

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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 10 A.M.  
on Monday, the 27th March 1967.

PRESENT

Shri Hareswar Goswami, B.A. (Cal.), M.A. (Cantab), Barrister-at-Law,  
Speaker, in the Chair, Ten Ministers, Five Ministers of State, Two Deputy  
Ministers and Fifty-nine Members.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

**UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**

(To which answers were laid on the Table)

*Re:* New Course of Aie river

**Shri UTTAM CHANDRA BRAHMA** [Sidli (Reserved for Sched-  
uled Tribes)] asked :

1. Will the Minister, P.W.D. (F.C. & I. Wing) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government is aware that the Aie river is taking a  
new course giving up its old one in the last flood thereby  
threatening the entire area inhabited by 25,000 people ?

(b) If so, what steps have been taken for diverting the river to its  
old course ? If not, steps taken so far to protect the people  
from the ravages of the flood ?

**Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY** (Minister, Flood  
Control and Irrigation Wing) replied :

1. (a)—Yes.

(b)—A retirement has been constructed to close the breach.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA** (Charaibahi): Sir, may I  
know from the hon. Minister whether the retirement constructed is per-  
manent or of temporary in nature ?

REFERENCE  
6.07.1967

**Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY:** The retirement has been constructed on a permanent basis.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA:** May I know what is the estimated cost ?

**Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY:** I want notice of that question.

*Re: Diversion of Tarang river*

**Shri UTTAM CHANDRA BRAHMA [Sidli (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]** asked :

2. Will the Minister, P.W.D. (E. & D.) be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether the Tarang river has been diverted to the Champa river ?
- (b) If so, the total amount spent in executing the scheme ?
- (c) The number of villages affected by Champa river as a result of diversion ?
- (d) The steps taken for protecting the affected villages ?

**Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY [Minister, P.W.D. (F. C. and I. Wing.)]** replied :

2. (a)—No.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—Eighteen villages were affected by diversion of the river Champa back to its old course.

(d)—A scheme for protecting these riverine villages, construction of embankments along both banks of Champa from N. T. Road to Railway line has been taken up.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Charaibahi):** Sir, in reply to question (c) it has been stated "eighteen villages were affected by diversion of river Champa back to its old course." May I know from the hon. Minister whether any compensation has been paid to these families ?

**Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY:** No. In such cases no compensation is paid.

**Adjournment Motion *Re*: Setting up of a Check-Post by Nagas within the district of Sibsagar.**

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I have received notice of an adjournment motion from two hon. Members relating to the same subject. I would like to hear from hon. Member Shri Dulal Chandra Barua regarding the admissibility of the motion.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Charaibahi):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the subject matter which has been placed before the House by way of an adjournment motion fulfills all the conditions of Rule 56 because it is a definite matter of urgent public importance and of recent occurrence. It has also covered the restrictions on power to make motions under Rule 57. Sir, it is stated that not more than one such motion shall be made at the same sitting. Sir, we have placed only one motion for this sitting. The Rule further says that not more than one matter can be discussed on the same motion, and the motion must be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence. Sir, the matter is of recent occurrence and we have specified the matter in a very restricted manner. The rule also says that the motion must not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same session. We have not discussed this matter earlier. Therefore, this is an opportune moment to discuss this matter which we have placed before the House in form of adjournment motion. It is stated that the motion must not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration, or with reference to which a notice of motion has been previously given, regard being had to the probability of the matter anticipated being brought before the House within a reasonable time. Of course, Sir, a question may arise from your side that we will have ample scope to discuss this matter while participating in the discussion on Governor's Address. But, Sir, it is a specific matter and extraordinary in nature which concerns the territorial integrity of the State, one State came forward and occupied a portion of a territory of another State. Therefore, as this matter concerns the territorial integrity of the State and is also extraordinary in nature it may kindly be allowed to discuss through this extraordinary provision, *i.e.* through this adjournment motion. The Rule further says that the motion must not deal with a matter on which a resolution could not be moved. In this case a resolution can be moved. Then again it is stated that the motion shall not deal with any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law having jurisdiction in any part of India. Sir, the matter is free from that clause. Then, Sir, the rule says the motion shall not raise a question of privilege. The question of privilege will not arise in this case. Lastly, the rule says that it must not relate to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government of the State. This matter is primarily the concern of the State. Therefore, this adjournment motion fulfills all the conditions laid down under Rules 56 and 57. Sir, I have already said that the matter is of extraordinary nature. The Nagaland Government came forward and forcibly established a check-post in the Sibsagar district which caused panic in the minds of the people. If some other State comes forward and occupies some territories of our State, will Government tolerate it? Sir, so far as I know the Chief Minister had a discussion with the erstwhile Chief Minister of Nagaland in Dimapur and they agreed that *status quo* be maintained in this regard. There was also another agreement between the Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar and Deputy Commissioner, Mokokchang.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** You are to confine only to the admissibility of the motion and not to discuss the merits of the motion.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA:** Sir, as it is an extraordinary matter, which concerns the territorial integrity of the State and the security of people living in border areas, therefore, I submit that the motion fulfills all the conditions and I hope you will be kind enough to admit it.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The motion also stands in the name of Shri Soneswar Bora. If you have got anything to say regarding the admissibility of the motion, you may do so.

**Shri SONESWAR BORA (Golaghat):** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সদনৰ বিধিৰ ৫৭ ধাৰা অনুযায়ী স্থগিত প্রস্তাব উত্থাপন কৰিব পৰা যায় কাৰণ এটা মাত্ৰ প্রস্তাব এই সম্পৰ্কে অনা হৈছে। এই প্রস্তাবত এটা মাত্ৰ বিষয় আছে আৰু এটা অশান্তিপূৰ্ণ ঘটনাৰ ফলত এই প্রস্তাব আনিব লগা হৈছে। এই বিষয়ে আগতে আলোচনা কৰা হোৱা নাই আৰু এই আলোচনা অন্য প্ৰকাৰে অনাতকৈ এই দৰে অনাই ভাল। এই বিষয়টো কোনো আদালতটো বিবেচনাধীন হৈ থকা নাই। গতিকেই প্রস্তাবটো উপস্থাপিত কৰা হৈছে আৰু প্রস্তাবটো গৃহীত হব বুলি আশা কৰো।

**Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister for Parliamentary Affairs):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no doubt that the matter is urgent and is of great public importance. As the paper report goes, the Nagaland Government have established certain check-posts inside the area of Assam, and as such the matter is of urgent nature and of great public importance. This point is not disputed. But, Sir, about the admissibility of the motion thing we should bear in mind that an adjournment motion is not allowed on a subject which can be discussed in some other manner than an adjournment motion. In this particular case the House is discussing the Governor's Address and, therefore, they will get ample opportunities to ventilate their views on this particular issue. Again, Sir, adjournment motion is not admissible on a subject which is continuous. Boundary dispute between Assam and Nagaland is going on for some time and this august House had occasions to discuss this matter on the floor of this House. Therefore, the matter which is continuous and is being discussed continuously on the floor of this House is not a fit subject for discussing through an adjournment motion. I, therefore, submit, Sir, that the motion may be ruled out.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Barbhag):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to speak on the two points which the Minister-in-charge of Parliamentary Affairs was pleased to refer. First of all, the Minister said that an adjournment motion could not be moved on a subject which might be discussed in some other form. I beg to submit, Sir, that there is no such rule in our Rules of Procedure for the Conduct of Business in the Assembly. A subject may be discussed in various forms, for example, it may come in the form of a no-confidence motion against the Ministry, a Ministry which is incapable of defending its own territory. It may also come in some other form, but that does not preclude the possibility of its discussion through an adjournment motion. If a subject is not to be discussed through an adjournment motion then it must be covered by any one of the rules laid down in the Rules of Procedure of this House. But the Minister has not been able to refer to any such rule.

The second point which he has urged is that this subject might be discussed in the course of debate on the Governor's Address. Now, so far as this particular motion is concerned, it is with regard to the setting up of some check-posts within the territory of Assam by the Nagaland Government. Now, it is not a subject which was referred to in the Governor's Address and it is not a subject on which the Members, who have already spoken, had an opportunity of speaking. Moreover, it is not merely a question of border dispute. Should we understand from the Minister's statement that because there is some dispute, real or supposed, between the two States, *viz.*, the States of Assam and Nagaland, therefore, the Nagaland Government is free to occupy any part of Assam's territory with impunity? That the Government have not got any responsibility for defending the citizens of Assam simply because the Government think that their stand or claim with regard to the boundary was disputed or questioned by another State? If that is the position of the Government, let them make it clear that because there is some dispute between ourselves and the Nagaland Government, therefore, we have got no responsibility to the people of Assam, we have no responsibility if the Nagaland Government come and establish some check-posts or Police posts or if the Nagaland Government take rent or levy taxes. It will be an astounding thing to make this sort of a statement on the floor of the House. Therefore, Sir, without dilating any further on this matter, I beg to submit that from the Government side no point has been made out as to why and how this adjournment motion should not be allowed for discussion in this House. I therefore, beseech that you will be pleased to allow discussion of this subject by an adjournment motion.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** May I know whether such a thing occurred in the past, *viz.*, establishment of check-posts or entering into Assam's territory by the Nagaland Government?

**Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister for Parliamentary Affairs):** Even some officers of the Assam Government were arrested by the Nagaland Government and that matter was sought to be discussed in this House by a similar adjournment motion, which was, however, ruled out by the Speaker. Sir, my friend Shri Bhattacharyya has raised one point, *viz.*, that though this matter can be discussed in course of debate on the Governor's Address, there is no rule as such to prevent its discussion by way of an adjournment motion also. To this contention I beg to reply from May's Parliamentary Practice, page 365, where it is stated that the motion has been refused when the matter could be raised in answer to the King's speech by raising an amendment. Therefore, Sir, under this rule the motion can be ruled out.

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Titabar):** May I seek an information from the hon. Minister? When in the past did the Nagaland Government establish check-posts with armed Police guards inside our territory?

**Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY:** No check-posts with armed guards were established. What I said was that this was a part of the boundary dispute which is going on for some time.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Was there any intrusion in the past?

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH:** It is not a question of mere intrusion. They have come one mile inside the territory of the Sibsagar district and put up check-posts with armed Police. That means that our people have been pushed away. They have not only established the check-posts, but the newspapers further report that they are going to have permanent structures there. May I request the hon. Minister to assure the House that he would make a statement about this matter and give an opportunity to the House for a full discussion?

**Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY:** The present issue is not that we should not discuss this matter but the point is whether this matter can be discussed through an adjournment motion. The hon. Members can very well discuss this matter. Discussion is not barred. What we contend is that the discussion should not take place by way of an adjournment motion. It can come in due course on a normal basis.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Charaibahi):** May I submit, Sir, that this is an extraordinary matter and because of its extraordinary nature the question of discussing it in course of the debate on Governor's Address will not arise at all. Moreover, Sir, incidents of this nature did not take place earlier. Then, Sir, with regard to the arrest of certain persons, may I inform the House that these arrests were not made by the Nagaland Government but by some of the Naga hostiles? Another point is that there is a boundary dispute and some negotiations are going on. But because there is a boundary dispute, can it be proper for one party to come and occupy certain portions of our territory?

**Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister for Parliamentary Affairs):** I can appreciate the points raised by Mr. Barua, but the point is that this is a part of the boundary dispute which is going on for a long time. I think the House will get some clarification about the incident that took place when the hon. Chief Minister makes a statement.

**\*Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, certain peculiar incidents along the Assam-Nagaland border have been taking place for some years together. Incidents like violation of our territory and occasional depredation of our territory by the Nagas. Incidents of this nature have been taking place for the last few years. The question which we will have to decide to-day is whether the House can discuss such incidents, which have become more or less a normal feature nowadays, through an adjournment motion. Now, that is the position that has to be taken into consideration I suppose. So far as the boundary disputes or boundary claims by Naga Land Government are concerned, these things have been there from a long time past, and our stand has been that we stick to the Notification about demarcation as shown in the map on the basis of which Nagaland was created. We are not prepared to consider any claim beyond the boundaries as specified in that Notification. But the Nagaland Government have not accepted that position. They have been requesting the Government of India to appoint a Boundary Commission to decide on these boundary claims. There are difficulties in appointing a Boundary Commission

because there is no guarantee to-day that what has been claimed by the present Government of Nagaland is going to be accepted by the under-grounds. It may so happen that whatever decision may be given by the Boundary Commission may or may not be accepted by the present Government of Nagaland. At the same time, from the side of the under-ground Nagas again, they may raise further claims against what may have been decided by such a Boundary Commission. Therefore, I do not know what is the thinking of the Government of India about this matter. But our stand has constantly been that we do not recognise any boundary claim beyond what is described in the latest Notification, *i.e.* the Notification on the basis of which Nagaland has been constituted. So far these disputes are concerned, these pin-pricks have always been there. So far this particular incident is concerned this matter is still being dealt in the district level. Information has been received by the State Government from the Subdivisional Officer and Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar, about reported establishment of a check-gate at Namsoi inside Sibsagar district on the 21st March 1967 by the Nagaland Authorities. The Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar, has sent the following message to the Additional Deputy Commissioner, Mon, in Nagaland—"Understand Nagaland authorities have established a check gate at Namsoi on 21st instant one mile inside Assam territory without our permission stop Nagaland contractors also reportedly cutting trees in Towkak Tea Estate grant without authority stop Also learnt that Nagaland Government constructed in Towkak Tea Estate area are coming up in violation of last years agreement with you stop All these matters constitute grave violation of agreement between Chief Ministers of Assam and Nagaland to maintain status quo stop kindly take necessary action to stop these violations urgently and intimate position stop".

The State Government is perturbed over these constant violations of our territory and are taking up the matter with the Nagaland Government. They are getting further details from the district authorities of Sibsagar also in this regard.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Borbhag):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order. No Member of this House has any right to mislead the House particularly by misquoting. Now, Sir, the Minister in charge of Parliamentary Affairs referred to Erskine May's Parliamentary Practice, Seventeenth Edition, page 365 and said that the Adjournment Motion cannot be allowed to be discussed because this motion can be discussed in course of the Governor's Address. Now the quotation actually is this :

"When the matter could be raised by moving an amendment to the Address in answer to the King's Speech"

Sir, you were pleased to fix 6 p. m. of 21st March, 1967 as the last time by which a notice of amendment could be given to the Governor's Address. Therefore, any reference to this particular precedent of the British Parliament is out of question now. Now, fortunately because I have got a copy of the book with me that I have been able to refuse the suggestion of the Minister. If I would not have had this book before me now, I

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF [27th March,  
URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

would have believed it. But this is not a fact. This is entirely a wrong interpretation leading to misleading the House. This matter cannot be discussed now because there is no Motion of Amendment on this point. Therefore, we have to decide as to whether this is a matter capable of being discussed by this House or not in view of the reference made by the Minister.

**Shri MAHENDRA MOHON CHOUDHURY (Minister of Parliamentary Affairs):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry that I am taken amiss by my friend Shri Bhattacharyya. When I referred to the book and the page number of it, I had not the least intention to mislead the House in any manner. I simply quoted from the book from which the hon. Member has quoted. Therefore, if any suspicion has arisen in the mind of the hon. Member that I was trying to mislead the House, I am sorry for it. I simply suggested that this is one of the points because of which the Adjournment Motion can be ruled out of order.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Borbhag):** Yes, I accept the explanation.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I have heard both sides of the House and I feel that this being a very important matter I will have to consider the points raised very carefully and therefore I reserve my ruling till tomorrow.

Calling Attention to a matter of urgent Public Importance—  
Devastating Fire in Jorhat Chowk Bazar

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Charaibahi):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, under Rule 54 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly I want to draw the attention of hon. Minister in charge of Revenue to a matter of urgent public importance and of recent occurrence, i.e. to the devastating fire which gutted completely the Jorhat Chowk Bazar in the early morning of 2nd March, 1967. The estimated loss resulting from the damage done by this fire would be of the order of Rs. 25 lakhs including the properties belonging to the Jorhat Municipal Board. Now my intention of bringing this notice is to draw the attention of the hon. Minister in-charge of Revenue to know (1) whether Government has instituted an enquiry with a view to go into the details of the fire incident, and if so, through which agency? (2) I also want to know whether Government have already sanctioned any gratuitous relief, and if so, up to what amount and what is the number of people affected by that devastating fire; and (3) whether Government have been contemplating like to construct the Bazar on a permanent basis. In this connection I would like to submit, Sir, that the Commissioner of the Plains Division went to Jorhat to enquire into the details of this fire incident and we happened to meet him and submit to him certain proposal regarding permanent construction of the bazar. As far as I know, the Municipal Board of Jorhat also submitted a similar proposal to him and to the Government. I want to know whether Government has taken into consideration the proposals about this matter, and if so, the decision taken by Government. I would also like to know how much amount has so far been granted to the affected people till date and the amount Government propose to sanction as relief and rehabilitation loan to the people and the number of persons to whom such loans have been proposed to be given. Sir, it is with these ends in view I move this motion calling the attention of the hon. Revenue Minister.



**Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Revenue):**

Sir on 2nd March 1967 at about 4-30 A.M. fire broke out and gutted a portion of Jorhat Municipal Market. Fire originated from a cloth shop in the vicinity of the vegetable market and within a short period engulfed the whole area. Immediately State Fire Brigade stationed at Jorhat appeared on the spot but was handicapped due to shortage of water near the market. Fire Engines from Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Sibsagar, Railway Fire Service from Mariani and Air Force Fire Service, Rowrah were also called in. Through the combined efforts of the 4 fire services, fire was brought under control by 7 A.M. The Deputy Commissioner, Additional Deputy Commissioner, Superintendent of Police and other officials immediately arrived at the spot and helped in fighting the fire. The Chairman, Municipal Board, other Municipal Commissioners and local public also rendered all possible help in combating the fire.

To ascertain the cause of fire, a Magisterial enquiry has been ordered and the enquiry report is awaited.

There was no loss of life as a result of the fire. Altogether 231 shops were gutted by fire. Total loss is estimated at Rs.13,50,500-00 including loss of Municipal property worth about Rs.1,23,900-00 and of private property worth about Rs.12,26,600-00.

The Commissioner of Plains Division also visited the place of fire on 13th March, 1967 along with the Chairman of the Municipal Board, discussed the relevant matters with all concerned and gave necessary instructions for rehabilitation of the fire victims.

Government immediately sanctioned Rs.5,000-00 as Gratuitous Relief. Besides 100 bundles of C. I. sheets have been made available to the Municipal Board for construction of the sheds so as to enable the shop-keepers to re-start their business. Rehabilitation Loans to the affected shop-keepers are being issued. The amount of loan has been calculated as follows:—10 per cent for the property loss, 20 per cent for houses destroyed by fire and 10 per cent for those houses which were dismantled to prevent fire from being spread to those houses.

For the information of the hon. Members, I can say that 10 per cent for property loss has been considered inadequate, therefore, from the side of the Revenue Department we are trying to increase the percentage on that account.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA:** One question which does not relate to the Revenue Minister but I want to put it is, whether there is a proposal for permanent construction of the Bazar ?

**Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY:** It is the responsibility of the Municipality and if the Municipality want any help in this connection from the Government, it will be considered.

**The Assam State Legislature Members' (Removal of Disqualifications) (Amendment) Bill, 1967**

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):** I beg leave to introduce the Assam State Legislature Members (Removal of Disqualifications) (Amendment) Bill, 1967.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The Motion moved is that leave be granted to introduce the Assam State Legislature Members (Removal of Disqualifications) (Amendment) Bill, 1967.

(The Motion was put as a question and adopted).

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA:** I beg to move that the Assam State Legislature Members (Removal of Disqualifications) (Amendment) Bill, 1967 be introduced.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The Motion moved is that the Assam State Legislature Members (Removal of Disqualifications) (Amendment) Bill, 1967 be introduced.

(The Motion was put as question and adopted).

(The Secretary then read out the title of the Bill).

**Motion for Election of Members to constitute the Assam Road Communication Board, P.W.D. (R. and B.)**

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA [(Chief Minister, in-charge of P.W.D., (R. and B.))]:** I beg to move that the Assembly recommends that the Assam Road Communication Board be constituted to advise Government in the matter of road development in the State with the following members and that they (members) do hold office for the life time of this Legislative Assembly:—

- |  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. Chief Minister in-charge, Public Works Department—        | Chairman.         |
| (R.&B.)  |                   |
| 2. Chief Engineer (Roads and Buildings) ... ..               | <i>Ex-officio</i> |
|  | Member.           |
| 3. Additional Chief Engineer (R. & B.) ... ..                | Do.               |
| 4. Chief Engineer, Flood Control and Irrigation ... ..       | Do.               |
| 5. Chief Engineer for Hills ... ..                           | Do.               |
| 6. Deputy Chief Engineer or in his absence Assistant Chief.. | Secretary of      |
| Engineer (Establishment).                                    | the Board.        |
| 7—30. 24 Members, one representing each Subdivision ..       | Members           |
| including 2 from Nowgong District, to be elected by          | elected.          |
| the Members of the Legislative Assembly.                     |                   |
| 31—40. 40 Members to be nominated by Government...           | Members           |
| to represent Municipal Boards, Town Committees,              | nominated.        |
| Mohkuma Parishads, District Councils, Regional               |                   |
| Councils and industries ...                                  |                   |

- 41—44. Minister, Transport; Minister, Industries—Members.  
Secretary, Transport, Secretary, Industries.
- 45—46. Two Members (one member of Lok Sabha—Members-Co-opted.  
and one member of Rajya Sabha from  
Assam) to be co-opted by the Government.

(The Secretary will notify the date, time and place for holding election, if necessary.)

**Mr. SPEAKER :** The Motion moved :

“That this Assembly recommends that the Assam Road Communication Board be constituted to advise Government in the matter of road development in the State with the following members and that they (members) do hold office for the life time of this Legislative Assembly—:

1. Chief Minister in-charge, Public Works...Chairman.  
Department (R. & B.).
2. Chief Engineer (Roads and Buildings) ... *Ex-officio* Member.
3. Additional Chief Engineer (R. & B.) ... Do.
4. Chief Engineer, Flood Control and Irrigation... Do.
5. Chief Engineer for Hills ... ... Do.
6. Deputy Chief Engineer or in his absence... Secretary of the  
Assistant Chief Engineer (Establishment). Board.
- 7—30. 24 Members, one representing each Subdivi... Members elected.  
sion including 2 from Nowgong District,  
to be elected by the Members of the Legis-  
lative Assembly.
- 31—40. 10 Members, to be nominated by Govern...Members nominated.  
ment to represent Municipal Boards, Town  
Committees, Mohkuma Parishads, District  
Councils, Regional Councils and Industries.
- 41—44. Minister, Transport; Minister, Industries;...Members.  
Secretary, Transport; Secretary Industries.
- 45—46. Two Members (one member of Lok Sabha...Members Co-opted.  
and one member of Rajya Sabha from  
Assam) to be co-opted by the Government.

(The Secretary of the Assembly will notify date and time for election of the Members, if necessary).

(The Motion was then put by the Chair as a question before the House and was adopted).

**Election of Members to the Gauhati University Court**

**Shri JOY BHADRA HAGJER (Minister, Education):** I beg to move that this Assembly do elect under the provision of Section 9 (I) (XXII) of the Gauhati University Act, 1947, five Members of the Assam Legislative Assembly to the Gauhati University Court from amongst their own Members for the life time of the present Assembly.

(The Secretary will notify the date, time and place for holding the election, if necessary).

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The Motion moved is that this Assembly do elect under the provision of Section 9 (I) (XXII) of the Gauhati University Act, 1947, five Members of the Assam Legislative Assembly to the Gauhati University Court from amongst their own Members for the life time of the present Assembly.

(The Secretary will notify the date, time and place for holding the election, if necessary).

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

**Election of Members to the Dibrugarh University Court**

**Shri JOY BHADRA HAGJER (Minister, Education):** Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly do elect under the provision of Section 18 (I) (XIX) of the Dibrugarh University Act, 1965, five Members of the Assam Legislative Assembly to the Dibrugarh University Court from amongst their own Members for the life time of the present Assembly.

(The Secretary will notify the date, time and place for holding election, if necessary).

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The Motion moved is that this Assembly do elect under the provision of Section 18 (I) (XIX) of the Dibrugarh University Act, 1965, five members of the Assam Legislative Assembly to the Dibrugarh University Court from amongst their own Members for the life time of the present Assembly.

(The Secretary will notify the date, time and place for holding the election, if necessary).

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

## Resumption of Debate on Governor's Address

**Shri KEHORAM HAZARIKA (Barhampur):** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই কব খোজো যে মাটি বিতৰণ ক্ষেত্ৰত এই ২০ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত যি বেমেজালি ঘটিছে তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰেই মূলতঃ দায়ী। কাৰীৰ কথা মই আগতে কৈছোয়েই। ওদালী আৰু লংজাপত মাজে মাজে Settlement দি আছে আৰু মাজে মাজে উচেছদো কৰি আছে। এই বেমেজালিৰ কাৰণে নিবনুৱাৰ সংখ্যা বাঢ়ি গৈছে আৰু দেশত খাদ্য সমস্যা জটিলতৰ হৈ পৰিছে। নগাঁৱৰ শিলপুখুৰী মৌজাৰ ফুকনৰ খাট fee simple grant ৰ মাটি ১৯৬২ চনতো চিলিং আইন প্ৰয়োগ হোৱাৰ পিচত ২৮ শ বিঘা মাটিৰ ভিতৰত এঘাৰ শ বিঘা মাটি মালিকৰ নিজৰ একেটা পৰিয়ালৰ মাজতে distribute কৰি লয়। ৰায়তক বঞ্চিত কৰে। আগতে এই মাটিৰ খাজানা বিঘাই দুই টকাকৈ দিব লাগিছিল কিন্তু এতিয়া মালিকক ৰায়তে বিঘাই দুই মোণ কৈ ধান দিব লাগে। এইদৰে খেতিয়ক সকলক জুলুম কৰা হৈছে। আৰু ইয়াৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰেই দায়ী। এইদৰে আধিয়াৰ আইন পাচ কৰাৰ পাচত কন্দলী মৌজাৰ নগেঁসাই খাট আদিতো আধিয়াৰ স্বাৰ্থৰ বিপৰীতে মাটি বিতৰণ কৰি খেতিয়কক জুলুম কৰা হৈছে। এনেকুৱা ব্যৱস্থা চলি থাকিলে খাদ্য সংকট কেতিয়াও আতৰাৰ পৰা নাযাব। গতিকে উৰিষ্যা চৰকাৰে যিদৰে ঘোষণা কৰিছে যে ৰাজ্যত এক ইঞ্চি মাটিও বিনা খেতিত পৰি থাকিব নোৱাৰিব তেনে ব্যৱস্থা আমাৰ ইয়াতো লোৱা উচিত। চাহ বাগানত অনেক মাটি পৰি আছে। সেই মাটি বিতৰণ কৰি দিব পাবিলে খাদ্য যথেষ্ট বাঢ়ি যাব। সেইদৰে ফৰেষ্ট ৰিজাৰ্ভত অনেক মাটি আছে, আৰু কিছুমান চৰণীয়া পথাৰ যিবিলাক চৰণীয়া পথাৰ হিচাবে অনুপযুক্ত, সেইবিলাক খুলি দিব লাগে। এনে ব্যৱস্থা ললেহে নিবনুৱা সমস্যা আৰু খাদ্য সমস্যাৰ কিছু সমাধান হব বুলি আশা কৰিব পাৰি।

আমাৰ জিলাৰ বানপীড়িত সকলৰ হাজাৰৰ মাজত দুই এজনে দহ পোন্ধৰ টকাকৈ চৰকাৰৰ পৰা সাহায্য পাইছে। সেইদৰে cattle loan ও বহুতে দৰখাস্ত কৰিও cattle loan পোৱা নাই। চৰকাৰৰ কামত হেমাৰিৰ কাৰণে ৰাইজে দুখ ভোগ কৰিবলগীয়া হৈছে। সময় পাৰ হৈ যোৱাৰ পাচতহে loan ৰ টকা গৈ পায়গৈ; টকাৰ সংব্যৱহাৰ নহয় গৈ।

পঞ্চায়তৰ জৰিয়তে সাৰ বিতৰণ কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছে কিন্তু সময়মতে সাৰ বিতৰণ কৰা হোৱা নাই। পঞ্চায়তবিলাকেও উচিত মতে কাম কৰিব পৰা নাই। চৰকাৰে পঞ্চায়ত চলিবৰ বাবে মাত্ৰ ২২ শতকৈ টকা দিয়ে। এই টকাৰ ভিতৰত এহাজাৰ টকা যায় কেৱল পঞ্চায়ত কৰ্মচাৰীৰ দৰমহাতে। বাকী থকা ১২ শ টকাৰে দুটা পানীৰ কল বহুৱাওতেই খৰছ হয়। গতিকে পঞ্চায়তে কেনেকৈ কাম কৰিব পাৰিব ভাবি চাওক।

পৰিকল্পনাত কৃষিৰ উন্নয়ন কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছে—কিন্তু এইটো কাগজে পত্ৰেহে আছে। মই নিজে গাঁৱৰ মানুহ, মই নিজে জানো পঞ্চায়ত কেনেকৈ জীয়াই আছে। ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত কোৱা হৈছে যে ২০ হাজাৰ টন সাৰ বিতৰণ কৰা হৈছে—কিন্তু মই নিজে জানো ১৫ হাজাৰ টন এতিয়াও গুদামত পৰি আছে।

গ্ৰামসেৱকৰ ট্ৰেনিং দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছে কিন্তু মই ভাবো বৰ্তমান ব্যৱস্থাৰ দৰে ২।১ জন গ্ৰামসেৱকক ট্ৰেনিং দি একো লাভ নাই। (bell) মোৰ আৰু বহুতো কব লগা আছে আৰু অলপ সময় লাগিব।

**Food Corporation** এ যেতিয়া ধান কিনা নাছিল, তেতিয়া ১৪১৫ হাজাৰ টন কিনিবলৈ মানুহ নাছিল। এতিয়া মিলৰ মালিকসকলে অজস্র ধান কিনিছে। তাৰ পিচত চাৰিআলীত, বাস্তাত গেট বহুৱাইছে। যি গেটত টকা দিব পাৰে সি আনিব পাৰে আৰু যি টকা দিব পৰা নাই তাৰ ধান জব্দ হৈ আছে। খেতিয়কৰ অৱস্থা বেয়া হোৱা স্বত্বেও খাজনা বঢ়োৱা হৈছে। মই দাবী কৰো যে, ১৫ বিঘা পৰ্য্যন্ত মাটি থকা খেতিয়ক সকলক সম্পূৰ্ণ খাজনাৰ পৰা বেহাই দিব লাগে।

(সময়ৰ সংকেত)

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই আৰু এক মিনিট কম শিক্ষা সম্পৰ্কত, **Aided High School** ৰ শিক্ষা সম্বন্ধে। **Aided High School** আৰু চৰকাৰী হাইস্কুলৰ শিক্ষকৰ বেতন সম্পৰ্কত যি বৈষম্য আছে চৰকাৰে তাক দূৰ কৰা নাই; তাৰ ফলত এটা পাৰ্থক্য ৰৈ আছে। **Aided High School** ৰ শিক্ষকসকলক ১৯৬৪ চনতে চৰকাৰে এটা ১০ টকাৰ *Ad-hoc* মঞ্জুৰী দিছিল; কিন্তু আজিলৈকে সেই টকা তেওঁলোকে পোৱা নাই। এনেবিলাক কাৰণতে, **Aided High School** ৰ শিক্ষক সকলে অহা ৩ মৌত **No work day observe** কৰিবলৈ সিদ্ধান্ত কৰিছে। চৰকাৰৰ অবহেলাৰ কাৰণেই—এই মানুহবিলাকে আজি আন্দোলন কৰিবলৈ ওলাইছে। চৰকাৰৰ কাৰ্য্যৰ পৰাই এইবিলাক মানুহক আন্দোলনলৈ খেদাই দিয়া হৈছে আৰু পাচত চৰকাৰেই দমন নীতিৰে তেওঁলোকক দমাৰ। এইবিলাকৰ সুবিচাৰ হোৱা দৰকাৰ। ইয়াকে কৈ মই সামৰিলো।

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Missamari):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in support of the Motion of thanks moved by my friend Shri Biswadev Sarma I crave the indulgence of the House to speak a few words.

Sir, the fourth General Election is over and we have a bigger House with 126 members. During the last General Election the Congress won 72 seats out of 124 and the rest of the seats, that is 52, has gone to the Opposition and this shows that the Congress party is commanding the majority in the House and so the responsibility of the administration of the State has fallen upon the Congress party. It cannot be said that our State is having a minority rule. The majority is calculated not according to the votes secured but according to the seats captured by different parties. Therefore, according to this democratic principle this Government has been formed by the minority party having 72 seats in the House (A voice from the Opposition: What is the percentage of votes secured by the Congress party?) I am coming to that point. Sir, Shri Phani Bora raised a question by such an assertion. I have taken my stand to clear the point how a Government is formed and that is why I say that it is done by a majority party, that is, a party commanding the majority members in the House and not according to the votes secured by respective parties. My friend Mr. Barua raised a question about the percentage of votes secured by different political parties in the last General Election and I will now quote the figures already published in the newspaper.

The Congress contested 119 seats and the seats it won are 72, the percentage of votes it secured is 43.44. The C. P. I. contested 22 seats and won only 7 seats, the percentage of votes secured being 4.90. The P. S. P. contested 34 seats and won only 5 seats, the percentage

of votes secured being 6.74. The C. P. I. (M) contested 13 seats and won nil, the percentage of votes secured being 1.97. The S. S. P. contested 19 seats and won only 4, the percentage of votes being 3.46. The Jana Sangh party contested 20 seats and won nil, the percentage of votes secured being 1.84. The Swatantra party contested 13 seats and won only 2, the percentage of votes secured being 1.48 and the Independents contested 109 seats and won 25, the percentage of votes secured being 32.50, that is next highest to that of the Congress. This shows, Sir, that the percentage of votes secured by the Congress in the last General Election is the highest as compared to other parties. I would not have gone into the details of the last General Election had it not been brought before the House by a parliamentarian like Mr. Barua. However, Sir, this time it cannot be ignored that the House comprises a bigger opposition. So, we expect this time a bigger contribution from the friends in the Opposition to wards the solution of the problems of the State and also for the improvement of the conditions of the State. We will look to them for their hearty co-operation and constructive and valuable suggestions in the House and during deliberations of different subject that will be brought before the House from time to time. Therefore, Sir, I welcome my friends in the Opposition to this sand.

The Governor in his address has referred to the geographical position of the State. It is surrounded by two unfriendly countries, namely China and Pakistan. There are troubles within the State also and they are from the hostile Nagas and M. N. F. rebels. Therefore, Sir, our task will be very bigger if we don't co-operate among ourselves and try to solve all our problems forgetting for the time being our political differences. But instead of, my friend Mr. Bora has said that by referring to such matters in the Governor's address, the Governor was simply 'beating about the bush', and thereby he meant to say there is no danger from beyond the borders. Sir, from China and Pakistan, some danger may come to the people of the State at any time.

Therefore, it is not beating about the bush, but it is a very grave warning to the people to be always on their guards against of any sudden attack from outside the country. Now, Sir, Hon. Members are aware that a section of the Nagas and Mizos have gone into rebellion and our Government have taken all steps to quell the rebellion and establish law and order so that the law-abiding peaceful citizens may live peacefully in their homes, (voices from the opposition: Speak about Laldenga) I can speak about Laldenga. We have also seen that Naga hostiles and Mizo hostiles have crossed over to the frontiers and have entered into Pakistan. The Pakistan Government is helping these Nagas and Mizo rebels with arms and ammunitions and has given them military training. All these things are going on in the State. Moreover, there is large number of unauthorised infiltrators and Pakistanis within our State, who can create havoc in any emergency.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** May I draw the attention of the hon. Members to the rules regarding conventions and Parliamentary etiquette of this House, *i. e.* a Member must not address individual members of the House, but should always address the Chair and make all remarks against other Members through the Speaker. That will help the conduct of the business.

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are still a large number of unauthorised infiltrators and Government have taken all possible

steps to drive them out, by establishing 9 tribunals. Government is giving them all facilities to substantiate their claims in properly constituted tribunals. There are also facilities to go to the Civil Court for adjudication and there are also facilities to go to the High Court for redress of the grievances. Therefore, Government have given those persons on whom quit notices have been served enough scope to prove their innocence, to prove their claims before the properly constituted body. The Government policy stands that no Indian Muslim shall be harassed. That is the National policy of the Government. Now, Sir, inspite of that, my friend on the opposite, Mr. Phani Bora made a sweeping remark that there has been large scale harassment on the Indian Muslims and that this has created an impression in the mind of the Indian Muslims that they are second class citizens in India. They cannot move in the train, they cannot move in the buses, walk on the road, etc. without harassment. If these things have happened and my friend can prove them then it is a serious offence not only under the Indian Penal Code, but also this is an offence against the State, against the secular policy of the Government. Our Constitution is committed to give protection to minority and we should ensure it. We must give them safeguards against any possible harassment and deprivation of their rights to which they are entitled under the Constitution. Ours is a secular State and all sections of the people irrespective of caste, creed and community have equal rights to live, to acquire property and also to pursue any avocation in India. If there is any harassment against any member of the minority community creating an impression that he is a second class citizen and his rights are going to be curtailed, it is not only an offence under the Penal Code, it is an offence against the Constitution, against the very National policy which has been embodied in the Constitution. I would request the Chief Minister to look into this matter. If my friends on the opposite who have stated that there is large scale atrocities, large scale harassment on the minority community, specially the Muslims, co-operate and point out some instances of maltreatment by police or any other officer, then this should be pursued and brought to book. Our duty is to see that there is no harassment and persons responsible for the harassment are brought to book. Now, Sir, we are here with 27 lakhs of Muslim population in the State and if such a generalisation is made creating an apprehension in the minds of the 27 lakhs of Muslim population about their status it may lead to catastrophe. There may be some solitary cases about harassment which should be brought to the notice of the proper authority, but if a generalisation is made, it is unwarranted and not justified. This may be taken advantage of by our enemy countries. As a matter of fact, these speeches were flashed in the Pakistan radio with a view to make vile propaganda against India in the whole world. Therefore, we should not do any act which may jeopardise our National policy and which may bring our country into disrepute before the world. Sir, our Muslim friends are holding very high offices in the administration. Dr. Zakir Hussain is our Vice-President of India, Shri M. C. Chagla is our Foreign Minister and Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed holds the portfolio of Industry. Similarly there are many high and responsible offices held by members of the minority community.

Also we have in our State three Muslim Ministers while there were two in the past and lately one. The Congress Party has followed the Constitution fully in word and spirit. Therefore, Sir, I hope the hon. Members of the House will always try to uphold this National policy to which all of us are wedded.



**Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery):** Sir, on a point of information, may I know whether there is any provision in our Constitution about the Minority communities. So far I know there is no such provision.

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS:** Sir, about the Federal Structure, Sir, it is known to all that the details of the Federal Structure are to be worked out by a Committee on which all concerned will be represented. The Assam Pradesh Congress Committee has expressed in unequivocal terms that in the interest of the security of this State as well as of the whole country and at the same time to give enough scope to our Hills brethren to accelerate their progress, economic and cultural, the Hills should be given much wide powers to meet their aspirations without impairing the integrity and status of the State of Assam. As the present proposal is lacking in details, it is to be seen when the details are worked out how far it can shape the integrated administration for the State with larger autonomy to the Hills.

Assam Pradesh Congress Committee has not only refused to accept but has all along been opposing any proposal which tends to disintegrate the State and to lower its status, and the Pradesh Congress Committee still firmly holds the view (Bell rang)..... We are not going to accept any scheme of reorganisation which will be detrimental to unity and security of the State and Defence of India and which will adversely affect the integrated development of this frontier region (Bell rang).

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Yes, Shri Barua.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Charaibahi):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, while supporting the amendment moved by the hon. Members of this side, I would like to emphasize that the Governor's Address has painfully failed to depict a clear picture about the minds of the people and the sufferings of the people which has been expressed by them through the ballot boxes in the last General Election. Sir, this frontier State is confronted with manifold problems, mainly political and economic. Politically, Sir, this frontier State is facing the danger of disintegration endangering the security and the integrity and the very existence not only of this State but of the country as a whole. In the name of basic unity what have we found? This Government is going to disintegrate this frontier State by their weak policies for years together. This time, Sir, we expected and the people of Assam expected that the Governor in his speech would come up with clear and definite and concrete proposals and also the State Government's stand on the Federal structure that has been initiated by the Government of India to reorganise this frontier State. But, Sir, it is surprising that the Governor has tactfully side-tracked the issue by simply expressing the so-called pious wishes that in the proposed reorganisation the people of the Hills as well as the people of the plains will devise a practical solution on the basis of which we shall try to act. Before the announcement of the proposed reorganisation the Government of Assam and the Hills leaders were duly consulted and it is apparent that after the announcement of the Government of India about the decision, both sides, I mean, the Hills leaders and the hon. Chief Minister, expressed dissatisfaction over it. Sir, even at this stage Government has ignored the wishes of the people by side-tracking the issue on the plea that there will be a concrete proposal which will be worked out through a Committee on the basis of the so-called mutual trust and understanding between the hills and the plains.

Sir, it is well-known fact that this issue—this hills problem is not only an issue of today; this issue has been dragging on for a pretty long time and it seems every time we have found and we have heard that the Government of Assam and the Government of India are giving due consideration for the betterment of the hills and solution of the hills problems. Sir, it is the States Reorganisation Commission which planted this poisonous tree for not only this frontier State but to the whole of India. Since that time so many committees have been appointed. We have seen the States Reorganisation Commission Report and after that the P. Taskar Commission report and then the Report of the Tarlok Singh Enquiry Commission. Huge amounts have been spent on so many Enquiry Committees and Commissions but as a result of all these what we have found? The proposal for re-organisation—the so-called Reorganisation which has to solve the problems of the hills.

Government of Assam being a party to it and having known the reaction of the people of the plains as well as the hills, is now expressing its helplessness remaining as a silent observer as if the problem would be decided very peacefully in consultation with the hill leaders. Sir, it is disgraceful that the Government of Assam having been aware fully about the political and economic background of the State, deliberately ignored the existence of the August House and the existence of the people of Assam in respect of the re-organization proposal. Sir, it has become clear that the Government of Assam must have discussed this matter with the Government of India and after this discussion only the decision has been taken to re-organize the State of Assam. Sir, in this connection, I would like to refer to a statement issued by Government of India which has been published in the Statesman:—

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Mr. Barua, have you got an authentic copy of the statement?

**Shri ULAL CHANDRA BARUA:** I am referring to the statement published by a representative in the Statesman. Here, it was made clear that in suggesting this new set-up for the region, the Government had been influenced by the geography and the imperative needs of security and co-ordinated development of the areas as a whole. Then soon after Chavan's meeting with the Assam Chief Minister Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha, last evening, draft of the statement was prepared. This was later shown to the leaders of A.H.L.C. and to Captain Sangma last evening and this was also accepted later on. This, Sir, amply proves.....

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Mr. Barua, who has made this statement?

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA:** Sir, it is the Government of India's notification.

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):** Sir, it is not the Government of India's statement.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA:** Sir, if it is not the Government of India's notification why then the Government of Assam has not issued any contradiction up till now?

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA :** Sir the manner in which the hon. Member is presenting the fact is not understandable. I think the whole thing is confused by the hon. Member and in fact, I have not been able to follow what the hon. Member is driving at and what he is talking about.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA :** Sir, I am talking about the proposal or the decision of the Government of India according to which the Government of India issued the notification.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** Please confine yourself to the statement read out here.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA :** Sir, it has been clearly mentioned that the Prime Minister and the Home Minister had elaborate discussion with the leaders of the APHLC and they appreciated the aspiration of the hill people of Assam and so they decided to reorganise the State of Assam. This is Government of India, Home Ministry's notification. Sir, I am drawing the attention of the hon. Chief Minister to this notification and I am convinced that the Government of India certainly discussed this matter with the Chief Minister of Assam and after that this decision to reorganise Assam was taken. Sir, the hon. Chief Minister is perhaps confused and that is why he is confusing the House and the people of Assam. Therefore, my point is that the Government of India has already decided this question after discussing this matter with the leaders of the APHLC and the hon. Chief Minister, Assam. I do not know who empowers the Chief Minister to discuss this vital matter and give opinion like this. Sir, you are fully aware that this House was not in Session when the Government of India took up this matter. I do not understand why the Chief Minister discussed this matter before the General Elections without awaiting to know the feeling and sense of the House. Why could not the Chief Minister wait till the formation of the new House so that he could obtain the opinion of the House as well as the people of the State through the representatives of the people for which so many agitations and so many hartals were observed throughout the State against the decision of the Government of India. Sir, all the people specially the people in the plains areas, are fully dissatisfied with this proposal. I am sure no member of this House will be able to support the decision of the Government of India. Sir, for implementing the proposal the details will be worked out by a Committee. Sir, I submit, Sir, this was a wrong policy on the part of the Hon. Chief Minister not to take into confidence the people of Assam and representatives of the people. So my point is that the people of Assam will never agree to the decision of the Government of India. Sir, it is not my voice alone, it is the voice of the people of Assam. Sir, I would like to caution the Government of India that the people of Assam will not allow Assam to be made a political experimental station for the people of New Delhi because the people of New Delhi have no elementary knowledge about the social, cultural and economical background of the people of this Frontier State. Sir, I repeat we will not allow Assam to be converted into a political experimental station and thereby degrading it to sub-State, a second class state,

Sir, you are a constitutional expert and you are fully aware about the provisions made to the scheduled tribes and other backward people living in other States also. But special provision has been made in the Constitution in the Sixth Schedule for the scheduled tribes of Assam. I want to know from the hon. Chief Minister whether at the time of discussion with the Government of India these things were pointed out to them that according to the provisions of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution there were ample scope for the people of the hill areas for their development or whether he had expressed his helplessness? Sir, there are so many tribal people living in other States of India, but no question of re-organising those States has arisen, but in case of Assam the Government of India at once takes up this re-organisation scheme.

So, I want to know whether the amount provided in the Sixth Schedule was not sufficient for the development of hill areas or whether the money provided in this Schedule has gone to somebody's pocket. If the money could not be utilised for the development of the hill areas, I do not understand whether the provision of Sixth Schedule is at all necessary. I do not understand why the money provided in the Sixth Schedule could not give any benefit to the people living in the hill areas. I want to make it clear to the Government of India through the Government of Assam that before any further discussion on this particular issue there should be a pre-condition that is to say, assessment is to be made in respect of the progress made according to the provision made in the Sixth Schedule otherwise we shall have to make good-bye to the Sixth Schedule because if no progress is made this has become merely a farce.

Sir, it is very distressing that when we are fighting for the unity and integrity of Assam, the Government of India is thinking on re-organizing Assam in two units which is certainly going to affect the unity. Sir, I want to know one thing, that is, when the question of re-organization of Assam was discussed, did the Government of India take into account the question of Mizo Hills, or have they considered the question of Cachar or what will be the position of Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills? The re-organization will be applicable, as far as I understand, only in case of United K. & J. Hills and Garo Hills. If it is true whether this point was made clear to the Government of India at the time of discussion by the Government of Assam? Sir, we are in this way going to disintegrate our country step by step. You know, Sir, the Nagaland was carved out of Assam due to some disturbances, but in spite of the creation of a separate Nagaland you know in what condition Nagaland is now. Similarly NEFA was also taken away from Assam. So I do not understand on what basis the present Federal structure has been put forward to disintegrate the State of Assam. Sir, I must make it clear on behalf of the people of Assam, on behalf of the youths of Assam, that we will shed the last drop of blood to resist this move and they will never allow to make Assam a second-class State in the Indian Union. We are determined to uphold the solidarity, integrity and prestige of the State with a broad outlook.

Sir, we are fully convinced about one thing, that is, the people think that the people of Assam, the people in plains of Assam are under milk and honey, they are very prosperous and rich in comparison with the hill

people. Sir, this impression is wrong; rather the position is reverse in the plains. During the twenty years rule of Congress, what has been given to our people? The Congress rule has driven the people to starvation death. They are going to be made second-class citizens. Sir, you will be surprised to hear about the development in Jorhat Subdivision. I am just giving an example. In Jorhat Subdivision there is a mauza, *viz.*, Charaibahi, and in that mauza during the last 20 years not a single road has been taken up by the Government of Assam. Even during the winter season we cannot go to that village on foot. This is the type of development they are making. Therefore, Sir, this decision which has been taken by the Government of Assam is biased, biased because of the fact that they consider the people in the plains to be very prosperous. Sir, you know the suffering of the people. Even there is no drinking water for the people in the plains and they are dying of starvation (the bell rang). Sir, it is the cry of the day that the hill people are not in a position to come to the mark in respect of economic, social and other matters. If that is so, we want a clear picture from the Government of Assam. We want to know the amount the Government realise as revenue from the hill areas, including the Sixth Schedule and the amount realised by way of revenue from the plains districts. Also what amount has been spent by Government during the last 20 years for the development of hill areas and the plains areas. We want the figure on per capita basis. Sir, there cannot be any provision in the Constitution that one community should get richer at the cost of another. We also want the figure of annual expenditure incurred both in the hills and plains during the last 20 years.

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA** : Sir, the hon. Member will get all this information in the comprehensive form in the report of the Hill Commission, *i. e.*, Pataskar Commission.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA** : I have seen that. There is confusion.

**Mr. SPEAKER** : As and when this matter is replied to, you may raise this point.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA** : As I have already said, Sir, we are going to be made second-class citizens and we are going to be made sub-human beings. We have got no voice about our existence and about our political upliftment. The decision that is being taken by the Government of India in consultation with the State Government is one-sided. I feel that our Chief Minister and Government have totally failed in explaining to the Government of India the political background of the State. I would therefore, suggest to the Chief Minister, through you, Sir, to send a delegation consisting of all the political parties in the House to Delhi to explain the real political situation in the State. I hope the Chief Minister will accept this suggestion.

Thank you, Sir.

**Rani MANJULA DEVI (Kokrajhar East):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel honoured to speak for the first time on the floor of this august House. I associate myself with the motion of thanks moved by Mr. Biswadev Sarma on the Governor's address. I thank the Governor for his address. Sir, I have heard with interest the views of the Opposition. I am glad that the Governor has very rightly started his speech about the apprehension of aggression from China and Pakistan. Sir, it is not a side-track issue as suggested by one of the Opposition Members. It is the bounden duty of every citizen of India and every patriot of Assam to see that the National border is secured and defended by our country. I am glad that the Governor is aware of this danger and is prepared for any emergency.

Now, Sir, about the much confused and greatly misunderstood question of re-organisation of Assam under a federal structure, it seems, according to the Press statement of the Government of India, to be a decided factor that a federal structure will be there. But I was rather confused when I came across a press-report in the Statesman, dated March 23rd. It was stated that when Mr. Hem Barua met Mrs. Gandhi she told him that nothing hard and fast had been laid down yet in regard to the proposed re-organisation of Assam. But she emphasised that something must be done to satisfy the aspiration of the Hill people. Mr. Barua explained to Mrs. Gandhi that the Hill people of Assam were not one in their demand for a particular set up and according to the Assam Official Language Act, Assamese language has not been imposed on the people of the Hill areas. Whatever it may be, Sir, it is rather a confusing picture. One of the Opposition Members had accused the Government that they are not co-operative. Sir, if anybody is co-operative with the Hill peoples' aspiration, it is this State Government, because at one time the Prime Minister, Shrinati Indira Gandhi had said that without the permission of the Assam Government the question of Hill peoples' aspiration could not be considered. It is, therefore, assumed that the Government of Assam had been in co-operation, otherwise the Central Government would not have used the word "decided".

Sir, I think that the integrity of the mind is more important than the integrity of land demarcation. We should look with sympathy to the aspirations of our Hill brethren. But while dealing with this question I would like to speak a few words about the other side of the picture, the question posed before us by this new proposal of federal structure. Sir, the other day I returned from Kokrajhar. There I was pained to learn that the mind of the student community was very much agitated over this problem. The Students' Union there wanted to call out a strike against this federal structure, and some Bengalee students there did not want to join the strike. Therefore, the students there wanted to launch a drive against the Bengalees. Where is this problem going to end? There is no end to this problem, it seems. The Students' Union of Goalpara has passed a resolution demanding a separate Kamatapur State for the most backward of backward classes of Goalpara, who feel aggrieved that they are neglected. I would request our august Assembly to consider these questions very carefully. In my opinion there should be mutual understanding and mutual discussion in an atmosphere of mutual friendship and co-operation. We never in the past bothered whether we are Hindus or Muslims, Tribals or non-Tribals, Christian or non-Christian in Assam. Assam is a land where different communities, tribals and non-tribals have lived side by side from time immemorial, and, therefore, we should learn to cultivate the spirit of mutual toleration and co-operation and consider ourselves as the citizens of Assam. I refer to this matter because this House

is the competent authority to come to a sort of effective decision with regard to these problems. I do feel that the Central Government has already decided on this question. It is now for this House to give it a concrete shape. I suggest that sort of a round-table conference be convened consisting of leaders both of the Plains and the Hills and efforts should be made to find out a solution to this problem in an atmosphere of mutual understanding. I, therefore, appeal to this august House and also to the leaders of all sections of the House to come together and decide upon the future pattern for Assam.

Now I would like to speak of few words about the much vexed question of infiltration. Internal security of Assam is likely to be seriously jeopardised when the nationals of other countries come and try create disturbance. Government has, therefore, very rightly taken the right steps to send them away as we are already short of food and other essential commodities. If these people, coming from outside take away our food-stuffs and other essential commodities, then it becomes very difficult for us to satisfy the needs of our own people. But at the same time, Sir, I must sound a note of warning that the nationals of India, I mean the Muslim citizens of Assam, must have feeling of complete security in the State. I am sorry to mention here that some of the bonafide Indian Muslims are also served with quit India Notices. In this connection I particularly refer to a Muslim whom I happened to know very well. He belonged to our Mahuts' family who lived for generation in Assam and was Indian National. One day he came to us and told us that he was served with a Quit India Notice. He was served with the notice because he refused to give the amount of money demanded of him by the Police. This sort of corruption is going on in the country, and this corruption must be removed at all costs. We must be able to create a feeling of security in the minds of the people of the minority community. I request Government to see into such cases, It is true that this sort of cases can be taken to the court of law. I am really glad that there is such scope for the aggrieved people.

Sir, I have come across reports of many cases of Police atrocities. At Basugaon, Sir, the Police are in the habit of charging Rs. 2 per each bus or truck. This is a sort of 'pranami' which has to be given to the Police if the owners of buses and trucks are to be free from the harassment of the Police personnel. There is no end to this sort of corruption. So we have to be very careful.

Now I want to take up another question about students disturbances at Shillong. Unfortunately, at the time when these disturbances took place our Chief Minister was not there. Had he been there, these things would not have happened. Some personnel of the Border Defence Force took the initiative on their own and an innocent student fell victim to their atrocities. The peace loving Superintendent of Police would have brought the situation under control. But unforeseen elements aggravated the situation. I feel resort to firing is always bad, and it is worse when we take recourse to it for killing our young boys. I only hope that this sort of thing will no longer be repeated. I myself went to the Hospital and saw the victims of the firing and I am glad to learn that our Chief Minister was kind enough to give Rs. 590 towards meeting the charges of treatment. But this small amount does not cover the hospital expenses. I would request Chief Minister to reconsider the matter and give some more money so that the hospital charges can at least be met.

Now, Sir, I would like to come to the burning question of food. In this connection I feel called upon to pose a question: Is food really as short as it is supposed to be? I doubt.

If really food is short, how can blackmarkets produce rice and atta? (Voice from Opposition benches—Hear! hear.) 'Now, atta is a scarce commodity. Till 23rd March, 1967, in the Government godowns there were about 2,000 maunds of atta lying undistributed and if this is so, how is it that public is going without atta? I understand that Government has issued an order now for the issue of one quarter k. g. of atta to the people because people may agitate that there is atta in the Government godowns and lying undistributed. I am glad that the atta is being issued now.

(Bell rings.)

Sir, this is my maiden speech, so I may please be given a few minutes more.

Sir, in connection with food production, which is a vital question, I want to put a proposal for favourable consideration of the Government. There are large tracts of grazing reserve lands, where not a blade of grass grows; besides these there are large tracts of Forest lands lying unutilised. These lands should be opened and given settlement in order to facilitate production of more food. Of course, some of these lands can be also utilised for growing fodder for the cattle with Naper grass which requires less land with more production. These lands should be settled on co-operative basis.

Now, I come to the much needed question of industrialisation in Assam. During the hostilities with Pakistan, our Indian made planes and tanks could successfully combat with rich American planes and tanks used by Pakistan army. When India is producing all commodities from guns to planes, tanks, motor cars and other machineries, why could not Assam be industrialised? Why Assam should lack behind in these respects? In Assam, nature is beautiful and it is necessary to utilise the abundant raw resources, Assam must be industrialised. There is in Tura a lot of cotton growing and what do we find, Sir? This cotton produced there, is exported to Manchester and after manufacturing blankets and other goods comes back to our country. Why should we not utilise the cotton ourselves instead of exporting it? For that purpose we should instal machineries in Tura for profitably using the cotton produced there.

(Bell rings.)

Sir, I will skip over some of the other points to be discussed but I want to put another question today, for the economic upliftment and betterment of our rural population, I feel strongly, that the rural areas should be industrialised. The frustrated rural youth may be absorbed in such industries. This will help stop the influx of rural population to urban areas looking for employment.

Sir, I find that at present there is no proper appreciation of the talents among the officers we have, that is why, I think, there is no initiative from them. Enough scope should be offered to the officers so that they can do quick disposal of official business. In the lowest strata of the Government officers, the position is reverse. That is a tendency to have the administration bureaucratic in the District level. Corruption is prevalent in our administration and we should do away with it completely from the administration.

My last appeal to the House is that we should be custodians of peace and tranquility, combine our efforts to remove corruption from our administration and society in order to make our State a glorious and peaceful place to live.



**Shri AZAD ALI (Gauripur):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the address of the Governor to this House, there is no mention of any new scheme or any positive programme for solution of the problems that have been given there. Coming to the problems we find being faced by our labour class, middle class and poor people, no solution has been suggested in the Governor's address. Sir, there is no mention of the Five Year Plans as to what achievement these made to our common people, and no mention of any measures to reduce the burden of heavy taxation on our common men. Sir, crores of rupees have been spent in these Plans but without any tangible return for the benefit and well being of our people.

At page 4 of the Governor's address, there is mention about the extremist sections of the Naga hostiles continually creating large-scale disturbances and about several cases of sabotage. There is also mention about, "On 20th April, 1966, an explosion took place in a passenger train at Lumding railway station resulting in loss of 56 lives and injuries to 120 persons. On 23rd April, an explosion took place in a passenger train at Diphu railway station due to which 40 persons were killed and 80 injured." Sir, in these ways hundreds of lives have been lost and huge amount of property damaged. Even after recurrence of these incidents Government could not take proper security steps to safeguard the lives and properties of the people. Security measures were tightened when lives were lost and properties damaged. This is a vital question and cannot be settled unless the problem of Nagaland is permanently settled, otherwise, there can be no security. So I appeal to Government to take effective measures with immediate effect to settle up the dispute with Naga people so that people living on the borders of Nagaland can live in peace and their lives and properties secured.

Sir, at page 2 of the Address, there is mention about Pak infiltrations. We are one with the Government, so far as Pak infiltrators are concerned, they should be deported immediately, but in the name of Pak infiltrators, I regretfully mention that thousands of genuine Indian Muslims, who are innocent, were harassed and very badly treated by Police. Sir, I know that there are landless people and poor people but if poverty and landlessness of these people are made the barometers for determining their nationality and made victims of the Police harassment and if thousands of these innocent people cannot get shelter under the law of the land and if they are deported because they are poor people and could spend anything to save themselves from deportation is it not very much unfortunate? (Shri Biswadev Sarma in the Chair).

Sir, I know how police acted in different places like Goalpara District, Dhubri Subdivision, Barpeta Subdivision and in the Nowgong District. In these places, the people were brutally treated. I know one case of Dhubri Subdivision relating to Barai Bari village last year. The Police searched from house to house in order to check the nationality. Sir, this is not the only instance, in other places also the police has brutally treated the Muslim people. Sir, there is a mention of

Tribunal. I know Tribunals are mere show. These are police Tribunals. The people did not get any help from these Tribunals. As for examples I know a case which occurred on 13th March, one Sailla Seikh under the Police Station of Golokganj. Quit India notice was served on him. He filed appeal to the Tribunal. He submitted all the reports before the Tribunal. Sir, this gentleman left that place during the 1950 communal disturbance. After that he got rehabilitated by the orders of the Deputy Commissioner. He has mentioned about his landed property, he has been here for about 40 years. He has submitted all the available records yet the Quit India notice was confirmed by the Tribunal. Later on he filed a suit in the Court of Dhubri and injunction orders were issued. But the Police has dragged him to the Police station. On the night of 13th his relative Shri Abdus Sattar went to bring him from the Golokganj Police Station and surprisingly the Customs officers took away the golden ornaments of his wife and he was escorted along the railway line. He requested the Police to pass the night there but he was denied and he had to walk home-wards 20 miles away from Golokganj.

**Shri BISHNU RAM MEDHI (Hajo):** Did the hon. Member inform the authority either by writing or verbally about the occurrence?

**Mr. CHAIRMAN:** The hon. Member wants to know whether you informed the authority by writing about the occurrence?

**Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI:** I want to know whether he informed immediately after the occurrence either in writing or verbally to the Government of Assam in the of Home Ministry?

**Shri AZAD ALI:** No, Sir.

Sir, the Muslim labourers have to obtain a certificate from the Gaon Sabha if they go to work in another village at a distance of 10 or 12 miles to the effect that they are local Muslim people. Sir, I appeal to the House to look into this matter and do justice to the Indian Muslim citizens so that they may not be harassed by the Police.

Sir, at page 11 there is a reference to the Barak Dam project. Sir, we are also hearing about the Kapili Valley Project for a long time. The proposals are there for a long time but I doubt that it will be implemented within 5 years. It will not be completed by the present Government, it will have to be completed by the United Opposition Group when they succeed this Government.

Sir, so far as the procurement policy is concerned.....

**Mr. CHAIRMAN:** Is the hon. Member addressing the Government of Assam or the United Opposition Party?

**Shri AZAD ALI:** Sir, we shall be happy if the projects are implemented.

Sir, so far as the Anti-Corruption Department is concerned, the whole administrative set up is faulty. This Department has not been able to detect

corruption. It has concentrated its activities only in the lower level. But it must move to the upper level. It must try to root out corruption both in the top as well as in the bottom so that the people may get justice. The red-tapism has been causing great hardship to the people. The people are not getting justice quickly. I hope the Government will look into this matter and see to disposal of cases speedily.

Sir, so far as land reform is concerned I want to submit that after the abolition of zamindari in the Goalpara District, we hoped that the surplus agricultural land would be given to the agricultural labourers and Adhiars. But surprisingly this has not been done. Our wishes and beliefs have been demolished.

Sir, my humble suggestion is that the Land Revenue laws and regulations should be suitably revised in order to bring about equitable distribution of land and to make the tillers of the land the real owners. In this connection I would like to further submit, Sir, that agricultural land revenue be replaced by agricultural income-tax and all eviction cases be forthwith withdrawn.

So far as land settlement question is concerned, Sir, after the abolition of zamindari system there has been certain land settlement in the district of Goalpara and according to the provisions of the Goalpara Tenancy Act, we find that in land settlement there are huge anomalies and as a result the whole operation of settlement of land has gone wrong. After completion of the settlement operation the people approached the authorities concerned for correction of their records, but they could not get the records corrected up till now.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** In the Chair

**Shri NAMESWAR PEGU (Dhakuakhana, Reserved for Scheduled Tribes):** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় বাজ্যপাল ডাঙবীয়াৰ ভাষনত বহুতো কথাই নাই। এই সম্পৰ্কে আমাৰ বিবোধী দলৰ সদস্যসকলে ভালকৈ সমালোচনা কৰিছে। মই মাত্ৰ এই কথাই কব খুজিছো যে, আমাৰ উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ মহকুমা আৰু তাৰ ওচৰতে থকা আধা ধেমাজী মহকুমাৰ অঞ্চলসমূহ অতিকৈ পিচ পৰা আৰু এই অঞ্চল দুটা অনুন্নত সম্পদায়ৰ বাস ভূমি। আমাৰ সদনৰ সদস্যসকলে জানে যে ১৯৫০ চনৰ ভূমিকম্পই সেই অঞ্চলৰ বাহিৰক সৰ্বনাশ কৰি তেওঁলোকৰ অৱস্থা পানীত হাহ নচৰা অৱস্থা কৰি তুলিলে। বিশেষকৈ, ভূমিকম্পৰ পিচত, যিবিলাক বানপানী আহিল, সেই পানীয়ে বাহিৰৰ খেতিৰ মাটিৰে পৰা গৰু-মহ আদিলৈকে সামৰি ললে। অকল সেয়ে নহয়, সেই বান পানীৰ বুকুত ৫০০।৬০০ জন মানুহৰ প্ৰাণ হানী হয়। বানপানীৰ ধ্বংসলীলাই সামৰি লোৱা লোকসকলৰ খেতিৰ মাটি নাই। তেওঁলোকে হাবি-জংঘল চফা কৰি খেতিৰ মাটি উলিয়াই জীৱন নিৰ্ব্বাহ কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে আশ্বাস দিছিল। এই মানুহবিলাকৰ পুনৰ বসতিৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে কোনো ৰকমৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা নাই। তেওঁলোকে অশেষ দুখ-কষ্ট সহ্য কৰি বন-জংঘল চফা কৰি শস্য উৎপাদন কৰি পৰিয়াল পোহপাল দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছিল। দুখৰ বিষয়, এই বিপদগ্ৰস্ত মানুহবিলাকক চৰকাৰে উচ্ছেদ কৰিছে। সোৱনশিৰী বিশ্বস্ত অঞ্চলৰ লোকসকল ১৯৫৩ চনৰ পৰাই, গহপুৰ বিজাৰ্ভত বসবাস কৰি আছিল আৰু তেওঁলোকক তাৰ পৰা উচ্ছেদ কৰা হৈছে। ইয়াৰ ফলত—সেই মানুহবিলাক সা-সম্পত্তি দুবাৰ নষ্ট হৈছে আৰু সেই মানুহবিলাকক চলিব পৰাকৈ মাটি-বাৰী দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে কৰিব লাগে। তেওঁলোকক যি দুই এবিধা মাটি দিয়া হৈছে তাৰে পোহপাল যাব নোৱাৰে। এই মাটিৰ কাৰণেও ফৰেষ্ট ডিপাৰ্টমেণ্টৰ পৰা বহু কষ্ট পাবলগীয়া হৈছে। বঙালমৰা বিজাৰ্ভত ১৯৫৩ চনৰ পৰা যিবিলাক বান বিশ্বস্ত

লোকে আশ্রয় লৈছিল, তেওঁলোকক উচ্ছেদ কৰোতে তেওঁলোকৰ ঘৰ-বাৰি ভাঙি জুই লগাই পুনৰ বিধ্বস্ত কৰা হৈছে। সোৱনশিৰী বিজাৰ্ভত যিবিলাকে তেতিয়াৰ পৰা বসবাস কৰিছিল সেই বিলাককো ১৬।১৭ বছৰ পিচত বেদখলকাৰী বুলি উচ্ছেদ কৰা হৈছে। মই কব খুজিছো এই মানুহবিলাক ১৬।১৭ বছৰ পিচত যে বেদখলকাৰী হ'ল, আগতে চৰকাৰে নজনালে কিয়? চৰকাৰে তেতিয়া কি কৰিছিল? মই আশা কৰো, এই দুৰ্ভাগীয়া বাইজসকলৰ মঙ্গলৰ কাৰণে সোৱনশিৰী বিজাৰ্ভটো মুকলি কৰি দিব লাগে। নহলে এই মানুহবিলাকৰ কষ্টৰ সীমা নোহোৱা হৈছে,।

তাৰপিচত চাবতি, কাঁকে, বৰবাৰী বেঙেলা পৰা গ্ৰেজিং বিজাৰ্ভৰ কোনো কোনো ঠাইত চৰকাৰে মাটি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছিল যদিও সেইবিলাকৰ পড়া দিয়া হোৱা নাই বমেজালি দূৰ কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে কৰিব লাগে।

( সময়ৰ সঙ্কত )

তাৰপিচত, মঠাউৰি সম্পৰ্কত কওঁ যে, যিবিলাক মঠাউৰি হৈছে, সেইবিলাক ভাল-উপকাৰ হয়। যিবিলাক মঠাউৰি দিছে—সেইবিলাকে বাইজৰ খেতি নষ্টহে কৰিছে আৰু অনুসাৰে নাই। স্কুল খুলিব লাগে। তাৰপিচত এই মহকুমাৰ বিভিন্ন ঠাইৰ মানুহ অসুবিধাৰ কাৰণে বাইজৰ অশেষ কষ্ট হয়। সেই কাৰণে সেইবিলাক কাম উত্তৰ লক্ষীম-পুৰিত কৰিব লাগে।

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Order, order.

( মাননীয় সদস্যই নিজৰ আসন লয় )

**Shri NAKUL CHANDRA DAS (Rangamati, Reserved for Scheduled Castes):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have listened with rapt attention to the speeches made by the hon. Members in the opposition on the motion of thanks on the Governor's Address. I am sorry to say, Sir, that I am disappointed because in their speeches I found nothing constructive and nothing helpful. Mr. Speaker, Sir, to me the basic question for all of us is whether we stand for emotional integration of the State, whether we are psychologically prepared for the socialistic transformation of the society. Once we accept this principle, solution of the problems, however baffling they are, will be easier. Mr. Speaker, Sir, no doubt, security is our problem No. 1, but we must admit that poverty is also the enemy number one of our State. Whether we live in the hills or whether we live in the plains, poverty is the basic problem and economic development is the crying need of the hour. Sir, it is known to all that the Congress stands for a democratic society, the Congress stands for democratic socialism. When the Congressmen went from door to door with their plans and programmes on Democratic Socialism during the elections, the opposition parties and individuals wanted to create confusion.

(Voices from Opposition including that of Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—How, Sir?).

I will explain, Sir. I hope, Sir, hon. Members from the Opposition will keep some patience which I gave them when they were making their speeches. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do admit that there are administrative lapses, but they are beyond our control. Hon. Members in the Opposition know fully well that Assam has so many problems, problems of infiltration, problem of Naga hostiles, Mizo hostiles, problems of China-Pakistan, complicity and problems of our fifth columnists' activities, saboteurs and subversive elements. Knowing fully all these well the opposition parties were bent upon creating confusion amongst the public by raising slogans, staging demonstrations and leading deputations to solve all the problems that stay in the horizon. I that is the approach of the opposition we will be nowhere. (*Voice*—Show some examples.) I can cite examples.

**(Interruptions)**

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Order, please, Mr. Patwary.

**Shri NAKUL CHANDRA DAS:** I am not giving away, Sir, I would like to say that when Congress is trying to bring about agrarian reforms, when the Congress is trying to bring solution to the problems of the landless peasants, the hon. Member from Paneri is inciting the encroachers to encroach upon Government lands.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Charaibahi):** It is not proper to cast aspersions on Members.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** If there is any aspersion, the hon. Members have right to rebut the allegations.

**Shri NAKUL CHANDRA DAS:** I must admit that our administrative machinery is not up to the mark. I hope, Sir, our administration will be progressive and will fall in line with the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Committee constituted under the able Chairmanship of Shri Morarjibhai Desai. I am sure, Sir, our officers and our Government employees will also come upto the expectations to deliver the goods. They are equally patriot.

So far our food problem is concerned, no doubt the food problem is acute in our State. Our State which was a surplus one is now going to be a deficit State or near surplus State. Therefore, Sir, I suggest that to solve this food problem, Government must take steps to check the price line. Government must plan to grow more food and make certain arrangements for equitable distribution. Otherwise, mere slogans, mere agitation or by merely bringing out some quintals of sugar or salt from hoarders will not solve our food problem. We must increase production by putting all our efforts to intensify cultivation. Then only our food problem will be solved.

Sir, I must admit that our economic development is not comensurate to the population growth in our State. If I am permitted to quote from the Fourth Five Year Plan (Draft outline) Sir. 'But in spite of about 60 per cent increase in the State income (at 1960-61 prices) over the period 1950-51 to 1965-66 the per capita income of Assam recorded a rise of bare 4 per cent over this 15 year period, *i. e.*, on an average 0.2 per cent annually.' This is not called a happy situation. Our Government, I hope, will mobilise more energy and take more plans to step up our national income and per capita income.

**Shri Md. MATLEBUDDIN (Margaldoi)**: What is your suggestion to increase the per capita income ?

**Shri NAKUL CHANDRA DAS**: Sir, I seek the co-operation of the Members from the Opposition.

(The House was then adjourned for lunch till 2 p. m.).

(AFTER LUNCH)

**Shri NAKUL CHANDRA DAS**: Mr. Speaker, Sir...

**Mr. SPEAKER**: Your time is ten minutes.

**Shri NAKUL CHANDRA DAS**: Sir, I was trying to develop my points on certain economic issues. Sir, it is known to all that we are lagging behind in the industrial sphere. So far as economic development is concerned, Sir, in our socialist economy—in our expanding economy it is really unfortunate that Assam having so much of natural resources is lagging behind for want of funds and imaginative plans, I hope our new Government will have sufficient courage to put forward bold plans for the economic development of our State and I hope Agriculture and Industries will go together to create more avenues for the children of the soil and to augment our national income.

Sir, I was trying to speak a few words about the food production plan. Sir, we must have effective measures to augment production, because the common man today is in a most distressing condition. Sir, I would like to quote from the Fourth Five Year Plan (Draft outline) wherein it is stated that the "consumer price index number series show that there was a rise of 33.3 per cent in the consumer prices for the general working classes during the Third Plan period". Sir, this is the official figure and the non-official figure may be higher, I hope our Planning Commission, our economists and planners will see that relief can be given to the common men who are in distress.

Sir, so far our industrial development is concerned, while I fully endorse our Government's viewpoints of inviting outside capitals for industrialisation of Assam, the children of the soil must get sufficient scope for employment.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA**: Sir, I want a clarification. The hon. Member has just now said that the figure he quoted is an official figure and that the general figure may be higher. Are we to understand that the figures he quoted from the book are not genuine ?

**Shri NAKUL CHANDRA DAS**: It is a matter of opinion, Sir, I believe it is admitted on all hands that the children of the soil should get sufficient scope so far as industrial development is concerned. Sir, limited as our resources are I think Government's viewpoint should be to give sufficient incentives to industries in Assam, but while doing so attempts should be made to see that the children of the soil are benefited and due share goes to the common men and serious attempts should be made to augment capital formation of our State.

So far as our rural unemployment is concerned, it has become a very acute problem. Our Government should have taken certain plans to absorb our rural manpower and also the educated unemployed. They are creating the unemployment problem more and more acute. I believe imaginative plan will be formulated by the Government to solve this problem.

So far as the Pakistani infiltration problem is concerned, I am aware that this problem is very grave. I believe there are certain cases of harassment to some persons due to alleged harbouring of Pakistanis—so called Pakistanis. I hope our Government will take proper care, so that there will be no occasion for the Opposition to make a mountain of a mole hill. Sir, I would like to mention one thing—my hon. Friends from Nowgong who is now absent has got a psychology which is not conducive to our national growth. He was telling that some citizens are treated as second-class citizens. Sir, the Constitution of India guarantees only one nationality and one citizenship. I have heard in Mao's China where the rule of the Red guards resigns supreme there are second-class citizens. We have heard of second-class citizens in theocratic States like that of Pakistan. But never in India the Constitution makes distinction of classes of citizens there is only one nationality, one citizenship. If anybody entertains such wrong notion he should shake it off.

Secondly, Sir, I was thinking and wondering whether my hon. Opposition Friends are taking silence as eloquence so far as the problem of reorganisation of Assam is concerned. I know the reason is obvious enough to be dealt with in any length. As hon. Rani Manjula Devi said quoting Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi that there has not been any hard and fast decision on this issue so far. But yet, Sir, as for myself I would like to voice the sentiment of the people of my constituency. They have given us the mandate to voice their sentiment. They do not want that the status of Assam be lowered. They are not going to accept any reorganisation which will lower the status of present Assam. Sir, I for myself, I have been a serious student of the political developments of Assam from 1953. Before the State Reorganisation Commission came here to examine the demands and counter demands for a separate Hill State I was trying to develop contacts with the brothers of the Hills. I consider that it would be the most unfortunate day—it will be the saddest day for me if the fascinating Hills are to be separated from our green valley. I hope Sir, that day will never come. Let us take the "give and take spirit" to resolve our differences. Only if we remain together we can preserve the solidarity and integrity of Assam in the strategic area. (Bell rang) Sir, I must not while away the valuable time of the House. Sir, I had many things to say and I hope to avail myself of future opportunities to do so.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** You have made a valuable speech also.

**Shrimati PRANITA TALUKDAR (Sarbhog):** Mr. Speaker, Sir in support of the motion moved by Shri Biswadev Sarma I congratulate the Governor for his Address that has pointed out the internal and external problems of the State of Assam for solution of which we all should be united. Amongst the most important problems that the Address has pointed out are the events in the Mizo Hills. I know that there are troubles in the Mizo Hills and that there have been lots of disturbances in the recent months and therefore, our Government should be more alert and

firm in dealing with the Mizos. Moreover, the President of the Mizo National Front has fled away to Britain. So, Government should take necessary steps to deal with this problem. We should not think that the Mizo problem is an unsurmountable problem. With proper endeavour and intelligence this problem can be solved very soon.

Sir, in regard to the food problem I should like to say that the food problem can be solved immediately, because it is the burning problem of our present State and for the solution of this problem our Government should engage efficient agriculture officers for helping the cultivators to grow more food. I should like to say that good seeds should be supplied to our cultivators at proper time. It is better to abolish control in food-marketeters. It is an urgent necessity on the part of the Government to have a buffer stock of foodstuff because we do not want to see any more food rioting as it happened last year.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in regard to the problem of corruption, I should like to say that our Government should try its best to remove corruption from our State. Of course a Vigilance Commissioner has been appointed to detect and remove corruption from amongst the Government officials, but we see that corruption is still rampant all over the State of Assam. I should like to suggest that there should be a separate portfolio for dealing with corruption in our State.

Sir, in the Address of the Governor there is no mention about NEFA. We suggest that our State Government should send proposals to the Central Government for integration of NEFA with Assam.

In the field of education, I am glad to see that Government have taken up schemes for expansion and development of education since independence. Sir, it is a fact that education is the back-bone of the progress of a nation. It is education which can shape the very mentality of a system of education universal for all children of our State. We know that democracy cannot be achieved unless each and every member of the society is educated properly. To fulfil the aim of democracy, every child and every citizen should be educated properly. So, there should be provision for universal, free and compulsory education for the children between the age group 6 and 10. We are glad that the Constitution of India lays down that there should be universal free and compulsory education for children upto the age of 14 years. In our State we are proud of the said age groups. But it is a matter of regret that in most of the backward areas, particularly rural areas, most of the children of the said age group do not attend school. So, the main responsibility of our Government is to make education free and compulsory not only for the children of the urban areas but also for the children of backward rural areas. Another important fact is that to improve academic instruction of elementary level, a large number of primary schools have been converted into basic training institutions. But we find that the progress in this regard is not so rapid because the number of trained teachers is not adequate for the country's need. So, more facilities should be provided for the training of our teachers, especially primary school teachers. It is also the responsibility of the Government to raise the moral and social status of our



primary school teachers, specially in the backward areas. Regarding secondary education, I would like to say that secondary education has a vital role to play in our system of education because the aim of secondary education is to produce future democratic citizens. So, there is need for reconstruction of secondary education. In 1952, a Commission headed by Dr. Lakshmanswami Mudaliar was appointed to review the problems of secondary education system for India as a whole. The Commission submitted its report in 1953. One of the main recommendations of the Commission was to convert all the existing high schools into higher secondary and multi-purpose schools. In our State we find that about 60 high schools have been converted into higher secondary schools. But will it be possible to convert all the 800 high schools of our State into higher secondary schools? Since there are obvious limitations in the way of converting all the high schools into higher secondary schools, I suggest that proper steps should be taken for systematic education in the existing high schools.

Regarding collegiate education, I should like to say that there is an unplanned growth of colleges. Where there is no need for colleges, permission is given to open them and where there is need, permission is refused. The best policy of our Government is to improve the quality, not quantity. In respect of University education, the primary need of the Government is to consolidate and improve the existing facilities. We know that the Indian University Education Commission of 1948 had maintained that our universities should provide leadership not only in politics and administration but also in various branches of study like industry, commerce etc.

So, our Universities should help to meet the growing demands of our people for higher education. In our State, there are two Universities, one in Gauhati and the other at Dibrugarh. But they do not cater to the needs of the people in rural areas. So, we should have Rural Universities not only for the country like India but also for the State like Assam, and not only for the town areas, but for the hill areas also. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that I have here only given the rough picture of the educational programmes of our State from elementary to University, but the programme of art and culture are not maintained side by side. I think that our Government have done a lot in this direction, because there are so many National Academy like Sangit Natak Academy, Sahitya Academy and Lalit kala Academy, etc. These institutions will not only help culture of our people and music, dance and drama, but it will help in the development of literature, painting, etc. Though some members from the Opposition pointed out on the floor of this House the other day that Governor has not mentioned about arts and culture of the people, we know that our State Government has done a lot for development of art and culture. Sir, regarding the Film Studio, I would like to say that it is being constructed at Kahalipara on a plot of 150 bighas of land. I thank the Government for the same. With these few words, I would like to thank again the Governor for his Address and conclude my speech.

**\*Shri ATUL CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kaliabar):** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বিধান সভার কাৰণে ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণ গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ। এই ভাষণত জন-সাধাৰণৰ আশা আকাঙ্ক্ষা ফুটি উঠিব লাগে; কিন্তু দেখা পালো তাত সেইবিলাকৰ কোনো দৃঢ়তা

নাই আৰু সেইবাবে আমি হতাশ হৈছো। অৱশ্যে কংগ্ৰেছ দলৰ মাজত যে উপদলৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে—তালৈ চাই ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণ এনে সাৰশূন্য হোৱাতো একো আচৰিত হ'ব লগীয়া নাই। ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত—যোৱা নিৰ্বাচন মুক্ত ভাবে সমাপন হৈছে বুলি কোৱা হৈছে। অৱশ্যে এই নিৰ্বাচন মুক্ত বুলি ক'ব পাৰি—কাৰণ, নিৰ্বাচনৰ বেলট পেপাৰ" মুক্ত ভাবে বহুতে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিছে। ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ কংগ্ৰেছ দলৰ দুজন সদস্যই, এজনে গুৱাহাটীৰ চাৰকিট হাউচৰ পৰা আৰু আনজনে কলিকতাৰ অসম হাউচত থাকি টকা উঠাইছে। তিনচুকীয়াৰ পৰা এক লাখৰো অধিক টকা উঠাইছে। পাৰ্টিৰ কাৰণে। যদি এই-বিলাকলৈ চোৱা যায় নিশ্চয় নিৰ্বাচন মুক্ত ভাবে সমাপন হৈছে বুলিব লাগিব। ইয়াৰ বাহিৰেও প্ৰশাসনৰ যন্ত্ৰ নিৰ্বাচনত লগোৱাৰ কথা আজি বাইজে জানে। শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ Additional Director ক শিৱসাগৰলৈ নি স্কুলৰ গ্ৰাণ্ট দিয়াইছে—য'ত তেওঁলোকৰ স্বাৰ্থ আছে। আন বিলাক সমষ্টিৰ স্কুলে পোৱা নাই; যেনে বৰহাট।

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) :**

মাননীয় সদস্যই কেবল এটা বিশেষ মনোভাৱ লৈ চাইছে বাবে তেনেকৈ ভাবিছে। প্ৰকৃত পক্ষে এই মতামত সঁচা নহয়। যদি তেখেতে কথাটো ভালকৈ চায় দেখিব যে বছৰৰ শেষৰ ফালে গোটেই ৰাজ্যৰ সকলো সমষ্টিতে গ্ৰাণ্ট দিয়া হৈছে। অকল সোনালী সমষ্টিয়ে পাইছে আনে নাইপোৱা এইটো ভিত্তিহীন।

**Mr. SPEAKER :** মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে, বছৰৰ শেষৰ জানৱাৰী ফেব্ৰুৱাৰী মাহত সকলো স্কুলক গ্ৰাণ্ট দিয়া হয়।

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA :** বৰহাট হাইস্কুলক কোনো গ্ৰাণ্ট দিয়া নাই। মাত্ৰ ষৰ সাজিবৰ কাৰণে অৰ্থ সংগ্ৰহ কৰিবলৈ আমি সহায় কৰিছিলো। চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা ৮৯ মান হাজাৰ টকা নিছে।

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Charaibahi) :** মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই যে, কৈছে বছৰৰ শেষত সকলো স্কুলে গ্ৰাণ্ট পাইছে—তাৰ উত্তৰত মই কওঁ যোৱা বছৰ পাইছিল। কিন্তু এই বছৰ কিছুমান স্কুলে নিৰ্বাচনৰ আগতে পাইছে। এই কথাহে তেখেতে কবলৈ বিচাৰিছে।

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA :** চৰকাৰে প্ৰত্যেক বছৰে যেনেকৈ গ্ৰাণ্ট মঞ্জুৰী দি আহিছে তেনেকৈ এতিয়াও সমগ্ৰ ৰাজ্যৰে হাইস্কুল, মাইনৰ স্কুল আদিত সাহায্য দি আছে।

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA :** মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীয়ে যদিও তেনেকৈ কৈছে, মোৰ কথা হৈছে—এইবাৰ নিৰ্বাচনৰ আগতে কিছুমান স্কুলক আগতীয়াকৈ কিয় গ্ৰাণ্ট দিয়া হৈছে—এই কথাহে জানিব খুজিছো।

**Shri ATUL CHANDRA GOSWAMI :** প্ৰশাসনীয় দুৰ্গতি সম্পৰ্কে ৰাজ্যপালে কিছু কৈছে আৰু কেইজনমান কৰ্মচাৰীক শাস্তিও দিয়া হৈছে। কিন্তু এই ছেগা চোৰোকা ব্যৱস্থাই জানো দুৰ্নীতিৰ ওৰ পেলাব পাৰিব? দুৰ্নীতিৰ উৎপত্তিৰ স্থল কত—সেইটো অনুসন্ধান কৰি তাতহে ব্যৱস্থা ল'ব লাগে যাতে—দুৰ্নীতি নিৰ্মূল হয়। মন্ত্ৰী সকলৰ ভিতৰতো দুৰ্নীতি আছে, এই ঠাইৰ পৰা দূৰ কৰিব লাগে।

ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত সমবায়ৰ জনপ্ৰিয়তা বাঢ়িছে বুলি কৈছে। সমবায়ত সকলো হিচাপ-পত্ৰ খেলিমেলি কৰি অৰ্থ কৰাৰ আগ্ৰহ কংগ্ৰেছী সকলৰ মাজত বাঢ়িছে। কাৰণ

হিচাপ-পত্ৰৰ কথা নাই। সমৰায় চেনি কলত লাখ লাখ টকাৰ অপব্যয় হৈছে। বাইজে এই উদ্দেশ্যৰে দুখন মিটিং পাতিলে—কিন্তু কোনো ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা নাই। আনহাতে, আন এটা সমৰায় মৰাপাট কল (জুট মিল) কৰিব খুজিছে—শিলঘাটত। আকাশবাণী, যাক আজি 'আকাচ বাণী' বোলা হয়, তাৰ মাজেদি ঘোষণা কৰিব ধৰিছে। কিন্তু দুখৰ বিষয় তাৰো একো হোৱা নাই। 'বুল দজাবে' মাটি খানি ফুৰিছে। 'চেয়াৰ' (share) বিক্ৰী হৈছে—কিন্তু share certificate দিয়া নাই। এখন নে দুখন গাড়ীও কিনিছে, আৰু সেই গাড়ী কংগ্ৰেছৰ কামত খটুৱাইছে। তাৰপিচত "বাপুজী সমৰায় সমিতি" কংগ্ৰেছী লোক সকলে গঠন কৰিছে আৰু তাৰপৰা বিশেষ নিৰ্দিষ্ট লোকক ৭ হাজাৰ টকাও দিছে। যদি এয়ে হয় তেনেহলে সমৰায়ে কেনেকৈ দেশৰ কল্যাণ সাধিব? দেশক নাশ হে কৰিব।

আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত শিক্ষাৰ সম্পূৰ্ণাৰণ হৈছে। যথেষ্ট অনুষ্ঠানো হৈছে। ঠায়ে ঠায়ে Public স্কুল আৰু Montassory স্কুল হৈছে। তাৰ জৰিয়তে ইংৰাজী শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ ভাল ব্যৱস্থা হৈছে। এনে এটা ব্যৱস্থা হৈছে যে আমাৰ লৰা-ছোৱালীয়ে মাতৃ-গৰ্ভতে ইংৰাজী শিকি আহিব আৰু ভূমিস্থ হলেই ইংৰাজীত কথা কব। আনফালে আমাৰ প্ৰাইমেৰী স্কুল বিলাকত ছাত্ৰৰ বহাৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নাই—মূৰত একোখন চাৰি লৈ গৈ তাতে বহে। বেৰৰ চালৰ অৱস্থা নাই। ছাত্ৰসকল ব'দত শুকাওক; বৰষুণত ভিজক—আমাৰ শতকৰা ৯০ ভাগৰো অধিক ছাত্ৰই এই প্ৰাইমেৰী স্কুলতে শিক্ষা লাভ কৰে; গতিকে এই স্কুল বোৰৰ অৱস্থা কিছু ভাল হব লাগিছিল—অন্ততঃ এই স্কুলৰ উন্নয়নো ইংৰাজী মাধ্যমৰ স্কুলৰ সমপৰ্যায়ত হব লাগিছিল।

শিলঘাটত মোৰ সমষ্টিতে এখন কাৰিকৰী স্কুলৰ কাৰণে ১০ হেজাৰ টকা চৰকাৰে দিলে—আমি ভাল পাইছো। কিন্তু সেই স্কুলৰ হিচাপ-পত্ৰ খেলিমেলিৰ কাৰণে বাইজে আন্দোলন, মিটিং আদি কৰি চৰকাৰকো জ্বনালে; কিন্তু চৰকাৰৰ কোনো খবৰ আজিলৈ নাই।

উদ্যোগ স্থাপনৰ কাৰণে যথেষ্ট কাম কৰা হৈছে তাৰ বাবে লাখ লাখ টকাও খৰচ হৈছে—কিন্তু সুব্যৱস্থা একো হোৱা নাই।

১৯৬১ চনত অসম চৰকাৰে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰতিৰক্ষা বিভাগৰ পৰা বন্ধুৰ কুন্দা যোগাৰৰ বাবে এককোটি টকাৰ contract পালে—উদ্যোগ বিভাগৰ ডিবেল্টৰ তত্ত্বাৱধানত সেই কুন্দাৰো কৰা হৈছিল কিন্তু অকাঠৰ কুন্দা কৰি দিয়াত সেইবোৰ প্ৰতি-ৰক্ষা বিভাগে গ্ৰহণ নকৰি ফিৰাই দিছে। তাৰ পিচত উদ্যোগ বিভাগক Sales Tax declaration দিবলৈ কোৱা স্বত্তেও নিদিয়াত বিভাগৰ ওপৰত মোকদ্দমা কৰিব লগীয়া হৈছে। ৫ ডবা কুন্দা পঠিওৱা হ'ল কিন্তু এইবিলাক কাৰণত আকৌ ফিৰাই পঠালে। Delivery লবলৈ কয় কিন্তু ডিবেল্টৰে নেজানে—তাৰবাবে লাখ লাখ টকাৰ অপচয় হৈছে। কেচামালৰ কাৰণে লাখ লাখ টকা দিয়া আমি শুনিছো। আমি মাত্ৰ Sign Board হে এখন দেখিছো—লেখা আছে Assam Light Industries—

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries):** Assam Light Industries ক'ত ?

**Shri ATUL CHANDRA GOSWAMI:** বহুত তেনে ধৰণৰ Industry আছে, যি যন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে নেজানে।

**Mr. SPEAKER:** গুৱাহাটীত নে ক'ত ?

**\*Shri ATUL CHANDRA GOSWAMI :** হয়, গুৱাহাটীতে ।

অসমৰ নিচিনা ঠাইত পৰিবহনৰ অন্য ব্যৱস্থা থাকিব লাগিছিল । বৰ্তমান লামডিঙত ৪ ঘণ্টা বৈ থাকিব লাগিব । আমাৰ ইয়াতৈ অহা বস্তুবোৰৰ এনেয়ে দাম বেচি—তাতে আকৌ কৰ বহুৱাই আৰু বৃদ্ধি কৰিছে ।

ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত কলেবা আৰু বসন্তৰ প্ৰাদুৰ্ভাৱৰ কথাৰ কোনো উল্লেখ নাই । আজি ভাল পাইখানাৰ গাঁৱত অভাব, বিস্কন্ধ খাদ্য দ্ৰব্যৰ দুৰ্ভাৱ । মোৰ সমষ্টিলৈ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী গলে দেখিব যে তাত মৰাপাট তিওৱা পানীকে খোৱা পানী ৰূপে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰে ।

কেঞ্চাৰ বেমাৰ অসমত বিয়পি পৰিল । মোৰ বোধেৰে চৰকাৰে এটা Cancer Unit কৰি ৰাজ্যত এইবিধ বেমাৰীৰ প্ৰকৃত গণনা কৰি তাৰ প্ৰতিবোধৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে । ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ মেডিকেল কলেজত এটা Heavy Therapy ৰ ব্যৱস্থা হোৱা কথা আছিল—এই বেমাৰৰ পৰিসৰ উপলব্ধি কৰি প্ৰত্যেক মেডিকেল কলেজতে তেনে একোটা Therapy ৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে ।

Cotton College ৰ ছাত্ৰী সকলে হোষ্টেলৰ অসুবিধাত ভুগিছে । কটন আৰু অন্যান্য কলেজৰ ছাত্ৰী সকলক য'ত পূৰ্বৰ Law College আছিল তাত হোষ্টেলৰ সুব্যৱস্থা কৰি দিব লাগে ।

মথাউৰি বন্ধাৰ কাৰণে ২,৩৫,০০০ টকা পোৱাৰ কথা আছে—এই টকা খিনি ন্যায্য ভাবে আৰু সুপৰিকল্পিত ভাবে খৰচ কৰাৰ আঁচনি লব লাগে ।

উচ্চ স্থানীয় নেতা আৰু কংগ্ৰেছৰ মন্ত্ৰী সকলে দুৰ্নীতি নিবাৰণ কৰাৰ কথা কয় । কিন্তু নিৰ্বাচনত কাৰ সমষ্টিত কিমান টকা ব্যয় কৰিব লগা হ'ল তাৰ হিচাব নশ্চয় ইয়াত লব বুলি মই আশা কৰো ।

**Shri PARAMANANDA GOGOI (Tinsukia) :** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ৰ ভাষণৰ ওপৰত শ্ৰীবিশ্বদেব শৰ্মা ডাঙৰীয়াই যিটো ধন্যবাদৰ প'ৰি আগবঢ়াইছে তাৰ আলোচনা কৰি ময়ো দু-আঘাৰ কম ।

মহোদয়, আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ বিভিন্ন সমস্যাৰ বিষয়ে সদনৰ ভিতৰে আৰু বাহিৰে বহু আলোচনা হৈছে । প্ৰথমতে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত খাদ্যসমস্যা বৰ জটিল হৈ পৰিছে । ইয়াৰ সমাধানৰ কথা ঘাইকৈ চৰকাৰৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে যদিও সদনৰ সদস্য হিচাবে মই কেইটামান পৰামৰ্শ আগবঢ়াম বুলি ভাবিছো !

আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত ঘাইকৈ দুটা সমস্যা ! খাদ্য উৎপাদন আৰু বিতৰণ । তৃতীয়তে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যক পুনৰসংগঠন কৰিবলৈ হলে আমাৰ সমাজৰ দুৰ্নীতি নিবাৰণ কৰিব লাগিব । অসমৰ খাদ্য সম্পৰ্কে কব পাৰি যে যোৱা বছৰ ইয়াত খাদ্যৰ হাহাকাৰ হৈছিল । আপুনি নিশ্চয় জানে আৰু চৰকাৰেও জানে যে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত যথেষ্ট উৎপাদন কৰিবলৈ যি প্ৰচেষ্টা চলাইছিল, সি কাৰ্য্যকাৰী হোৱা নাই । এই বিষয়ে বৰ্তমান সকলোৱে মনোযোগ দিয়া উচিত ।

এতিয়ালৈকে সদনত যি আলোচনা হৈছে তাত আমাৰ বিভিন্ন সমস্যাৰ সমাধানৰ পথ দিয়া হোৱা নাই। কেৱল সমালোচনাৰ দ্বাৰা কাম নহয়; সকলোৱে এই বিভিন্ন সমস্যাসমূহৰ সমাধানৰ বাবে পৰামৰ্শ দিয়া উচিত।

খাদ্য সমস্যাটোৱেই দেশৰ এতিয়া ঘাই সমস্যা। সেয়ে মই প্ৰথমেই খাদ্য সমস্যাৰ কথা কওঁ। খাদ্যৰ বিষয়ত আমাৰ ৰাজ্য স্বয়ং সম্পূৰ্ণ নহয় বুলি বহুতে বিশ্বাস কৰে। আনহাতে বহুতে মত পোষণ কৰে যে অসম-খন খাদ্য বিষয়ত স্বয়ং সম্পূৰ্ণ। যোৱা বছৰ আমি সকলোৱে দেখিছো খাদ্য বিষয়ত ইয়াত কি হাহাকাৰৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছিল। অকল খাদ্য বস্ত্ৰৰ যোগান বা বিতৰণতে বেমেজালি নহয় খাদ্য উৎপাদনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰটো যথেষ্ট বেমেজালি থকাটো স্বাভাৱিক। সদনৰ প্ৰতিজন সদস্যই জানে যে আমি যিটো পিচপৰা অঞ্চল বোলো অৰ্থাৎ গাঁৱলীয়া অঞ্চল বুলি কওঁ তাতহে খাদ্য উৎপাদন হয়। আমি যিসকলে সমালোচনা কৰো অৰ্থাৎ নগৰীয়া লোক থকা ঠাইত খাদ্য উৎপাদন নহয়। আজি যি উপায়ে কৃষি কাৰ্য কৰা হৈছে সেই কাৰ্য্যৰ দ্বাৰা খাদ্য উৎপাদন বাঢ়িব নোৱাৰে। তাৰ কাৰণে আমাক নতন দৃষ্টিভঙ্গীৰ প্ৰয়োজন হৈছে। খেতিৰ বাবে আমাৰ যি মাটি আছে আৰু আমি যি পদ্ধতিত অতিজৰে পৰা আজিও খেতি কৰি আছে সেইবোৰৰ পৰিবৰ্তন কৰা আৱশ্যক হৈছে। অৱশ্যে সেই পৰিবৰ্তন উন্নত নাঙল বা ফাল আদিত আবদ্ধ ৰাখিলে নহয়। লগতে আমাৰ কৃষক সকলৰ মানসিক চিন্তাধাৰাৰ পৰিবৰ্তন সাধন কৰিবৰ বাবে চেষ্টা চলাব লাগিব। তেতিয়াহে প্ৰকৃত ফল পোৱা হ'ব। আজি যিসকল শিক্ষিত লোক বা যিসকলে কৃষি কলেজৰ পৰা ওলাই আহি বিভিন্ন পদত অধিষ্ঠিত হৈছে সেইসকলে খেতি নকৰে নাইবা যি সকল ডেকা মানুহ সেই সকলেও খেতি নকৰে। আচলতে খেতি কৰা লোকসকল হৈছে বুঢ়া সকল। কৃষক সকলৰ মানসিক পৰিবৰ্তন সাধন কৰিলেহে কৃষি উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি পাব। ইংৰাজৰ দিনত **Grow More Food Campaign** কৰিছিল উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি কৰিবৰ বাবে। সেই ১৯৪০-৪১ চনৰ অভিযান আজিও চলি আছে কিন্তু কাৰ্য্যত একো হোৱা নাই। সেই কাৰণে চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰতি মোৰ অনুৰোধ যে এই সমস্যাটো নতন দৃষ্টিভঙ্গীৰে চাব লাগে। এই প্ৰসঙ্গত মোৰ পৰামৰ্শ হৈছে গাইগোটায়া কৃষি পদ্ধতি বন্ধ কৰি সামাজিক ভাবে বা সমবায়ৰ ভিত্তিত **Farming** কৰিব লাগে। আজি যদি এজন কৃষকক সোধা হয় যে এমোণ ধান উৎপাদন কৰোতে খৰচ কিমান হয়, সেইটো তেওঁ কব নোৱাৰে। আনকি চহৰৰ বেপাৰী এজনক সোধিলেও কব নোৱাৰে। আনহাতে ১০ বিঘা মাটিত খেতি কৰিবলৈ কেইজন বনুৱা লাগিব বুলি সোধিলেও কব নোৱাৰে। যদি ১ একৰ মাটিত খেতি কৰিবৰ বাবে ১:৫ জন বনুৱা লাগে, তেন্তে ১০ বিঘাৰ কাৰণে ১ জনেই যথেষ্ট। কিন্তু তাৰ ঠাইত আমাৰ ৮-১০ জন মানুহ লাগে। সেই বাবে আমি বৈজ্ঞানিক পদ্ধতিত খেতি কৰিব লাগে। আজি সকলোৱে কয় যে মাত্ৰ আমেৰিকাত শতকৰা ২০ বা ৩০ জন খেতিয়ক আছে, অথচ তেওঁলোকে গোটেই পৃথিৱীতে খাদ্য যোগান ধৰে। কিন্তু আমাৰ দেশত শতকৰা তাৰ ৩ গুণ হোৱা স্বত্বেও খাদ্যৰ অনাটন হৈছে। সেইবাবে আমাৰ মানুহৰ মানসিক পৰিবৰ্তন সাধন কৰিব লাগে। চৰকাৰে যেতিয়া কৃষি সাহায্য দিব তেতিয়া এটা নীতি কৰিব লাগে যে **Co-operative** বা **Joint Farming** কৰিলেহে সাহায্য পাব পাৰে। শুনিবলৈ পাইছো কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰেও এনে এটা পৰামৰ্শ দিছে। অসম কৃষি প্ৰধান ৰাজ্য। সেইবাবে চৰকাৰে মনোযোগেৰে দৃষ্টি ৰাখিব লাগে যাতে আমি খাদ্য বিষয়ত স্বয়ং সম্পূৰ্ণ হ'ব পাৰো।

দ্বিতীয় কথা হৈছে, ফেডাৰেল পদ্ধতিত অসম খন পুনৰ গঠন কৰা। এই সম্পৰ্কে ভালেমান সদস্যই সদনত ৰাইজৰ মনোভাৱ ব্যক্ত কৰিছে। এই কামটো কৰোতে আমি

ভালকৈ বিবেচনা কৰি চাব লাগে। পাহাৰী ভাই সকলৰ কথাও উলাই কৰিব নোৱাৰি আৰু ব্ৰহ্মপত্ৰ উপত্যকা বা সুবমা উপত্যকাৰ কথাও নুই কৰিব পৰা টান। আমি যান্ত্ৰিক সকলো মিলি ভাই-ভাই ভাবে ওচৰা-ওচৰিকৈ বসবাস কৰিব পাৰো তাৰ বাবেহে পথ উলিয়াব লাগে।

আজি এজন নগা আমাৰ ঘৰলৈ আহিলে আমাৰ ঘৰৰ মানুহে বাহিৰা চালিতো থাকিবলৈ নিদিয়ৈ গৰু চুব কৰে বুলি, কিন্তু আমি পাহাৰলৈ গলে আমি তেওঁলোকৰ পৰা আদৰ সন্তোষণ পাওঁ। কেৱল বক্তৃতাৰ দ্বাৰা সন্তোষৰ সৃষ্টি হব নোৱাৰে; প্ৰেম-প্ৰীতিৰ দ্বাৰাহে হব পাৰে। ভৈয়ামত ছাত্ৰ সকলে যেতিয়া আন্দোলন কৰে তেতিয়া তেওঁলোকৰ উচিত আছিল পাহাৰলৈ গৈ পাহাৰীয়া ভাই সকলৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰি তেওঁলোকৰ অন্তৰ জয় কৰা। আমি বক্তৃতা দিওঁ পাহাৰীয়া সকল আমাৰ লগত থাকিব লাগে। কিন্তু এইটো কথা সত্য যে তেওঁলোকৰ অন্তৰত এটা বিৰোধ মনোভাৱ গঢ়ি উঠিছে। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ বহুতে মিচনাৰীক দোষাৰোপ কৰে; কিন্তু আচলতে প্ৰত্যেক কথা নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে ব্যৱহাৰৰ ওপৰত। সেই কাৰণে মোৰ গোঁহাৰি এয়ে যে আমাৰ আৰু পাহাৰীয়া ভাইসকলৰ মাজত প্ৰেম-প্ৰীতি কেনেকৈ গঢ়ি তুলিব পাৰি তাৰ বাবে কাৰ্য্যক্ষেত্ৰত তৎপৰ হোৱা আৰু এটা প্ৰীতিপৰ্ণ পৰিবেশ গঢ়ি তোলা। চীনা আক্ৰমণৰ সময়ত মোৰ পাহাৰলৈ যোৱাৰ সৌভাগ্য ঘটিছিল। তেতিয়াই মই দেখিছিলো সেই-সকলৰ কেনেকুৱা ভাৱ গঢ়ি উঠিছিল। Bell rane warning পৰিলেই, কিন্তু মোৰ কবলগীয়া কথা বহুতেই আছে। মোক অন্ততঃ দুই মিনিট সময় দিয়ক। আমি দুৰ্নীতিৰ বিৰুদ্ধে সদায় বক্তৃতা দিওঁ কিন্তু এই দুৰ্নীতি সমাজে সমৰ্থন কৰেনে নকৰে সেইটো ভাবিবলগীয়া কথা। আমাৰ সমাজৰ সা-সম্পত্তিৰ বাবে লোভ আছে নে নাই সেই সমাজৰ সকলোৱে চিন্তা কৰি চাব লাগে। সমাজে দুৰ্নীতিক ঘিণ কৰিলে দুৰ্নীতি দূৰ হোৱাৰ অকনো আশঙ্কা নাই। গত যা হলে মনম দিলেই যা সম্পূৰ্ণ নিৰ্মূল নহয়, তাৰ কাৰণে তেজ পৰিষ্কাৰ কৰিব লাগিব। সকলোকে এই কথা চিন্তা কৰি চাবলৈ অনুৰোধ জনালো—ইয়াকে কৈ মই শ্ৰীবিশ্বদেৱ শৰ্মা ডাঙৰীয়াৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰিলো।

**Shri BISWANATH UPADHYAYA (Ratabari):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in support of the motion of thanks to the Governor moved by my Friend Shri Biswadev Sarma, I want to make a few observations.

Sir, I was hearing my Friend, Mr. Dulal Chandra Barua, and I was really surprised when he charged the Chief Minister that the people have no confidence in him. Sir, I know, whenever there had been any occasion, the Chief Minister had always taken the people into confidence. (Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—Not in this case). Sir, I want to quote from the speech made by Captain William A. Sangma on the floor of this House on 18th October, 1960, on the Assam Official Language Bill, 1960. He said, "Sir, I am grateful to the present Chief Minister. He is a man of understanding. I have been able to form a high opinion about him as I have had opportunity to work together with him as one of his colleagues in his Cabinet. I have shifted from my former seat to here not to oppose him nor his ideas but to oppose the Bill on Official Language which he has introduced in this House being persistently prompted to do so by the people in the Brahmaputra Valley whom he represents." Sir, he said about persistent pressure of the people of the Brahmaputra Valley on the..... (Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—Is it not on the Chief Minister? Certainly. (Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—Brahmaputra Valley is not the whole State).

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The hon. Member was reading from a speech of Capt. William A. Sangma. (Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—This is an aspersion on the Chief Minister.)

**Shri BISWANATH UPADHYAYA:** Sir, now the proposal before us is that the Government of India had come forward with a proposal that they are going to give Assam a Federal type of Government, but, Sir, up till now the scheme is not before us. We do not know anything about it in details. We have got only Government of India's notification before us and so far as I think, if this scheme is accepted this State will be a miniature India because every district in this State will be a State, having a separate unit, a separate Legislature and a separate Council of Ministers, which will create difficulties in Assam because there are so many groups of people in this State and management of these small States will be a very difficult and complicated affair.

Sir, during the last language trouble in Assam, there was a Conference in July, 1961 at Silchar, which was attended by all parties and groups concerned, where it was resolved to have a conference here at Shillong. On the 4th October, 1961 such a Conference took place and people from every party, group and community came and participated in it. Sir, I sought the opinion of Shri Gobind Vallav Pant, the then Home Minister, who was present here to help us in arriving at amicable solution. He said, Sir, "It is your problem, you sit together with a spirit of accommodation and find out a solution and let me know". I accepted it. Similarly, I suggested that instead of going to Delhi as suggested by Mr. Barua—he suggested that a Delegation should be sent to the Centre to discuss this problem with the Central Government—let us have a Conference here with all the parties, with all the local leaders and decide this question amicably. Let me tell you, Sir, why the demand for a separate hill State has emerged. In this connection I want to quote what Professor Swell said in the Parliament. Sir, he said—"If you want the tribal people, who are the natural sentinels of this country to play their full part in the defence of the country and in the economic development of the country, it is for you to give these people a feeling that they are respected, that they are being treated as equal citizens of this country, that they can be entrusted with responsibility. On many occasions I have spoken about this in this House and I want to repeat it here that if the tribal people of this north eastern part of India are to feel that they are free to play their full part in the country, that could be had only by freeing them from the domination of a particular community in that area and at present the only solution to the problem lies in giving them a full State of their own. It is only then you would have taken the right step. You have given the people of Manipur their right to function in a responsible manner; you have a Bill before this House by which you are making the Union territory of Manipur a responsible State, that is to say with a legislature and a Government of their own. You have given that kind of thing to the people of Nagaland. You have given that kind of feeling to the people of Tripura, while there are a large number of tribal people in Assam who have not yet been given that sense of responsibility and respect that they deserve." So, Sir, there is this feeling in the minds of the hill people. I, therefore, suggest that instead of going to Delhi let us have a Round-Table Conference in which all sections of the people should be present and let us discuss this matter threadbare. If it is done, I am sure we shall be able to solve this problem here,

Now, Sir, I want to speak a few words about some important matter. Sir, there is a Centrally sponsored scheme for Consumer Co-operatives for Industrial workers and I suggest that the Government should consider this scheme for implementation. Sir, this question is still pending with the Labour Standing Committee. There is a Housing Scheme in the gardens. Sir, up till now, this scheme has also not been implemented. It has been decided that employers should be persuaded to accept this scheme. But till now this has not been implemented and it is now felt that it would not be possible to implement this scheme by persuasion. Only a small percentage of buildings has been constructed. So, I feel that unless we bring about a legislation in this House it would not be possible to implement this Housing Scheme.

Sir, it was decided last year that Government would take over the garden schools. I do not know why it is not possible to take over the garden schools. I think Government would be pleased to take over the garden schools during the 4th Five Year Plan. Sir, there is a strong demand for this and I hope the Government will take over the garden schools at an early date. With these words, I support the motion moved by Mr. Biswadev Sarma.

**\*Shri KABIR CHANDRA ROY PRADHANI (Golakgan) :**

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণৰ পৰা মই নিজে সুখী হবপৰা নাই আৰু মোৰ দুচ ধাৰণা যে মোৰ দৰে বহুতো সুখী হোৱা নাই আৰু জনসাধাৰণ ৰাইজেও সম্ভাষণ পোৱা নাই। দেখা যায় যে এই সদনৰ ভিতৰত যি কথা কোৱা হয়, বাহিৰত সি বেলেগ হয়। কথা আৰু কামত বিষম বৈষম্য আছে। প্ৰথমতে, আমি দেখিছো যে দেশৰ খাদ্য সমস্যা সমাধানৰ মূলতে খেতি। খেতিৰ উন্নতি নহলে দেশৰ এই খাদ্য সমস্যা সমাধান হব নোৱাৰে। এই কথা সকলোৱে জানে। খেতি কিয় খেতিয়কে কৰিবলৈ সমৰ্থ হোৱা নাই তাৰ মূলত থকা কেৰণ গুচাব পৰা নাই। আগতে জমিদাৰ সকলে খেতিয়কক শোষণ কৰিছিল আৰু এতিয়া জমিদাৰী প্ৰথা উচ্ছেদৰ পিচতো—তেওঁলোকৰ ওপৰত ইমান অন্যায়ে অত্যাচাৰ চলিছে যে তেওঁলোকে খেতিৰ উন্নতি কৰিবলৈ অপাৰগ। জমিদাৰী প্ৰথা উচ্ছেদৰ পিচত গোৱালপাৰা জিলাত মাটি সম্পৰ্কত যি সমস্যাই দেখা দিছে সেই সমস্যা জমিদাৰী প্ৰথাৰ অন্তৰ্গত থকা সমস্যাতকৈ বহু ভয়াবহ। তাৰফলত ৰাইজৰ অসন্তোষৰ সীমা পাৰ হৈ গৈছে। জমিদাৰী প্ৰথা উচ্ছেদ হল কিন্তু তাৰ পিচতে আশা কৰা জমিৰ মালিকানা স্বত্ব ৰাইজলৈ নাছিল। এই জিলাৰ Resettlement ৰ কামত নিচেই কম সময় প্ৰশিক্ষণ প্ৰাপ্ত তলৰ কৰ্মচাৰী আৰু আন আন বিষয়াৰ দোষত হোৱা কামৰ বাবে ৰাইজৰ ক্ষতি হৈছে। ৰাইজে আপত্তি কৰা স্বত্বেও ফল ধৰা নাই। খেতিয়ক সকলক আশ্বাস দিয়া হৈছিল যে, জমিদাৰী প্ৰথা উচ্ছেদৰ পিচত তেওঁলোক মালিকানা স্বত্ব পাব। দুখৰ বিষয় তেওঁলোকৰ অস্থি নাইকিয়া হৈছে। আজি ২০ বছৰে আমি দেখিলো যে খেতি খাদ্য সমস্যাৰ মূল। যদি খেতিয়ক সকলে খেতি কৰিবলৈ অপাৰগ হয়—খেতিৰ উৎপন্ন নহয়। খেতিয়ক সকলক উৎসাহ উদ্দীপনা দি উপযুক্ত পৰিমাণৰ মালিকানা স্বত্ব থকা মাটি দিলেহে তেওঁলোকে খেতি কৰিবলৈ সুবিধা পাব।

এইটো সকলোৱে জানে যে, আমাৰ স্বাধীনতাৰ আগতে বহুতো মুচলমান খেতিয়কে বেঙ্গলৰ পৰা বিশেষকৈ মৈমনসিং জিলাৰ পৰা আহি ইয়াৰ পৰি থকা মাটিলৈ খেতি কৰি অপৰ্য্যাপ্ত শস্য উৎপাদন কৰিছিল। তাৰপিচত নানা কাৰণত তেওঁলোকৰ নিৰপত্তা ক্ষুণ্ণ হোৱাত, তেওঁলোকে ইয়াৰ পৰা নিজৰ ঘৰ দুৱাৰ বিক্ৰী কৰি গুচি গৈছে। সেই লোক-সকল বৰ স্নদক্ষ খেতিয়ক আছিল—এনেদৰে গুচি যাব লগা হলে খেতিৰ উৎপাদনেই বা বচাব কেনেকৈ? যিহওক তেওঁলোকৰ ওপৰত অন্যায়ে কৰা হৈছে।



এনেকুৱা অৱস্থাত, চৰকাৰৰ ভূমিনীতি সম্পৰ্কে ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত যিটো দেখিছো সেইমতে পুনৰ সেই মাটি বিলাকত মানুহক সংস্থাপন কৰিব কিন্তু মোৰ নিজৰ সমষ্টিতে দেখিছো যে এজনৰ পৰা ১৬০০ কৈ টকা লয়.....

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) :** কোন ভোখৰ মাটিৰ কথা কৈছে ?

**Shri KABIR CHANDRA ROY PRADHANI :** মোৰ সমষ্টি গোলকগঞ্জতে আছে—এইকথা সদস্য সকলেও জানে আৰু মন্ত্ৰীৰ বিৰুদ্ধেও যথেষ্ট অভিযোগ আছে।

**Mr. SPEAKER :** অভিযোগ থাকিলে আগতে লিখি দিব লাগে। লিখি দিলে স্তৰিধা হয়।

**Shri KABIR CHANDRA ROY PRADHANI :** মই দাবী কৰো যে চৰকাৰে ভূমি সম্পৰ্কে ভাল ব্যৱস্থা লব লাগে। আজি অসমত শতকৰা মাত্ৰ ২৭ জনহে কোনোমতে লেখা পঢ়া জানে। মানুহক এনেকৈ এখন গেজেটত লেখি জাননী দিলে তাৰপৰা প্ৰকৃত কাম নহয়। গাঁৱলীয়া মানুহে তাৰ কোনো খা-খবৰ নাৰাখে। এই ২৭ জন লোকেও অকল দস্তখতহে দিব পাৰে—হাতেৰে লিখা জাননী দিয়া দৰ্কাৰ আছিল। গোৱালপাৰাত চলি থকা অৱস্থাৰ দ্বাৰা মানুহৰ যি ভাবৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে, তেনেকৈ চলি থাকিলে, জনসাধাৰণে চৰকাৰৰ ওপৰত আস্থা হেৰুৱাব। নিৰ্বাচনৰ সময়ত লোকসকলে কৈছিল যে যি মানুহে আমাৰ মাটিৰ স্তৰিধা কৰাৰ কাৰণে আশ্ৰয় চেষ্টা কৰিব তেওঁকেই ৰিধান সভালৈ পঠাম—গতিকে এই ভূমিনীতিত গোৱালপাৰাৰ মানুহ বৰ অসন্তুষ্ট হৈছে। মই চৰকাৰৰ ভূমিনীতিৰ সবিশেষ জানিব বিচাৰো। লগতে ৰাজহ মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াক অনৰোধ কৰো যাতে তেখেতে এই বিষয়টো ভালকৈ তদন্ত কৰি চায় আৰু স্তৰিধা এটা লৈ খেতিয়কৰ অৱস্থা ভাল কৰে।

**Relief** সম্পৰ্কে যি ব্যৱস্থা আছে, তাতো বেমেজালি। মই জনাত ১৯৬৫ চনত গোৱালপাৰা জিলাত শিলাবটি, বানপানী আদি হৈ দু ফুট দেড় ফুটলৈ শিল আৰু বালি পৰি শস্য ধ্বংস কৰিছিল, মাটি নষ্ট কৰিছিল—অসম কংগ্ৰেচ **Chief** আৰু মন্ত্ৰী আদি সকলোৱে চাই আহিছিল—**S. D. C.** য়ে ধ্বংসৰ পৰিমাণৰ ৰিপোৰ্টও তৈয়াৰ কৰিলে—কিন্তু ৰাইজে সাহায্য আজিলৈ নাপালে। **S. D. C.** ৰ ৰিপোৰ্ট আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তৰ প্ৰেচিডেণ্টে বাতিল কৰা বা কৰিব পৰা ব্যৱস্থাটো নিশ্চয় ঠিক নহয়।

সীমান্ত অঞ্চলৰ ৰাইজে বাস্তাঘাট আদি বান্ধি কাম কৰি চৰকাৰক সহযোগিতা দেখুৱালে সেইবিলাক মন্ত্ৰীসকলে, মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীয়ে, কংগ্ৰেচ **Chief** আদি সকলে গৈ দেখিছিল আৰু আশ্বাস দি আহিছিল; পাকিস্তানৰ গুলিয়া-গুলিৰ সময়ত বহুতে ঘৰ-দুৱাৰ ভাঙি আহিছিল—তেওঁলোকক সাহায্য দিয়াৰ কথা আছিল কিন্তু সেই সাহায্য আজিও পোৱা নাই। বহুতে নিজৰ খেতিৰ ধান কাটিবলৈ এৰি চৰকাৰৰ লগত সহযোগিতা কৰিছিল; কিন্তু তেওঁলোকে অকনো সহায় পোৱা নাছিল।

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA :** কোন ঠাইত এইটো হৈছিল ?

**Shri KABIR CHANDRA ROY PRADHANI :** সত্ৰশাল অঞ্চলত এইটো হৈছিল, তালৈ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী প্ৰমুখ্যে সকলো গৈছিল।

দুৰ্নীতি সম্পৰ্কে বহুতো আচৰিত ঘটনা আছে। উদাহৰণত মই ক'ও যে, নদীৰ ভাঙনীত বিশ্বস্ত হোৱা লোকসকলক চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা সাহায্য দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা থাকে— অথচ তেনে সাহায্যৰ Sanction থকা স্বত্বেও বাইজে নাপায়। National High Way নিৰ্মাণ কৰোতে যিসকলৰ মাটি যায়, সেইসকলে ক্ষতিপূৰণ পায়—মানুহৰ মাটি গ'ল, কিন্তু ক্ষতিপূৰণ আজি ৫।৬ বছৰেও দিয়া হোৱা নাই। তাৰপৰা বাইজৰ মনত হৈছে যে যিবিলাক অপচেষ্টা চলিছে, সি গণতান্ত্ৰিক ব্যৱস্থাৰ বিৰুদ্ধেই চলিছে।

শিক্ষকৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতো দেখা যায় জিলা পৰ্যায়ত সেই একে অৱস্থা। প্ৰাইমেৰী শিক্ষকসকলৰ অলপ দোষ পালেই বদলি কৰে—তাৰ ফলত শিক্ষক সকলে শিক্ষা দিয়াত কেনা লাগে। নানা আৰ্হকালত পৰে।

প্ৰাইমেৰী স্কুলত যি গ্ৰাণ্ট দিয়া কথা সিও মাত্ৰ অপচয় হয়—গাঁৱৰ স্কুলত লোহাৰ Frame দিয়া হৈছে। সেইবিলাক গাঁৱত কোনো কামত নালাগে—তাৰ ফলত ৰাজহুৱা টকাৰ অপচয় হৈছে।

### Shri NARAYAN CHANDRA BHUYAN (Sootea) :

অধ্যক্ষ. মহোদয়, ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত অসমৰ আটাইবোৰ সমস্যাৰ বিষয়ে উল্লেখ কৰিছে আৰু সেই সমস্যাসমূহ সমাধানৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰ কিমান আগবাঢ়িছে তাকো ভালহৈ ফ'হিয়াই দেখুওৱা হৈছে। মই মাত্ৰ তাৰে দুঘাৰমান বিষয়ে ক'ওঁ। অসমক ফেডেৰেল গাঁথনিত পুনৰগঠন কৰা কথাই গোটেই ৰাজ্য জুৰি এটা আলোড়নৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। তেওঁলোকে ভৈয়ামৰ বাইজে ইয়াৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰিছে। তেওঁলোকে এই গাঁথনিৰ বিৰোধিতা কিয় কৰিছে? ভৈয়ামৰ বাইজে ভাবিছে যে এই ফেডেৰেল গাঁথনিৰ দ্বাৰা অসমৰ স্বাৰ্থ আৰু নিৰাপত্তা ক্ষুণ্ণ হ'ব। যদি আমি ভৈয়ামবাসী আৰু পাহাৰী সকলো মিলাত্ৰীতিৰে থাকিব পাৰো তেতিয়াহে অসমৰ স্বাৰ্থ বৰ্দ্ধা হ'ব আৰু অসম উন্নতিৰ পথত আগবাঢ়ি যাব পাৰিব। আশা কৰো আমাৰ চৰকাৰে এইবিষয়ে ভালকৈ বিবেচনা কৰি চাব, আৰু অসমৰ বাইজৰ জনমতৰ বিৰুদ্ধে চৰকাৰে কোনো কাম নকৰিব বুলি মোৰ বিশ্বাস।

আমাৰ বিৰোধী পক্ষৰ পৰা অভিযোগ আহিছে যে মুচলমান সকলৰ প্ৰতি অন্যায় কৰা হৈছে আৰু তেওঁলোকক সমান নাগৰিক স্বত্ব দিয়া হোৱা নাই। কিন্তু এইটোও ঠিক যে অসমলৈ পাকিস্তানী অনুপ্ৰবেশকাৰীৰ সোঁত জোৰেৰে চলিয়েই আছে; আৰু তাৰ কাৰণে হয়টো অসমৰ নিৰাপত্তা বিপদজনক হ'ব পাৰে। তথাপি অসমত মুচলমান নাগৰিকৰ ভয়ৰ কোনো কাৰণ হোৱাৰ অৱস্থাৰ সৃষ্টি হোৱা নাই। গতিকে বিৰোধী পক্ষৰ এই অযুক্তিকৰ কথাটোৰ মই বিৰোধিতা কৰিছোঁ।

অসমত আজি খাদ্য সমস্যাই যিভাবে দেখা দিছে সেই ভাবে আগতে দেখা দিয়া নাই। অসমত দিনে দিনে লোক সংখ্যা বাঢ়িবই লাগিছে, কিন্তু সেই অনুপাতে খাদ্য বস্তৰ বৃদ্ধি কৰিব পৰা নাই। এটা পৰিয়ালত হয়তো ১৫ জন মানুহৰ ভিতৰত ১০ জনেই খাৰবীয়া আৰু ধন উপাৰ্জন কৰা এজনো নাই। সেইবাবে যদিও খেতিৰ পৰিমাণ যথেষ্ট বাঢ়িছে, কিন্তু উৎপাদন বঢ়াব পৰা নাই। ইয়াৰ দুটা কাৰণ—এটা হৈছে আমাৰ পুৰুষমানুহে যি পদ্ধতিত খেতি কৰা হৈছে সেইটোৰ সলনি কৰিব পৰা নাই। আনহাতে উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধিৰ যিবোৰ আঁচনি কৰা হৈছে সেইবোৰেও প্ৰেৰণা যোগাৰ পৰা নাই। দ্বিতীয়তে চৰকাৰে ঋণ দিয়াৰ যি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে সেই ঋণ সকলোৱে ল'ব পৰা নাই। সেই বাবে সময় মতে খেতিৰ সজুলী, গৰু আৰু সাৰ আদিৰ সুবিধা ল'ব পৰা নাই। খেতিয়কক সময় মতে উন্নত সঁচ যোগান ধৰিব পৰা নাই। যদি আমি স্থানীয় ভাবে এই সঁচৰ যোগান নধৰো তেনেহলে আন ঠাইৰ পৰা আনি সময়মতে যোগান ধৰা টান। আমাৰ অঞ্চলৰ মানুহে আছ খেতি নকৰিছিল। কিন্তু বহুত খেতিয়কে এতিয়া আছ খেতি কৰিবলৈ

বিচাৰিছে। কিন্তু দুঃখৰ বিষয় তেওঁলোকে সময় মতে আছ সঁচ নেপায়। সেই কাৰণে আমাৰ খেতিয়কে ইচ্ছা থকা স্বত্বেও আছ খেতি কৰিব পৰা নাই। এবাৰ যেতিয়া উদ্যমত বাধা পৰে তাৰ পিচত স্তুবিধা দিলেও ৰাইজে গৃহণ কৰিবলৈ টান পায়।

আজি পঞ্চায়ত সমূহক যেনেভাবে স্তুবিধা দিব লাগিছিল কিন্তু তেনেভাবে স্তুবিধা দিয়া হোৱা নাই। ফলত পঞ্চায়ত সমূহে আশানুকূপ ভাৱে কামত আগবাঢ়িব পৰা নাই। সেইকাৰণে আমাৰ পঞ্চায়ত সমূহে কাৰ্য্যকৰী ভাবে কাম চলাবলৈ আৰু খাদ্য উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি কৰিবলৈ যি স্তুবিধা পাব লাগে সেই আৱশ্যকীয় স্তুবিধাবোৰ সোনকালে দিলে হয়টো খাদ্য উৎপাদনত যথেষ্ট সহায় হব।

আঞ্চলিক আৰু গাঁও পঞ্চায়ত সমূহক পৰামৰ্শ দিবলৈ মহকুমা পৰিষদক বেচি ক্ষমতা দিয়া উচিত। পঞ্চায়তবোৰে বহুতো দৌষত্ৰুটি নোহোৱা নহয়। সেইবুলি গণতান্ত্ৰিক দেশত সেইবুলি আমি পঞ্চায়তৰ ওপৰত যথেষ্ট গুৰুত্ব নিদিয়াকৈ থকা অনুচিত আৰু আম পঞ্চায়তক আৱশ্যকীয় স্তুবিধা দিব নোৱাৰিলে আশানুকূপ ফল পাব নোৱাৰো।

পৰিকল্পনা ক্ষেত্ৰত দেশৰ যথেষ্ট অগ্ৰগতি হৈছে। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ উত্তৰ পাৰে কিমান অগ্ৰগতি হৈছে সেইটো চিন্তা কৰি চাবলগীয়া হৈছে, কাৰণ উত্তৰ পাৰে শিক্ষা আৰু জনস্বাস্থ্যৰ প্ৰতি চৰকাৰে বিশেষ মনোযোগ দিয়া নাই। উত্তৰ পাৰে ভৰলী নদীৰ চকি ঘাটত আন এখন দলং এতিয়াও হোৱা নাই। আমাৰ অঞ্চলৰ ৰাইজৰ এই এই দলঙৰ অভাৱত বহুত অস্তুবিধা হৈছে। শিল্প বাণিজ্যৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আগবাঢ়িব পৰা নাই। যি খন দলং আছে তাৰ পৰা আমাৰ অঞ্চললৈ ৩৪ মাইল দূৰ। এই কাৰণে বহুত টকা ব্যতায়তত আমাৰ অঞ্চলৰ ৰাইজৰ খৰচ হৈ যায়। যদি এই দলং ১২ মাইলৰ ভিতৰতে হয় ভৰলী নদীৰ গৰাখহনীয়াৰ পৰা পীড়িত হোৱা ৰাইজৰ আৰু উত্তৰ পাৰৰ সমূহ ৰাইজৰ উপকাৰ হব। মই আশা কৰো চৰকাৰে যেন ভৰলী নদীত আন এখন দলং দিয়াৰ বিষয়ে মনোযোগ দিয়ে। ইয়াকে কৈ মোৰ বক্তব্য সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

**Shri PITSING KONWAR [Morigaon (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] :** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আৰু সদস্য সকল।

**Mr. SPEAKER :** সদস্য সকলক address কৰিব নালাগে।

**Shri PITSING KONWAR :** ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত অসমক সাধাৰণতে দুই ভাগত বিভক্ত কৰা হৈছে। এক হৈছে ভৈয়াম অঞ্চল আৰু আনটো হৈছে পাহাৰীয়া অঞ্চল। পাহাৰীয়া অঞ্চলৰ উন্নয়নৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে বহুতো আঁচনি গৃহণ কৰিছে আৰু সেইমতে কাম কৰিছে। ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত কোৱামতে অসমৰ কাৰণে ৪ৰ্থ পৰিকল্পনাত—১১০ কোটি টকাৰ মঞ্জুৰী ধৰা হৈছে। তাৰ ভিতৰত ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰৰ পৰা ৫০ কোটি আৰু কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ পৰা ৫ কোটি টকা অকল পাহাৰীয়া অঞ্চলৰ কাৰণে খৰচ কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে। পাহাৰীয়া জনজাতিৰ কাৰণে বিশেষ গুৰুত্ব দিছে, আৰু এই সকলৰ ভালৰ কাৰণে দুজন মন্ত্ৰী আৰু এজন উপমন্ত্ৰী লোৱা হৈছে, শ্ৰীৰংপি আৰু শ্ৰীখানল বাকো লৰ পাবিলে ভাল যদি তেওঁলোকক মন্ত্ৰী ললে পাহাৰীয়া সমস্যাৰ সমাধান হয়। কিন্তু যেই কোনো মানুহক মন্ত্ৰী ললে নহয়। আমাক লাগে Quality not quantity আৰু They must be very effective in their endeavour.

চতুৰ্থ পৰিকল্পনাত ভৈয়ামৰ জনজাতি আৰু অনুসূচিত জাতিৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থা লোৱাৰ ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত কোনো উল্লেখ নাই।

ভাৰতীয় সংবিধানৰ Art. 46 ত উল্লেখ আছে যে, শিক্ষা, আৰ্থিক ক্ষেত্ৰত পিচপৰা লোকৰ স্বার্থ উন্নয়নৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে বিশেষ সতৰ্কভাৱে আগবঢ়াই নিব আৰু বিশেষকৈ অনসূচীত জাতি আৰু জনজাতিৰ লোকসকলক আগবঢ়াই নিব আৰু তেওঁলোকক সামাজিক অবিচাৰ আৰু শোষণৰ পৰা চৰকাৰে মুক্ত ৰাখিব। কিন্তু অতি দুখৰ কথা আৰু সকলো প্ৰকাৰৰ ভাৰতীয় সংবিধানত বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থা থকা স্বত্বেও চৰকাৰে ভৈয়ামত বস-বাস কৰা অনসূচীত জাতি আৰু জনজাতিৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে কোনো বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লোৱা নাই।

ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত দেখিছো পাহাৰীয়া সকলৰ কাৰণে আছ তৃতীয়া টকাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে কিন্তু ভৈয়ামৰ জনজাতিৰ কাৰণে আছ তৃতীয়া টকা বথা দেখা নাই। আৰু এই পৰিকল্পনাৰ ভিতৰত কি কি আচনি গ্ৰহণ কৰিব, ভৈয়ামৰ জনজাতিৰ বাবে কি কাম কৰিব, Central Sector ৰ পৰা কি টকা দিব তাৰ উল্লেখ নাই। আজি দুদিন ধৰি ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণৰ ওপৰত কেইবাজনো সদস্যই বক্তৃতা দিছে কিন্তু কোনো এজন অনা ট্ৰাইবেল সদস্যই ভৈয়ামৰ জনজাতিৰ হকে কোৱা নাই। গতিকে ভৈয়ামৰ জনজাতিৰ কাৰণে মই দুখৰ কবলৈ আগবাঢ়িছো। আজি এই সকল মানুহৰ শিক্ষা আৰু ডাল্ভাৰখানাৰ বিষয়ে এয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ পিচৰ পৰা কোনো ব্যৱস্থা হোৱা নাই। তেওঁলোকৰ শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে যি টকা দেখুৱাইছে, সেই টকা ভৈয়ামৰ ট্ৰাইবেল মানহে ভোগ কৰিবলৈ পোৱা নাই। ভৈয়ামৰ জনজাতিৰ কাৰণে কোনো সুকীয়া ব্যৱস্থা নাই। এই কাৰণে আমাৰ ভৈয়ামৰ জনজাতি সকল অসন্তুষ্ট। আৰু তেওঁলোক অবহেলিত বুলি তেওঁলোকৰ মনত সন্দেহৰ ভাৱ জাগি উঠিছে। এই ভাৰটো অতি সোনকালে মৰিচ কৰি দিবৰ বাবে চৰকাৰক অনৱোধ জনালো—নহলে পিচত অনুশোচনা কৰিব লাগিব। ট্ৰাইবেল মানহে তেওঁলোকৰ সবলতাৰ কাৰণে নিজৰ সম্পত্তি বক্ষা কৰিব নাজানে। ১৯৪৭ চনতে যেতিয়া শ্ৰীবিষ্ণুৰাম মেধি ৰাজহ মন্ত্ৰী আছিল, তেতিয়াই ট্ৰাইবেল সকলক বক্ষা কৰাৰ উদ্দেশ্যে আইন কৰি ট্ৰাইবেল ঘনবসতি অঞ্চলত আৰু ওচৰে পাজৰে থকা চৰকাৰী পতিত মাটিত ট্ৰাইবেল বেলেট আৰু ট্ৰাইবেল ব্লক গঠন কৰিছিল। কিন্তু সেই সয় উদ্দেশ্য আজি ক্ৰমান্বয়ে ব্যৰ্থ হৈছে।

তাৰ ফলত জনজাতীয় লোকসকলৰ ভূমি সম্পৰ্কীয় স্বার্থত বহুতো ব্যাঘাত জন্মিছে আৰু তেওঁলোকে আন্দোলন কৰিবৰ বাবে সাজু হৈছে। ট্ৰাইবেল বেলেট আৰু ব্লকৰ ভিতৰত বাহিৰৰ পৰা অহা বহুতো অনা ট্ৰাইবেল লোকে ট্ৰাইবেলৰ মাটি বেদখল কৰিছে। সেই লোকক উচ্ছেদ কৰাৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা আজিলৈকে কৰা নাই। ভাৰতীয় সংবিধানৰ ১৯(৫) ধাৰাত উল্লেখ আছে যে চৰকাৰে ট্ৰাইবেল সকলৰ স্বার্থৰ কাৰণে ট্ৰাইবেলৰ ভূমি সংৰক্ষণ কৰা ক্ষেত্ৰত যথাযোগ্য বাধা আৰোপ কৰিবৰ বাবে আইন প্ৰণয়ন কৰিব পাৰে।

তথাপি আজি দেখা গৈছে যে এই মানুহবিলাকক exploit কৰিবলৈ সুবিধা দিয়া হৈছে আৰু ইয়াৰ ফলত এই মানুহবিলাকে উত্তৰলক্ষীমপুৰ অঞ্চলৰ মিমাংগ আদি ঠাইলৈ যাব লগা হৈছে। ইয়াৰ ফলত ভৈয়ামৰ মানুহৰ মাজত অসমীয়া আৰু ট্ৰাইবেলৰ শ্ৰেণী বিভেদৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। এইটো শুভ লক্ষণ নহয়। ইয়াৰ মূলতে চৰকাৰেই দায়ী। কাৰণ চৰকাৰে যিবিলাক সুবিধা এই জনজাতীয় লোকক দিব লাগিছিল, সেইটো তেওঁলোকক দিয়াত কৃপণালীভাৱে অৱলম্বন কৰিছে। মই কব খুজিছো যে এই সকল জনজাতীয় লোকৰ সৰ্ব্বাঙ্গীন উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে অতি সোনকালে প্ৰয়োজনীয় আঁচনি গ্ৰহণ কৰি তেওঁলোকৰ মাজত দেখা দিয়া অসন্তুষ্টিৰ কাৰণসমূহ দূৰীকৰণৰ ব্যৱস্থা অতি সোনকালে হাতত লব লাগে। ভৈয়ামৰ ট্ৰাইবেলৰ উন্নয়নৰ কাৰণে ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ লগত পৰামৰ্শ কৰি লোৱা বিশেষধৰণৰ আঁচনিসমূহ বলৱৎ কৰাৰ কাৰণে ভাৰতীয় সংবিধানৰ ২৭৫ ধাৰামতে ভাৰত চৰকাৰে প্ৰত্যেক আঁচনিৰ বাবে শতকৰা ৭৫ ভাগ অৰ্থ মঞ্জুৰী দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছে কিন্তু

অসম চৰকাৰে বিশেষ আঁচনিৰ বাবে ধৰা টকাৰ শতকৰা ২৫ ভাগ দিব নোৱাৰাত বাকী ৭৫ ভাগ আখিক মঞ্জুৰী পোৱাৰ পৰাও ট্ৰাইবেল লোকসকল বঞ্চিত হৈছে। চৰকাৰে যদি ৰাজহ উঠাব নোৱাৰে তাৰ বাবে দায়ী কোন? চৰকাৰে আজিলৈকে কিছুমান মৌজাদাৰৰ পৰা ৰায়তৰ পৰা আদায় কৰা টকাও আদায় কৰিব পৰা নাই। মোৰ মৰিগাওঁ সমষ্টিৰ এজন মৌজাদাৰে ৭৩ হেজাৰ টকা আৰু আন এজনে ৩৩ হেজাৰ টকা দিব লগা আছে। তেওঁলোকৰ পৰা আদায় কৰা আজিলৈকে কোনো ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লোৱা নাই। চৰকাৰে ট্ৰাইবেলৰ কাৰণে অৰ্থ মঞ্জুৰীৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে প্লেনিং কমিচনৰ ওচৰলৈ গৈ দাবি কৰি হলেও অৰ্থ মঞ্জুৰী কৰাব লাগিব আৰু নোৱাৰিলে চৰকাৰৰ অপাৰগতাৰ কথা ট্ৰাইবেল নেতাসকলৰ ওচৰত জনাই দিয়াই ভাল। এই সম্পৰ্কত মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা এটি বিবৃতি শুনিবলৈ পালে অসমৰ ট্ৰাইবেল ৰাইজসকল বিশেষ উপকৃত হব। আৱশ্যক হলে জনজাতীয় লোকৰ সজাতি দলে প্লেনিং কমিচনৰ ওচৰলৈকো যাবলৈ বাধ্য হব।

জনজাতীয় লোকৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক আৰু শিক্ষা বিষয়ৰ উন্নয়নৰ বাবে ১৯৬৫ চনৰ ১৮ ডিচেম্বৰ তাৰিখত আৰু ১৯৬৬ চনৰ ২৮ মাৰ্চত একোখনকৈ স্মাৰক পত্ৰ মাননীয় মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীৰ ওচৰত দিয়া হৈছিল। ২৯।৩।৬৬ তাৰিখে স্মাৰক পত্ৰত উল্লেখ কৰা বিষয়সমূহ আলোচনাৰ্থে সেই সময়ৰ প্লেনিং চেক্ৰেটৰী মিঃ ই. এইচ.এ. পাকিস্থানক পৰামৰ্শ দিয়াত তেখেতে চৰকাৰৰ বিভিন্ন দপ্তৰৰ মূৰব্বীসকলৰ লগত আলোচনাক্ৰমে ইয়াৰ যথোপযোগী ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লোৱাৰ আগতে জনজাতীয় দপ্তৰৰ মন্ত্ৰীৰ ওচৰলৈ তেওঁৰ দপ্তৰৰ মন্তব্যৰ কাৰণে পঠিওৱাত আজি এবছৰ ধৰি সেই ফাইলটো নঠি-পত্ৰসহ পৰি আছে। মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে এই বিষয়ত নিজেই পৰামৰ্শ আগবঢ়াইছিল আৰু সেইবোৰ কাম কৰি দিব বুলি ট্ৰাইবেল নেতাসকলক আশ্বাস দিছিল। কিন্তু আজিলৈকে সেইবোৰ কামৰ এটিও হৈ নুঠিল।

ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত দেশত আইন আৰু শৃঙ্খলা ৰখাৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰা হৈছে। আইন ও শৃঙ্খলা ৰক্ষা কৰিব কোনে? আমাৰ নগাওঁ জিলাত মাত্ৰ এখনহে কাছাৰী। তাতে মামলাৰ সংখ্যানুপাতে ম্যাজিষ্ট্ৰেট বা হাকিম নাই। নগাওঁ আদালতত এ, ডি, এম নথকা প্ৰায় চাৰি মাহেই হ'ল। মাজতে কেই গৰাকী ম্যাজিষ্ট্ৰেটে ছুটী লৈ গৈছে আৰু অলপতে যাব। বৰ্ত্তমানে মাত্ৰ প্ৰথম শ্ৰেণীৰ ম্যাজিষ্ট্ৰেট ৩ জন। **Judiciary** আৰু **Executive** ৰ পৃথককৰণৰ বেলিকা উকীল সন্থা আৰু গোচৰত জড়িত থকা লোকসকলেও ভাবিছিল যে বিচাৰ বিভাগত ভাল ফল পোৱা হব আৰু মামলাসমূহ অনতিপলমে নিষ্পত্তি হব। কিন্তু কাৰ্য্যক্ষেত্ৰত আশানুৰূপ ফল পোৱা নাই। নগাৰৰ আদালতত আবকাৰী মোকদ্দমাসহ প্ৰায় ছয় হেজাৰ মামলা আছে। কিন্তু মামলাৰ সংখ্যানুপাতে ম্যাজিষ্ট্ৰেট নাই। গতিকে চৰকাৰে অনতিপলমে নগাওঁ আদালতত ম্যাজিষ্ট্ৰেট দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব। তদুপৰি আমাৰ নগাৰৰ আদালতৰ যেনে **Additional District Judge, Sub-Judge** আৰু **মুনচেফি কোৰ্ট** ৰ নোটিশ আৰু **আসাম হাইকোৰ্ট** ৰ আৰু অন্যান্য উচ্চ পৰ্য্যায়ৰ ন্যায়ালয়ৰ পৰা পোৱা নোটিশ জাৰি কৰিবলৈ চাৰ্ভিচ পিয়নৰ অভাৱ। গোটেই নগাৰত নোটিশ দিবৰ কাৰণে মাত্ৰ চাৰিজন পিয়নহে আছে। সেই কাৰণে গোচৰসমূহ নিষ্পত্তি কৰাত দীৰ্ঘলীয়া সময়ৰ আৱশ্যক হৈছে। গতিকে নগাৰৰ আদালতৰ বাবে চাৰ্ভিচ পিয়নৰ সংখ্যা বৃদ্ধি কৰিব লাগে।

দুৰ্নীতিত লিপ্ত থকা চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰীসকলৰ কাৰণে শাস্তিমূলক বিধানৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে আৰু দুই-এজনক আৱশ্যকীয় প্ৰমাণ লৈ শাস্তিও বিহিছে। কিন্তু ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত বেচৰকাৰী লোকে দুৰ্নীতিত লিপ্ত থকাৰ প্ৰমাণ পালে শাস্তি বিহাৰ কোনো বিধান প্ৰণয়ন কৰাৰ উল্লেখ নাই। চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰীৰ কিছু সংখ্যক লোকে কৰা

দুৰ্নীতি একতৰফীয়া । কিন্তু বহুতো ক্ষেত্ৰত আমাৰ গাঁৱৰ এক বৃদ্ধন সংখ্যক লোকে ভি, আই, পি, যেনেঃ—মন্ত্ৰীসকলৰ দুৰ্বলতাৰ বা স্বজন প্ৰীতিৰ সুযোগ লৈ চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰীৰ দ্বাৰা দুৰ্নীতি কৰায় আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ জীৱন বিপদাপন্ন কৰি তোলে । মন্ত্ৰীসকলৰ পিচত কিছুমান অসৎ প্ৰকৃতিৰ লোকক খুটিপোতা দেখা যায় আৰু সেইসকলক বিশেষকৈ মন্ত্ৰীসকলে বেছিকৈ প্ৰশংসা দিছে । গতিকে বেচৰকাৰী লোকে দুৰ্নীতি কৰিব নোৱাৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থাও চৰকাৰে হাতত লব লাগে ।

আমাৰ চৰকাৰে সুৰা-পান বৰ্জন কৰিবৰ বাবে আইন প্ৰণয়ন কৰিছে । কিন্তু এই আইনখন বলবৎ কৰিছে অকল তিনিখন জিলাতহে । নগাঁও, কামৰূপ আৰু গোৱালপাৰা জিলাত । চাৰি সীমাৰ নিচেই কাষতে অন্য জিলা বা অঞ্চলসমূহত আৰকাৰী আইনৰ ব্যৱস্থাসমূহ বলবৎ নকৰাৰ ফলত চাৰিওফালৰ পৰা এই কেইখন জিলালৈ মদৰ আমদানি হৈছে আৰু খাওঁতাৰ সংখ্যা দিনক দিনে বাঢ়ি গৈছে । এই আইনৰ দ্বাৰা ওপৰকল্প জিলাকেইখনৰ বিশেষকৈ জনজাতীয় লোকসকলে আৰকাৰী বিভাগৰ কৰ্মচাৰীৰ অত্যাচাৰত আৰ্থিক আৰু মানসিক ভাবে ক্ষতি স্বীকাৰ কৰিবলৈ বাধ্য হৈছে । এই ব্যৱস্থাৰ দ্বাৰা জনজাতীয় লোকৰ কল্যাণ সাধন কৰা হোৱা নাই । জিলা বা মহকুমাৰ চিভিল চাৰ্জ্জনে স্বাস্থ্যৰ উন্নয়নৰ কাৰণে “হেল্থ পাৰমিট্” দিয়াৰ নিয়ম আছে । তেওঁলোকে আৱশ্যকীয় ডাক্তৰী ফিজ লৈ ইতিমধ্যে বহুতো লোকক হেল্থ পাৰমিট্ দিছে আৰু সেই পাৰমিটৰ দ্বাৰা মদৰ প্ৰচলন আৰু বিক্ৰীৰ মাত্ৰা বাঢ়িছে । বৰ্তমানৰ হিচাবৰ মতে নগাঁও টাউনত ৩৪খন আৰু জাগীৰোডত ১৪খন দোকানে গোপনভাৱে মদ বিক্ৰী কৰে বা যোগান ধৰে । অৰ্থচ ওচৰতে আৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰীৰ কেন্দ্ৰও আছে । গতিকে মদৰ প্ৰচলন বন্ধ কৰিবলৈ হলে সমগ্ৰ অসমতে মদ নিৰাবণী আইনখন বলবৎ হব লাগে আৰু জনজাতীয় লোকৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আইনৰ দ্বাৰা প্ৰথমতে জোৰ জুলুম নকৰি তেওঁলোকৰ মাজত সভা-সমিতি আৰু প্ৰচাৰৰ দ্বাৰাহে মদৰ প্ৰচলন বন্ধ কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লব লাগে । আংশিক ভাবে আইনখন বলবৎ কৰাৰ ফলত চৰকাৰৰ মদ নিৰাবণী উদ্দেশ্য সম্পূৰ্ণ ব্যৰ্থ হৈছে । মদ বা সুৰাপানৰ উপকাৰীতা বা অপকাৰীতা সম্বন্ধে প্ৰচাৰ কৰিবলৈ এজন ভাল কাৰ্য্যদক্ষ লোকৰ দৰকাৰ । বৰ্তমানে এই প্ৰচাৰ কাৰ্য্যৰ বাবে যি জন ব্যক্তিক নিয়োগ কৰিছে তেওঁৰ দ্বাৰা কোনো কাম হোৱা নাই । তেখেত হ'ল শ্ৰীপদ্মা কান্ত ডেকা । জনজাতীয় লোকৰ মাজত মদ নিৰাবণী সম্পৰ্কে ভাল ভাবে প্ৰচাৰ কৰা হলে বহুতো লোকে সহযোগ আগবঢ়ালেহেঁতেন । অতি সুখৰ কথা বহুতো জনজাতীয় লোকে নিজকে নিজে সংস্কাৰ হোৱাত ব্ৰতী হৈছে আৰু সমাজৰ পৰা মদৰ প্ৰচলন একেবাৰেই বাদ দিছে । মৰিগাঁও সমষ্টিৰ পৰা মই আহিছো—সেই সমষ্টিৰ ভূতপূৰ্ব সদস্য আৰু এসময়ৰ মন্ত্ৰী স্বৰ্গীয় মতিৰাম বৰাৰ দিনত বহুতো কাম হ'ল বুলি বহুতে ভাবিব পাৰে কিন্তু প্ৰকৃত পক্ষে কব লাগিলে—এই সমষ্টিত এতিয়াও বহুতো অসুবিধা আছে । এই সমষ্টিৰ কেৱল দুখন স্কুলেহে মাত্ৰ deficit গ্ৰাণ্ট পাইছে । বাকীবিলাক স্কুলে এতিয়াও সেই অৱস্থালৈ যাব পৰা নাই । খেতিৰ সুবিধাৰ কাৰণে দুই এটা মথাউৰি কৰিছে কিন্তু আৱশ্যকীয় ঠাইত sluice gate ৰ অভাৱত খেতিৰ পথাৰত খেতিৰ আৱশ্যক অনুসৰি পানীৰ যোগান নহয় । কিছুমান খেতিৰ মাটিত অধিক পানী জমা হোৱাৰ ফলত বা বানপানীৰ প্ৰকোপত ৰাইজে খেতি কৰিব পৰা নাই । তাৰ ফলত সেই অঞ্চলত এতিয়াই খাদ্য সঙ্কটে দেখা দিছে । কিছুমান অঞ্চলত এতিয়াও চিকিৎসালয়ৰ অভাৱ । ধৰমতল অঞ্চলত নেশ্যনেল হাইওৱেৰ নিচেই গাঁতে লাগি থকা অহতগুৰি ডাক্তৰখানাখন সেই তাহানিখনৰ অৱস্থাতে আছে । মাজতে একেবাৰে ডাক্তৰ নাছিল । নিৰ্বাচনৰ আগমুহূৰ্ত্তত ভোটৰ আশ্বাসত এজন ডাক্তৰ নিয়োগ কৰিছে । এই ডাক্তৰখানাখনৰ অচিন্তে উন্নতি হব লাগে আৰু Full-fledged ডাক্তৰখানালৈ পৰিণত কৰিব লাগে ।

**Shri JOGEN SAIKIA (Jorhat):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to make a few observations in support of the motion moved by the hon. Member Shri Biswadev Sarma, thanking the Governor. The Governor has, within a reasonable compass covered the entire field of administration. He has dealt with the achievements and difficulties of the past and also the problems ahead. He has done quite well in referring to the various problems which face the State. He has rightly pointed out, at the same time, that striking progress has been achieved in this State in various sectors. In fact in the field of economy we find that the State's income has gone up from Rs. 254.4 crores to Rs. 399 crores during the period from 1950-51 to 1962-63; by the end of the Third Plan it has further gone up to Rs. 416.1 crore. In the field of capital formation our achievement was not meagre. From 4.3 per cent it has gone up to 15.3 per cent. In other fields of social services like education etc. we have made striking progress.

But, Sir, I feel that I shall be failing in my duty if I do not point out the short-comings of the past and the present and also the problems that await us in the future. To my mind it appears that of all the problems three are most important and should engage our immediate attention. The first problem is the poverty of the people. Poverty of the people of this State knows no bound. As has been rightly pointed out by the hon. Member Shri Nakul Chandra Das, the *per capita* income in Assam is far behind that of all India, not to speak of other countries of the world. Our *per capita* income is Rs. 279 as against all India *per capita* income of Rs. 317. Then again increase in the *per capita* income in Assam was slow during the period from 1955-56 to 1964-65. During that period India marked a progress of Rs. 49.2 whereas in Assam we have recorded a rise of only Rs. 11.7. Now, Sir, as against this the *per capita* expenditure in Assam is the highest compared to the other States in India. Taking 1949 as the base year (100) the cost of living index in 1953 was 91 and in July, 1966 the average went up to 181 which makes a difference of 87. That means there was an increase of 92 per cent during that period. Again, Sir, coming to the price index on the basis of 1953 as the base year (100), in 1955 the price index of food materials was 101.7, non-food materials 107.7 and general 103.8. In July, 1966 the price index of food materials went up to Rs. 245.4; non-food materials 211.0 and general 233.9. That means the index of food materials went up by 141.3 per cent, that of non-food articles by 95.9 per cent and the price index in general went up 125.5 per cent. As against this the general price index of all India was only 185.8 in July 1966. This explains the position under which our people are living. Sir, the gap between the higher and the lower class is explained by figures more aptly. If consumption expenditure is any pointer, the ratio is greater here than in any other State of India. While the lowest group consumes Rs. 7.14 per head per month the higher group consumes Rs. 98.39. Over and above that the richer group also saves whereas the lower group cannot. Taking all these factors into consideration the gap will be of the order of 1:100. This is a position which nobody can envy. Unemployment has added to the problem of poverty. There was a backlog of 1.17 lakhs at the end of the Second Plan and at the end of the Third Plan the backlog is 3.22 lakhs. After the Third Plan there will be increase in the field of unemployment to 9.64 lakhs, according to the figures collected by the Statistical Department of the Government of Assam. Sir, the number of job seekers through the Employment Exchanges increased by 63.6 per cent in March, 1965 over the figure of March, 1962. Now, Sir, if we cannot find employment for these 9.64 lakhs of people during the Fourth Plan, we shall only add insult to the injury.

Sir, in the field of agriculture, according to 1961 census, 68.35 per cent of the people depend on agriculture alone and among them there is under-employment. Unemployment due to landlessness is also rampant there. Besides, there is a large number of people who are now crying for rehabilitation after being affected by erosion of the Brahmaputra right from Sadiya down to Dhubri. The number of unemployed people in the agriculture sector has been increasing day by day due to rapid growth of population. As a result, rural indebtedness has increased. It has been calculated by the Statistics Department that 39.5 per cent of the total households in the rural areas are in debt. The amount of indebtedness during a period of one year only from July, 1961 to June, 1962 was Rs. 163 per household. This shows what the position of our cultivators in the villages is.

The nature of their holdings shows that a great percentage of them are either unemployed, semi-employed or under-employed 70.2 per cent of these people enjoy only holdings under five acres per family and they enjoy only 43.3 per cent of the total area under agriculture. This means that 56.7 per cent of the operated area is enjoyed by only 25.8 per cent of the land-holders. As a result the people of the lower classes are groaning under appalling poverty, and therefore this problem needs our immediate attention with a view to redress their grievances. Sir, the only way to remove their grievances, the grievances of the agriculturists, the factory workers and other classes of people in the lower rung of the economic life of our country is: the lower middle class is to change over to diversified economy, to have extensive industrialisation of the state, to create subsidiary occupations for the under-employed, to switch over to socialistic planning, equitable distribution of wealth and effective price and population control. Otherwise there is no future for them.

The second problem which is assuming an acute proportion, is that of food. Sir, so far it appears to me that we are almost fighting a losing battle in the field of food. While there was some rise in food production during the year 1964-65, it went down to an abnormal low during the year thereafter. During last year, of course, there was some improvement but calculating on the basis of increased population, Sir, I am constrained to observe that there will be a short-fall of about two lakh tonnes so far as rice and other food-stuffs are concerned for the current consumption year. If that is so, we know not where we will be landed during the lean period of this year unless the Centre comes forward to our help to tide over the difficulties posed to us by this acute shortage of food production.

Now, Sir, coming to the third problem, i. e., the problem posed by the proposal for reorganisation of the State, I beg to submit that this proposal has generated wide-spread displeasure among all sections of the people, not only in the Plains districts of the Brahmaputra Valley but also of the other Valley, i. e. Cachar as well. If this proposal is to be given effect to, not only the Government of the Federated State having limited functions to do will be very weak, but also the composing units will lose their direct approach to the Central Government resulting in serious detriment to their growth and development. So, neither the Federated State will have any good status or position nor will the units be economically,



administratively and politically benefited. Therefore, Sir, whatever the details of this proposed plan may be, on principle itself this plan deserves to be discouraged. It will not be conducive to the best interests of the people of this State. Therefore, Sir, very rightly are the people grumbling vehemently against this proposal.

With these few words, Sir, I submit to the Government that it will try its level best to come up to the expectations of the people and provide them with leadership worthy of its position and will show the strength of mind in dealing with these problems firmly and adequately as early as possible.

**Dr. BHUMIDHAR BARMAN (Nalbari West):** অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, গৰ্ভপৰবৰ বজ্জুতাৰ ওপৰত মই বিশেষকৈ চিকিৎসা স্বত্বকে কেইটামান কথা কম আজি সকলোৱে অল্প দকৈ ভাবি চালে অনুভৱ কৰিব পাৰিব যে আমাৰ গাওঁ অঞ্চলৰ স্বাস্থ্য বন্ধাৰ যি ব্যৱস্থা সেইটো অন্য প্ৰদেশৰ তুলনাত বহুত নিম্ন খাপৰ। গাওঁ বিলাকত যিবোৰ কেন্দ্ৰ আছে তাৰ ভিতৰত Primary Health Unit হৈছে প্ৰধান। প্ৰত্যেক Development Block ত চৰকাৰৰ স্বাস্থ্য বন্ধাৰ যি আঁচনি সেই আঁচনি সকলো Block ত কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰা হোৱা নাই। এই Primary Health Unit চিকিৎসাৰ ঘাই কেন্দ্ৰ হব। আশা কৰো সেইবোৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিব আৰু এই ৫ বছৰত প্ৰত্যেক Development Block ত একোটা Primary Health Unit প্ৰতিষ্ঠিত হৈ উঠিব।

(এটা মাত—আমি একো শুনা নাই)

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, গাওঁ অঞ্চলৰ আন এটা চিকিৎসা কেন্দ্ৰ হৈছে State Dispensary। এই State Dispensary ৰোৱাৰ অৱস্থা দেখিলে বৰ দুঃখ লাগে। আজি অসমত বহুত ঠাই আছে, বহুত নোজা আছে, য'ত চৰকাৰী ডাক্তাৰ থাৰা নাই আৰু য'ত আছে তাৰ প্ৰায়বোৰৰ অৱস্থা তেনেই শোচনীয়। এই চৰকাৰৰ তলতে Assistant Surgeon I হিচাপে মই চৰকাৰী চাকৰি কৰিব অভিজ্ঞতা আছে। আপোনালোকৰ আগত কম বুলিয়েই ঠিয় দিছো। এই State Dispensary বিলাকৰ অৱস্থা শোক লগা। কিছুমানত ডাক্তাৰ নাই, কিছুমানত ডাক্তাৰ আছে কম্পাউণ্ডাৰ নাই। (এটা মাত—বেমাৰ আছেন নাই?) কিছুমানৰ ঘৰ তেনেই ভগা। তাৰ বেমাৰী বিশেষকৈ মহিলাৰ কাৰণে জিৰণি লোৱা ঠাই নাই। প্ৰায়বোৰতে ডাক্তাৰ থকা ঘৰ নাই। সেই বাবে Medical Graduate সকল গাৰলীয়া ঠাইলৈ যাব নোখোজে। গাৰত ভাৰা যবো পাবলৈ নাই আৰু চৰকাৰী যবো নথকাত কেনেকৈ ২০-৩০ মাইল দূৰত পৰা অহা-যোৱা কৰি কাম চলাব পাৰে? সেইবাবে এই State Dispensary বিলাকত অন্ততঃ ডাক্তাৰ থকা ঘৰটো কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। তাকে কৰিলেহে গাৰলীয়া মানহৰ স্বাস্থ্যৰ প্ৰতি মনোযোগ দিব পাৰিব— নহলে সকলো ফালৰ পৰা ৰোগ বিয়পিব পাৰে; আনকি সংক্ৰামক ৰোগ হোৱাটো ভয় থাকে।

গতিকে মই আশা কৰো চৰকাৰে যেন এই ডাক্তাৰখানা বিলাকত নিয়মিত ভাবে ঔষধৰ যোগান ধৰে। আৰু বিশেষকৈ epidemic ৰ সময়ত ডাক্তাৰখানা বিলাকে যাতে নিয়মিত ভাবে ঔষধ-পত্ৰ পায় চৰকাৰে তাৰ বাবে নজৰ ৰাখে। চৰকাৰে যি-বিলাক বস্ত্ৰৰ যোগান ধৰে সেইবিলাক যাতে নিয়মিত ৰূপে বিতৰণ কৰা হয় তাৰ বাবে চকু বাখিব লাগে। সদনৰ সদস্য সকলে নিশ্চয় জানে গাৰত কিছুমান Subsidised dispensary আছে। সেইবিলাকৰ অৱস্থাৰ বিষয়ে কবলৈ গলে আপোনালোকে সকলোৱে দুখ পাব। এই dispensary বিলাকৰ অৱস্থা একেৰাৰে জৰাজীৰ্ণ। এইবিলাক dispensary ৰ ঘৰ বাইজেই বান্ধি দিয়ে আৰু সেই ঘৰতে ডাক্তাৰ

জন আহি কাৰ্য্যভাৰ গ্ৰহণ কৰে। তাত Compoundar ব কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নাই। চকীদাৰৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নাই—এইয়ে হৈছে Subsidised dispensary ব অৱস্থা। মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যে যিবিলাক মৌজাত প্ৰাথমিক স্বাস্থ্য-কেন্দ্ৰ বা বাজ্যিক ডাক্তৰখানা নাই তাত অন্ততঃ একোখনকৈ Subsidised dispensary চৰকাৰে নিজৰ হাতলৈ আনে। যিবা ডাক্তৰখানা আছে বাস্তা-পদুলীৰ অস্থবিধাৰ কাৰণে বেমাৰী লৈ যোৱাৰো সুবিধা নাই। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, Subsidised dispensary য়েই হওক বা Public Health Unit এই হওক বা State dispensary এই হওক তাৰ ডাক্তৰে বোগীক আন ঠাইলৈ নিয়াৰ পৰামৰ্শ দিলে বাস্তাৰ অভাৱত নিব নোৱাৰি। Maternity Case এটা চৰকাৰী হাস্পিতাললৈ বহু ক্ষেত্ৰত নিয়াৰ পৰামৰ্শ দিলে বাস্তাৰ অভাৱত সি সম্ভৱ হৈ নুঠে। অসমৰ চিকিৎসাৰ কেন্দ্ৰস্থল মেডিকেল কলেজ হাস্পিতাল কেইখন ডাক্তৰে মেডিকেল কলেজলৈ কোনো case refer কৰিলে bed ব অভাৱত মেডিকেল কলেজৰ পৰা বেমাৰী ফিৰি আহিব লগা হয়। বিশেষকৈ Surgical case বোৰৰ কাৰণেই মই কব খুজিছো। সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যে Surgical বিভাগৰ bed বঢ়াব লাগে।

আৰু এটা কথা কব খোজো যে আমাৰ প্ৰত্যেক জিলাতে অন্ততঃ একোজনকৈ District Surgeon নিয়োগ কৰিব লাগে। এই বিষয়টো বিবেচনাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিলো। মই আকৌ কব খোজো যে আজি আমাৰ দেশত T. B. বোগীৰ সংখ্যা দিনক দিনে বাঢ়ি যাব লাগিছে। মই এজন ডাক্তৰ হিচাপে কওঁ যে এই বোগটো দুখীয়া লোকসকলৰ মাজত বিয়পী পৰিছে। ইয়াৰ কাৰণ হ'ল তেওঁলোকৰ ভাল খাদ্যৰ অভাৱ। সদায় Low protein খাদ্য খোৱাৰ বাবেই তেওঁলোকৰ বেমাৰত পৰিব লগীয়া হয়। এই বোগৰ বাধা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কটকটিয়া হব লাগে। আৰু যিবিলাক open case আছে সেই বিলাকক যদি hospitalised কৰিব পৰা নাযায় তেন্তে আন সুস্থ মানুহৰ কাৰণে বিপদজনক। এইবোৰ কথাৰ প্ৰতি মই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

**Shri GOVINDA KALITA (Gauhati West)**: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত আমাৰ সাধাৰণ বাহিৰৰ প্ৰকৃত অৱস্থাৰ চিত্ৰ ডাঙি ধৰিব পৰা নাই। এই কাৰণেই মই শ্ৰীবিশ্বদেৱ শৰ্ম্মাৰ ধন্যবাদ সচক প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰিব নোৱাৰিলো। পহিলা কথা এইটো যে ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত devaluation ব ফলত আমাৰ বাজ্যৰ আৰ্থিক ক্ষেত্ৰত যি প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়া হৈছিল তাৰ কোনো উল্লেখ নাই। ইয়াৰ প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়া নিশ্চয় হৈয়েই আছে। গোটেই অসমত foreign exchange আৰু চাহৰ বজাৰৰ অৱস্থা একেবাৰে বেয়া হৈ পৰিছে। আৰু সেইকাৰণেই চাহ বাগিচাৰ বনুৱাৰ ওপৰত ইয়াৰ প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়া বিশেষ ভাৱে পৰিছে। আৰু তাৰ ফলত বহুত বনুৱা বিভিন্ন বাগিচাত চাটাই হব লাগিছে। খাদ্য সমস্যা সমাধানৰ বিষয়েও ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত কোনো উপায় দিব পৰা নাই। আমাৰ ভবিষ্যৎ খাদ্য সমস্যা অতি মাৰাত্মক। যোৱা বছৰতকৈ এই বছৰ খাদ্য সমস্যা আৰু গুৰুত্ব হব। কিন্তু ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত ইয়াৰ কোনো উল্লেখ নাই। বৰ্ত্তমানে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যখন খাদ্য বিষয়ত বাহিনে যাটি ৰাজ্য এই সম্পৰ্কে একো কোৱা নাই। যদি যাটি ৰাজ্য হয় তেনেহলে খাদ্যৰ কাৰণে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিছেনে নাই এই সম্পৰ্কে কোনো উল্লেখ নাই।

চৰকাৰৰ বিতৰণ নীতি ক্ৰটিপূৰ্ণ হৈ আছে। এতিয়ালৈকে খাদ্যৰ দৰকাৰ হৈছে 'এক কোটি মোণ'; কিন্তু 'কৰপৰেচনে' মাত্ৰ দুই লাখ 'কুইণ্টল' ধান সংগ্ৰহ কৰিছে আৰু আগৰ কো-অপাৰেটিভে কৰা দুইলাখ কুইণ্টলকে লৈ মুঠ ৪লাখ কুইণ্টল সংগ্ৰহিত হৈছে। এনে অৱস্থাত খাদ্য সমস্যালৈ চিন্তাৰ কথা হৈছে। তাৰপিচত দেখা যায়, যি খাদ্য জনসাধাৰণক দিয়া হৈছে সি সম্পূৰ্ণ ভেজাল। চাউলত ধান, শিল, তুঁহ আদি

মিহলিৰ উপৰিও চাউল বিলাক খাদ্যৰ অনুপযোগী । সেইদৰে দাইল, তেল, ঘি, গাখীৰ যিয়েই নহওক । ইয়াৰ ফলত জনস্বাস্থ্যৰ হানি হৈছে—পেটৰ অসুখেই প্ৰধান । Buffer stock ৰ বস্ত্ৰবিলাক নষ্ট হৈ গৈছে আৰু সেইবিলাক সময়ে সময়ে টেনদাৰ কল কৰি বিক্ৰি কৰা হয় আৰু সেইবিলাক খাই মানুহৰ বেমাৰৰ সীমা নোহোৱা হৈছে । এইবিলাক সংগ্ৰহ কৰোঁতে চৰকাৰে খৰচ কৰিছে আৰু এই টকা সম্পূৰ্ণ অপব্যৱহাৰ হৈছে । এই ব্যৱস্থা অৰ্থাৎ বেয়া বস্ত্ৰ বিক্ৰি কৰিবলৈ দিয়া ব্যৱস্থাটো আৰু অপচয় চৰকাৰে বন্ধ কৰিব লাগে ।

আজি দেশত যিমান খাদ্যৰ অনাটন হৈছে, তাৰ পূৰণৰ কাৰণে অধিক শস্য উৎপাদন হ'ব লাগিব । নহলে দেশৰ খাদ্য সমস্যাৰ সমাধান নহ'ব । এই মৰ্মে সাৰ দিয়া হৈছে বুলি ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত কৈছে । বোধকৰোঁ chemical সাৰৰ কথাই চৰকাৰে কৈছে । এই সাৰ ঠিকমতে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব নজনাৰ ফলত এহাতে খেতি নষ্ট হৈছে আৰু আনহাতে মাটিৰ উৰ্বৰ শক্তি নষ্ট কৰিছে । এই মৰ্মে Soil Testing অতি প্ৰয়োজনীয় কথা । Soil Testing Laboratory আমাৰ ইয়াত থাকিব লাগিব, কাজেই এই বিষয়ত বিশেষ মনোযোগ দিব লাগে । খেতিৰ সম্পৰ্কত আৰু বহু কথাই আছে । বতৰৰ ওপৰত আমি সদায়ে নিৰ্ভৰ কৰি আহিছোঁ । বতৰ খৰাং হলে পানীৰ যোগান দিব লাগিব । বানপানী হলে সেই পানীৰ প্ৰকোপ কমাৰ পাৰিব লাগিব নহলে খেতি নহ'ব । ক্ষুদ্ৰ জলসিঞ্চন আঁচনি যথেষ্ট হোৱা নাই । মাৰ মনেৰে Deep Tube Well ৰ ব্যৱস্থা কাৰ্য্যকৰী হ'ব পাৰে । খেতিৰ পথাৰত পানী যোগান ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিব । এই প্ৰসঙ্গতে আন এটা প্ৰয়োজনীয় কথা মন কৰিব লগীয়া যে খেতিৰ কাৰণে, খেতিয়কৰ মাটি নাই । যদিও চৰকাৰৰ Statistics আছে—মই ক'ব খুজিছোঁ সেইবিলাক correct নহয় কাৰণ ৰাজ্যত শতকৰা ২০ জনতকৈ অধিক মানুহৰ মাটি নুঠেই নাই । কাজেই সৰহ সংখ্যক মানুহৰেই যেতিয়া মাটি নাই—খেতি হ'ব ক'ৰ পৰা ? এই মানুহ বিলাকক মাটি দিয়াৰ কামত চৰকাৰে যি ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে—সেইটো কাৰ্য্যকৰী হোৱা নাই । এই মানুহ বিলাকৰ কাৰণে Fee Simple grant, V. G. R., P.G.R. আৰু চৰকাৰৰ পতিত মাটি বিলাক আৰু জম্মলি বিভাগৰ ঘুলি, জুলি বিলাক মুকলি কৰি দিব লাগে ।

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Order, order, the House stands adjourned till tomorrow 10 A. M.

### Adjournment

The Assembly then adjourned till 10 A. M. on Tuesday, the 28th March, 1967.

Shillong  
The 20th October 1967

N. C. HANDIQUE,  
for Secretary Legislative Assembly, Assam.