয়? মানুহবোৰেও  
মহাত্মাৰ নাম লৈ নিজৰ স্বার্থ সিকি কৰে। এই দৰে  
মহাত্মাৰ নাম গৈ নিজৰ স্বার্থ সিকি কৰাৰোৰ জাতিচুত  
লোক। আনি যাব নাম লওঁ কিন্তু কাম নকৰে।

তাৰ পিচত, আমাৰ খেতি কৰিবলৈ ৰাইজৰ ষথেষ্ট  
মাটি নাই। শতকৰা ৫৩:৪ ঘৰ মানুহৰ (House holds)  
কাৰণে এক একবতকৈ কম মাটি আছে। খেতি কৰিবলৈ  
মাটি কত আছে। তাৰ লগে লগে মানুহক খেতি কৰিথুৱাৰ  
লগীয়া হৈছে বয়সীয়া মানুহ বিলাকে। ডেকা সকলে জোঙ্গা  
পেণ্ট, জোঙ্গা জোটা পিন্ধি খেতিৰ পথাৰত নানামে। এনে  
অৱস্থাত, আধামিৰা গক হালেৰে কেকোৰা নাঙলটো লৈ বুঢ়া  
সকলেই বা খেতিকৰি থুৱাব কেনেকৈ? মানুহ বাঢ়িছে, বাহিৰৰ  
পৰা মানুহ আহিছে আৰু পাকিস্তানৰ পৰা আমাৰ ৰাজ্যলৈ  
অনুপ্ৰবেশকাৰীৰ সোত বৰই লাগিছে। অনুপ্ৰবেশকাৰীৰ  
সংখ্যা যদিও চৰকাৰে ২৥ লাখ বুলিছে; আৰু কিছুমানক  
ঘূৰাই ও পঠাইছে বুলিছে তথাপি তাৰ সংখ্যালঘু সম্প্ৰদায়  
আহিবলৈ দিয়ে। ইফালে চৰকাৰে এই অনুপ্ৰবেশকাৰী  
সকল যাতে অনুপ্ৰবেশ কৰিব নোৱাৰে তাৰ কাৰণ,

সীমিত বন্ধ (Se.1) কৰিদিছে বুলিও কৈছে। এনেকুৱা অৱস্থাত দুটা সকলো কেকুণী নাঙ্গল ধৰি প্ৰবেশ কৰে বাঢ়ি অহা জনতাৰ কেনেকৈ পুৱাব পাৰিলে আচৰিত হ'ব লাগে। আমাৰ চৰকাৰেও কয়, ভাৰত চৰকাৰে কয়, আমি আমাৰ খাদ্য বাৰস্থাত স্বাবলম্বী হ'ব লাগে, যাতে আমি আনৰ ওচৰত ভীক্ষা কৰিব নালাগে। আজি ৮/১০ বছৰ হল, কাছাৰ জিলাত কৃষি উৎপাদনৰ কাৰণে 'পেনেজ প্ৰগ্ৰেম' হাতত লোৱা। এক কোটি টকা ব্যয় কৰা হল। কিন্তু সেই জিলাৰ পৰা অতি কম খাদ্য সংগ্ৰহ হৈছে। কোটি ২ টকা খৰচ হৈছে খোত নাই, উৎপাদন নাই। শস্য সত্ত্বেৰ আচনি (Plan), পৰিসংখ্যা (Statistics) ৰ হিচাব পোৱা যায় কাগজত। কাগজ-সকলো হৈছে পথাৰত খেতি নাই। এই অৱস্থা ধুবুৰীৰ পৰা শদিয়াতৈকে ব্যাপী হৈ আছে। যদি বোচয়েই হৈছে তেন্তে ৰাজ্যজুৰি আকাল কেনেকৈ হ'ব পাৰে? ১৯৬৫-৬৬, ১৯৬৬-৬৭ চনত কিয় ইমান আকাল হৈছে। যোৱা ৮/১০ বছৰৰ হিচাব কৰি চালে কৃষি আৰু E/D বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰীয়ে এই শিতানত কিমান কোটি টকা ব্যয় কৰিছে।

**Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, E & D) -**

মাইনৰ ইৰিগেচনৰ বাবদ

প্ৰথম পৰিকল্পনাত—	২৮৮ লাখ
৩য় " —	৪২২'৯৩ লাখ
৩য় " —	১৪১'৯ "

আৰু মেজৰ ইৰিগেচনৰ বাবদ

১ম পৰিকল্পনাত—	১১ কোটি
২য় " —	১০ "

Shri Debeswar Sarmah— শুনিলো ২০ কোটি মান হব পাৰে।

মই কব খুজিছো, কালি শ্ৰীগোবীন্দৰ ভট্টাচাৰ্য্যও বহুশা  
কৰি E & D বিভাগক, “Embezzlement & Drain-  
age” বুলি কৈছে— প্রকৃততে এইটো “embezzlement”  
বিভাগ হৈছে। এই বিভাগৰ কাম সদায় মূৰামূৰী সময়ত  
আৰম্ভ হয়। সম্পূৰ্ণ নহয়। চত, বহাগ, জ্যৈষ্ঠ মাহত কাম  
আৰম্ভ হয় আৰু আঘাৰ মাহৰ বানে উটোৱাই নিয়ে।  
ইয়াৰ প্ৰমাণ হিচাবে যোৰহাট গোহাইগাঁও বান্দ। তাৰ  
৬০০০ ফুট হৈছিল। কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ জৰিপত হল ৯০০০  
ফুট। ঠিকাদাৰে ঠায়ে ঠায়ে কৰিব, পানীয়ে উটোৱাই নিব।  
সম্পূৰ্ণ নকৰাকৈয়ে পূৰা বিল পাৰ। আমি দেখিছো,  
সম্প্ৰদায় মাৰোৱাৰী লোকে এই ঠিকা পাইছে। কিন্তু এইবাৰ  
নাভাঙিবলৈ, আগৰ বিংবান্দ নবল। ইয়াৰ ফলত বহুতো  
মৌজাৰ খেতি নষ্ট হ'ল। আকৌ যেতিয়া ফল একেই হ'ল,  
মঠাউৰি নবল, এইটো বহুসামাজিক কথা যে, ইয়াৰ কাৰণে,  
E/D আৰু কৃষি বিভাগৰ ২০ কোটি টকা খৰচ হ'ল। ইয়াত  
কি খেতি হ'ব? এইবিলাক নিৰ্মাণ কাৰ্য্যত চৰকাৰে,  
Right man in right place ত দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব  
লাগে। যি বিলাকৰ ওপৰত এনে দায়িত্বপূৰ্ণ কাম ন্যস্ত  
কৰা হয় সেই বিলাকে বাইজৰ উপকাৰৰ হকে কাম নকৰে।  
আজি লঘোনে থাকিব লগা হৈছে গাঁৱৰ য়ালুহ আনসকলৰ  
একো হোৱা নাই। অতীজৰ অস্থায়ী যুগ [Nomadic  
Age], তাৰ পিচত কৃষি আৰু তাৰ পিচত শিল্প যুগৰ  
আৰম্ভণী সোতও আহিল অৰ্থৰ প্ৰতি আকুল আকাঙ্ক্ষা

(greed); সকল পৰা বৰলৈকে লাগে কেবল ধন। সেই কাৰণে আজি আমি বিবুদ্ধি হ'ব লাগিছো।

তলৰ পিনে যাবোঁ যি হওক— খাবলৈ পাপোক বা নাপাপোক কথা হৈছে আমাক ধন লাগে আজি উচ্চতৰ স্তৰৰ পৰা নিম্নতম স্তৰলৈ এনে এটা মনোবৃত্তি হোৱা দেখাটোত বিবুদ্ধি হৈছে। আজি দূনীতি কোনখিনিত আঙুলীৰে দেখুওৱাৰ উপায় নাই। কিন্তু যি কোনো চৰকাৰেই হওক, বৰ্তমান প্ৰধানকৈ দুটা দেখাত চকু দিব লাগে উৎপাদন আৰু বিতৰণ এই দুটা ঠিকমতে চলিলেহে আমাৰ বৰ্তমান পৰিস্থিতিৰ উপশম হ'ব পাৰে—

উৎপাদনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত কৃষকক সহায় কৰাৰ বহুতো কথা আছে— আজি Agriculture টো এখন ডাঙৰ সাম্ৰাজ্য হৈ পৰিছে— আকবৰৰ দিনত মোগল সাম্ৰাজ্য বহু ঠাইলৈ বিস্তৃত হৈছিল আৰু কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ দিল্লীৰ পৰা Control কমি যোৱাত ঠায়ে ঠায়ে একোজন চুবুৰীয়া বাথিছিল— তেওঁলোকৰ জৰিয়তে যিপাৰে control কৰি অলপঅচৰপহে পাইছিল তেনেকৈ আজি আমাৰ agriculture বিভাগতো control কমি গৈছে। ইয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা নিশ্চয় কৰিব লাগিব— আমাৰ বাহিৰৰ পৰা অনা I. A. S. অফিচাৰ সকলে এই বিষয়ে কি পৰামৰ্শ চৰকাৰক দিছে মই নাজানো নাইবা কেবেলা, মহাৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ বিষয়া সকলৰ আমাৰ বাহিৰৰ লগত কেন সন্মত তাকে মোৰ জনা নাই। মই জনাত আগৰ I. C. S. বিলাকৰ বাখ্যা এনেকৈ দিছিল যে তেওঁলোক Neither Indian nor civil nor Service, তেওঁলোকৰ এই তিনিটাই নাই। অবশ্যে



এতিয়া I. A. S. বোৰৰ কি বাখ্যা দিছে মই নাজানো। মই যিমান ছৰ জানো অৰণ্ডে Subject to correction মেধী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ দিনত I.A.S: ৰ সংখ্যা আছিল ৪২জন কিন্তু এতিয়া সেই সংখ্যা বোলে ১২৭ জনলৈ উঠিল। যিসকল I.A.S. আহিছে, তেওঁলোক ব্যক্তি হিচাবে ভাল কিন্তু এই I.A.S. সকলে যি দৰমহা পাই তালৈ চাই, তেখেত সকলৰ পৰিয়ালে যিধৰণে থাকিবলৈ বিচাবে, তেখেত সকলৰ টান হয়।

মই বা মেধী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ বা হাজৰীকাক ধৰক আমি যদি মধ্যভাৰত বা মাই চোবত চাকৰী কৰো, আমিও অকল চাকৰীকে বজাই বাখিম তেনেদৰে এই I. A. S. সকলেও চাকৰী কৰিছে আৰু টকা লৈছে।

এতিয়া চাওক অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়েই বা ময়েই অৰণ্ডে অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় মোতকৈ বয়সত যথেষ্ট সৰু হলেও আমি ভালেমান Decade দেখিছো এইখিনি সময়ৰ ভিতৰত কিমান I.C.S. অফিচাবে D.C. হৈ অসমৰ কিমান লটি ঘটি দেখিছে এই সকলে আমাৰ বুকুতে বহি ইয়াতেই দপদপনি মাৰি অসমৰে খাই গল কিন্তু অসমৰ কি দুখ দুৰ্গতি হৈছে কোনোটোৰে আজিলৈ চাইছেনে? একো কৰিব নোৱাৰিলেও মাননীয় বৰুৱাই অসমৰ reaganization বা নানা আঁজকালৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত অন্ততঃ ধৰুৱাইতো ফুৰিছে। আনহাতে বাহিৰৰ পৰা অহা এই ধৰক ভাগাইৱালা,

চাৰাও নাম মই নকও— এই I. A. S. সকলে কি কৰিছে অসমৰ ভালবেয়া কথা ভবাৰ দৰ্কাৰ নাই তেখেত সকল ভাল মানুহ— কিন্তু এই অনুভূতি নাই কিয়? কাৰণ

তেখেতসকলৰ ইয়াত Rest নাই। যেনেকৈ যেতিয়া হাইদৰাবাদত Action হয় বা গোৱাত Action হয়, তেতিয়া তাৰ মানুহে বাটটোৰ আসে পাসে থকা যিটো মানুহে feel কৰিছিল আমি সিমান feel কৰা নাই। আনফালে পাকিস্তান আৰু চীনা আক্ৰমণৰ সময়ত, যেতিয়া বাৰ্ভিবৰ I. A. S. সকলে অনমন পৰা গুচি যোৱাৰ উপক্ৰম হৈছিল, তেতিয়া অসমৰ মানুহে কি ভাবিছিল যে যিয়েই হওক আমিনো আৰু কলৈ যাম অসমক যিকোনো প্ৰকাৰে ৰক্ষা কৰিবই লাগিব— যদি নহয় আমি নগা পাহাৰতে আশ্ৰয় লম।

এনেকৈহে ইয়াৰ মানুহে feel কৰিছিল কিছুদিন আগতে চক্ৰান্ত কৰি আমাৰ ইয়াৰ কৃষি বিভাগৰ Director এজনকো ভাৰত চৰকাৰক লেখালেখি কৰি, ইয়াৰ পৰা বিদায় দিয়া হৈছে। কিন্তু সেই ভাৰিখৰ পৰা agriculture ৰ কিবা উন্নতি হ'লনে আমি কিবা কৃতকাৰ্যতা হৈছে বুলি নাজানো।

আজি কোৱা হয় যে খেতিয়ক সকলক সাৰ দিয়ে বীজ দিয়ে গৰু কিনাৰ কাৰণে আজি বাইজৰ নামত কৃষিক্ষণ দিয়া হয় কিন্তু সেইবিলাক দিয়ে কেতিয়া? বতৰ গলে আহিন কাতি মাহত ঋণ তাকো ভেটি দিহে ঋণ লয় - আমাৰ সকলোৰে নৈতিক অবনতি ঘটিছে— গৰুকে যিটো আমি বাধ্য সেইটো কামত নকৰো। আমাৰ সকলোৰে অধঃপতন হৈছে। আজি চলিছো চৰকাৰেই হওক, বা গোঁবীশঙ্কৰ চৰকাৰেই হওক নাইবা ফণী বৰা গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে হওক সকলোৰে সেই একেই দশা— আমাৰ সকলোৰে নৈতিক অবনতি আহিছে এনে অৱস্থাত কোনেও ৰাজ্যৰ শস্য বঢ়াব নোৱাৰে ইমান বিলাক অফিচাৰ দিলে কিনো হব?

আমাৰ সকলোৰে কেবল ধনৰ স্পৃহা বাঢ়ি গৈছে। আমি শস্য বন্ধাৰ কাৰণে শস্যত বেড়া দিওঁ। জেওবা দিও শস্য নাখাবলৈ কিন্তু জেওবাই যদি শস্য খায়— কোনে বাধা দিয়ে? সকলো ক্ষেত্ৰতে দুৰ্গীতি আছে। আৰু এই দুৰ্গীতি হল অটলস্পৰ্শী এতিয়া চাব লাগে এই

দুৰ্গীতি কেনেকৈ গুচিব। এই দুৰ্গীতি চৰকাৰে নিশ্চয় গুচাব পাৰে। ইয়াৰ একমাত্ৰ উপায় হৈছে, চৰকাৰে এই চৰকাৰী বিষয়াৰ প্ৰতি Ruthless হব লাগিব আৰু Ruthless হলেই নিশ্চয় এই দুৰ্গীতি গুচাব পাৰিব। এই চৰকাৰী বিষয়া সকলোৰে লৰা ছোৱালী আছে তেওঁ'বলৈকে নিশ্চয় ইয়ালৈ কান দিব— কিন্তু চৰকাৰ আজি কিয় Ruthless হব পৰা নাই মই কব নোৱাৰো তেওঁলোকে কেইজনমান বিষয়াৰ মুখলৈ কিয় চায় কব নোৱাৰো।

Trotsky য়ে কৈছিল যে we are dying for the fine humes luct we are for the dying har.

এতিয়া আমাৰ সমগ্ৰ ৰাইজৰ হুল Dying har আজি আমি উৎপাদন বেচি কৰিবলৈ ভাল বিধান আৰু সাৰৰ কাৰণে চেষ্টা কৰিছো— কাৰণ আমাৰ মাটি বেচি নাই— যিখিনি আছে তাতেই উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি কৰাৰ চেষ্টা কৰিছো আৰু যদি কৰবাত কিবা মাটি ওলায় তাৰ কাৰণেও আমাৰ বহুত মাটিহীন খেতিয়কে মাটি বিচাৰি আছে কিন্তু উৎপাদনৰ চেলু লৈ যিসকলে ধনু-কাড় লৈ মাটি বেদখল কৰি ৰাজ্যৰ আইন শৃঙ্খলাৰ অবমাননা কৰিছো, সেই বেআইনী কামত চৰকাৰে প্ৰশ্ৰয় কেতিয়াও দিব নোৱাৰে ৰাজ্যৰ আইন শৃঙ্খলা বজায় ৰাখিবই লাগিব ধনু-কাড় লৈ মাটি দখল কৰা লোকসকলক আইন শৃঙ্খলা ৰক্ষাৰ মাটিৰ দৰ্কাৰ হলে উচ্ছেদ কৰিব লাগিব দিব পৰা মাটি, অন্যায় ভাঙে মাটি দখল কৰা সকলক খেদি নীতিগত ভাবে মাটিহীন খেতিয়কক দিব লাগিব।

এতিয়া বিতৰণৰ কাৰণত কণ্ডে খ্ৰীগোৰীশঙ্কৰ ভট্টাচাৰ্য্যকে আদি কৰি প্ৰায় সকলো নেতৃস্থানীয় লোকসকলে কয় যে এইটো নীতি হিচাবে ভাল আৰু যদি ই দুৰ্গীতিত পৰিণত হয় আমি তাক সমৰ্থন নকৰো।

স্বাভি আমাৰ সংগ্ৰহ কয় বেয়া হৈছে ইয়াৰ মূলত চৰকাৰৰ ঠিমা তেতেলা নীতি ।

“The pattern of disposal and hold back of paddy by surplus growers” [ A study in the sibsagar District of Assam] by shri P.C. Goswami and Shri P. D. Saikia, Agro economic Research center for north east India, Assam, 1967.

বৰ্ত্তমান ইয়াৰ পৰা Research কৰি এটা কথা প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে ইয়াৰ পৰা এইটো কথা কৈছে—

বিতৰনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰৰ বৰ্ত্তমান, নিজৰ মনেই সুস্পষ্ট নহয় । সেই কাৰণেই বিতৰণ বেয়া হৈছে ?

খেতিয়ক এঘৰে ধান উৎপন্ন কৰে — তাৰ মূল্য নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰোতে কেইটামান কথা লৈ ভালকৈ লক্ষ্য কৰিব লাগিব । সেইটো কৰোতে, উৎপাদনত যি খৰচ পৰে, খেতিৰ সময়ত গৃহস্থ এঘৰৰ গৃহস্থ, গৃহস্থালী আৰু লৰা-ছোৱালী সকলোৱে কাম কৰে — সেই সকলোৰে মজুৰী আৰু যি cost of production হ'ব — সকলোখিনি বিবেচনা কৰিব লাগে— তাৰ উপৰিও সামান্য লাভ দিব লাগিব— কাৰণ এই খেতিয়ক বিলাকৰ ধানৰ বাহিৰে জিৰিকানিকৰাহৰ অন্য একো নাই । তাৰ পৰাই গৃহস্থীখনৰ কাপোৰ-কানিৰ পৰা লৰা-ছোৱালীৰ শিক্ষাৰ খৰচলৈ বহণ কৰিব লাগে ।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, নিশ্চয় আপুনিও মন কৰিছে যে খেতিয়কৰ লৰা এটাই ভাত এমুঠি খায়েই স্কুললৈ দৌৰ মাৰে.....

আমাৰ খেতিয়ক সকলৰ ভাতৰ বাহিৰে আন কোনো বস্তু খোৱাৰ অৱস্থা নাই । খেতিয়ক জনৰ লৰাটো স্কুললৈ গলে পইতা ভাত এমুঠি খাইহে যায় । লৰাটোৱে লৈ যোৱা চিলেট, ক.গ.জ, কুটিগুটি

সকলোবোৰেই অসমত তৈয়াৰ কৰা নহয়। এই বিলাকৰ দাম অতি বেচি।

আমাৰ শতকৰা ৮০ জন খেতিয়কৰ ২০ জনৰহে ১২ মাহ খাবলৈ আটে। বেচি ভাগেই কিনি খাব লগিয়া হয়। নিজে উৎপন্ন কৰা বহুত খেতিয়কেও বছৰৰ শেষৰ কালে কিনি খাব লগাত পৰে। এই উৎপন্ন কৰিও কিনি খাব লগা মানুহৰ সংখ্যা যাতে বেচি নহয় সেইটোৰ প্ৰতি লক্ষ্য ৰাখিহে ধানৰ মূল্য নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰিব লাগিব। কিন্তু আমি দেখিছো খেতিয়কে বেচা দামতকৈ বেচি দাম দি নাটনি মাহ কেইটা কিনি খাব লাগে। গতিকে খেতিয়কে কম দামত বেচি অধিক দামত কিনি আনিব লগা হোৱা অৱস্থাত পেলালে খেতিয়কক মৰিয়াই মৰাহে হব। যিবিলাক খেতিয়কৰ ১২ মাহ খাবলৈ নাটে তেওঁলোকে ওচৰে মানুহৰ পৰা খুজি আনি খাব পাৰে— কিন্তু সকলো ধান ওলাই গলে সেই বাটো বন্ধ। এই বিষয়ে মই এখন সূচিস্থিত কাগজ লিখিছো— সেই খন পঢ়ি দিলে সময়ো কম খৰচ হব।

মোৰ বোধেৰে মই সংক্ষেপে দিয়া ব্যৱস্থা কেইটা ললে অসমত ধান চাউলৰ দৰ আৰু ৰাইজৰ নিত্য আৱশ্যকীয় সামগ্ৰীৰ মূল্য স্থানিয়ন্ত্ৰত হোৱাৰ আশা কৰিব পাৰি।

১নং অসম ৰাজ্যৰ ভিতৰত চৰকাৰী ভাবে ধান চাউলৰ সংগ্ৰহৰ ব্যৱস্থা ৰাখিব নালাগে। নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ মূলতে হৈছে নৈতিকতাৰ একান্ত আৱশ্যকতা। নৈতিকতাৰ অভাৱত ভাৰতৰ কোনো ঠাইতে সংগ্ৰহ আৰু বিতৰণ সূচাক ৰূপে হোৱা নাই। মই এই কাৰ্য সন্তৰ পৰ বুলি ভাবিলোহেতেন যদিহে চৰকাৰে সম্পূৰ্ণ নিজাকৈ procure কৰিবলৈ গল হেতেন। কিন্তু গবৰ্ণমেণ্ট তাকে কৰিব পৰা সন্তৰ নহয়। কাৰণ ইয়াত বহুত বিৰোধ force এ কাম কৰেই। চৰকাৰৰ policy fail

হয়, চৰকাৰী চাকৰীয়াল আৰু আন কিছুমানৰ লাভ হয়।

২নং ধানৰ সৰ্ব্ব নিম্ন আৰু চাউলৰ সৰ্ব্বোচ্চ দৰ চৰকাৰে বান্ধি দিব। ধানৰ দৰ নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত সৰ্ব্ব নিম্ন দৰৰ কমলৈ আহিলে চৰকাৰে সেই দৰত (অৰ্থাৎ বান্ধি দিয়া দৰত) কিনি লৈ পূৰ্জি বা ভঁৰাল কৰিব। আৰু বান্ধি দিয়া দৰতকৈ বেচি দামত চাউল বেচা লোকক তুবন্তে ভাৰত প্ৰতিৰক্ষা আইনত শৰি ফাটেকত দিব। এই কাৰ্য্য কঠোৰ ভাবে পালন কৰিব লাগিব। মোৰ কথা হৈছে সকলো পিনৰ পৰ ভাবিচিন্তি চাউলৰ সৰ্ব্বোচ্চ দৰ বান্ধি দিলে, ধানৰ দৰ আপোনা আপুনি স্থিৰ হ'ব।

যদিহে মিল মালিকে সুবিধা বৃদ্ধি ধান নিকিনে ভেতিয়াহে খেতিয়ক মাৰিব। অৰ্থাৎ সৰ্ব্বনিম্ন দৰতকৈ বেচি দৰত ধান কিনাটো একেবাৰে বন্ধ কৰিব পাৰিলেহে সমস্যাৰ কিছু সমাধান হ'ব। এনে লোকক শৰি জেলত দিব।

৩নং ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ মিলৰ ওপৰত নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ আৰু তীক্ষ্ণ দৃষ্টি ৰাখিব লাগিব। সৰু "হলাৰ" যিমান লোকে চলাবলৈ বিচাবে সিমান লোকক চলাবলৈ অনুমতি দিব লাগে। এটা পৰিয়ালে এটাতকৈ বেছি হলাৰৰ পাম্বিট' নেপাব।

৪নং অসমৰ বাহিবলৈ যাতে চোৰাং বেপাৰীয়ে ১ মণে চাউলা উলিয়াই নিব নোৱাৰে তাৰ নিমিত্তে কটকটীয়া ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিব। এই বিষয়ে কৃষকাৰ্য্য হোৱা সম্পূৰ্ণ সম্ভৱ যদিহে চৰকাৰে আন্তৰিকতাৰে কাম কৰে।

৫নং অসম ৰাজ্যৰ ভিতৰত বাহিবৰ সাধাৰণ মজুত্বৰ দ্বাৰা কোনো গড়কাপ্তানী বা পঞ্চায়তৰ কাম নকৰাব। যি ঠাইৰ লোকক মথাউৰি, আলি, পুখুৰী আদি লাগে সেই ঠাইৰ লোকে নিজে কাম নকৰিলে

সেই বিলাক নহবলৈকে দিব লাগিব। আহোম ৰজা সকলৰ ৬০০ বছৰীয়া ৰাজত্ব কালত অসমত বহুতো ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ আলি, গড়, মথাউৰি আৰু শিব সাগৰ আৰু জয়সাগৰৰ নিচিনা ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ পুখুৰী হৈছিল। এই বিলাক অসমৰ মানুহেই কৰিছিল। বাহিৰৰ মানুহ অনা নাছিল। এই বাহিৰৰ মজুতৰ দ্বাৰা গড়কাপ্তানী ঠিকাদাৰে কাম কৰোৱা বন্ধ কৰি দিলে প্ৰথম আৰু প্ৰধানত যুদ্ধ লাগিলে বাহিৰৰ শ্ৰমিক পলাইহে যাব; গড় বান্ধিব নিদিয়। আনহাতে বাহিৰৰ শ্ৰমিক নাছিলে স্থানীয় বাইজৰ হাতত বছৰি ৪/৫ টকা বৈ যাব; আৰু অতি কম পক্ষে বছৰি ১,১৩,৩৭৭ মৌন চাউল বাহি হব। বাহি চাউলৰ হিচাবটো মই এইদৰে ধৰিছো— তিনি লাখ বাহিৰৰ পৰা অহা বলুৱাই দিনে ১।।০ সেবকৈ প্ৰত্যেকে অন্ততঃ ৪ মাহো খালে এই সংখ্যা পোৱা যায়।

এই কেইটা কথা যদি চৰকাৰে বিবেচনা কৰি চায় তেন্তে খাদ্য সমস্যা কিছু লাঘব হ'ব বুলি আশা কৰিব পাৰি। তাকে নকাৰ একে ব্যৱস্থাকে কৰি থাকিলে আমাৰ সমুখত বিভিন্নকাহে দেখিছো।

**Shri Maneswar Boro** — মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় আমাৰ চৰকাৰে জনসাধাৰণক খাবলৈ পিন্ধিবলৈ দিব পৰা নাই। যদি চৰকাৰে খাবলৈ পিন্ধিবলৈ দিব নোৱাৰে সেই চৰকাৰক আমাৰ চৰকাৰ বুলি মানি ল'ব নোৱাৰো। অসমৰ যিখিনি ভূমি আছে সেই খিনিয়ে অসমৰ বাইজৰ বাবে যথেষ্ট বুলি মই ক'ব পাৰো।

যি সকল প্ৰকৃত খেতিয়ক তেওঁলোকৰ নামত যদি মাটি নেথাকে তেন্তেহলে তেওঁলোকে মনপুতি খেতি নকৰে। মই এটা উদাহৰণ দিও তামূলপুৰৰ S.D.C. অফিচৰ এজন কাননগুৰ নামত ১৭২ বিঘা ৩ কঠা ১২ লোচা মাটি আছে। এই মাটি লৰাছোৱালীৰ নামত ৰাখিছে, মই দাগ নত্বৰ সহ দিব পাৰো—। (Voice দিয়ক দিয়ক) ১৫ নং ম্যাডি ২.।০

লোচা, পট্টাদাৰৰ নাম শ্ৰীদৰ্শন শইকীয়া । ৪৬নং ম্যাডি ৮ বিঘা ২ কঠা  
 ১ লোচা পট্টাদাৰ শ্ৰীনাথৰ উদ্দিন পিতা দৰিৰ শইকীয়া ৫৪নং ম্যাডি  
 ১২ বিঘা ৪ কঠা ১ লোছা পাট্টাদাৰ শ্ৰীদৰ্শন উদ্দিন পিতা দৰিৰ শইকীয়া  
 ১২নং ম্যাডি ১৭ বিঘা ১ কঠা ১৪ লোছা পট্টাদাৰ শ্ৰীছাইফুদ্দিন পিতা  
 দৰিৰ শইকীয়া । এই দৰে তেওঁ মাটিবোৰ নিচৰ আৰু লৰা-ছোৱালীৰ  
 নামত ৰাখিছে । সেই দৰে এজন এল, পি স্কুলৰ শিক্ষকৰ নামত  
 [শ্ৰীহাইদৰ আলি, কুমাৰী কাটা] ৮৩ বিঘা ৪ কঠা ১৫ লোছা মাটি  
 ৰাখিছে । ম্যাডি দাগ নং ৭ মাটি ১২ বিঘা ১ কঠা ১৭ লোছা, দাগ  
 নং ২০ মাটি ১২ বিঘা ৪ কঠা ৮ লোছা, দাগ নং ৫৪ মাটি ১৩ বিঘা ১  
 কঠা ২ লোছা, দাগ নং ৬৩ মাটি ১৩ বিঘা ২ কঠা ২ লোছা, দাগ  
 নং ২০ মাটি ৫ বিঘা ২ কঠা ১০ লোছা, দাগ নং ২১ মাটি ২২ বিঘা  
 ৩ কঠা ৫ লোছা আৰু দাগ নং ২৪ মাটি ৩ বিঘা ৪ কঠা ৪ লোছা ।  
 সেই দৰেই শ্ৰীশ্ৰীৰ উদ্দিন আহমেদ Excise Peon ৰ নামত ৭৫ বিঘা  
 ৩ কঠা ১৮ লোছা মাটি আছে । যদি এই মাটিবোৰ ভূমিহীন খেতিয়কক  
 দিয়ে তেন্তে উৎপাদনত বহুত সহায় হ'ব । গুৱাহাটী মহকুমাৰ উত্তৰত  
 তামোলপুৰ সমষ্টিত ভাল ধান খেতি হয় ; কিন্তু খেতিয়কসকল বতৰৰ  
 ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে । এই বছৰ খৰাং বতৰৰ বাবে ৰাইজে শতকৰা ৫০%  
 ভাগ মাটি খেতি কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে । আলুৰ বতৰতো বান পানীয়ে  
 শতকৰা ৪০% ভাগ নষ্ট কৰিলে । চৰকাৰে যদি এই বছৰ তামোলপুৰ  
 সমষ্টিৰ ধান বাহিৰলৈ যাব দিয়ে তেনেহলে উক্ত সমষ্টিৰ মানুহ খাবলৈ  
 নাপায় শুকাই শুকাই মৰিব লাগিব । গতিকে মই আজি চৰকাৰক  
 অনুৰোধ কৰিছোঁ যে চৰকাৰে তামোলপুৰ সমষ্টিৰ ধানবোৰ তামোলপুৰ প্ৰাই-  
 মাৰী কো-অপাৰেটিভ Markiting Society ত জমা ৰাখিব লাগে ।

মই বাতৰি কাকতত দেখি আচৰিত মানিছোঁ যে তামোলপুৰ সমষ্টিত  
 হেনো শালি ধানৰ খেতি মডাৰ্বেট হৈছে । কৃষি বিভাগৰ অফিচাৰসকলে



P. W. D. বাস্তাবে গৈ বাস্তাব ওচৰত দ ঠাইত ছু এডবা খেতি দেখিছে তাকেই মডাৰেট খেতি হোৱা বুলি কৈছে। আন পিনে শ্ৰকৃত খেতিৰ অঞ্চলবোৰ গৈ তেওঁলোক ছোৱা নাই। কাৰণ তাত মটৰ নাযায়।

ভুল বাতৰিয়ে জনসাধাৰণৰ অপূৰণীয় ক্ষতি কৰে। গতিকে ভুল বাতৰি দিয়াটো অন্যায়ে।

মোৰ সমষ্টিত Irrigation ৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাই। দঙৰ গাৱত যদি Irrigation ৰ ব্যৱস্থা থাকিলহেতেন তেনেহলে সেই অঞ্চলত বহুপৰিমাণৰ ধান উৎপন্ন হলেহেঁতেন। গতিকে চৰকাৰক ওৰঙা নদীত বান্ধ দি খেতিৰ পথাৰবোৰলৈ পানী যোগাবলৈ টানি অনুৰোধ কৰা হ'ল।

আমি গাৱলীয়া মানুহ। চিঞৰ বাখৰ কৰিব নাজানো। এই বাবে আমি ভাগত বেছি পৰিমাণৰ বস্তু নাপাওঁ। টাউনৰ মানুহে চিঞৰ বাখৰ কৰিব জানে। তিলে তাল হৈ পৰে। কিন্তু গাৱত তালো তিল হৈ পৰে। অৰ্থাৎ গাৱৰ সমস্যাবোৰ ডাঙৰ হলেও চকুত নপৰে।

এই কথাত মই বৰ দুখ পাইছো যে আমাৰ তাত এই বছৰ বানপানীৰ সময়ত মই D. C. ক বান পীড়িত ৰাইজক Sali Seed Loan দিব কোৱাতি D. C. মহাশয়ে দিব খুজিছিল, কিন্তু তাক তামুলপুৰৰ B. D. O.য়ে দিব নালাগে বুলি কয়। Seed ৰ আৱশ্যক নাই। খেতিয়ক সকলৰে আছে। তেতিয়া খেতিয়ক ৰাইজে শালি কঠিয়া সম্পূৰ্ণ পেলোৱা হৈছিল। তেখেতসকলৰ ছাত্ত বিধান নাছিল। মই কামৰূপৰ D. C. ৰ আগত বানপানী হোৱাৰ কথা কও তামুলপুৰৰ B. D. O. য়ে হোৱা নাই বুলি কয়। মই বানপানীত পিড়ীত হৈ থকা হাঁহকাটা আৰু পলোকাটা গাৱৰ ৰাইজক Relief দিব কোৱাত তেখেতে আৱশ্যক নকৰে কাৰণ পানী দুই এদিনতে শুকাই যাব।

মই নিজ চকুৰে বান পানীৰ সমস্যাৰ বাইজৰ অৱস্থা দেখিছো তাৰ মাথুহে পানীৰ তলৰ পৰা লাউ খেপিয়াই খেপিয়াই আনি সীজাই খাইছিল। D. C. মহোদয়ে শালি ধানৰ বিধান তামুলপুৰলৈ দি পঠোৱাত তামুলপুৰৰ বি ডি আই কুইণ্টলত ৭০'০০ হিচাবে খেতিয়ক বাইজক বিক্ৰী কৰে।

আৰু Relief ৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত তামুলপুৰ প্ৰাইমাৰী মাৰ্কেটিংৰ পৰা on paymentation ত দিব লাগে বুলি গুৱাহাটীৰ D. D. S.ৰ পৰা নিৰ্দেশ দিয়ে। মই নাম্বানো Relief মানে কি অৰ্থ বুজায়। এইবোৰ দুখ লগা কথা।

কৃষি মন্ত্ৰীয়ে অলপতে গৈ নিজে দেখিলে যে তামুলপুৰ অঞ্চলত ধান খেতি কেনেকুৱা হৈছে। আমাৰ পঞ্চায়তৰ Agriculture অফিচাৰ সকলে কি কৰিছে তাক নিজ চকুৰে দেখি আহিছে। তেখেতে সোধাত Agriculture Officer ৰে ব্লকৰ অফিচৰ চাৰি সীমাৰ ভিতৰত ২৫ বিঘা মাটি ধকাৰ কথা কলে। কিন্তু খেতিৰ কাম একো কৰা দেখা নাপালে। তেখেতে কলে যে আপোনালোকে কিয় মাটি খিনিত একো খেতি কৰা নাই।

আমাৰ তামুলপুৰৰ B.D. Oয়ে Power Pump দি খেতিয়কৰ মাটি ধতকৰা ২০% ভাগ খেতিৰ মাটি বেছিকৈ কৰাইছে। এই কথাটো মিছা। কৃষি মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াক B. D. O. ডাঙৰীয়াই অময়াপুৰ গাওঁ সভালৈ নি কেনেকৈ Power পাৰ্শ্বৰে খেতিৰ পথাৰত পানী যোগান ধৰিছে তাক দেখুৱাইছেগৈ। কিন্তু কৃষি মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই নিজ চকুৰে দেখি আহি বোধহয় আচৰিত মানিছে কাৰণ খেতিৰ পথাৰত এ ডবল খেতিৰ মাটি পানাবে পূৰ্ণ হোৱা নাই। ইয়াৰ কাৰণ হৈছিল আগ দিনাখন Power পাৰ্শ্বটো নদীত বহুৱাই খেতি পথাৰত পানী যোৱাৰ কথা মন্ত্ৰী গৰাকীক দেখুৱাবৰ কাৰণেহে এইটো কৰা হৈছিল।

এইবোৰ দুখ লগা কথা। এইবোৰ কাম কৰিব নাপায়।

Supply — মই যোৱা ১৫।১০।৬৭ ইং তাৰিখে কুমাৰী কাটা বজাৰলৈ গৈছিলো। তাত দেখিলো যে চাপ্লাই Sub-Inspector মহাশয়ৰ আগতে বাছৰ ভিতৰত ২৫ বেগ ধান আৰু চাউল ভৰাই আনি গাড়ী নং A. S. K. 8704. সেই বাছত মাত্ৰ ১০ জন মানুহ আছিল। ময়ো সেই বাছখনতে আছিলো।

পুলিচ— যেতিয়া তামুলপুৰ থানাৰ ওচৰ বাছখনে পালেহি তেতিয়া দুজন পুলিচে বাছখন বখালে। মই তেতিয়া পুলিচক সুধিলো কিয় বাখিলা? তেতিয়া পুলিচে উত্তৰ দিলে আমি বাছত ধান আনিছো নেকি তাকে চাব খুজিছো— মই কলো বাছৰ ভিতৰত চোৱানে। বাছৰ ভিতৰত পুলিছে চাই কলে চাব এই বিলাক চাউলহে আমাৰ চাউল ধৰাৰ authority নাই এই বুলি কলে। ৩৮১ নং পুলিচে গাড়ীখন যাব দিলে। পুলিচ আছিল দুজন এজন ৪২০ নং পুলিচ (Inconclusive)

### Ruling by the Speaker

Alleged Breach of Privilege— Direction by the High Court of Assam and Nagaland to the subordinate Courts to use English not withstanding the provisions of the Assam official Language Act. 1960.

Mr. Speaker - Now, I give my ruling on the notice of Privilege Motion which was brought before the House yesterday.

Under Rule 158 of the Rules of Procedure

and Conduct of Business of this Assembly hon. member Shri Gobinda Kalita brought a complaint again Shri S. C. Barua, M. A., B. L. Registrar, High Court of Assam and Nagaland for breach of privilege of this House. The breach is alleged to have been committed by issuing a directive under the direction of the hon. Chief Justice, High Court of Assam and Nagaland on 6th March, 1967. The direction runs as follows :

"I am directed to inform you that notwithstanding the provisions of the Language Act, the orders of the Court whether interlocutory or final and Judgements and Decrees shall be in English. If they are not in English the cases would have to be remitted back for writing judgements etc. in English which would involve unnecessary waste of time. In the circumstances I am to request you to follow the above instructions and to issue instructions in the line as embodied above to the Courts subordinate to you for guidance and compliance". This directive was issued to the District and Session Judges of Assam. There is no doubt that the Registrar issued this directive under the instruction of the hon. Chief Justice of High Court of Assam and Nagaland. So, if a breach has been committed contemptners will be both the

Registrar and the hon. Chief Justice of High Court of Assam and Nagaland.

I have carefully considered the statements made by hon. member Shri Gobinda Kalita and other hon. members both for and against the complaint. Under Article 105 and 194 of the Constitution the powers, privileges and immunities of each House of the Parliament and of the Legislature of a Legislature of a State have to be defined by law and until so defined shall be those of the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom and of its members and committees at the commencement of this Constitution i. e. on 26th January, 1950. The powers, privileges and immunities of the Parliament of the United Kingdom have never been codified. So also no law has been passed either in the Parliament or in our Legislature defining the powers, privileges and immunities of the House and its members. We have, therefore, to fall back upon the conventions for finding out what are the powers and privileges of the House and of its members. Legislators individually and collectively have to discharge many duties and obligations. For discharging the duties certain rights and privileges have been conferred on

them individually and collectively. Parliamentary privilege is a sum of peculiar rights enjoyed by the each House collectively as a constituent part of the High Court of Parliament and by members of each House individually without which they could not discharge their functions and which exceed those possessed by other bodies or individuals. Thus privilege, though part of the law of the land is to a certain extent an exemption from the ordinary law. Without such rights it would be impossible for either of the Houses to discharge satisfactorily its duties, maintain its independence and vindicate its authority and dignity. Therefore, in considering whether there has been a breach of privilege of the House, it must be considered whether by the alleged directive the House has been prevented from discharging satisfactorily its duty, maintaining its independence and vindicating its authority and dignity. It has been alleged that by the directive an attempt has been made to establish a parallel legislative authority and thereby challenge the authority and dignity of this House. Such interpretation on the Honourable High Courts directive will be far fetched and unconvincing.

The various kinds of contempt may be classified

as under : -

- (1) Misconduct in presence of either House or of committees of either House.
- (2) Disobedience of rules or order of either House.
- (3) Disobedience of orders of committees.
- (4) Abuse of right of citizen.
- (5) Conspiracy to deceive either House or committees of either House.
- (6) Abstracting or altering documents presented to the House.
- (7) Misconduct of members or officers of either House.
- (8) Constructive contempts.
- (9) Obstructing members of either House in the discharge of their duty.
- (10) Obstructing officers of either House.
- (11) Obstructing witnesses.
- (12) Misconduct affecting petitioners and others soliciting business before either House.
- (13) Disclosure of information to members by constituents and others.

This list is not exhaustive as the privileges have not been codified in our country and some of

the e privileges have become meaningless and some new ones have come into existence depending on the circumstance. Unless it can be established that the directive of the Honourable High Court has in fact challenged the dignity and a thority of the House or comes within the contempt listed above, it will be improper to refere the matter to the matter to the committee of privileges. While this House must safeguard its rights and privileges it cannot also be very sensitive. It has been very nicely observed in the Daily Mail case by the following:— 'It is not consistent, that the dignity of the House that penal proceedings for breach of privilege should be taken in the contempt of Parliament .....On the one hand, the law of parliamentary privilege should not be administered in a way which would fetter or discourage the free expression of opinions or criticisms, a and that, on the other hand, the process of parliamentary investigation should not be used in a way which would give undue importance to irresponsible statements.'

In Dhirendra Bhowmik case his pamphlet

'An open letter to Jawahar Lal Nehru, regarding the Assam tragedy cast aspersions on the Speaker and



on the House, but the House accepted the Committee's recommendation that the letter be ignored to keep up its own dignity.

As has been very clearly enunciated by Viscount Kilmore Lord Chancellor "........ The path of criticism is a public way; the wrong-headed are permitted to error therein: provided that members of the public abstain from imputing improper motives to those taking part in the administration justice....." and are genuinely exercising a right of criticism and not acting in malice or attempting to impair the administration of justice, they are immane justice is not a cloistend virtue she must be allowed to suffer the samting of respectful even thoush out spoken, comments of ordinary men.

What applies to court of justice applies equally to this highest forum of public discussion - this House. Very often by drawing up of proceedings on contempt we bring the House. into contempt. We must guard against such a tendency.

There is no conflict between Judiciary and Legislature. Both are creations of the Constitution and both have been assigned certain duties which have to

be carried out under the Constitution. Conflict is really between the citizen vis-a-vis its right and Parliament when it infringes the lawful right. The Constitution is supreme but the institutions whether Legislature, Executive or Judiciary shall function undented it in strict compliance with its provision. If that is done the democracy in our country will prosper and there will be no conflict between various organs of democracy. The House therefore must be very careful in referring such a matter to the privilege committee and must convince that there is a prima facie case of breach of privilege.

Under Article 211 no discussion can take place in the Legislature of a State in respect of the conduct of any Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court in discharge of his duties. Under Art. 121 the conduct of a judge of a Supreme Court or of a High Court can be discussed only after praying for a removal of the judge as provided under the Constitution. We should therefore be very careful in imputing motive on a Judge or criticise the conduct of a Judge in the ordinary manner. That will not only impair the prestige of the House but will erode the dignity and supremacy of the principle of rule of law and authority of the

### Supreme Court and High Court.

Under Art. 348 the proceedings in the Supreme Court or in High Court is to be in English language until Parliament by law otherwise provides. Therefore, so long as this provision of the Constitution remains, however much we desire the proceedings in the Supreme Court and in the High Court have to be in English language. After separation of the Judiciary from the Executive the High Court has the full control over the subordinate courts and can control their proceedings, language, etc. in any manner it deems fit. This directive of the Registrar is to be viewed in this background. Under Art. 227 also High Court has the power of superintendence over all courts and tribunals within its jurisdiction and can call for returns from such court and can issue general rules and prescribe forms for regulating practice and proceeding of such courts etc. If this is not done under Article 227 High Court can issue writs *suo moto* on an application of a party for setting right things of the subordinate court. This power of superintendence is not confined to administrative superintendence only but includes power of judicial revision even where no appeal of revision lies to the High Court under the ordinary law. This provision

of the Constitution cannot be ignored to divest the High Court of their power of superintendence and control over the subordinate courts. In Cr. P. C. Section 265 provides :— "Records made under Sec. 263 and judgments recorded under Sec. 264 shall be written by the presiding officer, either in English or in the language of the Court, or if the Court to which such presiding officer's is immediately subordinate so directs, in such officer's mother-tongue." Again under Sec. 367 "Every such judgment shall, except as otherwise expressly provided by this Code, be written by the presiding officer of the Court or from the dictation of such presiding officer in the language of the Court, or in English ; and shall contain the....." In C. P. C. Sec. 137 lays down that the language which, on the commencement of this Code, is the language of any Court subordinate to a High Court shall continue to shall be the language of such subordinate Court until the State Government otherwise directs,

(2) The State Government may declare what be the language of any such Court and in what character applications to and proceedings in such Courts shall be written."

So long the language of the Court was English.

The Assam Government after passing of the Assam Official Language Act, 1960, issued a circular making Assam Assamese and Bengali in Cachar the official language of the court. The directive of the Hon'ble High Court of Assam and Nagaland was issued in that connection. It is possible that as the High Court has to carry on its proceedings in English the judgment and decrees unless are written or given in English or translated into English may not appreciate or understand them properly by the High Court, hence required them to be given in English. No doubt the directive has not been worded happily and is not expressed itself properly for what purpose judgment and decrees should be in English. If there is any conflict it is between the Government of Assam the Hon'ble High Court. This circular was issued as alleged on 6th March, 1967. It was the Executive that should have taken action in this respect, as it was their circular which was not given effect to and challenged by the Hon'ble High Court. The matter could have been settled by the Executive in consultation with the Judiciary. It appears that the Executive by its silence have accepted the contention of the Hon'ble High Court and impliedly waived its own circular. Grievances

if there by any should be against the Executive for not taking action to implement the desire of this House as expressed through the Assam Official Language Act 1960.

The motion is also defective as it is not of a recent occurrence. This Hon'ble Assembly met twice after the directive was issued in March, 1967, and in June, 1967. This matter was not raised on those occasion although there was controversy over this subject outside the House. The matter does not require intervention of this House also. The Official Language Act as soon as it was passed by this House, ceased to be the property of this House and the House is not in seizure of the matter. The violation of an act is not a matter for the Legislature to be taken up as a matter of breach of privilege. It is either for the Judiciary or for the Executive to deal with it in proper manner. If anybody is aggrieved, he can move the High Court under the writ jurisdiction or Supreme Court for setting aside the directive of the Registrar of the Hon'ble High Court. No privilege or right of this House has been violated by this circular. The matter can be taken up in different way also. I, therefore, donot consider it to be in order and it is not

necessary to refer it to the Committee of Privilege. However, I appreciate the feeling of the hon. Member to make Assamese language of the court in Assam. The matter can deal with properly by the Executive and the desire of this House can be respected fully.

#### Adjournment

The Assembly then adjourned till 10 A. M. on Monday, the 6th November 1967.

U. TAHBILDAR

Secretary

Shillong

The 7th October, 1967      Legislative Assembly, Assam.