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REFERENCE

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ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

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OFFICIAL REPORT

TENTH SESSION OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLED AFTER THE FOURTH
GENERAL ELECTIONS UNDER THE SOVE-
REIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN
CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

WINTER SESSION

VOL. III

NO. 6

The 16th November, 1970



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**Proceedings of the Tenth 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 16th November, 1970.

PRESENT :

Shri M.K. Das, M. A. B.L., Speaker, in the Chair, 12 Ministers, 7 Ministers of State, 2 Deputy Ministers and 54 Members.

STARRED

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(To which oral answers were given)

Re : Floods in Borbhag Constituency

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya asked :

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that one of the main reasons of chronic and devastation floods every year in the Borbhag Constituency is that the opening of the "Singimarijan" has neither been closed nor provided with any sluice gate ?
- (b) If so, whether a proposal either to close down the opening of the 'Singimarijan' or to provide it with adequate sluice

gate arrangement is under active consideration of the Government?

- (c) If the answer to (b) above is in the affirmative, when is this expected to be completed?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Chief Minister) replied :

17. (a)—No, it is not the main cause, though it adds to the flooding to some extent.

(b) & (c)—Yes, the proposal to provide a sluice is under active consideration.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : Sir, That the government has said that it is not one of the main reasons but one of the reasons. Whether government is aware so far as last flood of the present year was concerned, it was due to the affluence of this Jan that the entire water of Ghogra Motonga and Nona passed through the passes and over flooded entire cultivated and paddy fields of Pashim Borigog, Barbhag and a part of Pub Barbhag Mouza.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : Yes sir. This year water of Motonga and Nona passes through this Jan and the water of the Brahmaputra. For these two reasons, in area mentioned by the honourable Member was overflooded and damaged the crop.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : My question has partly appreciated. My question is while the whole of the eastern embankment of the Nona is firmly retained and so far as western embankment is concerned there has been kept a big gap 'Singimarijan' and eastern embankment has not been controlled what is known as Borajan. Back water of Motonga and Nona by passing via Borajan. There is a strong embankment for the eastern site near Singimarijan. The whole water is passed by this Jan i.e. back water of the Brahmaputra submerged.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : Sir, this was under active consideration.

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma : নোনা নৈ খন বৰ্তমান বড়িয়া আৰু বৰভাগ সমষ্টিৰ মাজেৰে গৈছে। নোনা নৈৰ উপৰি ফালে অধালৈকে মথাউৰি হোৱাৰ ফলত বৰভাগ সমষ্টিৰ কিছু অংশ বিধ্বস্ত হয় আৰু বড়িয়া

সমষ্টিৰ পাণ্ডুৰী মৌজাখনৰ খেতিপথাৰ বানপানীত বিধ্বস্ত হয়। যোৱা বিধান সভাত মাননীয় বান নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ মন্ত্ৰীয়ে কৈছিল যে, এই নদীৰ দুয়ো পাৰে উপৰৰ ফালে মথাউৰি বন্ধা হ'ব। কিন্তু এই কাম নোহোৱাৰ ফলত পাণ্ডুৰীকে ধৰি কেইবাখনো মৌজা বিধ্বস্ত হৈছে। গতিকে অতি সোনকালে এই কাম কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবনে?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : নতুন মথাউৰী বন্ধাৰ কাৰণে যোৱা বছৰ F.C.I. য়ে সিদ্ধান্ত কৰিছিল। কিন্তু দুৰ্ভাগ্যবশতঃ অৰ্থৰ অভাৱত এইটো কৰিব পৰা হোৱা নাই। এই বছৰ কৰিব লাগিব বুলি আশা কৰিছো।

Shri Moneswar Boro : : মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীয়ে কলে যে Proposal আৰু Active Consideration কৰা হৈছে—এইটো কেনে ধৰণৰ Active consideration কৰিছে জনাব লাগে।

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : চাৰ, আমাৰ এই পাগলাদিয়া নৈখন সম্পূৰ্ণৰূপে নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰিবলৈ তথ্যপাতি সংগ্ৰহৰ কাম প্ৰায় সম্পূৰ্ণ হৈছে। গতিকে সোনকালেই কাম আৰম্ভ কৰা হ'ব।

Shri Kasir Chandra Roy Pradhani : আগতে Plan আৰু Estimate নোহোৱাকৈ, কোনো তথ্যপাতি অধ্যয়ন নকৰাকৈ কাম কৰি টকা খৰছ কৰাৰ ফলত কেবা ঠাইতো কেৱল পাগলাদিয়াৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতেই নহয়, বহুত টকা অযথা খৰছ হৈছে। এই অযথা খৰছ বন্ধ কৰাৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব নে?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : চাৰ, সেই কাৰণে এতিয়া ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ কমিশ্যনে এই নৈ বিলাকৰ কাম কৰিবলৈ বিচাৰিছে। আগতে ভুল তথ্য—পাতিৰ দ্বাৰা কেৱল বাইজৰ দাবীৰ কাৰণে মথাউৰি বন্ধা হৈছিল কিন্তু এতিয়া সম্পূৰ্ণ তথ্য-পাতিৰ যোগাৰ কৰিহে কাম কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰা হৈছে।

Shri Kasir Chandra Roy Pradhani : এইবিলাক অবৈজ্ঞানিক পন্থাত লাখ লাখ টকা খৰছ হৈছে এইটো সোনকালে বৈজ্ঞানিক পন্থাৰে কৰিব লাগে।

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : এতিয়া নতুনকৈ কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছো।

Shri Mahidhar Pegu : : ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ কমিশ্যনত পূৰ্ণ পৰ্যায়ৰ Soil tasting Laboratory আছে নে নাই?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : : হয় আছে।

Re : Sluice gate on the Western Bank of River Baralia

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya asked :

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

(a) The progress so far made in the implementation of the assurance which is pending for the last two years regarding the construction of sluice gate on the Western Bank of River Baralia down Beharghat at the point of 'Ampara-kur'?

(b) When it is expected to be completed ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Chief Minister) replied :

18. (a) & (b)—The proposal is under examination.

Re : Jiadhal Flood Control Scheme

Shri Nameswar Pegu asked :

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

(a) Whether it is fact that a sum of about twenty lakhs has already been spent for Jiadhal flood control scheme under Dhemaji Division ?

(b) Whether it is also a fact that the whole scheme had been left half done as a result of which the works done had been completely damaged by the flood of May, 1970 ?

(c) If so, what actions have been taken against the officers who were responsible for this ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : (Chief Minister) replied :

19. (a) (b) & (c)—This item is under enquiry with Commissioner, Plains Division.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : May I know from the hon. chief-Minister whether the Enquiry Report has been submitted by the Commissioner ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : He has not completed the

Enquiry Report. Till the Enquiry Report completed, the government will take decision or work will remain pending which will cause public money in future.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Work will not remain under.....

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : The work is under continuing.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : What is the amount made over-payment ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : I do not know now.

Shri Premadhar Bora : Scheme টো যে সম্পূর্ণ ভুল--সেইটো কথা সঁচানে ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : Scheme টো ভুল হৈছে। আৰু যিবিলাকক over payment কৰা হৈছে সেইবিলাকক তদন্ত কৰা হৈছে।

Re : Alleged News-items in 'Times of India' against Assamese

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya asked :

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

(a) Whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a news-item flashed in the *Times of India*, dated 30th August, 1970, sent by the said paper's representative from Shillong under the date-line of 28th August, 1970 that the non-Assamese people have been asked to quit Assam if they do not want to face a situation like the one in 1960 or 1968 ?

(b) Whether the Government is aware that such false ; baseless and inflammatory news-item and the display may create a panic in the mind of the non Assamese people ?

(c) Whether the Government is aware that such slanders have been spread and tendentious reports have been created by

the enemies of Assam with a view to scare away people concerned from the Tea Auction Market and other industrial and commercial ventures ?

- (d) What steps have the Government taken against such enemies of the State and people of Assam ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : (Chief Minister) replied :

20. (a)—Yes, There is another news-item on the same subject in *Times of India* of 31st August, 1970.

(b) & (c)—This is quite likely.

(d)—The contents of the news items have been examined by the Advocate General and an enquiry on the subject has been entrusted to our Deputy Inspector General (S.B.) Necessary steps will be taken on the basis of the report received and in consultation with the Advocate General.

Shri Gauri Sankar Bhattacharyya : Sir, this is with regard to the legal steps that may be taken against this conspirator against the people and the State of Assam. But the point is that this so-called special representative of the Times of India stationed in Shillong is consistently, from the month of August last, been feeding the Times of India, Delhi Edition, stories against Assam and the assamese people and the Shillong office of the times of India became the herbarium of the conspirators to create panic in the State, so much so that there was extreme panic on the 15th of August and there was alerting of the armed forces in the State, particularly at Gauhati, through there was absolutely nothing for such panic. At that time when the present Chief Minister went to Gauhati to participate in the 15th August function, it was represented to him that this sort of slanderous propaganda was being spread by some scum of the earth in the garb of a journalist and that political steps should be taken against him. Even the Deputy Commissioner of Kamrup had to contradict the news and also assure the people that there was no cause for panic and the people should participate in the celebrations of the 15th August and, as a matter of fact, nothing toward had happened. Yet how is it that these people are being harboured and taken into confidence by Ministers of the State and they are given all the privileges that other respectable pressmen get ?

Why these people are harboured by the Ministers of the State and why they are not deprived of all the privileges that other honest pressmen get ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : Posting of extra armed forces in Gauhati to prevent any probable disturbances there on the 15th August had nothing to do with these two reports because these two reports appeared on the 30th and 31st August.

Shri Gauri Sankar Bhattacharyya : Not these two reports alone; this man has been making this kind of slanderous propaganda in Delhi papers-not in Calcutta or Assam papers. This is done with in the nefarious motive of poisoning the ears of the Government of India, so that Delhi may be biased in its attitude towards the Assamese people. It was a plain conspiracy against this State ; it was a conspiracy against the people of Assam. Therefore, this is not merely a question of those two news-items appearing all on a sudden on the 30th and 31st August. This man was consistently indulging in slanderous propaganda in the famous paper like the Times of India, being harboured here in Shillong and being patronised by this Government. May I, therefore, know why this man has not been deprived of the privileges that other honest Press people get ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : I shall take the suggestion of the hon. member into consideration.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : May I know whether it is a fact that this matter was brought to the notice of the Government times without number from many quarters about the activities of this gentleman who is indulging in this mischievous propaganda and thereby creating ill-feeling amongst the people of this State ? He is trying to adopt the divide-and-rule policy so that there may be communal riot and chaotic conditions in this State. In spite of all this information received by the Government why no drastic action has been taken against this kind of anti-social elements ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : Sir, I have already replied to this question. We are going to take action against him and for that reason we are being armed with legal opinion.

Shri Nakul Das : For some time past we have noticed that a section of the Press has been carrying on a slander campaign against the people and the Government of Assam. May I know why the

so-called Directorate of Information and Public Relations is sitting right and not contradicting such tendentious reports ? Do not, therefore, Government consider the desirability of reviving the Press Advisory Council ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : We are going to revive the Press Advisory Council in Assam and we want to take up all these matters in that Council. But, Sir, I may inform the hon. member that whenever activities of this kind are brought to our notice, we enquire into them and take action against the persons concerned.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Is Government aware of the fact that this so-called special correspondent tried to bring slur against the character of the Ministers, including the Chief Minister in his Press statement and it was brought to the notice of the Chief Minister. May I know what action has so far been taken by Government against the reporter. If not, what is his reason there for ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : I shall be very careful in this matter in future.

Starred Questions Nos. 21, 22 and 23 were not put Members being absent.

Re : Appointment of Secretary, Agro-Industries Corporation

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that a super-annuated retired Government servant has been appointed as the Secretary of the Agro-Industries Corporation without advertisement for the job ?

(b) Whether it is also a fact that he has had no experience either in Agriculture Department or of Industries Department or of any Marketing or Business Organisation and that he retired only as Under-Secretary from Civil Secretariat, Shillong ?

Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika (Minister of State, Agro-Industries Development Corporation) replied :

24. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The officer concerned retired as a Deputy Secretary to the Government of Assam in the General Administration Department. He has had varied experience as Under-Secretary in the Industries Department where he dealt with matters relating to the public undertaking and Company Affairs. He has also experience in financial matter as Under-Secretary in the Finance Department.

Shri Gauri Sankar Bhattacharyya : I am sorry, Sir that in my question I said that this illustrious gentleman retired as Under Secretary, but he actually retired as Deputy Secretary. I am sorry for this because, after all, this illustrious gentleman had retired as Deputy Secretary and not Under Secretary. But my question is this : the Government has taken a policy decision of retiring people on superannuation when they attain the age of 55. Only in very, very exceptional cases of very, very technical nature, like doctors, exceptions are made. This gentleman was a mere clerk and in course of time he became an Under Secretary and at the time of retirement was a Deputy Secretary. Naturally as a clerk many types of files passed through him relating to Industries Department or the Agriculture Department, or the General Administration Department, or files of this or that nature. But this organisation is essentially a marketing organisation and this gentleman, whatever might be his clerical experience, had absolutely no experience either in the matter of building up and development of industries or in the matter of building-up and development of agricultural affairs and absolutely nil in the matter of marketing. So, except that he was a clerk and retired as Deputy Secretary, what special qualification was there, specially what technical qualification was there, that in spite of there being in the State available quite a large number of people, quite competent to run this sort of affairs, this superannuated old man, who had learnt nothing except pushing the pen, why he should be put in charge of these responsible duties ?

Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika : This appointment was made for one year. I have got the information that Assam Agro Industries Corporation was in urgent need of an experienced officer to go into the arrears and deficiencies in the sphere of administration and

finance, and also to look after and rectify matters which were to be urgently attended to under the Company's Act. The Board of Directors after careful consideration on 30.7.70 appointed Shri K.N. Sarma as Officer on Special Duty on Finance as he was found to be suitable for the post in view of his experience of Finance and Industries where he dealt with matters regarding Government Companies as well as in view of the varied experience including as a Treasury Officer. This appointment was made purely on a temporary basis.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that Government accepted a policy not to re-employ superannuated or retired persons, will the Chief Minister be pleased to say why Govt. sponsored, or fully or partially sponsored, corporations or public companies are appointing retired persons? Why not Government lending their officers on deputation who may be held responsible in future?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : The general policy of the Government is not to allow any retired person in the Govt. sponsored corporations, but in certain cases because of dearth of proper persons some departure from this policy has been made.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : Are Government aware that taking advantage of the autonomous nature of these corporations the management or the Board of Directors of some of these corporations are actually on a large scale patronising their favourites and taking resort to nepotism and are putting in a good number of undesirable and not-very-efficient people into these corporations?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : Sir, I require notice for that. I do not know exactly how many such kind of appointments have been made.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : Naturally, the Chief Minister would not be knowing all these things. Would be pleased to review the employment position of retired persons in all these corporations. For example in the Associated Industries, a retired Deputy Commissioner had been employed. He retired from Jorhat. I found him loitering about in the Circuit House running after this man, that M.L.A. or another Officer or a Minister. This is not a very edifying spectacle. Therefore, will be Chief Minister be pleased to review the employment of the retired people in the sheltered corporations?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : This gentleman has been appointed not by any Govt. sponsored Corporation. He has been appointed by a Private Company.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : The Chief Minister has stated that on principle the Government do not like to appoint any retired person. May I know from the Chief Minister whether he is aware of the fact that almost all the Corporations of Assam like Agro Industries Corporation, Assam Government Construction Corporation, Small Scale Industries Development Corporation are manned by retired personnel who have lost their initiative and capacity for which all these Corporations have become failures ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : Sir, I have already replied that these matters will be looked into.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মোৰ এটা কথা কবলৈ থাকিল। চমু কথা কিন্তু বৰ দুখৰ কথা। Associated Industry ৰ কথা কওঁতে মুখ্যমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে Private Concern বুলি কৈছে। প্রশ্নটো সুধিব খোজোঁতে এটা পাতনি নেমেলিলে নহয়। Associated Industry ত চৰকাৰে ২৩ লাখ টকা খৰছ কৰিছে। F.C.I. ৰ পৰা আনিলে ৬৯ লাখ টকা। State Bank ৰ পৰাও আনিলে। এইদৰে অ'ৰ ত'ৰ পৰা লাখ লাখ টকা আনি "চিনিমিনি" খেলিছে। Industry Minister এ জনাবনে যে এই ক্ষেত্ৰত নিজৰ জেপৰ পৰা কিমান পইচা দিছে ? যদি এই পইচা আমাৰ দুখীয়া খেতিয়কে গোহালীৰ গৰু আৰু কাণৰ কেৰু মনি দি খাজানা দিয়া পইচা হয় তেন্তে কি ভিত্তিত মুখ্যমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে Private concern বুলিছে। আমাক অলপ ইয়াৰ enlighten দিবনে ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : চাৰ, মাননীয় সদস্যই যিজন retired D.C. ৰ appointment ৰ কথা কৈছে মই জনাত আমাৰ ফালৰ পৰা তেখেতক appointment দিয়া নাই। India Govt. ফালৰ পৰা দিয়া হৈছে।

Re : Introduction of Lottery

শ্রীভদ্রকান্ত গগৈয়ে সুধিছে :

২৫। মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাব নে—

(ক) অসম ৰাজ্যিক চিঠিখেলা কোন বছৰ কোন তাৰিখৰ পৰা প্ৰচলন কৰা হৈছে ?

(খ) আজিলৈকে এই চিঠিখেলাৰ জৰীয়ে কিমান টকা অসম বিত্তপুঞ্জিত লাভ হিচাপে জমা হৈছে (বছৰ হিচাপে)।

(গ) আজিলৈকে কোন জিলাৰ পৰা টিকট বিক্ৰী দ্বাৰা বেছি টকা সংগৃহীত হৈছে ?

(ঘ) আজিলৈকে কিমান টকা এই সম্পৰ্কত খৰচ হৈছে আৰু কিমানজন কৰ্মচাৰী এই বিভাগত বৰ্ষা হৈছে ?

বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীকামাখ্যা প্ৰসাদ ত্ৰিপাঠীয়ে উত্তৰ দিছে :

২৩ (ক)—১৯৬৯ চনৰ ২৯ চেপ্তেম্বৰৰ পৰা।

(খ)—মুঠ ১৭,৯৫,৯৬৩.১২ টকা এতিয়ালৈকে লাভ হিচাপে বিত্তপুঞ্জিত জমা হৈছে।

বছৰ হিচাপে জমাৰ পৰিমাণ হল—

১৯৬৯-৭০ চনত ৯,০৬,০৫০.১২ টকা।

১৯৭০-৭১ চনত ৮,৮৯,৯১৩.০০ টকা।

(গ)—শিৱসাগৰ জিলাৰ পৰা।

(ঘ)—আৰম্ভণিৰে পৰা ৩১ অক্টোবৰ ১৯৭০ তাৰিখলৈকে সৰ্বমুঠ খৰচৰ পৰিমাণ হৈছে, ৪,৯৯,৬৯৯.১২ টকা আৰু এই বিভাগত বৰ্ষা মুঠ কৰ্মচাৰীৰ সংখ্যা হল ৩৪ জন।

Shri Bhabaneswar Barnan : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে দিয়া যিটো বিৱৰণ এই সদনত পালোঁ এই সংক্ৰান্তত তেখেতৰ পৰা জানিব বিহাৰিছোঁ যে, State Lottery ৰ জৰীয়ে যিবোৰ খেলা হৈ আছে ইয়াৰ টিকট হেৰালে টকা পোৱাৰ কিবা ব্যৱস্থা আছেনে নাই ? কাৰণ এজন লোকৰ টিকট হেৰোৱাত থানাত এজাহাৰ দিছে আৰু এই সম্পৰ্কে লোকজন ডিবেক্টৰৰ ওচৰলৈ অহাত ডিবেক্টৰে বেলেগ টিকট দেখুৱাই টকা ল'বলৈ ক'লে আৰু এই সম্পৰ্কে মন্ত্ৰী-মহোদয়কো দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰা হৈছিল। এইটো সংক্ৰান্তত চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা তদন্ত কৰাৰ কিবা ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হৈছেনে ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : মাননীয় সদস্যই সিদিনা এই বিষয়ে এটা complain কৰিছিল আৰু এইটো vigilance কমিচনক দিয়া হৈছে। এই Lottery ৰ টিকেট ঘৰ Possession থাকে তেখেতেই পাব। যদি টিকেট হেৰাই বেলেগে পায় তেতিয়াহ'লে সেই টিকেট থকা লোক জনেই টকা পাব। ইয়াৰ আৰু বেলেগ উপায় নাথাকে।

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : চৰকাৰে এই কথা জানেনে যে, আমাৰ বাজ্যিক চিটিখেল খেলখন আৰু বেচি লাভজনক হ'লহেতেন আৰু বেচি জনপ্ৰিয় হ'লহেতেন যদিহে এই তীব খেলৰ Ordinance খন জাৰী কৰাৰ পাচতো গুৱাহাটীৰ সীমাত এই তীব খেল চলি নাথাকিলহেতেন। সিদিনা বোধহয় আমাৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী আৰু বিত্তমন্ত্ৰীয়ে গুৱাহাটীত মালা ন'বৰ কাৰণে যাওতে খানাপাৰাত শ, শ, মানুহ আৰু মটৰ গাড়ী বৈ থকা দেখিছিল। এতিয়া খানাপাৰা আৰু খাচীয়া জয়ন্তীয়া পাহাৰৰ সীমাত, Patrol Pump ৰ ওচৰত হাজাৰ হাজাৰ মানুহ আহি তীব খেলিছে। এইটো বন্ধ কৰাৰ কিবা উপায় আছেনে নাই? যদি এইটো বন্ধ কৰে তেনেহ'লে অকল গুৱাহাটীৰ মানুহৰ পৰাই বহু টকা এই বাজ্যিক চিটিখেল লাভ কৰিব পাৰিব। গতিকে চৰকাৰে এইটো কিবা চিন্তা কৰিছেনে?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : আমাৰ অসমত আমি এইটো বন্ধ কৰাৰ কাৰণে এখন Ordinance জাৰী কৰিছোঁ আৰু সৌভাগ্যৰ কথা মেঘালয়ৰ চৰকাৰেও এখন Ordinance জাৰী কৰিছে বোধকৰো Governor ৰ Ascent পালেই এইখন কামত লাগিব।

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : ইয়াতো প্ৰতিবন্ধক আছে। আমাৰ National High Way ৰ ওপৰত কিছুমান ঘৰ আছে আৰু সেই-বিলাক Regular Brothel হৈ পৰিছে। এতিয়া সেইবিলাক National High Way ৰ পৰা আঁতৰি গৈছে আৰু অল্প দূৰত ঘৰ কৰিছে। এইটোৱে Double Attraction কৰাৰ কাৰণে তালৈ বহুত ডেকা মানুহ গুৱাহাটীৰ পৰা যায় আনকি আদহীয়া মানুহো যায়।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : সেইটো নিশ্চয় আছে আৰু চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ে নিশ্চয় ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে আৰু গুৱাহাটীতো ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হ'ব।

Shri Sailen Medhi : মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে, আমাৰ বাজ্যিক চিটিখেলৰ পৰা চৰকাৰে যথেষ্ট লাভ কৰিছে। যদি আমি অন্যান্য State ৰ চিটিখেলৰ টিকেট অসমত বিক্ৰী কৰাত বাধা দিয়া হয় তেনেহ'লে আমাৰ আৰু বহুত লাভ হ'ব। এইবিষয়ে চৰকাৰে কিবা চিন্তা কৰিছেনে?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : এইটো ঠিক। কিন্তু এতিয়া আমি দেখিছো যে, আমাৰ প্ৰায় ৮০ লাখ টকাৰ টিকেট বিক্ৰী হৈছে। ভিতৰত আমাৰ অসমত বিক্ৰী হৈছে ৮ লাখ টকা।

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : বিক্ৰী হৈছে হয়, কিন্তু বাহিৰৰ বিলাকে কিমান নিছে।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : কাৰণ, যদিও বাহিৰৰ টিকেটে নিছে — তথাপিও আমি এইটো কৰিয়েই আছো। কাৰণ আমাৰ এই চিটিথেলখন ভাল ভাৱে সংগঠিত হোৱা নাই। বৰ্তমানলৈকে আমাৰ profit বাহিৰৰ পৰাই আহিছে। এতিয়া আমাৰ ৮০ লাখ টকাৰ ভিতৰত ৭২ লাখ টকাই বাহিৰৰ পৰা আহিছে। বাকী ৮ লাখ টকাহে আমাৰ অসমত বিক্ৰী হৈছে। এতিয়া মহাৰাষ্ট্ৰ আৰু গুজৰাট চৰকাৰে বাহিৰৰ লটাৰীৰ টিকেট বন্ধ কৰিছে। কাৰণ মহাৰাষ্ট্ৰই এই লটাৰীৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত বেচি আগবঢ়া আৰু সেইকাৰণেই মহাৰাষ্ট্ৰ আৰু গুজৰাট চৰকাৰে এই আইন পাচ কৰিছে। আজি যদি ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ অন্যান্য প্ৰদেশ বিলাকে এই আইন পাচ কৰে, তেনেহ'লে আমিও কৰিব লাগিব। ইতিমধ্যে যদি অসমত যথেষ্ট বিক্ৰী হয় তেতিয়াহ'লে এই আইন পাচ কৰিব লাগিব। এতিয়ালৈকে আমাৰ অসমত আটাইতকৈ বেচি বিক্ৰী হৈছে শিৱসাগৰত তিনিলাখ ৯০ হাজাৰ টকা। লক্ষীমপুৰত হৈছে ১ লাখ ২৪ হাজাৰ, কামৰূপত ৮০ হাজাৰ, গোৱালপাৰাত ৩৩ হাজাৰ, মিকিৰ পাহাৰত ৩২ হাজাৰ, উত্তৰ কাছাৰত ৬ হাজাৰ, দৰঙত ৯০ হাজাৰ, কাছাৰত ৫৯ হাজাৰ, গাৰোপাহাৰত ৩ হাজাৰ, নগাঁৱত ২৬ হাজাৰ, আৰু মিজো পাহাৰত ১৮ হাজাৰ। এইয়ে আমাৰ অসমত বিক্ৰী হোৱা ৮ লাখ টকা আৰু বাকীখিনি বাহিৰৰ পৰা অহা।

Shri Hiralal Patowary : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা জানিব বিচাৰিছো যে, এই Game Beating Act খনত চিটিথেল আদি নৈতিকতাৰ ফালৰ পৰা ইয়াৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত হয়নে?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : এই লটাৰী আমাৰ গোটেই ভাৰতবৰ্ষতেই হৈছে যেতিয়া বহুবিধ বহু টকা বাহিৰলৈ গৈ থাকে সেইকাৰণে আমাৰ অসমতো এই খেলা আৰম্ভ কৰা হৈছে। আনকি সমাজবাদ ৰাজ্য কেৰেলা আদিতো এই চিটিথেল বেচিকৈহে কৰিছে।

Shri Hiralal Patowary : মই নৈতিকতাৰ ফালৰ পৰাহে সুধিছো।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : মই নৈতিকতাৰ ফালৰ পৰা এই কথা কোৱা নাই। আমাৰ Game Beating Act ৰ পৰা লটাৰী আৰু Horse Race বাদ পৰিছে।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ৰ হিচাবমতে শিৱ-সাগৰতে আটাইতকৈ বেছি। সেইটো সৌভাগ্যৰ কথা। ordinance পাচ হোৱাৰ পাচতো বহুতো ঠাইত তীৰখেল পূৰ্ণদ্যমে চলিয়েই আছে। তীৰখেল চলাৰ কাৰণে বাজীৰ lottery ৰ টিকট কম বিক্ৰী হোৱা কথাটো জানেনে? অধ্যাদেশখন বলবৎ নোহোৱা কাৰণে কিছুমান ঠাইত সাংঘাতিক অৱস্থা হৈছে। আমাৰ ভট্টা-চাৰ্য ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছেই আমাৰ জোৰাবাটত সাংঘাতিক অৱস্থাৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। এই অৱস্থালৈ লক্ষ্য কৰিও চৰকাৰে এতিয়ালৈ কোনো বিহিত ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা নাই। এইটো অকল মেঘালয়তে নহয় মোৰ সমষ্টি চিনামৰাতে Brothel system চলি আছে। গতিকে অধ্যাদেশখন বলবৎ কৰাৰ চেষ্টা কৰিবনে?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Govt. of India ই rule খন সকলো ঠাইতে অভিযান চলাইছে। গতিকে ব্ৰুটী কৰা নাই।

M. Shamsul Huda : মোৰ প্ৰশ্ন হৈছে—আমাৰ দেশৰ চিটিখেলাৰ টিকেট নিকিনি ৫ লাখ ১০ লাখ টকাৰ বাহিৰৰ টিকেট মন্ত্ৰীসকলে কিনে—অসমৰ পৰা কিয় নিকিনি?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : মন্ত্ৰীসকলে বাহিৰৰ পৰা টিকট কিনা শুনা নাই। কিন্তু মই অৱশ্যে lottery টিকেট নিকিনো।

Shri A. N. Akram Hussain : State lottery ৰ নামত যে কিছুমান জাল টিকট ওলাইছে আৰু বিক্ৰী হৈছে সেই কথাটো চৰকাৰে জানেনে? গাঁৱে ভূঞা এই টিকট বিক্ৰী হোৱাত হাজাৰ হাজাৰ টকা চৰকাৰৰ লোকচান হৈছে। ইয়াৰ এটা ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে কৰিবনে? দ্বিতীয়তে আমাৰ lottery খেলা যদি নৈতিকো হয় তেনেহলে পষেকত এবাৰ কৈ খেলা চলোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে কৰিবনে?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : জাল টিকটৰ খবৰ এতিয়ালৈকে পোৱা নাই। পষেকত কৰাটো টিকটৰ কাৰণে অসুবিধাজনক। মাননীয় সদস্যসকলে দেখিছে যে অন্য State lottery ৰ টিকট আধা বিক্ৰী হোৱাতহে আমাৰ টিকট ওলায়। কিয়নো printing ৰ আমাৰ ভাল ব্যৱস্থা নাই। চৰকাৰী প্ৰেছত print কৰিলে ১৫ দিন আগতে পোৱা টান। সেই কাৰণে আজিকালি private press ত ছপা কৰাত অলপ সোনকালে পাইছো।

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : Govt. Press টোৰ উন্নতি কৰক।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : মাদ্রাজত ১০ কোটি বিক্রী হৈছে।
আমারো যদি তেনে বিক্রী হয় তেনেহলে নিজকে এটা Press খুলিব পাৰো।

Mr. Shamsul Huda : নিজে Press খুলিলে ব্যক্তিগত মানুহখিনি মৰিব
দেখোন ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : জীয়াবলৈ চেপ্টা কৰিব লাগিব।

Mr. Speaker : He will submit the list.

Shri Sarat Chandra Rava : খেলৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰি ভাগ্যবেশী
হৈ বহুতো লোক অকৰ্মণ্য হোৱাটো চৰকাৰে জানেনে ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : জনা নাই।

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarmah : লাখ লাখ টকাৰ টিকট বিক্রী হয়
কিন্তু খেলাখন কি পদ্ধতিত হৈছে ? আমি জনা মতে ২১ বছৰী বাহিৰে বাকী
সকলো waste paper basket ত পেলাই দিয়ে।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : সেইটো নহয়, যিমান issue
কৰা হয় তাৰ counter follio ৰখা হয়।

Shri Kabir Chandra Roy Pradhani : আমাৰ আঞ্চলিক ভিত্তিত
Club, ক্লাব, কলেজ আদি অনুষ্ঠানৰ উন্নতিৰ যি লটাৰী কৰা হয় সেই বিলাকক
টেক্স বেহাই দি উৎসাহ দিয়াৰ সুবিধা কৰি দিবনে ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : এনেকুৱা lottery ৰ কথা অহা
নাই।

Starred Question No. 26 not put Member being absent.

UNSTARRED

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Re : Tingkhong chachani bundh

শ্রীভদ্রেস্বৰ গগৈয়ে সুধিছে :

২। মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবেনে—

(ক) টিংখাং চাচনি বান্ধ উৰিয়ামগুৰি আৰু বসটিৰ ওচৰত দুখন গুইচ গেট বিচাৰি স্থানীয় বাইজে কৰা আবেদন পাইছেনে?

(খ) যদি পাইছে, চলিত বছৰৰ ভিতৰতে এই গুইচ গেট দুখন কৰিবনে?
শ্রীমহেন্দ্ৰ মোহন চোধুৰী (মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীয়ে) উত্তৰ দিছে :

২। (ক)—হয়।

(খ)—হোৱা টান, যিহেতু আঁচনি এতিয়াও বনাই থকা হৈছে।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : (খ)ৰ প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰত মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে আঁচনি এতিয়াও বনাই থকা বুলি কৈছে—আঁচনি বনাবলৈ কিমান সময় লাগিব?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : আঁচনি খন সোনকালে হব বুলি আশা কৰা হৈছে। তথ্য পাতি সংগ্ৰহ কৰি থকা হৈছে।

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : Textile আদিৰ আঁচনিৰ কাৰণে ১ বছৰ ২ বছৰ সময় নোৱাৰে বেলেগ কথা কিন্তু sluice-gate এখনৰ আঁচনি কৰোঁতে ২ বছৰ সময় লাগে, এইটো কোন দেশৰ কথা? sluice gate খনৰ কাৰণে বানপানীয়ে ২ বছৰ অপেক্ষা কৰি থাকিব নেকি?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : Sluice gate খনৰ কাৰণেও কিছুমান তথ্যপাতি লাগে। যেনে— velocity of water volume of water আৰু soil test ৰ নিশ্চয় প্ৰয়োজন।

Shri Mahidhar Pegu : Sluice gate ৰ কাৰণে কিমান টকা অপব্যয় কৰা হৈছে ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : সেইটো খবৰ কৰি জনাম।

Sbri Hiralal Patowary : Sluice gate ৰ নিৰ্মাণৰ কাৰণে ৮ গুণ বেছি খৰচ কৰা হয় Estimate ত কৈ, এই বিষয়ে অনুসন্ধান কৰি চাবনে ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : এইবিলাক অনুসন্ধান কৰিবলৈ মোৰ ক্ষমতা নাই। [ইয়াত অনুসন্ধান কৰিবলৈ যিসকল Technical মানুহ আছে তেওঁলোকক মই হস্তক্ষেপ কৰিব নোৱাৰো, গতিকে তেওঁলোকে অনুসন্ধান কৰিব।

Shri Hiralal Patowary : তেনেকুৱা Test কৰিবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰ ফালৰ পৰা confidential technical মানুহ ৰাখিবনে ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : এইবিলাক চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰাই কৰা হয়।

UNDISPOSED STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS OF 12TH NOVEMBER, 1970

Re : Housing difficulty in Nalbari

Shri Prabhat Narayan Chaudhury asked :

*16. Will the Minister-in-charge of Town and Country Planning be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government is aware that due to very heavy concentration of population, a large number of low paid Government employees and employees of Semi-Government institutions at Nalbari are suffering acute housing difficulty ?
- (b) Whether Government is aware that most of these employees are incapable of constructing quarters individually, unless helped under an appropriate Housing Scheme ?

(c) Whether Government propose to construct two hundred quarters at Nalbari after preparing a proper Scheme immediately for the purpose or by forming a Housing Co-operative in the line of Tamilnadu and some other States ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi, (Minister, Finance, Labour, Town and Country Planning etc.) replied :

16. (a)—Yes,

(b)—Yes, Government are liberally sanctioning loans under Low Income and Middle Income Group Housing Schemes to those persons who can satisfy the conditions for the grant of such loans ; besides there is provision for sanctioning the House Building advance to the needy Government servants.

(c)—At present there is no such proposal under consideration of Government.

Re : Presentation of the Report of the Enquiry Committee on the allegations against the Minister, Co-operation :

Shri Premodhar Bora : আপুনি যোৱা সোমবাৰে কলিং দিছিল যে সমবায় মন্ত্ৰীৰ অভিযোগৰ বিৰুদ্ধে Report টো দাখিল কৰা কথা আছিল কিন্তু সেইটো দেখোন Agenda ত নাই।

Mr. Speaker : Printing ত দিয়া হৈছে কিন্তু printing ৰ পৰা অহা নাই।

Shri Maneswar Boro : কিমান দিন লাগিব ?

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : Printing ৰ সম্পৰ্কে Govt. press ৰ বিষয়ে কেইটামান কথা কবলগীয়া আছে। এই press টো চৰকাৰৰ ইমান বিলাককাম কৰাৰ কাৰণে অসমৰ্থ হৈছে। আজি বহু দিন আগৰে পৰা Legislative ৰ কাৰণে এটা বেলেগে wing খোলা কথা আছিল আৰু proposal ও দিয়া হৈছিল কিন্তু বেলেগে wing কৰা হোৱা নাই। এইবিলাকৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰৰ Audit Report আৰু State Electricity Board ৰ Report আদি দাখিল কৰাত পলম হৈছে। Legislative ৰ প্ৰাপ্য কামখিনি নিৰ্দিষ্ট সময়ত কৰিব পৰা হোৱা নাই। Assamese Rules খনো print কৰি উলিয়াব পৰা নাই। অথচ গুৱাহাটীত বহুতো মাটি ৰখা হৈছে আৰু দুৰৰ পৰা অনা Machine ও মামৰে থাইছে তেনেসুলত কেইলাখ মান টকা খৰচ কৰি কিয় Govt. press টো উন্নত কৰিব পৰা হোৱা নাই। Govt. Press এ পলম কৰাত লটাৰী খেলত

বহুত পলম হ'ল গতিকে কেইলাখমান টকা কিয়া খৰছ কৰি চৰকাৰী ছপাশালৰ উন্নতি কৰিব নোৱাৰি। এতিয়া কথা হল তেখেত দোষী হওক বা নিৰ্দোষী হওক সেই বিষয়ে বাইজে মনা উচিত কাৰণ সকলোৰে মনত উদ্বিগ্নতাই দেখা দিছে। গতিকে ২১ তাৰিখে পঠিওৱা যদি Report ৰ printing এতিয়ালৈকে দিব পৰা নাই তেতিয়াহলে এইটো দুৰ্ভাগ্যজনক কথা। সদনৰ নিয়মাবলীখন পর্যন্ত ছপা কৰি উলিয়াব পৰা নাই গতিকে সদনৰ কাৰ্য্য পৰিচালনাত যথেষ্ট অসুবিধা হৈছে, ইয়াৰ কিবা ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব নোৱাৰিনে?

Mr. Speaker : I will discuss with the chief Minister about the ways and means to improve printing in Government Press especially of the Assembly papers.

Shri Hiralal Patowary : যিটো Report press লৈ পঠিওৱা হৈছে; চেম্বাৰমেনকে লৈ ৮ জন সদস্যৰে আমাৰ যি কমিটি গঠন কৰা হৈছিল তাৰে ভিতৰত ৩ জনে Report দাখিল কৰিছিল সেই Report printing ৰ কাৰণে পঠিওৱা হৈছে নে নাই?

Mr. Speaker : I will discuss with the Chief Minister about the ways and means to improve printing in the Government Press especially of the Assembly papers.

Shri Hiralal Patowari : On a point of order. (Then in Assamese). *

Mr. Speaker : About that thing I will give my rulling tomorrow. The report was submitted on 9.11.70. I have examined both the reports and the proceedings and I will give my rulling tomorrow.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : We have requested you to call back that report from the Government Press and append the other report with it. Both the reports should be printed and circulated.

Mr. Speaker : If I hold that the other report is also to be presented then only it will be printed.

Re : Industrialisation of Cachar

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, with your permission I want to do the attention of the Minister Incharge of Industries to the fact that the Sangram Parishad of Cachar has launched its second phase

of movement from to-day and it has resorted to hunger strike from sunrise to sunset. Sir, this matter was discussed in this House time without number and all the Members from Cachar have expressed their feeling in various ways, and they went up to Delhi and met the Prime Minister and put forward their grievances before her about industrialisation of Cachar. We also brought to the notice of the hon. Minister incharge of Industries that the case of Cachar should be considered. Government is aware that the Sangram Parishad of Cachar has launched a movement. Now, I want to know whether any assurance has been given to the Sangram Parishad by the hon. Minister, Industries that he is going to take up the matter with the Government of India on the 18th when he will be visiting Delhi, and that the Cachar's case for a paper pulp Mill will be considered. If he has already given such an assurance then that is alright, but so far as my information goes, no such indication has been given to the people of Cachar for which they have launched a movement. Sir, as you know, we are facing a serious situation to-day and therefore, by considering the need of Cachar and other aspects the hon. Minister, Industries should give a written reply to the Sangram Parishad of Cachar and request them to keep the movement in abeyance as Government is taking up the matter with the Government of India. For this reason I have raised this question.

Shri Biswadev Sarmah : (Minister, Industries) : Sir, the House might remember that in course of a discussion of a telegram received by Shri Biswanath Upadhyaya I made it clear in the House that with regard to the Paper Pulp Mill as well as Sugar Mill I have already fixed a discussion with the Government of India on 18th of this month, and I have got confirmation from Shri Dinesh Singh that he has fixed 18th for a discussion regarding the Paper Pulp Mill. Regarding the Sugar Mill, in my last visit to Delhi I had a discussion with the Minister for Food and Agriculture, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, and he categorically assured. He categorically assured me that by the end of this month a letter of intent would be issued. So when I am visiting Delhi this week, I will discuss the matter regarding Sugar Mill. Another unit of fruit preservation is coming up in Cachar and licence has been obtained by a party from Delhi with Bulgarian collaboration. For setting a fruit preservation unit in Cachar the Bulgarian team is coming by the end of this month to select site for that. The other day I mentioned that decorative plywood factory, the biggest in Asia will

be set up in Cachar and all necessary arrangements are being done including supply of timber. Foundation of that also will be laid by the first week of December next. In the meantime, I have sent a team of officers both from the S.I.S.I. Gauhati and Joint Directorate of my Department. Recently they came back from Cachar and have recommended setting up of various small industries in that District, and I am glad to say Sir, that a very good response from the unemployed youths has been coming forth and within a month we shall be able to set up at least a number of small industries in that area. This is the industrial programme in that District. After I return from Delhi it will be possible on my part to inform the Sangram Parishad as mentioned by Mr. Barua, about the result of my discussion. But unless I get a written communication from the Sangram Parishad it is difficult for me to write to them what are the steps I have been taking. Whatever I have said in this House, this may kindly be communicated to the Sangram Parishad by Mr. Barua so that they can at least postpone their agitation.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : The Statement of the Minister, as far as it goes, is alright. But whether the Government is aware that the Government of India has only very recently announced that it does not encourage setting up of any Sugar mill in the public sector or in private sector and that they will allowing the sugar mill in the co-operative sector, and whether our Government has accordingly advised the promoters or enthusiasts of the proposed sugar mill in Cachar that they should rather go ahead to set up the sugar mill in the co-operative sector in view of the Government of India's decision. That is number 1.

Number 2 is : The Minister has said about the proposed Bulgarian collaboration. Whether it is a fact that the Bulgarian Government has made it one of the points that they can collaborate provided the Government has got participation in the industry and if that is so, whether that hurdle has also been crossed so that there may be some industry in Cachar, and that the setting up of this industry is not time barred ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma, Minister, Industries : With regard to number 1 point, we are going to set up sugar mill in the State sector by the State Government itself. The Chief Minister has taken up this matter at the higher level and the Government of India has made

special case for sugar mill in the State sector to set up in the district of Cachar because of the geographical situation there. What I am told is that the people are not interested in setting up a sugar mill in the co-operative sector there from the very beginning. That is why the State Government itself will set up this mill. The Govt. of India has made a departure with regard to Cachar.

With regard to Bulgarian collaboration, this is a private party-exporter of fruit juice. The Government of India has already given licence to this party. Hon. Mr. Bhattacharyya might know that the party being exporters of fruit juice they will set up the industry as quickly as possible so that they can export the pineapple juice. The House might as well know that the Cachar pineapple juice of Cachar is best in the world which has got a very good export market.

Re : Atrocities Committed by the Police at Palashbari.

Shri Govinda Kalita : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, পলাশবাৰী অঞ্চলত কেইদিন চলি থকা পুলিচৰ অত্যাচাৰ সম্পৰ্কে মই আপোনাৰ যোগে মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব খোজো। এই সম্পৰ্কে বিভিন্ন কাগজ পত্ৰত এই ঘটনা প্রচাৰ হৈছে। অৱশ্যে এই ঘটনা সংক্ৰান্তত তদন্ত কৰি মই নিজ অভিজ্ঞতাৰ পৰা কব পাৰো যে দেৱালীৰ দিনা ৰাতি পলাশবাৰী মথাউৰিৰ চুকত চলা জুৱা খেলৰ পৰিপ্ৰেক্ষিততেই এই ঘটনা ঘটিছে। পলাশবাৰীত দুখন থানা আছে। মিৰ্জা আৰু পুৰণি পলাশবাৰী, বিজয়নগৰ অঞ্চলৰ খেলাৰ মিৰ্জাৰ পুলিচে টকা খালে। কিন্তু যেতিয়া পুৰণি পলাশবাৰী পুলিচে মিৰ্জাৰ অঞ্চলত আহি টকা নাপালে তেতিয়াই এই সংঘৰ্ষৰ সৃষ্টি হ'ল। আৰু যোৱা ১০ তাৰিখে ৰাতি হঠাৎ পুলিচ গৈ বহুত মানুহক Arrest কৰিছে আৰু ৰাতি প্ৰায় ২টা মান বজাত পলাশবাৰী ১ নম্বৰ ward ত টোপনি যোৱা মানুহৰ ওপৰত অত্যাচাৰ কৰিছে। গৰ্ভৱতী নাৰীৰ ওপৰত অত্যাচাৰ কৰিছে। মাৰধৰ কৰিছে, ঘৰ-দুৱাৰ ভাঙি দিছে। মতা মানুহবিলাকক ধৰি আনি নানা-ভাৱে মাৰপিত কৰিছে। এইদৰে নানাভাৱে অত্যাচাৰ কৰাৰ পিছত পলাশবাৰীত বাসপূজা কৰা ঠাইলৈ গৈ তাত পূজা কৰা আৰু পূজা চাই থকা মানুহবিলাকৰ ওপৰতো অত্যাচাৰ কৰে। নন্দৰাম জৈনৰ ওপৰতো অত্যাচাৰ কৰে। এইদৰে পুলিচে অমানুষিক ভাৱে অত্যাচাৰ কৰে। এইদিনাই শ্ৰীৰশ্মি কলিতা, শ্ৰীমোহিনী কলিতা, পুতুলবালা কলিতা, চানাবালা কলিতা, হৰিমতী কলিতাৰ ওপৰত

ভীষণভাৱে অত্যাচাৰ কৰিছে। শ্ৰীঅভিৰাম কলিতাৰ ওপৰত অত্যাচাৰ কৰি মাৰপিট কৰি কমৰ ভাঙি দিছে। বাপুৰাম কলিতাৰ চকু নষ্ট হৈছে। আকৌ বাপুৰাম কলিতা, নগেন কলিতা, খগেন কলিতা, পূৰ্ণ কলিতা, প্ৰদীপ শৰ্মা, পৰেশ শৰ্মা, পদ্মেশ্বৰ কলিতা, পেচলিন চাংমা, সুৰেন চন্দ্ৰ দাস আৰু আৰচ ঠাকুৰকে ধৰি আটাইকেইজনকে পুলিচে অসন্ত্ৰ ধৰণে অত্যাচাৰ কৰিছে। ফলত কাৰো-বাৰ হাত-ভৰি ভাঙি গৈছে কাৰোবাৰ চকু নষ্ট হৈছে। এই অমানুষিক অত্যাচাৰৰ প্ৰতিবাদ জনাই ছাত্ৰসকলে শোভাযাত্ৰা কৰিছিল। এই সম্পৰ্কে মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীলৈও জনাইছে। D.C., S.P. কো Memorandum দিছে আৰু বিচাৰৰ বাবে দাবী জনাইছে। সকলো Section ৰে মানুহে এইটো প্ৰতিবাদ জনাইছে। ইয়াৰ যথাবিহিত ব্যৱস্থাৰ বাবে সকলোৰে দাবী জনাইছে। বিধবা বিলাকৰ ঘৰ ভাঙি দিছে। ইয়াৰ ফলত যিসকলৰ ক্ষতি হৈছে সেইসকলক ক্ষতিপূৰণ দিব লাগে আকৌ চিকিৎসাধীন হৈ থকা সকলৰো চিকিৎসাৰ ভাল ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলোঁ।

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Chief Minister) : চাৰ, এই বিষয়ে তদন্ত কৰা হৈছে আৰু আমি এই ঘটনা সংক্ৰান্তীয় সকলো তথ্য সংগ্ৰহ কৰিবলৈ হুকুম দিছো। আৰু এই তথ্যসমূহ পোৱাৰ পিচত যদি কিবা তদন্ত কৰিবলগীয়া হয়, আমি তদন্ত কৰিম। আৰু যিবিলাক মানুহে এই ঘটনাত কষ্ট ভোগ কৰিছে তেওঁলোকক সাহায্য দিয়াৰো বন্দবস্ত কৰা হৈছে।

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want a clarification. This is a very serious matter and we are in doubt whether we are living in a country where rule of law prevails. Here is a serious allegation brought by one of the hon. Members of the House. The officers concerned should be suspended immediately and proceedings may be drawn later on.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : As I have already said, sir, the allegations are being enquired into and if the enquiry reveals any facts, we will take action against the officers.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, the Chief Minister has stated that the matter is being enquired into but from our side it has been seen that these enquiries are not properly done. Therefore, may I request the hon. Chief Minister that by considering the gravity of the situation and also the dissatisfaction prevailing in that area, one high official from Shillong should be appointed to enquire into the matter ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : Sir, at the first instance these allegations are enquired into by the Deputy Commissioner. If we are not satisfied with his report then some higher official will be appointed to look into the matter.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed : The Officers concerned should be suspended first.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : Sir, the hon. Member is an Advocate and he knows that to suspend an officer a prima facie case has to be established.

Shri A. N. Akram Hussain : মুখ্যমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে তদন্ত কৰিম বুলি কৈছে। কিন্তু Enquiring কৰাৰ পৰা কি হ'ব নাজানো, ভেকো ভাওনাহে হ'ব যেন পাওঁ।

Re : Defilement of a Temple by the Public at Tezpur.

Shri Hiralal Patowary : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই এটা ঘটনাৰ প্ৰতি মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব খুজিছো। সেইটো হ'ল তেজপুৰত এটা মন্দিৰত পুলিচে জোতা আৰু চামৰাৰ বেল্ট মাৰি সোমোৱাৰ ঘটনা। এইটো বৰগোলা title ৰ এজনে গণ্ডগোল লগাইছে। পুলিচৰ লগত যোগাযোগ কৰি এই ঘটনা ঘটাইছে। এই সংক্ৰান্তত পুলিচ কেচ চলি আছে। ইয়াত কবলৈ একো নাই। কিন্তু কি কাৰণে পুলিচে Hotel ৰ দেৱাল পাৰ হৈ চামৰাৰ জোতা আৰু বেল্ট পিন্ধি মন্দিৰত সোমাইছে। এইখন মোক টেলিগ্ৰাম পঠাইছে, মই পঢ়ি শুনাই দিছোঁ---

I am reading out the telegram. "Some police officials defied sanctity of Panchayat temple main bazar on thirteenth instant by jumping from nearby hotel with leather boots and belts on temple roof pujari was rebuked and arrested on flimsy cooked up grounds to help conspiracy of a business firm attempt for grabbing temple property religious sentiments of public heavily hurt pray judicial enquiry and punishment" Dugar Secretary Panchayati Mandir Committee.

পুলিচে Business firm ক সহায় কৰিছে। সকলোৰে হাত মিলামিচি কৰি কাম কৰি আছে। মন্দিৰটো এজন মানুহৰ কেনেকৈ হ'ব পাৰে? Municipi-

pality Committee ৰ Chairman এ committee টো recognise কৰিছে। তেনে অঞ্চলত পুলিচে কিয় অত্যাচাৰ কৰে মই সেইটো মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিছো।

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Chief Minister) : চাৰ, এই ঘটনা সম্পৰ্কত আজি সদন বহাৰ আগতে মাননীয় পাটোৱাৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই মোৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰিছিল। তেখেতে মোক Telegram পোৱাৰ কথা সুধিছিল। মই তেনে কোনো Telegram আজিলৈ পোৱা নাই আৰু এই ঘটনা সম্পৰ্কত মই বিশেষ একো জনাও নাই। অফিচত খবৰ কৰি যদি কিবা খবৰ আছে তদন্ত কৰিম। দ্বিতীয়তে এই মন্দিৰটো সম্পৰ্কে আজি বহুদিনৰে পৰা series of criminals ৰ আদালতত বিচাৰাধীন হৈ আছে। গতিকে এই ঘটনা সম্পৰ্কত কি হৈছে সেইটো তদন্ত কৰি জনাম।

Adjournment Motion : Lathi-Charge by Police upon Railway Employees at Maligaon.

***Shri Phani Bora** : Mr. Speaker, Sir. I want to move an adjournment motion under Rule 56 of the Rules and Procedure and conduct of the Assam Legislative Assembly. The Motion is "The House do now adjourn to discuss the issue of police Lathi charge on the peaceful railway employees who demonstrated in front of the Railway Headquarters at Maligaon on the 12th November 1970 and the situation arising out of the same."

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very definite matter and of other urgent public importance. This incident has taken place on the 12th November at about 1.30 p.m. without any Magistrate to give order. Magistrate came over there only at about 3.30 p.m.. And, after 12th the House sat on 13th only for a half day. This matter is of urgent public importance and it requires that this House which is in Session is allowed to discuss this urgent matter of public importance. Because unless the House discusses and guides the Govt. as to how this situation is to be tackled there is every possibilities of situation being deteriorated and serious consequences might follow. This House is no very much aware as to why this is of so much of public importance because in the newspapers only the cryptic

*Speech not corrected.

reports have appeared that there was lathi charge on some people were injured and some people are being arrested. The statement of the General Manager appeared in the press also tried to white wash the whole incident and thereby keep the public in dark and the importance of the matter is sought to be minimised. Therefore, Sir, I feel it my duty to place before the House the incident why it is so much of public importance. Sir, on the 12th a number of railway employees belonging to all the categories who are united in a Co-ordination Committee. Under the leadership of that Co-ordination Committee the railway employees went to see the General Manager on the basis of a previous discussion being held between the representatives of the Coordination Committee and the General Manager with regard to a very small matter. The matter was that the railway employees were given Puja advance and the Flood advance. The employees want that the repayment of these advances should be made within a period of 36 months whereas the General Manager wanted recollection of these advances within 12 months. The railway employees being very hardhit as a result of rise in prices, thought if they are to pay within 12 months then every month they would be required to pay out of their meagre pay something like 200 or 300 rupees which is impossible to pay on their part. Therefore, they went to request the General Manager and place before him their grievances. General Manager being absent at that moment and the Personal Officer being also absent on that day, there was one Deputy Personal Officer. That gentleman, I do not know his name. Now, that gentleman, Sir, you might remember, recently there was a dislocation in the N.F Railway from Siliguri onward to this side. For about 7 days whole railway was disruptive because of the behaviour of this gentleman who recently transferred to Maligaon. This gentleman was present. He refused to meet the representative of the employees. Now, at 1.30 p.m. when that gentleman was coming out for lunch the representatives of the employees approached him on the way and tried to submit their memorandum before him. While they were trying to submit their memorandum before him, in the meantime, he brought some police personnel belonging to Assam Police Battalion. I won't have raised this matter before the House had it not been the case of Assam Police Battalion. Now, these police personnel without any magistrate's orders, they at the instepee of a railway officer resorted to lathi charge and lathi charge on whom- lathi charge on those deputationist who were trying to submit a memorandum. They did not create any trouble.

They were entirely peaceful. I have seen myself people lying in the hospital, all of them were beaten first on their heads. This is something inhuman. I failed to understand how this could happen. Not only that, Sir, After this the people who were beaten up they are being arrested and remanded to police lock-up and even inside the police lock-up they were mercilessly beaten. There is one police officer who has beaten seven people inside the police lock-up.

(Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : Let the discussion be centred round the admissibility of the Motion)

Sir, in the newspapers the matter has not been reported in detail. Unless the House knows these things in detail the House will not be in a position to appreciate the matter. That is why I am saying all these things. Sir, following that incident the Police has created a terror in those areas. They are arresting the people indiscriminately. For example, some girls who are going on with their trails they are sought to be arrested. Even breaking the various shops people are being arrested and what is more, Sir, the womenfolk is also manhandled. Why this arrest is not stopped ? Why the Govt. did not, in the meantime, institute a judicial enquiry ? How it could take place ? It is a fit case for judicial enquiry. Nothing has been done. Therefore, I think this is of public importance. Now, if there is general strike launched by the railwaymen as a result of this police action, the movement of railways will be stopped. And, as a result of which the entire people of Assam will have to suffer. That is how it is a matter of grave public importance. And from Rules of Procedure I plead that not only it is a matter of great public importance but it is a fit case for allowing a discussion in this House. There are certain restrictions imposed by the rule :

(1) "Not more than one such motion shall be made at the same sitting." This is a matter recently occurred and on a specific question the motion is moved. The question here is the question of lathi charge over the peaceful railways employees.

(2) "the motion must not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same session." It was never discussed in the Session.

(3) "The motion must not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration....." The motion

did not anticipate any matter. It was not previously appointed for a discussion. In fact there was no anticipation.

(4) "The motion must not deal with a matter on which a resolution could not be moved." There cannot be any resolution because this incident has taken place only the other day.

(5) "The motion shall not deal with any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law having jurisdiction in any part of India." There is no adjudication on this also and therefore Sir, it seems that these restrictions are not applicable to this motion.

(6) "The motion shall not raise a question of privilege" It does not relate to any question of privilege. This matter is related to the State Govt. The Minister might say that this is not a matter concerning the State Govt. I am not raising any constitutional point, I am only raising a point on the police lathi charge which has taken place at Maligaon on the railway employees. And this is done by the Assam Govt. police and the maintenance of law and order is the Assam Govt. subject

This motion is free from all the restrictions and if the Govt. come out and say that this is a ordinary law and order question then I will say that this is not an ordinary question of law and order. I will say that this kind of things should not be allowed to occur when the new Govt. is formed under the leadership of Shri M.M. Choudhury. If such things are allowed to occur then I must say that it is not a democratic way of living rather it will lead to a violent revolt against this kind of police atrocities. Therefore Sir, I want immediately the Govt. should come out with an order of Judicial Enquiry to go into this occurrence. The police should not go against the working class and should not repeat such things as they have done on 12th last in Maligaon. So Sir, from all points of view it seems that it is a fit case and deserves a discussion in the House and if the situation cannot be tackled properly then there may be a serious repercussion on this and the people of Assam will have to face serious difficulties.

Shri Sailen Medhi : Sir, in support of this Adjournment motion I want to add a few words. Shri Phani Bora has already spoken everythings about the police lathi charge which was taken place not once but twice on that day. It was stated that when the officer ca-

me out for lunch, the workers went to him to handover a memorandum to him and just at that time the Police started lathi charge without any order from the Magistrate. The people were severely beaten and removed to hospital and even at the hospital some of them were arrested. Even in the lock up people were mercilessly beaten. When the Magistrate along with some other officers went to the place from Gauhati they also beat the people mercilessly on that spot and the seriously wounded them who are now lying in the Maligaon hospital. I want to point out one thing that not only the railway officers were beaten but also other people were taken into the police custody. Students of Pandu were also arrested who is not supposed to come to that place. Students like B. Dobai, S. Das, N. Chatterjee were taken from home and locked up. I personally went to the police and also telephoned to the General Manager, Railways and said that "I am the M.L.A. of this place I want to consult with you". He said "I have given my statement Mr. Medhi and there is no use of coming to me." I cannot do anything, I have already given my statement." The D.C. was absent. The Additional District Magistrate given a picture that there was a peaceful demonstration there. The Railway Officer could have come to take memorandum. Had it been done there would not have been any trouble. When the officer refused to take that memorandum the police came interfere. It is the duty of the Assam Govt. to see that without the order of the magistrate the police should not start lathi charge. When the people were taken to the Gauhati Police Station they were beaten with iron rods and bamboo lathis. Many of them are still taking first aid from the Maligaon hospital. Unless the Govt. take some action it will be very bad.

Now Sir, afterwards the workers demanded a Judicial Enquiry. The General Manager, Railways said that it is not his jurisdiction. It is the jurisdiction of the Assam Govt. whether they should institute an enquiry or not. Sir, so far the Judicial Inquiry is concerned it is really the jurisdiction of the Assam Govt. and therefore it is a fit case and it fulfils all the conditions, and it is free from all the restrictions imposed by the Rules of Procedure. I therefore, request the Chair to allow this Adjournment Motion.

*Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : Before the Chief Minister says, I would like to point out purely on question of law and ad-

Speech not corrected.

missibility. That I could have information to the House with regard to the facts and also I do not propose to say anything now, that may come up only if you allow the motion to be moved and discussed. I had been to the place three days consecutively. Only day before yesterday I have collected some facts. I am not going to disclose anything at this adjournment motion. But there is a question which involves the points of admissibility. Now it stands Sir, a motion under consideration. It is very unfair, it is a recent occurrence and it is also a public importance. The things are quite apparent. Only point is that it might be adopted, whether this matter is in the ordinary course of law and order. If it is in the ordinary course of law and order, naturally it can be a subject matter of an adjournment motion. But to the fact the background has been given by Shri Barua and Shri Medhi just a question of law and order. As your note Sir, for every lathi charge or for any use of force by police a Magistrate's order is necessary. There is a case whether the police may use force including firing even without an order of a Magistrate. But circumstances and facts who can decide whether facts or circumstances warranted or not. It is only a court of enquiry. Now the Commission of Enquiry will add. It may decide the issue Commission of Enquiry are very exactly needs often times. It is only a shock absorber. There is some cases or some trustee. There is public agitation, and Commission of Enquiry is appointed with lakhs of rupees are to be spent. The other day Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury says that he had himself received an amount of Rs. seventy two hundred from this Government. After he ceased to be a Minister as a Lawyer on behalf of this Government namely the Tezpur Firing. He said that after all he gets seventy two thousand rupees whether the Minister will not get. The report of the Enquiry Commission is not published. It is known for the House. Not only Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury gets seventy two thousand rupees but his junior also got a huge amount.

A quite bigger amount was spent on 26th January 1968 affairs at Gauhati on an Enquiry Commission. For that in Tezpur Firing also. Now whether such an enquiry was warranted which involved several lakhs of rupees from the public ex-chequer. This House will decide whether the facts and circumstances compelled for such a commission is really hundred to give direction to the Government. That report should be placed in this House. Otherwise it is useless. How this

House will take this decision that it is not a question, such on ordinary law and order matter. It is a question whether expenditure of huge amount of public money will be warranted or not ? Whether facts and circumstances really justify this particular State or some other particular States ? That only this House can say without going to other matters. The other matters hinted by Shri Barua and Shri Medhi and you should kindly consider and the Chief Minister should consider that this is not a law and order matter. Whether there is the question of use of force by lathi charge, bleeding etc. More than that after a man has taken into a custody used third degree in police lock up. This is a question of law order. If he yield and detained by the police, this is not a matter of law and order. Therefore, this should be discussed first and it should be shown whether there is actually reasons for further steps to the matter through an enquiry. Only point which I wanted to make which may kindly be considered by the Chief Minister and also by you at the time.

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarmah : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, কর্মচারীসকলে Memorandum দিয়াৰ কাৰণে সকলো ঠিক থাক কৰি নৈছিল আৰু বিভাগীয় অফিচাৰ জনৰ ওচৰত কর্মচারীসকলৰ দাবী উত্থাপন কৰি 'মেম'ৰেণ্ডাম' দাখিল কৰিবলৈ গৈছিল তেতিয়া পুলিচ লগাই সেই কর্মচারীসকলক পিটাইছে। এইটো বৰ গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ বিষয় আনকি কর্মৰত কর্মচাৰী সকলকো পিটাইছে, মাৰিছে। প্রশাসন যন্ত্ৰৰ অৱনতি ঘটিছে, মাননীয় সদস্য বৰা ডাঙৰীয়াই আচল যুক্তিয়েই দাঙি ধৰিছে। সেইটো মই adjust কৰিছো।

Mr. Speaker : Hon'ble members should know that we are concerning with the admissibility of the motion. Mr. Sharma kindly sit down.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, I am simply going through(voices). My leader rightly pointed out the lathi charge and other things. The general law and order cannot be a part of the adjournment motion or subject matter of the Adjournment Motion. Here M.K. Cous clearly indicated something more. Therefore there is a fit case to be taken into consideration, for an adjournment motion.

This is here it has been said "A matter even of very recent occurrence is not 'urgent' if an opportunity for its discussion will arise in the ordinary course of business within a reasonably short time.

Though generally the policy and attitude of Government cannot be considered to be a fit matter to be raised through an adjournment motion, occasions may arise when policy and attitude of the Government may become a matter of public importance (e), e.g. the attitude of the Government as disclosed by replies to a question relating to a scuffiloux article in a newspaper regarding Mahatma Gandhi (f) raids and arrests in several parts of India (g) ; decision of the Government not to publish the report of the Indian Deputation to Fiji (h) ; reported decision of the Government to drop the Second Shipyard Project at Cochin (i)."

Shri Ataur Rahman : (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs) : Sir, I am afraid I cannot subscribe to the Adjournment Motion. An adjournment to be admissible must involve an occurrence of grave emergency, and I do not think that the matter which has been referred to in the Adjournment Motion has created that grave emergency which would necessitate the postponement of the set agenda of the business of the House. It is no doubt a specific matter of urgent public importance, but I do not think that it is that much urgent which necessitates the postponement of the business of the House, and I also do not think that it is such important as will necessitate the postponement of the business of the House. Sir, the only thing which has been referred to by several speakers is that excesses have been committed. But if excess has been committed and illegal action has been perpetrated by any officer of the Department the Courts are open. In such a case the House of Parliament when there was an allegation of illegal action on the part of the Department, an Adjournment Motion was disallowed because the Speaker referred to the Courts where the matter might come for adjudication. It is a well-known maxim that citizens have every right to demonstrate and ventilate their grievances by representation, by demonstration. But there is a limit to these demonstrations and if any excess is committed the authorities have duties to perform. Therefore, the subject matter of the Adjournment Motion to me appears to be so wide. It is merely a question of ordinary administration of the law.

Shri Phani Bora : The simple assertion of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that this is an ordinary matter of law and order will not hold water. Moreover he is indulging in some sort of insinuation to the demonstrators. He has stated that if the demonstrators committed excesses the authority had the right to take ac-

tion. He is defending the authority. He is defending the inhuman activities of the Police. If he wants to defend the authority let us sit down and discuss when he will have the chance to defend the authority.

Shri Ataur Rahman : Sir, while speaking about the admissibility of the Motion several speakers have already gone into the details ; but the details of the whole occurrence are not with me. If the details become handy by today, I think the Chief Minister might be in a position to make a statement about the occurrence. In view of this I submit that the Adjournment Motion may be disallowed.

***Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :** (Chief Minister) : One thing Sir, in this connection I may submit. Last night the President of the Railway employees Union met me and he had delivered to me a memorandum giving the details of the incident and also suggesting some action from the side of the Government. That is being examined. If we find it necessary then an inquiry will be instituted and all the facts will be brought to light, but at this stage when the matter is being examined by the Government no Adjournment Motion I think, is admissible. Again, Sir, our report is that the Police resorted to lathi charge on self-defence. That is another point to consider. My friend Shri Bhattacharjee has argued, and argued rightly, that because Police had taken certain action which ordinarily require the permission of a Magistrate because of some urgent reason then that cannot be questioned. Therefore, on this count I feel that if you permit me I can make a statement giving the full facts tomorrow, and after that if a discussion is to take place I can discuss with your permission.

***Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :** The statement to be made by the Chief Minister is a different question. Our question is that the situation that has been created by the action of the police is such that warrants a full discussion. The Chief Minister has stated that the Police had done it in self-defence. This is pre-judging the whole thing which may be prejudicial if an inquiry is held.

Sir, we would have been glad if the Hon'ble Chief Minister would come forward with the statement today, because he had been at Gauhati and he is in the know of facts and figures which ought to have been placed in the House. Sir, the situation that has arisen

there is a very serious situation. Sir, I am not convinced with what the new Minister for Parliamentary Affairs has said. Only by quoting one thing he wanted to drag the matter some where else. Sir, we are discussing about the admissibility or otherwise of this Adjournment Motion. He said something which cannot be taken into consideration ; he ought to have come with some arguments. He is a first class lawyer ; but he said that this is not a matter of great public importance.

(Shri Dulal Chandra Barua quoted from Parliamentary Practice)
“No hard and fast rule can be laid down to what constitutes public importance. The question of public importance is decided on the merit of each individual case”. So, Sir, about the importance of the thing, it is upto you to decide as there is no definition about the importance of the thing and I think you will be kind enough to allow us to discuss this through an adjournment motion.

Shri Sailen Medhi : Sir, I want to support the contention of my friend, Shri Barua. About the incidents and the situation that have arisen out of that situation, the Hon'ble Minister for Parliamentary Affairs has said that the situation is not like that which necessitates action and that the adjournment motion is to be disallowed. Sir, so far as the situation is concerned, I must say that after the arrests of the students and the teachers of Pandu, a situation has flared up in that area and the people have become panicky and they are not coming out in the evening and the police are still arresting people indiscriminately. So, Sir, an abnormal situation has been created there. Not only the Railway Employees who went there to see the Railway officers were refused to hand over their memorandum, the General Manager had the guts to refuse the local M.L.A. who wanted to see him. I also personally telephoned to him and he said it was no use meeting them as he had already made a statement. This is an insult not only to the M.L.A. and myself alone but it is an insult to all the Members of this House and this is as insult to the whole State of Assam. So it is a matter of a very grave nature. Any moment there may be a strike and the situation may turn worse. So it is a matter of public importance and is a fit case for discussion through adjournment motion.

*Shri Phani Bora : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমার বন্ধু শ্রীদুলাল বৰুৱাই যিটো

Speech not corrected

কথা কৈছে, সেই কথাত মই একমত। আমাৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে পুলিচে self devfence ৰ কাৰণে Action লব পাৰে। ঘটনা ঘটিল ডেড় বজাত বাতি ৯ বজাত পুলিচ নি first Aid দিছে আৰু কেচ ৰেজিষ্টাৰ কৰিছে। মিসকলে ৫০ বছৰ ধৰি ৰাজনীতি কৰিছে তেখেতসকলেও এই কথা জানে। কংগ্ৰেছৰ ৰাজত্বত লাঠি টাঙোন খোৱাসকলৰ অভিজ্ঞতা আছে যে, পুলিচে আত্ম-ৰক্ষাৰ কাৰণে কেনেকৈ কেচ তৈয়াৰ কৰে। ইয়াৰ ফলত নতুন আবহাৱা নতুন পৰিস্থিতিৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। ১১:৩০ বজাত পুলিছে মাৰিছে, বাতি ৯ বজাত মালিগাঁৱলৈ পুলিচ গৈ হাতত কাপোৰ বান্ধি দি ৰঙা ঔষধ দি কেচ তৈয়াৰ কৰিছে। তাৰ কি justification আছে। যদি এইটো হয়, তেন্তে গণতন্ত্ৰৰ কোনো কথা কোৱাৰ লাভ নাই। পুলিচ ৰাজত্ব কৰিম বুলি কলেই যথেষ্ট হব।

আপুনি কি কৰে কব নোৱাৰো। আমাৰ এই সদনৰ এজন মাননীয় সদস্যক এই মহাৰাজ বহি থকা সত্ত্বেও দেখা কৰিবৰ কাৰণে refuse কৰিছে। সেইটোৰ ওপৰত কিবা ব্যৱস্থা লব পৰা হবনে নহয়। সেই সমষ্টিৰ M.L.A. ৰ লগত কোনো পৰামৰ্শ নকৰে আৰু পৰামৰ্শ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে refuse কৰে। এই মহাৰাজসকলৰ ওপৰত ব্যৱস্থা লব পৰা অধিকাৰ এই চৰকাৰৰ আছেনে নাই? শ্ৰমিক শ্ৰেণীৰ ওপৰত অত্যাচাৰ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে পুলিচক তৎক্ষণাত পঠাই দিয়া হয়। যদি সঁচাকৈয়ে গণতন্ত্ৰৰ কথা কয়, তেন্তে শ্ৰমিক শ্ৰেণীৰ ওপৰত অত্যাচাৰ কৰা মহাৰাজসকলৰ ওপৰত ব্যৱস্থা লব পাৰিবনে নোৱাৰে? ১২ তাৰিখে ঘটনা ঘটিছে। ১২ তাৰিখৰ পৰা ১৬ তাৰিখলৈ এই কেইদিনৰ ভিতৰত মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই তাৰ কি action লৈছে তাৰ এটা পৰিষ্কাৰ বিৱৃতি আমাৰ আগত দিয়া নাই। অথচ বৰপেটা, গুৱাহাটীলৈ গৈছে আৰু মালিগাঁৱৰ আশে পাশে ঘূৰি ফুৰিছে। এই চাৰিদিনৰ ভিতৰত আমাৰ সন্মুখত বিৱৃতি দিব নোৱাৰাৰ কি কাৰণ থাকিব পাৰে কব নোৱাৰো। এই ঘটনা সংক্ৰান্তত Memorandum এখনো পাইছে। এই বিষয়ে মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে ভালকৈ অনুসন্ধান কৰক। মই এটা Telegraph বাতৰি আগবঢ়াই দিছো। এইবিলাক কাণ্ড চলি থকাত মই ভাবো যে অসমত এটা দুদিন আহিছে। আমি আশা কৰিছিনো এই Adjournment motion ৰ কথা উঠাৰ আগতে মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে তদন্ত কৰি আমাক জনাব।

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : মই Statement দিয়াৰ কথা ভাবিছিলো কিন্তু ইতিমধ্যে Adjournment motion আহিছে। তদুপৰি মোৰ হাতত যিখিনি খবৰ আছে আৰু তাতোকৈ বেছি খবৰ লোৱাৰ প্ৰয়োজন আছে। যোৱা নিশা ৰেলৱে Employee ৰ পৰা এখন Memorandum মোক দিছে। গতিকে Memorandum ৰ কথা আৰু চৰকাৰী Report মিলাই চাব লাগিব। সেই কাৰণে এইবিলাক কথা বিবেচনা কৰি মই statement দিয়াৰ কথা বিবে-

চনা কৰিছো। আৰু এটা কথা হৈছে চৰকাৰী বিষয়াই আমাৰ সদস্যৰ প্ৰতি অবমাননা কৰাৰ বিষয়টো নিশ্চয় take up কৰিম।

***Shri Sailen Medhi :** ইতিমধ্যে কেইজনমান পুলিচ বিষয়াৰ বিৰুদ্ধে অভিযোগ আহিছে। তেওঁলোকে গুৱাহাটীৰ কেইজনমান লোকক গ্ৰেপ্তাৰ কৰি গুৱাহাটী সদৰ থানাত অমানুষিক মাৰ-পিট কৰিছে। সেই সম্পৰ্কে কেচ দিয়া হৈছে। যি কেইজন পুলিচে মাৰিলে, তেওঁলোকক অতি সোনকালে suspend কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা লবনে?

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarmah : পুলিচে হাতত warrant লৈ ধৰপাকৰ নামত ঘূৰি ফুৰে। এই ধৰপাক ৰখাৰ ব্যৱস্থাটো কৰিব নোৱাৰিনে?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Chief Minister) : পুলিচে কোনো মানুহ অন্যায়ভাবে মাৰ-ধৰ কৰাৰ ফলত মোকদ্দমা হয় আৰু মোকদ্দমা হোৱাৰ লগে লগে Magistrate এ enquiry কৰে কিবা এটা section মতে। section টো মোৰ মনত নাই। সেই section অনুসৰি ব্যৱস্থা লোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছে।

Mr. Speaker : I have heard both sides. There was almost a full fledged discussion which has focussed the material points and draw the attention of the Govt. We had dealt some such matters in the past. Ordinarily strike, lathi charge, firing cannot form the subject-matter of an adjournment motion. There is one of such instances. Moreover, the Chief Minister has assured that he is taking up the matter and he will also see that the grievances of the party concerned are removed. Moreover, he has said that he will make a statement tomorrow. In view of this I do not think there is any necessity for adjourning the business of the House for discussion of the matter. Therefore, I have disallowed the motion.

Calling Attention to a matter of urgent Public Importance—Naga Hostiles open camp near Bokajan.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, under Rule 54 of the Rules of procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly to the news item appearing in Assam Tribune, dated the 28th October, 1970 under the caption "Naga Hostiles open camp near Bokajan". Sir, this is a very serious matter. This has created a panic

***Speech not corrected**

in that entire region of Golaghat and Jorhat Sub-divisions. This is the first of its kind that the Naga Hostiles being trained up from China has returned and opened camp in that particular area. Therefore, this has threatened the integrity and solidarity of the State. It needs prompt action on the part of the Govt. Sir, I want to know through this Calling Attention Motion from the hon. Chief Minister that what action has been taken by the Govt. to unearth that particular camp. Those persons there in that particular camp was arrested. What action so far been taken in this regard by the Govt.? Whether this matter has so far been taken up with the Govt. of Nagaland. I have been told that those people are being encouraged the Naga people to make more encroachment into our State. The people of that area are getting support from the Naga Hostiles who are camping there. I want to know from the Hon'ble Chief Minister what action Govt. has so far been taken in this regard and if not why drastic action has not been taken to remove the anti-social elements from the soil of Assam.

***Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :** (Chief Minister) : Sir, the Calling Attention Notice of Shri Dulal Chandra Barua, M.L.A. refers to a news item published in the Assam Tribune on 28.10.70 under the caption "Naga Hostiles open Camp Near Bokajan".

On October 18, evening, an information was received in advance Hq. of Assam Police that about 50 Naga Hostiles armed with automatic rifles were seen inside jungle in Bokajan ferry crossing. The S.P. Sibsagar and Commandant 2nd Assam Police Bn. Dergaon, visited the area and ascertained that the information was correct.

During enquiry, some improvised defence for laying an ambush was also found. Further enquiry also revealed that a group of hostile Nagas was camping near about Phogoto, Seheto and Heyishi Naga villages in Desoi Reserve Forest in Sibsagar District. The intention of those hostiles was reportedly to protect the Naga encroachers in Disoi and Rengma Reserve Forests against eviction by Assam Forest Department.

Necessary security measures were taken by our Assam Police Bn. authorities, to prevent any untoward incident.

Latest report received from S.P. Sibsagar, indicated that the

***Speech not corrected.**

hostile Nagas who were reportedly camping in the above place have since left for unknown destination.

***Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :** As has been stated by the hon' Chief Minister that some of the hostile Nagas are camping in those Phogoti, Seheto and Hevishi and also in the forest reserves which are within the State of Assam and our policemen are there and security measures have been tightened up. If the security measures were tightened up how the hostile Nagas could come and stay in those villages.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : Sir, as the House knows that area where those occurrences are taking place are difficult areas and it is very difficult to watch one and every person penetrating into dense forests and coming to our territory. 50 Nagas Hostiles are reportedly come stealthily and they could not be detected in time. But as soon as the information was received and police took action and they have been scared away.

Shri Sainen Medhi : Sir, I want a clarification from the hon' Chief Minister. So far as this area is concerned there was an incident that Naga people trespassed into our land. Some police officers, forest officers and revenue officers, tried to evict some of the Nagas who were settled there and they actually evicted those people and after that Naga Govt. filed a case and warrants were issued against those officers who acted according to the advice and orders of the superiors. Unless the border issue is decided our officers cannot go and say that I have not done anything against your territory; it was our own territory. If that issue is not decided the fate of these officers will be in doubt because they are already declared as absconders. Unless Govt. take some decision with the Central Govt. our officers will be in difficulty and Assam Govt. also will be in difficulty in this respect.

***Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :** This is the point that has been agitating our mind all these years since the creation of Nagaland Govt. It seems they are not agreeing for an amicable settlement. Therefore, Sir, we are even repeatedly requesting the Govt. of India to intervene in this matter and finally set at rest the boundary question. Sir, very recently we have got an assurance from the Govt. of India that they are going to do it very soon. Sir, any

*Speech not corrected

officer who are acting on the instructions of the Govt. of Assam to do certain things, if they are called upon by the Naga Land Govt. to appear before their Court they are not prepared to accept their suggestion.

***Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :** Sir if any officer is called upon by the Nagaland Govt. to appear before the Court and if they go there then I have been told by some of the officers since we allow these officers to go and appear before the court then we recognise their dispute and in this way our Govt. will be in legal difficulty. I am very happy that the Hon'ble Chief Minister has said that the instructions have been issued asking the officers not to appear before the court in Nagaland and we should stick to that stand.

Presentation of the Report of Rules Committee.

Mr. Speaker : Now Item No. 3

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya (Member, Rules Committee) : Sir, as directed, I beg to present a Report of the Rules Committee.

Motion for Extension of time for submission of the Report of the Rules Committee.

Mr. Speaker : Item No. 4.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya (Member, Rules Committee) : Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly agrees to the extension of time for submission of further Reports of the Rules Committee till 31st March, 1971.

(The motion was adopted)

Filling up casual Vacancies in the Employment Review Committee.

Shri Biswadev Sarma (Minister, Industries) : Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly authorises the hon. Speaker, Assam Legislative

**Speech not corrected.*

Assembly to fill up casual vacancies in the Employment Review Committee which may occur from time to time.

(The motion was adopted).

Discussion on the Statement by the Chief Minister relating to the declaration of statehood to Meghalaya.

Mr. Speaker : Now, we have got hardly 2 hours time for this item and half an hour will be required for Bills. At 3.30 P.M. we shall try to finish the debate and half an hour time will be given to the Minister for reply.

Shri Sainen Medhi : Sir, I beg to move that the House do now take into consideration the statement made by the Chief Minister on declaration made by the Prime Minister on 10th November in Parliament for granting full statehood to Meghalaya.

Sir, we have already discussed in this House this declaration made by the Prime Minister on the 10th of this month. The Government of India, in principle, have decided to grant full-fledged Statehood to the people of Meghalaya, and we also welcome this decision which is not a new thing. Instead of granting full-fledged Statehood there was a gentleman's agreement and we all agreed to give it a fair trial, and that agreement was for a Sub-State within the State of Assam. That was a new experiment, and if that new experiment could have been given a fair trial then probably we could have been able to solve the problem of different nationality question in this eastern region. But unfortunately the people of Meghalaya thought it proper not to give the Sub-Statehood a fair trial, and they demanded full-Statehood. We also support their legitimate demand which they have put forward within a short period of their achievement of Sub-Statehood inside Assam. Sir, I am at one with Shri Phani Bora when he said that the Meghalaya question is to be decided by its own merits. Sir, I do not think that after the creation of Meghalaya into a full-fledged State we will have to consider the demand for Kamatapur, Tai Mongolian, Mozoram or even autonomy for Cachar. These

demands are to be considered on their own merits and perspectives. So, Meghalaya demand has got nothing to do with the demands put forward by other regions. As you know, Sir, during the British period the people of this region did not get any opportunity for development of this region. But after the independence we have seen a new intelligentsia, a new middle class, a new peasantry and a new labour force came up in this region and their claim for sons of the soil became the strongest political urge in this region. This political urge has brought about a tendency of separation amongst ourselves and from that tendency came hatredness amongst different races. This conflict of thinking has arisen not because of any decaying but because of healthy growth, and if we could have nourished this healthy growth, we could have solved this problem of regional tendency. We have seen in our country that the conflict of feeling is due to growth and not due to decay. A new development from bottom has come up which has created this problem because of peculiar circumstances in this region. We have seen that our growth has been retarded and because of that we are suffering from the very beginning. If we could have made real development then we could have solved our problem and we could have invited people from other parts of the country and Meghalaya also could have invited people from all over Assam as also from outside. Sir, this backward region suffers terribly due to lack of productive forces and the outlook of the people has also become biased. Unless this fundamental problem of production is solved, this problem of separatist tendency will remain. As you know, Sir, this region is the richest region in the country and it has immense potentials. If we could have utilised these resources, we could have found a common ground and a new integrated personality would have emerged in this area. Now, the people of Assam have become frustrated but they should not feel frustrated due to the creation of Meghalaya or for the demand for separation from other regions. The other parts cannot go out of Assam because without Assam they will not be able to mobilise the natural resources. If Assam remains confined in the plain areas only then also the hills and other areas must keep contact with Assam and Assam will be the link.

Sir, if our hill brothers are satisfied that they will get independence, they will get full independence after creation of Meghalaya State we do not oppose it. But though they will get their independence that is a fullfledged State, they cannot go forward without the

help of the neighbours. Therefore, if the aspiration of the hill people is satisfied with the creation of new State we must support their aspiration. Nobody is opposing the formation of the new State Meghalaya. The question arose when the other day declared that the Prime Minister's declaration on the 10th November, 1970 in Parliament was without consultation with Assam Government and for that a commotion has been created in the State. Sir, formerly the Chief Minister while giving the Statement about the policy of his Government told us that a trial would be given to the working of the Sub-State Meghalaya but before that experimental stage is over we have found that the Prime Minister has come up with her declaration granting full statehood to Meghalaya. When we asked our Chief Minister whether the Govt. of Assam was consulted and whether he was taken into confidence before giving this declaration by the Prime Minister our Chief Minister said that the Assam Government was not consulted and that he was not consulted. But after that we have seen in the paper that the Prime Minister took exception to this and said that it was all baseless. She said that the Government of Assam and Shri Choudhury while he was acting as Chief Minister during the illness of Shri B.P. Chaliha, was also consulted. She further said that she consulted Shri Chaudhury after he became the Chief Minister and after that consultation they have taken this decision. The people of Assam are very much concerned on this point whether Government of Assam is really in the know of the thing and whether the Government of Assam was taken into confidence or not. It is not because that we do not want the creation of Meghalaya as a State but we are concerned about the procedural matter. We want to discuss here the procedure adopted by the Government of India in their declaration granting Meghalaya a full Statehood. Therefore, I want a clarification from the Chief Minister whether he was and the Government of Assam was consulted before the declaration was made by the Prime Minister granting full Statehood to Meghalaya.

Adjournment

The House adjourned for lunch till 2 p.m.

(The House reassembled after lunch at 2.05 P.M.
with Mr. Speaker in the Chair).

Message of sympathy to the cyclone-hit people of East Pakistan.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Chief Minister) : With your permission, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to make a reference. A very sad thing has occurred on last Friday in some parts of Pakistan because of a devastating cyclonic storm. As the report appears, Sir, about 3 lakhs of people have perished in that catastrophe. With your permission, Sir, the House may agree to convey a message of sympathy to the members of the unfortunate families.

(Voice from the Opposition :—We fully agree)

Mr. Speaker : The House fully agrees. A message will be sent.

***Shri Dulal Chandra Barua** : Mr. Speaker, Sir, while moving this motion from this side of the House on the statement made by the Prime Minister on the 10th of November, 1970 in the Parliament in connection with granting the full statehood for Meghalaya I want to make certain observations. Sir, in this connection I would like to refer to the statement which has been made by our Hon'ble Chief Minister on the 9th the policy statement. In the policy statement also he did not indicate anything about such kinds of discussion that was held between the Government of Assam and the Govt. of India.

(Mr. Speaker vacated the Chair and Mr. Dy. Speaker occupied it)

Later on, Sir, on the eve of the Adjournment Motion which was moved from this side of the House, the Chief Minister had given a statement on this particular issue and this appears to be self-contradictory. In view of this we have brought this discussion here in this House to know the detailed discussion, if any, had between the Government of Assam and the Government of India in respect of granting of full statehood to Meghalaya. Now, Sir,

*Speech not corrected.

it is a very said commentary on the part of the Govt. of India to take such kind of decision in a very haphazard way. Sir, we have already been divided into many parts and we expected and hoped that the entire area of north-eastern region would remain bound into one State and through which we would see the light of development. Whatever it may be, the Government of India by taking advantage of the weak leadership of this Government has divided almost all the parts of the north eastern region by creating Nagaland, by creating Manipur by creating Tripura and last of all by creating this Meghalaya. When we say so sir we should not be misunderstood that we are speaking again the creation of the State. Our point is, the policy or the convention which is generally followed by the Government for the last 23 or 24 years after independence has not been followed in respect of Meghalaya. Sir, the Hon'ble Chief Minister has said that there was casual discussion between the Government of Assam and the Government of India in respect of granting of statehood to Meghalaya. If it is so, then there was consultation and on the basis of that consultation the Govt. of India, it appears, has taken such a decision. Very recently, Sir, when the Union Home Minister (State), Shri K.C. Pant visited this State, we had the privilege of meeting him and discussing this matter with him. In that discussion we had said that the present arrangement which was made as a consequence of the 23rd amendment of the Constitution of India, it will not be workable-sooner or later we will have to part with this part of the State. But it should not be done in a manner which would create bitterness or ill feeling but it should be done in a good atmosphere. We had also pleaded with him to, place funds with the Govt. of Assam so that a new capitalship could be built. Sir, if you go through the memorandum which was submitted to the Prime Minister in the month of October you will see that there was clear indication about the amount of money that is necessary and also the way in which it is to be built. There is no question of disagreement to concede full statehood to Meghalaya. Now, we have to see the problem in the proper perspective. We have been hearing that the State is confronted with many problems. I say, a country cannot exist without problems. Human beings cannot be complete without problems. We are to face these problems and try to solve them so that there can be a prosperous State and there can be economic prosperity and upliftment to this backward region. Therefore, Sir, in stead of creating more ill feelings, I want to know from the Chief Minister the actual state of affairs because

from the prestige point of view and also from the conventional point of view it was the duty of the Government of India to consult with the Govt. of Assam before a final decision was taken. If our Chief Minister, while he was acting Chief Minister when Shri Chaliha fell sick, had a discussion with his colleagues in this regard and conveyed the decision to the Government then it is alright. But if it is not so, then we must tell the Government of India that it is wrong on their part to consider Assam as a political experimental station. They are not going to do good to the people of the eastern region, nay the people of the whole country. If to-day some decision is taken, tomorrow some other decision is taken and day after tomorrow yet another by ignoring the very existence of the Government of Assam., the leadership in the State and the people of the State, that can never be tolerated. Whatever that may be, once the decision has been taken we can only hope that its outcome will be good. Therefore, as my leader said the other day, Meghalaya may be made a full-fledged State, there may be separation of the boundary, but there cannot be a separation of heart. The Meghalaya people cannot go away from here and stay somewhere else. the people in the valley and in Cachar can never go away leaving this State behind, we have to stay together. Therefore, we must create an atmosphere in which we may survive and prosper with prosperity and proper development. Sir, I am not one of those who say that this question of creation of a full-fledged State of Meghalaya should be considered on its merits only. My submission is that there should be an integrated approach for the whole area. It is not a question of betterment of a particular area, we must take into consideration the betterment of the whole region. Therefore, I hope the Government of Assam should do everything to bring about a homogenous spirit, a homogenous atmosphere throughout the entire region so that all the peoples can develop fully and properly.

Now, Sir, we have to face a few administrative and political problems. It is no use begging sympathy from the Government of India. Nagaland had been created by the Government of India and it is their duty to build up their own baby, but not at the cost of other people. Similarly, in relation to the creation of the full-fledged State of Meghalaya, the Prime Minister in her statement said the question of providing financial assistance to the Government of Assam to build a new capital will be sympathetically considered. Sir, it is not a question of the Government of Assam going with

a beggar's bowl to the Government of India. It is the bounden duty of the Government of India to give us full financial assistance for building up a new capital immediately. Therefore, I urge upon the Government of Assam to press on the Government of India to allot sufficient funds for construction of a new capital. Sir, the demand for the shifting of Assam's capital from Shillong has arisen from the action of the Government of India itself. It is an administrative problem created by them by creating Meghalaya and also by the decision to make it a full-fledged State. Therefore, they must consider this problem as their own problem and provide without further delay the financial assistance necessary for building up a new capital for Assam. I am not one of those who plead for something like Chandigarh. I think for the sake of administrative efficiency administrative convenience, for the sake of security and other reasons and also to maintain the integrity of the State, Assam's capital has to be shifted immediately. I am also not with those who say that the capital should be shifted to North Gauhati, or Gauhati or Jagiroad or somewhere else. I want the new capital to be built at a place which will effectively serve all the areas and which will create a better atmosphere and better understanding among the people of Assam from Baxirhat to Sadiya and from North Lakhimpur to Mizo Hills. It is with this broad outlook that the capital should be built and we should urge upon the Government of India to concede the demand of our people immediately in this respect. I have been told that a Committee was constituted to examine this matter. I do not know whether that Committee is in existence. But I hope an expert committee will be constituted in which there should be some of the members of this House to go into this matter and find out a suitable place for building our new capital. There should not be any further delay in this regard.

Sir, as a humble social worker, I feel that all these things have cropped up because of the inefficiency and incompetence and lack of foresight on the part of our Government. Sir, if you analyse all the developments, both political and administrative, in their proper perspective, you will find the lack of foresight on the part of the Government in placing things before the Government of India. All the time our Ministers have gone like beggars to Mrs. Indira Gandhi or to Mr. Dinesh Singh with folded hands imploring "Madam, give us thing, give us that thing." Why? We are not beggars. We do not want anything more than what is legitimately

due to us by the Constitution. We demand that we should be at par with other States in respect of development. I do not know, Sir, why the Government of Assam fail everytime to make out their case for placing before the Government of India. In respect of industrial development, in respect of other administrative matters, in respect of political issues, the Government of India have taken up a curious attitude towards us. If these things continue, a time will come when the anti-national forces will come into play and do great harm to the State in general.

Then, Sir, I come to another important matter, which has also political overtones. The Government of India are contemplating to set up an Eastern Regional Council. The statements that have been given from time to time by the Government of India, including the Prime Minister, have created apprehension in the minds of the people. The apprehension is what will be the status of the State of Assam. Will it be at par with the status of Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland or the newly-created Meghalaya. That has to be very carefully looked into. If the Government of India are making a plan to make all the States as Sub-States under the Eastern Council that will be doing injustice to the Government and the people of Assam. Therefore, the entire matter should be very carefully considered and a thorough study made of the proposal. Here we have a very delicate political problem to decide. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to constitute a Committee from the Members of this House who are some sort of legal or constitutional experts or if necessary, such kind of experts may be brought from outside, to study the constitution of the Northeastern Regional Council with reference to peculiar situation of Assam. And the Committee will give its comments to the Govt. of Assam for submission to the Govt. of India.

Sir, I hope, Govt. of Assam under the leadership of the new Chief Minister will lead this State to the prosperity and not to the darkness. Let us take an oath in the name of God that we will not allow Govt. of India to behave like this or to disregard the Constitution every now and then by ignoring the provision of the Constitution while dealing with the political problem of the State. We must tell the Govt. of India that we are here to lead our people, we are here to lead our people to prosperity, we are here to create unity in diversity and they should not make further poli-

tical experiment in Assam just to keep their "Guddi". With these observations, Sir, I conclude my speech.

*Shri Phani Bora : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome the decision of the Government of India for granting full statehood to the area which was called hither to Meghalaya as a Sub-State within the state of Assam. We accepted the formula of a sub-State not as a permanent solution to the problem but only as a trial. While discussing the Constitution Amendment Bill put forward here by our ex. Chief Minister, Shri B. P. Chaliha neither I say this is going to be a real decision nor do I say there is an alternative just at the moment. In that discussion also I say it leads to further disintegration and I think that will be because of the inherent causes which are there today. I am sure, under the rule of the Congress the possibility of further disintegration is more and the possibility of further integration is less. This is what I said while supporting the Motion and it has come to true too early. As a matter of fact, everybody realised as soon as this arrangement was put into operation, everybody came to the conclusion including the leadership of the Govt. of Assam that this is not going to work at all. In this connection, my friend, Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharjee while participating in the debate on No-confidence Motion very correctly mentioned one or two examples and those examples are sufficient to prove that the arrangement which we thought that would be workable and as a result of the working of that arrangement certain forces of integration will develop— it will not ; it is not. Therefore, now that this proposal rather this announcement on the part of the Govt. of India that, on principle the Meghalaya State should be a fullfledged State is welcome without any hesitation and without any ifs and buts. But let us take it as that and by taking it as that we should concentrate on certain other problems, the problem of shifting of the capital, the problem of the boundary between Meghalaya and the state of Assam and according to me no other thing is integral part of this proposal except these two things and certain other administrative matters, for example, like the question of hydel projects and other projects. These are the matters which are connected with the proposal of creation of fullfledged state of Meghalaya. Now, Sir, I want that along with bringing about the fullfledged state of Meghalaya the question of a separate capital and the question of the boundary must be settled at a stroke. One

*Speech not corrected

thing first and other thing second-this will be disastrous. Therefore, what I want our leadership to concentrate is to amicably come to conclusion, amicably come to settlement so that we may be separated as two brothers but after separation we will not quarrel with each other as it has become a daily problem with Assam and NAGALAND. This is the first thing that I want to say. Next, Sir, the question is raised whether it is inevitable or not. As I said in the beginning it is inevitable not because of certain inefficiency or certain drawback on the part of the Govt of Assam but it is inevitable and inherent in the very development. After 1947 if socialism could have been developed instead of capitalism then it would have been possible for the two brothers to live under the same roof. Sir, it was the policy of the Govt. the Govt. led by the Congress to develop certain amount of capitalism in the hill areas. There was no feudalism; the land belong to the whole people. In Garo Hills, in Mizo Hills, in Khasi Hills what happened? During the Congress rule, through "Thikadari", through contracts, through licence certain people were made no capitalist in the scientific sense of the terms but in the terms of bourgeois was allowed to be developed.

If instead of from tribalism to socialism the hill economy would have developed then entirely new thing would have taken place. That is why I said something when I was the member of the Ashoka Mehta Committee. My honourable friend given pressure on me and said 'You also agree otherwise there will be no unanimity. I then signed it but I added a sentence as a note of dissent. Why did I do that? Because I could understand what is the logical conclusion. Now Sir, we must be prepared for Mizo Hills also. The Mizo Hills will have to be given autonomous statehood. Problem of Cachar is also there. Whatever we may speak about integration that will not solve the Cachar problem. The Cachar problem will have to be settled on its own merit. No patch up work will do. The situation will have to be observed from the point of view of reality and then take a decision. That is why Sir, I expected that instead of granting a separate statehood for Meghalaya by Govt. of India, it should have come from the Assam Government. I feel it should have been proposed by our Govt. The Govt. of India might have discussed or might not have discussed with Govt. of Assam. It seems that they discussed with Government of Assam. Shri K.C. Pant, State Minister for Home affairs also discussed it with Govt. of Assam, but I did not give much importance to that. But why

I am afraid? I am afraid why the hon. Chief Minister should raise a controversy between himself and leaders in Delhi. So far as this decision is concerned the Govt. in Delhi perhaps thought it that this is the only solution. My question is why we could not take that decision? Why we can't give it? It is not a question of somebody from somewhere. If the patient is seriously ill and if a local doctor fail then we will have to bring a doctor from Patna or somewhere else, or we will have to bring a Kabiraj like Mr. Sarmah from Calcutta. I do not find any wrong is there in it. There was a resistance at one time nobody can deny it. There was agitation on the minds of the hill people. They wanted political right, economic right and then there came the question of scottish pattern, the Nehru Plan. He announced that it is a trial. Then what was the reaction? Please bring the newspaper of those days. Every person could have accepted the Sub-state, but everybody opposed it. Why? Because we do not want to share the wealth with our younger brothers. And for that trouble the elder brothers are responsible. If the elder brother misbehave with the younger brother then why the younger brother should not revolt? When the Scottish Pattern question came there was resistance. We wanted that the status-quo should be maintained i.e. only the Sixth Schedule should be there. We said that Sixth Schedule is enough. Then came the Nehru Plan, then the Pataskar Commission. We did not agree to any. What is the reaction? Please read the news papers of those days. I have not collected the news papers of that time. The reaction of the Assam leaders were given but the hill leaders were waiting to see how the reaction of the valley goes. They do not give reaction so often. When the Assam Govt. given there reaction the Hill leaders rejected it. Why I am saying it? Because even at every stage we did not want to give what is due to them, and as a result of that there was a feeling that the plains people wants to dominate over us. We must go through the history. If anybody is to be condemned then we are to be condemned. We do not want to give anything but when they revolt we agree to give a little—then they want a little more we do not want to give that—but afterwards we agree to that. This is how the things are going on. This is not the way to deal with a case. We should not indulge in all sorts of things. I urge upon the Govt. to agree to something instead of raising extreneous matter here and try to implement on the basis of clear cut division without keeping any kind of confusion between the brothers. The brothers of Meghalaya

and Assam should live together as a good neighbour without any ill feeling or unrest with regard to boundary and other things. If it is done I am sure that a day will come when the two separate states namely the State of Assam and the State of Meghalaya will live like two brothers, like family members. I want the people of the Hills and the people of the plains should co-operate so that both of them can prosper. In that case there will be brotherly feeling between the two brothers. Such living will be possible only through equality, on the basis of complete understanding between us.

***Mr. Samsat Hada :** মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, কেন্দ্রীয় চৰকাৰে যোৱা ১০ তাৰিখে অসমক স্বায়ত্ত্ব শাসিত ৰাজ্য মেঘালয়ক পূৰ্ণ পৰ্যায়ৰ ৰাজ্য হিচাবে স্বীকৃতি দিলে। তাৰ ওপৰত আমাৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে ১১ তাৰিখে এই সদনৰ মজিয়াত যি বিবৃতি দিলে সেই সম্পৰ্কে চমু আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ আমি আগবঢ়িছো। এই আলোচনা যাতে Post Mortem আলোচনা নহয় আৰু যাতে ভৱিষ্যতে এনে ধৰণৰ কোনো ভুল কৰা নহয় সেই বিষয়ে দৃষ্টি ৰাখিব লাগিব। আৰু তাৰ সতৰ্কতা স্বৰূপে আমি এই আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ আগ বাঢ়িছো।

কেন্দ্রীয় চৰকাৰ তথা প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰী ইন্দিৰা গান্ধীয়ে পোনপটীয়াভাবে অসমৰ মেঘালয়ক পূৰ্ণ পৰ্যায়ৰ স্বায়ত্ত্ব শাসিত ৰাজ্য ঘোষণা কৰি দিয়াত এইটোৱেই প্ৰতীয়মান হৈছে “আমি তোমালোকক স্বৰাজ্য দি দিলো অসমৰ ৰাইজক নুসুধিলোৱেই, আমি যেতিয়া তোমালোকৰ এই ৰাজ্য দি দিলো গতিকে তোমালোক কংগ্ৰেছী নহৈ নোৱাৰা।”

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এনে মনোভাৱেই পৰ্বভীয়া ভাইসকলক এখন পূৰ্ণ পৰ্যায়ৰ ৰাজ্য দি দিয়াৰ মূলতঃ যে তেওঁলোকে এই ধাৰণাকে সোমল কৰিছে তাৰেই ইঙ্গিত তেওঁলোকে দি দিছে। এই ৰাজ্য যে তেওঁলোকে দিছে, অসমৰ ৰাসী ৰাইজে দিয়া নাই, অসম চৰকাৰে দিয়া নাই, গতিকে তেওঁলোক কংগ্ৰেছ নহৈ কি হ’ব পাৰে ইয়াৰো ইঙ্গিত তেওঁলোকে দিছে। অনুৰূপ এটা কথাৰূপে কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰে ভাবিছে। যোৱা গল, তাত a b c c সংগঠন নহয় আমিও তেনে-সংগঠন কৰিবলৈ নাছাও। বেলেগ পৰ্বত্য ৰাজ্য হল, কংগ্ৰেছ হল, বেলেগ কংগ্ৰেছ কমিটি তাত নহয়। স্বায়ত্ত্ব শাসন মেঘালয় পূৰ্ণাঙ্গ ৰাজ্যৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই বিবৃতি দিছে আৰু এটা প্ৰস্তাৱ পঠাই দিছে যে এইটো আমি আলোচনা কৰিব লাগিছিল, অসমৰ ৰাইজে এইটোত ভাল পোৱা নাই ইত্যাদি ইত্যাদি কথা। কিন্তু প্ৰকৃত পক্ষে আমি জানো যে এই আলোচনাত অসম চৰকাৰ যুটীয়াভাবে জড়িত আছিল। এই প্ৰস্তাৱত, পূৰ্ণ পৰ্যায়ৰ ৰাজ্য মেঘালয় সৃষ্টি কৰাত অসমৰ এটা বৃদ্ধন সংখ্যক মানুহৰ দ্বিমত আছে বুলি বিশ্বাস কৰো। কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰে

আজি ২৩ বছৰে কি কুশাসন চলাই আহিছে তাৰ পৰিণতি স্বৰূপেই অসম খণ্ড বিখণ্ড কৰাৰ কথা স্বীকাৰ কৰিবলগীয়া হৈছে, মানিবলগীয়া হৈছে, নিজেই খুটিপুতি আগবাঢ়িবলগীয়া হৈছে। এই গোটেই পৰিস্থিতিৰ বাবে কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰেই দায়ী। শেহতীয়াকৈ হলেও অন্ততঃ ভৈয়াম বাসী জনসাধাৰণৰ বদান্যতাৰ প্ৰমাণ স্বৰূপে প্ৰমাণ দেখুৱাবলৈ অসমবাসী ৰাইজে নিজেই এই প্ৰস্তাৱ আগবঢ়ালেহেঁতেন। আজি যিটো প্ৰস্তাৱ কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে আগবঢ়াইছে তদনুৰূপ যিটো বাস্তৱ কথা, যিটো মানিবলগীয়া কথা, স্বীকাৰ কৰিব লগীয়া কথা সেইটো আজি অসম বিধান সভাই কিয় গ্ৰহণ কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে? তাৰ বাবে কোন দায়ী এই অসম চৰকাৰ।

মেঘালয়ক স্বায়ত্ত্বশাসিত ৰাজ্য দিয়াত অসমৰ জনসাধাৰণ ৰাজি আছে। কিন্তু এই জনসাধাৰণৰ মত লৈ, এই জনসাধাৰণৰ হাতেদিয়েই প্ৰস্তাৱ আগবঢ়াব লাগিছিল। সেয়ে হোৱা হলে আজি অসমৰ বদান্যতা প্ৰকাশ পালেহেঁতেন আৰু ফলত পাহাৰীয়া ভাইসকলৰ লগত ভৈয়ামৰ ভাইসকলৰ বন্ধুত্ব অটুট থাকিলেহেঁতেন।

কিন্তু উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি আমি দেখিছো এই পূৰ্ণাঙ্গ পৰ্যায়ৰ মেঘালয় ৰাজ্যই পৰ্বত ভৈয়ামৰ ৰাইজৰ সংগঠনত ভয়ৰুৰ অনৈক্যৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে।

এনে ধৰণৰ ৰাজনীতিৰ ঠেং চুটি—এই লেখীয়া ৰাজনীতিৰ ঠেং চুটি—সেই কাৰণে মই কৈছো এনে ধৰণৰ ভুল নকৰিবলৈ—মই চৰকাৰক সতৰ্ক কৰি দিছো।

(সময়ৰ সংকেত)

মোক অলপ সময় দিয়ক, আলোচনাৰ প্ৰয়োজন বুজিয়েই মই এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো আগবঢ়াইছিলো। আজি অসমৰ অখণ্ডতা ইমান বছৰে ৰক্ষা কৰিব পাৰিলো জানো। এতিয়া বিভেদকামী শক্তিসমূহৰ সৃষ্টি হ'ব এইবিলাক কথাৰ কোনো যুক্তি নাই। আজি ২৩ বছৰে বাস্তৱ ক্ষেত্ৰত সমাজতান্ত্ৰিক ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব পাৰিলেহেঁতেন অৰ্থনৈতিক সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিব পাৰিলেহেঁতেন আৰু সকলো ধৰণৰ ভৈয়ামবাসীৰ আশা আকাংক্ষা পূৰণ কৰিব পাৰিলেহেঁতেন কিন্তু তাকে ৰাস্তাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত কৰিব নোৱাৰাটো দুৰ্ভাগ্যজনক কথা আৰু তাৰ ফলত Meghalaya ৰ পুনৰ ৰাজ্যৰ সৃষ্টি নহ'লহেঁতেন।

যেতিয়া কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে Meghalaya বিল সিদ্ধান্ত কৰিছিল আমি স্বীকাৰ কৰিবলৈ বাধ্য হৈছো কিন্তু সেই মেঘালয়ৰ ভাই বন্ধুসকলক আজি ২৩ বছৰেও প্ৰয়োজন অনুপাতে এই মন্ত্ৰী সভাত প্ৰকাশ নহ'ল আজি যদি অসম চৰকাৰে Meghalaya ৰাজ্য বুলি স্বীকাৰ কৰি লয় আৰু Meghalaya ত নতুন আৰু বেলেগ

মন্ত্ৰীসভা গঠিত হয় আৰু তেওঁলোকৰেই শাসন চলাবলৈ যদি যোগ্যতা থাকে তেন্তেন্তুলত আজি ২৩ বছৰে কিয় চৰকাৰে তেওঁলোকৰ মন্ত্ৰীসভাত লব নোৱাৰিলে ? কিয় এই বন্ধু ভাইসকলক ২৩ বছৰেও কোনো সুবিধা নিদিলে ? এই জবাব কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰে দিব লাগিব। এইবিলাক সুবিধা নোহোৱাৰ বা নিদিয়াৰ বাবেই ইয়াৰ পৰিণতি স্বৰূপে Meghalaya ৰাজ্য দিবলগীয়া হ'ল তাকে নকৰি অৰ্থনৈতিক সমস্যা সমাধান আৰু সমাজতান্ত্ৰিক সমাজ ব্যৱস্থাত মন দিয়া হলে এনেবোৰ বিপদৰ কেতিয়াও সন্মুখীন নহ'লহেঁতেন।

এই ভাইবন্ধুসকলে যেতিয়া দেখিলে যে তেওঁলোকৰ ৰাজনৈতিক আশাআকাংক্ষা এই ভৈয়ামৰ লগত থাকিলে পূৰণ নহব তেওঁলোকৰ সংস্কৃতিৰ বিকাশ নহব আৰু নিজকেই অৱহেলিত যেন অনুভব হ'ল আৰু ফলত তেওঁলোকে সিদ্ধান্ত কৰিলে যে ভৈয়ামৰ লগত থাকি আৰু একো লাভ নাই গতিকেই পৃথক হবলৈ বাধ্য হ'ল।

আজি আকৌ চাওক Mizo সমস্যাই দেখা দিছে আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ বিষয়ে কিয় আলোচনা কৰা নহয়; Mizo ভাই বন্ধুসকলে আজি কিছুদিন আগতে আলোচনা কৰা মতে দেখা যায় তেওঁলোকে ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ পৰাও বাহিৰলৈ যাব খোজে তেওঁলোকে Sikkim ৰ নিচিনা State বিচাৰে কিন্তু তাকে নকৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে কি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে ? কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰে সেই ফালে চকু নিদিয়াৰ ফলতেই Mizo ভাইবন্ধু সকলে পূৰ্ণ পৰ্যায়ৰ ৰাজ্য বিচাৰিছে। আজি এই Mizo সকলৰ বিষয়ে যে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে চিন্তা কৰিব লাগে, কিয়, আমাৰ অসম চৰকাৰৰ দায়িত্ব নাই নেকি ? কি অসম চৰকাৰৰ যোগ্যতা নাই নেকি এই সমস্যাৰ সমাধান কৰিবলৈ ?

আজি গাৰো ভাইসকলেও যেতিয়া দেখিলে—তেওঁলোকক অসম চৰকাৰে কোনো আশ্বাস দিব নোৱাৰিলে আৰু তেওঁলোকে আশ্বাস বিচাৰি নাপাই তেওঁলোকে ভাবিলে তেওঁলোকৰ ৰাজনৈতিক আশা-আকাংক্ষা পূৰণ নহব, সংস্কৃতিৰ পূৰ্ণ বিকাশ নহব, গতিকে তেওঁলোকে স্বায়ত্তশাসন বিচাৰিলে। গতিকে এনে ক্ষেত্ৰত Mizo ভাইসকলেও বিচাৰিলে আৰু তেওঁলোকেও ইয়াত তীব্ৰ সমৰ্থন দিব। চৰকাৰে তেওঁলোকৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক সমস্যা সমাধান আৰু প্ৰশাসনীয় সংস্কাৰৰ কাৰণে চিন্তা কৰাটো আৰু পৰিকল্পনাৰ জৰিয়তে তেওঁলোকৰ উন্নতি কৰাও মন দিব লাগিছিল।

এতিয়া মোৰ শেষ কথা হৈছে যে Meghalaya সৃষ্টি হোৱা আদি আমি দেখিলো আৰু এতিয়া Meghalaya ই পূৰ্ণ পৰ্যায়ৰ ৰাজ্যও আদায় কৰি গলে। গতিকে এতিয়া ৰাজ্য স্থানান্তৰিত প্ৰশ্নটো ইয়াত উঠিছে; কিন্তু এই বিষয়টো দেখা গৈছে কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰে Passive ভূমিকা লৈ চুচৰি ফুৰিছে। মই কও এইটো

সত্য যে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে টকা দিব নোৱাৰিব যদি আমি সুস্থ আৰু সঠিক Plane লৈ আগবাঢ়ো; কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে টকা দিবলৈ বাধ্য পতিকৈ মই দাবী কৰিছো কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক এই বিষয়ে জোৰ দি ধৰিব লাগিব। নগায়েই অসমৰ সোমাজ হিচাবে তাতেই Proper Place কৰি এখন Planned city নিৰ্মাণৰ পৰিকল্পনা অনতিপলমে হাতত লব লাগে যাতে অসমৰ সোমাজত ৰাজধানীখন হয়। মই এই বিষয়ত পক্ষপাতিত্ব কৰা নাই অসমৰ সোমাজত নগাওঁখন পৰিছে কাৰণেহে কৈছো। ইয়াকে আশা কৰি এইখিনি কৈ উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় আপোনাৰ Bell ৰ কোৱত শেষ কৰিলো।

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other day I was saying that NEFA constitutionally was a part of Assam ; Nagahills district was with us and Khasi & Jaintia Hills and Garo Hills were with us. But unfortunately NEFA has been alienated and made hostile towards us by machinations from elsewhere ; Nagaland has been made a full-fledged State and now united Khasi & Jaintia Hills and Garo Hills became Meghalaya and now have attained full status. While elaborating this point I was cut out. Now, I would very much welcome this Meghalaya having the status of a full-fledged State, and we want all our neighbours including Meghalaya to prosper and flourish because our neighbours' prosperity helps us in various ways and we desire it. My predecessors Shri Bora and Jonab Samsul Huda wanted to throw the entire blame for all these alienations on the leaders of the Congress Party in Assam specially, and on the people of Assam generally. I would earnestly request them to study the history of the last 50 years of Assam and that of the rulers of Assam and also British policy which they applied to this part of India. Of course, in India and in Assam there is no dictatorship. Since the Congress is in power for the last so many years, the blame also naturally falls on the Congress leader and the people. But what I was going to say is that I would request Shri Bora and Shri Huda and others of this House to study the Papers, I mean the political Papers which were in communication between the British Government and India Government and the Commissions set up by the British Govt. and the representatives of the British Government in India. When on the eve of Montagu-Chemsford Reforms, Commission was set up to ascertain opinion views in India, at that time there were memorandum and representations for separation of certain Hill areas from Assam. At that time the Hill leaders definitely led a deputation before the Commission and at that time they were under the British and not much con-

nection with Assamese people or language. The British were possessing and ruling India and they handled matters in the way they liked best. The policy was divide and rule. Assamese people never exploited any other people. Look at the Shillong, look at the Civil List and the Secretariat or look at the Shillong market, you will never find Assamese people exploiting the Hills people.

Shri Phani Bora : Who said ? The Hon'ble Member is always distorting things ; he is misleading the people of Assam. He has no right to mislead the people. He has misled the people of Assam several times. I can cite example.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : Hon. Bora is a reasonable man. I find that the area of difference between him and me is gradually narrowing down. But I find Shri Bora is extremely touchy. I do not mind anything. Perhaps you will not misunderstand me. I was talking generally that there are influences and forces which tended towards separating people from people-hills from plains and so on and so forth. That was the point I was seeking to make. I say it would be futile to lay the blame on the Congress leaders.

The other day our Chief Minister made a statement regarding the status of full fledged state of Meghalaya and we find some discrepancy with the statement made by Indira Gandhi. Assam is about 2000 miles away from the Prime Minister and I do not know the facts. But I guess that the Chief Minister said that we were not consulted. I take it lightly. Perhaps casual suggestion or casual talk was there in course of conversation. There was no serious discussion. As such although seemingly there is contradiction but in fact find any contradiction between the statement made by the Chief Minister the other day and the Prime Minister's statement. But what grieves me is the Prime Minister's statement as reported in the Assam Tribune of 12th Nov/70. It is reported "Srimati Gandhi ruled out any possibility of Assam going out of India as alleged by some people. The slogans raised in Assam were only against non-Assamese and not for going out of India." I am very sorry. There may be few boys here and there and few disgruntled youngmen who find jobs going to outsiders before their eyes who may say something out of sheer frustration. But for this what have dropped from the mouth of the Prime Minister is rather serious. I am sorry it gives an indication of disaffection in the

subconscious mind of the Prime Minister towards Assam. For that perhaps we cannot blame her directly, but certainly responsibility will rest upon those who get her ears and poison her mind. The Assam Tribune further reports "Pleading for a uniform policy on creating new States, Shri Cowde Murahare (SSP) asked whether the Cachar Mizo Hills and Telengana regions would also be given separate Statehood similarly. Sri M. Purkayastha, I suppose Shri Mohitush Purkayastha of Cachar, Congress (R) while welcoming the decision, sought to know whether Cachar would also be granted Statehood" This the echo in the Rajya Sabha. Fissiporous tendency has already started. Now we should all put our heads together and find out as to how best we can devise means so that all these fissiporous tendencies may evaporate and some sort of understanding and some sort of federation like arrangement may grow up between Assam proper, Cachar, Mizo Hills and NEFA, Nagaland and Manipur and Tripura. So that we can make a very strong unit like UP, Maharastra and Mysore. I submit that this is for what we should direct our attention, and fight the fissiporous tendencies. What are we going to do about this. The leaders of this House of different parties should sit together and devise ways and means as to how to save this region from disintegration. We should know we do not get much help from Delhi. They are encouraging divisive forces. I say this on my own responsibility that Delhi willingly or unwillingly encourages some sort of separatist tendency in this part of the country. When the Government of India was encouraging the Hill leaders for a separate state how can we come to an understanding with them. Mr. Bora will remember that in that meeting in Delhi I clearly pointed aspect of the matter in the presence of the then Home minister Shri Chaban and other Central Minister.

Therefore we may not rest on our oars merely looking upto Delhi, although we want their help, sympathy and advice. It is upto us, the representatives of different part of this North Eastern Region to sit together and arrive at some sort of understanding, so that a unit have effective them a Zonal Council can be evolved. We should have a well knit unit in this region so that there will be integrated development. When there will be integrated development and prosperity there will be less quarrel among ourselves.

Md. Shamsul Huda : Who will convey it ?

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : Anybody can convene it, You can con-

vene. Even Asom Sahitya Sabha can organise it. There is no harm in doing a good thing. Do not lay the entire blame on "Congress Thikadars". Whether it is the "Congress Thikadars", "Communist Thikadars" or "Socialist Thikadars", the fact is that the things have allround become very difficult to manage. Therefore we all should put our heads together and shoulders to the wheel of Assam, otherwise we will not succeed.

I agree with Mr. Bora in many matters. The gap between him, and me should be narrowed down. I might have to support of my Hon'ble friend Shri Phani Bora. I find Mr. Bora is very sensible and I agree with him that when this matter of the state of Meghalaya comes up for discussion, two things must be simultaneous finalised. First and foremost thing is boundary. Now, Sir, from prevailing facts I have a shrewed suspicion that somebody find pleasure in making the Hill Leaders of Assam differing from our Naga brethren and Naga brethren differing from our plain's people as Mr. Huda said that they can take the pleasure. Now, the boundary question should be settled once and for all. This should be settled along with the settlement of this State question. Number two, about the shifting of capital, our Prime Minister said that this matter is from long time. The Capital should be shifted somewhere near Gauhati town without delay the Rajdhani should be shifted. There should not be suggestion for different sites for the capital. The capital should be shifted to somewhere near the Gauhati town because it is considered to be a central place.

Md. Shamsul Huda : Why at Gauhati ?

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : Because Nowgong people may ask for Nowgong, Jorhat people may ask for Jorhat, Goalpara people may ask for Goalpara and in this way there will be no end of it. Thus there will be quarrel among ourselves and the matters will be delayed, otherwise the Capital will never be shifted in new future, We can have our offices in temporary houses and in hutments and we should remove the capital by all means within the coming winter. At least three Departments viz., Education, Agriculture and P.W.D. should be shifted within next six months. Let us have C.I. sheets houses for offices and residence of the staff and other also. In conclusion I wish the Meghalaya luck and prosperity and I hope that we shall be able to pull on as very good neighbours. The other day the Hon'ble Deputy Speaker said that God has placed us

together. The Brahmaputra Valley, Khasi Hills, Garo Hills, all these God has placed together. We are going to live together for all time to come. Therefore, let us live in peace, amity and prosperity.

Shri Kamini Mohon Sarmah : মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, যোৱা ১০ নবেম্বৰ তাৰিখে আমাৰ প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰীয়ে মেঘালয় ৰাজ্যখন পূৰ্ণাঙ্গ ৰাজ্য হিচাবে ঘোষণা দিছে। মেঘালয় ৰাজ্যৰ সংগ্ৰামী জনসাধাৰণৰ প্ৰতি মই অভিনন্দন জনাইছো। তেওঁলোকৰ আশা-আকাংক্ষা দাবী যি আছিল তাক যথাযথভাবে গণতান্ত্ৰিক পদ্ধতিত ইয়াত মানি লোৱা হৈছে আৰু প্ৰধানমন্ত্ৰীয়ে এইটো পালিয়া-মেন্টত মানি লৈছে। পূৰ্ণাঙ্গ ৰাজ্য গঠিত হওক আৰু জনসাধাৰণৰ উত্তৰোত্তৰ ভাৱে প্ৰগতিৰ পথত আগবাঢ়ক। এইয়েই মোৰ শুভেচ্ছা। আত্ম নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ কাৰণে প্ৰত্যেক জাতিৰে অধিকাৰ আছে আৰু আজি মেঘালয় ৰাজ্যৰ পাহাৰী ভাই সকলে সেই অধিকাৰ পোৱাত মই আনন্দ পাইছো। কিন্তু এই পদ্ধতিত অলপ দুখ পাইছো যে, অসম ৰাজ্যৰ ভিতৰত মেঘালয় উপৰাজ্য হিচাবে পাইছিল। এই উপৰাজ্য গঠিত কৰাত অসম বিধান সভাত আলোচনা হৈছে আৰু পালিয়া-মেন্টত আলোচনা হৈছে। এই অৱস্থাত অসম ৰাজ্যৰ লগত আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ চুক্তিৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰি এইটো কৰিলে ভাল আছিল। যি কি নহওক, এইটো হৈ গ'ল। এইটো হোৱাত ভৈয়ামৰ জনসাধাৰণেও মেঘালয়ৰ জনসাধাৰণক অভিনন্দন জনাইছে। আগতে যেনেকৈ মিলাপ্ৰীতি আছিল ভৱিষ্যতেও যাতে থাকে সেইটো আমি আশা কৰো।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আপুনি ভালমতে জানে, ব্ৰিটিছ অসমলৈ অহা সময়ত তেওঁলোকৰ সুযোগ সুবিধামতে চেৰাপুঞ্জীত ৰাজধানী পাতিছিল। তেওঁলোকে পূৰ্ববঙ্গইদি অসমত সোমাইছিল আৰু চেৰাপুঞ্জীত ৰাজধানী পাতিছিল, তাৰ পিছত লাহে লাহে চিলঙত ৰাজধানী পাতিছিল।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমি এইটো ভালদৰে জানো যে এই বিশাল ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ ৰাজধানী যেতিয়া দিল্লী মহানগৰীত আছে—এনেস্থলত অসমৰ নতুন ৰাজধানী ভৈয়ামৰ এনে এখন মহানগৰীত সুচিন্তিতভাবে পাতিব লাগে যাতে জনসাধাৰণে সকলো প্ৰকাৰৰ সুযোগ সুবিধা পাব পাৰে। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত আমি খাম থিয়ালি কৰি থাকিলে নহ'ব, লেহেম গতিত ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিলে নহ'ব। অতি সোনকালে অসমৰ ৰাজধানী স্থানান্তৰিত কৰি জনসাধাৰণৰ আশা-আকাংক্ষা পূৰণ কৰিব লাগে।

ভৈয়ামৰ জনসাধাৰণে বহু দিনৰ পৰা কৈ আহিছে যে অসমৰ ৰাজধানী ভৈয়ামত হ'ব লাগে আৰু প্ৰশাসন যন্ত্ৰটো জনসাধাৰণৰ সুবিধাৰ্থে চলাই নিব

লাগে। জনসাধাৰণৰ আশা আকাংক্ষা পূৰ্ণ হ'ব লাগে। যোৱা ১০ তাৰিখে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে কৰা ঘোষণা আমি বেডিঅ'ৰ যোগে শুনিছো, কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ লগত অসম চৰকাৰে কি ধৰণেৰে আলোচনা কৰিছে আমি নাজানো।

অসমৰ ৰাজধানী নতুনকৈ গঢ়ি তোলা সম্বন্ধে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে বিবেচনা কৰিব আৰু টকা-পইচা যি লাগে আমাক দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা তেওঁলোকে কৰিব। আমাৰ নতুন ৰাজধানী স্থানান্তৰ কৰাত কিমান টকা খৰছ হ'ব, ক'ত পতা হ'ব ইয়াৰ আঁচনি কৰিব লাগে।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, গুৱাহাটী মহানগৰীত ৰাজধানী নহলেও ৰাজধানীৰ আশে-পাশে থকা ঠাইলৈ ৰাজধানীখন স্থানান্তৰিত কৰিব লাগে। গুৱাহাটী এখন ঐতিহাসিক ঠাই এই নামেৰে ৰাজধানীৰ নাম "প্ৰাগজ্যোতিষপুৰ" নামাকৰণ কৰিব লাগে আৰু ২৮ ডিচেম্বৰৰপৰা যি বিধান সভা আৰম্ভ হ'ব সেই বিধান সভা গুৱাহাটীতে পাতিব লাগে। বিধান সভা পাতিবৰ বাবে গুৱাহাটীৰ মেডিকেল কলেজৰ কেইবাটাও Building আছে তাৰ যিকোনো এটা Building ত Secretariat Office টো পাতিব লাগে। ৰাজধানী স্থানান্তৰ সম্পৰ্কত এইখিনি পৰামৰ্শ আগবঢ়াই মই বহিলো।

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish all the best for the land of clouds. Well, with the creation of Meghalaya as a full-fledged State, it is high time that we should open our eyes and read the writings on the wall. It is high time that we should take a lesson from history. What is history, Sir ? I don't like to refer to the history of 50 years as Shri Sarma has mentioned. One thing which is very remarkable in recent history of Assam is this that there was built up a political unity during the 100 years of British regime in this eastern part of India. As you know, Sir, Nagaland, this Meghalaya which has been created now, Manipur and even Tripura were tagged together under one administration. During the British regime there might have been one or two memorandum for separate arrangement here and there but on the whole the picture was this that the entire eastern part of India was under a common administration. But after achievement of independence, what happened ? The political unity was lost and everywhere there are disintegrating forces and there is fissiparous tendency everywhere, and everywhere there is the tendency for separation. This process is going on and on and God only knows where it will end. Sir, first we saw the creation of Nagaland, and now during our time here we saw the creation of Meghalaya as a full-

fledged State. Sir, I remember, during the last session, while participating in the discussion on a resolution for shifting the Capital from Shillong to the plains, I said sooner or later Meghalaya was going to be a full-fledged State and the prediction has come to be time. Now the fact remains that the Meghalaya is a full-fledged State whether the Government of India had any discussion with the Assam Government or the Chief Minister, it is immaterial. It is no good lamenting on what has happened, and I do not find any justification in it in blaming the Chief Minister or the Government of India that they did not consult the Government of Assam. The fact is that Meghalaya is in existence and we shall have to welcome this decision.

Now, Sir, as I have said, we should take a lesson from history as to why all these States are being created. Why Nagaland was separated, why Meghalaya had to be created ? That is not the end. Sir, I want to utter a note of warning to this Government and to the people also that this is not the end ; it will continue and continue for an indefinite period if we are not cautious in time. So, this is the time to learn a lesson from history and we should have a little introspection. We know, Sir, there are conflicting forces in our society and there are various forces contradictory to each other. Economic forces, cultural forces, linguistic forces and various other forces each contradicting the other ; each conflicting with the other. Now, this is a big test for our leaders—a big test. If they fail to make a synthesis between the conflicting forces, we are doomed to be failure and the process of separation which has started cannot be stopped. There will be further disintegration ; there will be further separation.

Now, Mr. Sarma has referred to the movement for a separate State for Thai Mongolian in the Districts of Sibsagar and Lakhimpur, which is gaining momentum. After the creation of Meghalaya the possibility for another State is there in Cachar. Mizo Hills is already in revolt, there is the possibility of another State in the western part of the State. Now, this is time that we should put our heads together, discuss it and make a scientific plan, a scientific formula on the basis of which we can effect a synthesis between the conflicting forces, so that there can be an adjustment between different forces. How this could be effected I cannot say at the moment, but the things should be studied thoroughly and the Government of Assam should set up a Commission to study all these problems—all

aspects of the problems—economic aspect, psychological aspect; cultural aspect and the problem of separation should be studied on a scientific basis. There is regional imbalance and times without number we have spoken about the regional imbalance. Government of Assam is also conscious of the problem, and it has been repeatedly discussed inside and outside the House. But it is a matter of great regret that no concrete plan has been adopted by this Government to remove this regional imbalance. So this is the time to study the problem in order to find out a scientific solution so that there may be integration, there may be an adjustment and that is the only way by which we can prevent further fragmentation of the land of ours.

Shri Kabir Chandra Ray Pradhani : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই “মোচন”টো সমর্থন কৰি দুম্বাৰমান কৰ খুজিছো। আজি মেঘালয়ে পূৰ্ণাঙ্গ ৰাজ্য পোৱাত আমি আনন্দিত হৈছো। সংবিধানৰ যি নিয়ম সেই নিয়ম অনুসৰি ভাষা-কৃষ্টি অনুসৰি ন্যায্য প্ৰাপ্য পালে সকলোৱে আনন্দিত হব। মেঘালয়েও সেই চৰ্ত অনুসৰি তেওঁলোকে প্ৰাপ্য ন্যায্য দাবী আদায় কৰিছে। আজি মেঘালয়ৰ কৃষ্টি শিক্ষা সকলো ফালৰ পৰা এই কথা নতুন নহয়। কিন্তু ইমান সোনকালে এই সিদ্ধান্তটো আহিব বুলি আমি ভবা নাছিলো। দুই এপ্ৰিল তাৰিখে ভাৰতৰ প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰীয়ে Trial Govt. হিচাবে এই ৰাজ্যখন আনুষ্ঠানিকভাৱে উদ্বোধন কৰে। আৰু ভাৰত চৰকাৰে এই সুবিধাৰ সুযোগ দিছিল অসম চৰকাৰক। কিন্তু অসম চৰকাৰৰ চৰম ব্যৰ্থতাৰ কাৰণে আজি এই মেঘালয়ে পূৰ্ণাঙ্গ ৰাজ্য বিচাৰিলে আৰু সংবিধানেও দিলে। কিন্তু যিটো সময়ত প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰীয়ে আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ লগত আলোচনা নকৰি এই সিদ্ধান্ত ঘোষণা কৰিলে তাৰ পাচত এনেকুৱা লাগিছে যেন ইয়াত হিটলাৰৰ নিচিনা Dictatorial হে চলিছে—প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰী এই Dictatorship ৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰা—সাহস আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ নাই। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা আমাৰ অনুমান হয় যে অসম ভৱিষ্যতে খণ্ড বিখণ্ড হব। এই ঘোষণাৰ পাচত কালিলৈ কাছাৰ জিলাই, পৰহিলৈ গোৱালপাৰাই তাৰ পাচত কমতাপুৰ আদি ৰাজ্যৰ দাবী আহিব। তেতিয়াও এই একে অৱস্থাৰ সৃষ্টি হব। গতিকে ৰাজ-নৈতিক পৰিস্থিতি স্বন্দৰে জানিবলৈ আমাৰ এই বিধান সভাত এটা সৰু কমিটি কৰি দিব লাগে। যাৰ নাম হব study team।

(সময়ৰ সংকেত)

এইখিনিকে কৈ মোৰ বক্তৃতা সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

*Shri A. N. Akram Hussain : উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই Motion টো

*Speech not corrected

সমর্থন কৰি মই কব খুজিছো যে মেঘালয়ৰ জন্ম হোৱাৰ একমাত্র কাৰণ হৈছে এই কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰৰ দুৰ্বলতা। মেঘালয় ৰাজ্যৰ জন্মৰ আগতে অতীতত যি SRC বা SRT commisson হৈছিল তাত আমাৰ চৰকাৰে number হৈ দিবলৈ অপৰাগ হৈছিল। এইখিনিৰ দুৰ্বলতাৰ ফলত এইখিনি হৈছে। নগা ৰাজ্য গল, মেঘালয় গল। ইয়াৰ পাচত আৰু কি ৰাজ্য যায় তাৰ কাৰণে অপেক্ষা কৃত। আজি আমাৰ মেঘালয় জন্মতেই শেষ হোৱা নাই—এই মেঘালয় জন্ম হোৱাৰ পিচত আৰু যে কিমান ৰাজ্য কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে হাঁহৰ পোৱালীৰ দৰে উমনি দি আছে সেইটো নাজানে। মই কৈছো “The ball is moving” এই বল কেতিয়া কত বৰ সেইকথা কোনেও নাজানে। আজি কেন্দ্ৰৰ কোনো কথাকে অসম চৰকাৰে “No” বুলি Reply দিয়াৰ সাহস নাই। আজি কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে অসম চৰকাৰক গণ্য নকৰা হৈছে। সৌ সিদিনা প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰীয়ে Parliament ত মেঘালয় ঘোষণা কৰোতে আমাৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীক অকণো গণ্যই নকৰিলে। এই দিল্লীয়ে অসম চৰকাৰক এটা সুষ্ঠু চৰকাৰ বুলি কোনো দিনেই গণ্য কৰা নাই। ইয়াৰ একমাত্র কাৰণ আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ দুৰ্বলতা।

আমাৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী একেবাৰে নতুন। তেখেত জন্ম হোৱাৰ মাত্ৰ ১৫ সপ্তাহহে হৈছে। তেখেত এতিয়া নিচেই চালুকীয়া অৱস্থাতে আছে। তেখেতৰ আগৰ শ্ৰীচলিহা, শ্ৰীমেধিৰ দিনতেই অসমত Dis-integration আৰম্ভ হৈছে।

(সময়ৰ সংকেত)

ই একেবাৰে হতাশাৰ কথা। আজি অসম, মণিপুৰ, ত্ৰিপুৰা, নগালেণ্ড আদিক লৈ এখন পূৰ্বাঞ্চল পৰিষদ গঠন কৰিব। তাত আমাৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াও থাকিব। আজি দিল্লীৰ ষড়যন্ত্ৰ আমাৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুভৱ কৰিছে? আজি অসমৰ কাৰণে দিল্লীয়ে সকলো কথাতে পিঠি দিলে।

সেইকাৰণে আজি আমাৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীয়ে এই পূৰ্বাঞ্চল আঁচনিত বিৰোধিতা কৰিব লাগে। আজি দিল্লীৰ Mini Hitler ক এই কথা জনাই দিব লাগে। আজি কংগ্ৰেছৰ (O) বা (R) যিয়েই নহওক দিল্লীৰ Fesist বা Mini Hitler ক আমাৰ দাবী বুজাই দিব লাগিব।

Shri Premodhar Bora : মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি আমাৰ সদনত, সৰ্বশ্ৰী শৈলেন মেধি, প্ৰমোদ গগৈ, কামিনী শৰ্মা আৰু দুলাল বৰুৱাদেৱে যি প্ৰস্তাৱ আনিছে এই প্ৰস্তাৱটোত কেইমাহমান কথা দাঙি ধৰিব খুজিছো। আজি কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে মেঘালয়ক যি State Hood দিছে সেইটোত মই নীতিগতভাৱে বিৰোধিতা কৰিছো। কাৰণ, আমাৰ যি ৰাজ্যিক পুনৰগঠন বিল Parliament ত আলোচনা হৈছিল আৰু তাৰ পাচত আমাৰ সদনৰ অনুমোদনৰ কাৰণে সদনলৈ

পৰ্টাইছিল আৰু এই বিলখনত আমি সকলোৰে সমৰ্থন জনাইছো। তাৰ পাচত এইখন আইনত পৰিণত হ'ল। আৰু এই আইনখন নীতিগতভাৱে সমৰ্থন জনাইছিলো কিন্তু এই বিলখন পূৰ্ণাংগ কাৰ্য্যকৰী অৱস্থা নো পাতোঁতেই আজি আকৌ দ্বিতীয় খনত ভৰি দিলে। সেই কাৰণেই মই এই বিলখনৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰিছো আৰু মই সদনৰ সকলো সদস্যকে এইটো বিৰোধিতা কৰিবলৈ মই অনুৰোধ জনাইছো। আজি দিল্লী এই সংবিধান সংশোধনী বাদ দি এটা নতুন সিদ্ধান্তত আগবাঢ়িছে। সেই কাৰণে আমাৰ প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰীয়ে পালিয়ামেণ্টত মেঘালয়ক পূৰ্ণাঙ্গ ৰাজ্য দিয়াৰ প্ৰসঙ্গত যি বিৱৰ্তি দিলে—তাৰ মই ঘোৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰিছো। আজি এই ৰাজ্য পুনৰগঠন বিলখনৰ এটা Provision Impliment নকৰাকৈ আজি দ্বিতীয় খোজত ভৰি দিলে।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই তেখেতৰ প্ৰথম দিনৰ বক্তৃতাত এই কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে।

“We of the Assam State Government would wish and appreciate if the present bonds are retained. If, however, the bond is desired to be snapped, it will be necessary to allow time and provide adequate resources to start an alternative capital in the plains for the State of Assam may be made before the transfer is made.”

তেখেতৰ Policy Statement ত কৈছিল—যে মেঘালয়ক পূৰ্ণাঙ্গ ৰাজ্য দিয়া হ'ল। এই প্ৰসঙ্গত মাননীয় সদস্য দুলাল বৰু আৰু শ্ৰীৰমেশ মোহন কুলি ডাঙৰীয়াই এই প্ৰসঙ্গত এটা প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙি ধৰিছিল যে, এই ঘোষণাৰ সংক্ৰান্তত প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰীয়ে অসম চৰকাৰৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰিছিল নে নাই? তাৰ মোখনি মাৰি মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীয়ে উত্তৰ দিলে যে এই বিষয়ে তেখেতে একো নাজানে।

এই কথাই মই তেখেতক সুধিছিলো, তেখেতে প্ৰথমে নাজানো বুলি কৈছিল আৰু ভাৰত চৰকাৰে যেতিয়া সিদ্ধান্ত ঘোষণা কৰিলে তাৰ পাচত ওলগ জনালে। কিন্তু তেখেতে নাজানো বুলি অসত্য কথা কৈছে আৰু তেখেতে সেই ঘোষণাৰ পিছত অভিনন্দন জ্ঞাপন কৰাৰ কি যুক্তি থাকিব পাৰে তাৰ উত্তৰ দিয়ক।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই এই কথাটো এই কাৰণে আপোনাৰ জৰিয়তে উত্থাপন কৰিছো আমি যেতিয়া এই সদনত সৰ্বসন্মতিক্ৰমে প্ৰস্তাৱ গ্ৰহণ কৰিছিলো তেতিয়া Re-organisation ৰ অভিনন্দন জনাইছিলো কিন্তু তাৰ দফা কাৰ্য্যকৰী নোহোৱাকৈয়ে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে কেনেকৈ নতুন এটা সিদ্ধান্ত অসম চৰকাৰৰ ওপৰত জপি দিছে। সেই সিদ্ধান্তই সংবিধান উলংঘা কৰাৰ উপৰিও সংসদ, ৰাজ্য বিধান সভাৰ অৰ্যাদা হানি কৰিছে। কাৰণ এই সিদ্ধান্ত not in conformity

The Re-organisation Bill, বৰ্তমান সময়ত এই সিদ্ধান্ত Pre-matined. আৰু সেইবাবেই মই নীতিগতভাবে ইয়াৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰিছোঁ।

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Now, the Chief Minister will reply.

***Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Chief Minister) :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, By creation of Meghalaya autonomous State a new experiment was undertaken to solve the regional problem not only of Assam, but whole of India. In my statement made earlier I made it clear the circumstances under which it has come. Sir, I do not want to rake up the whole history ; it is for the future generation to decide whether it has been for good or for bad of the country. I join with the hon. members in welcoming this decision. Already from the side of the Govt. a resolution was passed which was forwarded to the Govt. of India and that resolution forms part of the statement which is under discussion. Sir, in the trail of this new set up of Meghalaya, hon. members of this House are concerned with certain very burning problems. The most important problem is the boundary of the two States. At the moment we have a clearly demarcated boundary between Assam and Meghalaya, that boundary is the final boundary of the two States. We shall do our best to preserve this boundary and I on behalf of the House also like to inform the Govt. of India(interruption)....

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed : Mr. Speaker, Sir. I want a clarification in this connection. This will also help the Chief Minister. Is the Chief Minister aware of the fact that some part of the southern part of the district of Goalpara is being claimed by Garo Hills?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : Sir, claims and counter-claims may be there. But our stand is very clear. We stand by the present boundary. (Voice-What about the boundary with Nagaland ? There should not be such kind of repetition as is found in case boundaries between Assam and Nagaland). Yes, Sir, that is why I tell you we do not want to repeat the history in the matter of Nagaland and Assam boundary. Only to prevent such unpleasant situation I am taking the hon. member of this House into confidence the Govt. stand in this regard. If once the boundary question is raised there will be so many fissiparous problems coming up. Therefore, Sir, this boundary question must be finally and conclusively decided and we stand by the present boundary. Next point is,

Sir, the new capital for the state of Assam under the new set up. The question of capital as hon. member Shri Sarma said, is haunting us for a long time and there has been a constant agitation throughout the State from sometime past that the capital of the Assam state should be transferred to some place in the plains convenient to all and in addition to that under the present proposal of fullfledged Meghalaya State this question has come before us. Meanwhile, when all the things were in the air we have drawn the attention of the Govt. of India that sufficient funds should be given to the Govt. of Assam for building up its new capital. Sir, some of the hon. members have accused the Govt. that the Govt. is taking a passive view of this matter. I want to make it clear to the hon. members that we are going speedily in this matter and we shall start the preliminary works immediately. The question of shifting the capital is also linked up with other issues. There have been diverse opinion in this House as already expressed by the hon. members about the site of the capital. That matter should be finally sat at rest and we should do it as immediately as possible. We have decided to convene a meeting as soon as the Assembly Session is over with the leaders of the Opposition and also the leaders of the Congress Party and discuss with them about the site of the capital immediately. It will not be in the interst of the state of Assam to keep the matter open for a long time because in that case so many agitations may crop up in different parts of the State which may jeopardise the issue of right selection of the site.

I hope on this I shall get full co-operation from the leaders of the opposition and also from the leaders of the congress Party. Sir, I am quite in one with Shri Dulal Chandra Barua when he said that "administratively we may be seperated but as God has created us as one and single unit there cannot be any seperation of heart because on the good will of the people of these two states depend the prosperity of the entire region. Therefore Sir, I wish all outstanding matters in this connection will be disposed of amicably I also through you Sir, extend this feeling to the Chief Minister and other members of the Council of Minister of Meghalaya Govt. I hope they will rightly respond to it. Another proposal has been put forward by Mr. Giasuddin Ahmed to constitute a Commission to go into the seperatist tendencies now prevailing between different communities and regions. Sir, from the point of expediency, from the point of right solution, a commission of this nature will not serve

the purpose-rather a Commission may aggravate the situation, because when a commission is set up all fissiparous tendencies will come into light. We will have to avoid all these things from our side but we are to think about how best we can solve the problems by other means. From our side an attempt may be made to create the mutual good will between the different interests, different communities and different reactions. The otherday Shri Bhattacharjee said that Assam is being turncated again and again is a clear point before us. But if we go into origin of this turncation then we will see that we have not been able to create an atmosphere of good will and trust between communities, between interests and between different regions and that is why the people of different interests and regions feel that they have a little share or now share in the administration or they have no say in the matter of development of the State. This feeling should be eliminated from the minds of the people and unless and until we eliminate this feeling the danger will not go from there.

Sir, we have seen that for a very little thing there are demands for seperation and it has been now established for good or bad I do not comment nothing could be got without any agitation and that fact on several occasions been discussed both here and all also outside. But even then that system is going on. Whenever there is decision that decision should be final and before taking the decision pros and cons of the matter, the feeling behind it should be taken into consideration. If these things are taken into consideration before a decisions is taken then I believe much of the agitation will go. Now this can be achieved it is for every one of us to think and to act. I would request my honourable friends to give us an opportunity to go about the country and the State and try to bring about our people to our view points. From our side I can tell the hon. Members that we would not take any decision without discussion at the first and hand with the leaders of the Assembly and also various organisations and if possible elicit minimum of public opinion. Sir, another acquasation has been raised against the Govt. about going to Govt. of India for necessary assistan. Sir, we do not go to Govt. of India with a begger's bowl. We have certain rights. The constitution has given us certain right by which we should get something from Govt. of India. Therefore, whenever there is any necessity it is for us to go and remind our central leaders and try to impress upon them to tive what is due

to us. This process will go on and there is no question of surrender.

(Noise.....)

All other matters which have been raised which require earlier decision in connection with the creation of Meghalaya State or the Hydel Projects and other such things in the statement of the Prime Minister mentioned that this things should be squared up with discussion with the persons concerned.

Already the Parliament passes the autonomous state of Meghalaya bill. The Constitution was amended accordingly and the Meghalaya becomes a full-fledged State. Therefore, the question of Meghalaya does not operate with that of the other parts of the State, but we want from partinent point that was raised by Shri Bhattacharyya when he discussed the no confidence motion and that some sort of autonomy for Cachar. It may be a good solution for the State at rest to discontend now great deal gaining ground in the district of Cachar. I do not comment anything in this matter. There is a suggestion which can be considered ever-one of us. Sir, one thing I wish all the best for the Meghalaya and wish that the Meghalaya and Assam will continue peace and tranquility and will not be disturbed. Sir, before I conclude.....(voices from opposition).....

Sir, a proposal is in the year we had a regional development housing inaugurated in this not only for development but also for comment security of this area. So far as I could gather from the top, I had a discussion with the Govt. of India mind is to see of this service. There are some sort of vague about it. They want also, when Shri Pant came here, he also discussed this matter which Shri Bhattacharyya and some other opposition member. In course of the discussion I gather from him that they have got no safe idea about it. They want to provide by our suggestions also. Whatever we decided before finally announced the decision no opportunity to discuss and only the we can go ahead to these things. These are the opinions of the Hon'ble members as such the Council for Development and Security for this eastern region. It can be worked out to prestige and honour. Without therefore unless we know about the concrete proposal whether we shall be a part to do it or not. Before I conclude Sir, I want to say about the nature of the dis-

cussion of the Central Government with us on the issue of Meghalaya. Shri Barua, Shri G. Ahmed have rightly said that we should not bother about this any more. But whether it was after discussion or without discussion, Decision is there and we should welcome the decision. Sir on 11th on the statement of Shri Dulal Chandra Barua with their discontentment. We are waiting for that time and whenever that time comes all these things we shall place to the best of our ability and on this point I think the hon. members will not misunderstand us. Something has been said about the reorganisation of the Mizoram and Cachar, North Cachar and Mikir Hills and other areas. Repercussions are bound to be, but these areas do not come into the same footing as Meghalaya. Already the Parliament I could not reply. I said that in the true sense of the term we have no discussion. When Shri Pant came casually raised this matter and we also casually give our replies. Of course in the Prime Minister's visit I submitted a Memorandum to her. This matter came up and Prime Minister says that it came only in connection with shifting of Capital of Assam. It will come up surely the question of Capital, it must be decided whatever fund is necessary this should be given. Therefore, I wish that if I committed any mistake, I will apologise to this House. Any body should think whether it is a discussion or consultation. With these words Sir, I thank Hon'ble Members for valuable suggestions about our future action.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : Without going in distribution I beg to seek clarification from the Government on there point and by way of doing it I crave your indulgence also to allow me for future suggestions. First of all, with regard to the question of consultation, well, inspite of what the Chief Minister has said I say that from our side from the side of the Government and the people of Assam you should know in any way and express any dissatisfaction on this point that the Government of India is doing something without consultation. I repeat, as I have already said that it may not be a formal words but there was some sort of consultation.

Shri Premodhar Bora : Whether it is a conformity of the legislation ?.....

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : The present Chief Minister, the Finance Minister and Shri Dulal Chandra Barua and many

others including me had pointed out about this matter. But the point is consultation or no consultation. The people of Meghalaya aid very strongly and feel that in order to work and in order to make the Meghalaya a full-fledged State. Neither any reason nor any ground to budget. That is the decision. Now there should be no bickering and there should be absolutely no about with regard to past wishes for the development of the progress of Meghalaya. They are blood of our blood. There should be absolutely no question of formality in this matter. The second thing is the question of the Chief Minister said that there are certain which should allay that would be a negative approach. The question of Mizoram, it is not only their protest, it is not only their grievances, it is also a question of development of political personality. After India has become free there would be development of such matter. This does not unnecessarily mean general fissiparous tendency.

This we may use even for greater unity and strengthen the unity of India provided we understand not only the negative aspect but also the positive aspect. When the Mizo brothers want to develop as a personality it should not necessarily mean that they want to be separated. Similarly though Mr. Moinul Haque Choudhury the other day stated in a particular mood "I was a strong advocate for unity of Cachar and Assam, that is, for keeping Cachar in Assam, and I now abrogate it." This he may say in some exuberance, but the point in that whatever may be the feeling of any individual, the people of Cachar also in spite of all unity and fraternity with the people of the Brahmaputra valley want to develop their personality. The Assam Government should take a positive approach to that matter—not the question of allaying their fear as the Chief Minister has stated—but we should like to tell the Government to take a positive approach to such kind of development. The other point is that the provisions of Art. 263 of the Constitution of India under the head "Co-ordination between States"—I do not say that the Chief Minister has not taken the House into confidence, but I may be excused if I say that the House has not been taken into full confidence in this matter, it is not only a few individuals but the Government of India is considering actively considering to set up the Regional Council under Art. 263., and the Chief Minister of Meghalaya has very openly and clearly stated that it will be in the mutual interest of all of us to come to certain adjustments, and that adjustment can be constitutionally done under Art. 263, and our Governor who is also the Governor

of Meghalaya, is taking an active interest in the matter. I am sure he discussed the matter also with our Chief Minister. I take the House into confidence that the Governor had discussed the matter with me. When it was discussed with me I cannot believe that the Governor did not discuss the matter with the Chief Minister. Also when Shri K.C. Pant came here though he did not mention the Article he discussed the matter with us as well. For co-ordination and development it will be inevitable to come to some sort of agreement amongst the different regions, entities of this region. Therefore, we cannot allow things to drift and take their own course. Both for security and development purposes some sort of adjustment or co-ordination should not only be tolerated but it should be advocated. Government should not feel shaky in this matter. We should take the initiative. So far as we in the Opposition are concerned, we cannot take the initiative in the matter. It is for the Government both at the Centre and the State and also other Governments of the area to give active consideration to this matter, and we would urge that both the Government of India and the Assam Government take the people into confidence and should publicly discuss the matter so that it may not come as a surprise. If it comes as a surprise somebody may feel that it has been imposed. I would, therefore, suggest that the Governments of this region and the Government of India should frankly and openly discuss this matter and take the people into confidence so that we may go voluntarily for some sort of arrangements in the region so that neither Meghalaya, nor Nagaland, nor Tripura, nor Manipur, nor Assam may feel that they have been dragged into it. After all some sort of adjustment in my humble opinion is not only necessary but indispensable. I urge that this is a matter which in the statement of the Chief Minister has remained very very weak - should be streamlined and our Government should take up a positive outlook in this matter.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed : Sir, there has been a little misunderstanding regarding my proposal to set up a Commission to study the causes of the separatist tendencies. Separatist tendency is a disease and the doctor is appointed to make diagnosis of the disease so that it could be cured and not to aggravate it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Your intention has not been challenged

by the Chief Minister.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed : My contention has been misunderstood. I have stated that the causes should be found out.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : He has not questioned the bonafide of your intention.

Shri Sailen Medhi : On a point of clarification. While declaring the intention of the Central Government for giving full-fledged statehood to Meghalaya our Prime Minister stated that she will sympathetically consider the expenditure which will be needed for the establishment of a separate capital. In our memorandum also the Government stated that financial assistance will be needed from Central Government to establish a new capital in the plains. Except that nowhere it is stated what amount would actually be needed. It is only in the Parliament our M.P. Shri Dhireswar Kalita has categorically claimed a sum of Rs. 50 crores for establishment of a new capital. Unless the Government set up a Committee to go into the matter, unless a master plan is prepared we will not be in a position to say how much money will be needed for establishment of a capital. I would, therefore, request the Chief Minister to set up a Committee for the purpose. Unless we do that one fine morning we will see that we have to leave this place immediately and then it will be very difficult for us.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : Shri Dhireswar Kalita must have in all probability made this demand from the grant of Government of India given to Haryana to build up their new capital. But that amount will not be sufficient for a new capital for Assam because the cost of materials and labour are much higher than in Haryana. Therefore, our demand may be on the higher side.

The other things which have been suggested by Shri Medhi have already been taken up with the Government of India.

***Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :** Sir, we are very glad that the Hon'ble Chief Minister has given certain clarifications to the points

*Speech not corrected

raised by Shri Medhi. But one thing I would like to ask. Why the Government is passive and not active in all matters. In the memorandum it has been mentioned that they did not give any direct solution and simply it has been mentioned that they are going to shift the Capital. They have mentioned in a beautiful language about the administrative complex which is to accommodate Meghalaya and no amount has been mentioned. Why not mention directly about the shifting of capital and the amount of expenditure required for this. I am compelled to call the government passive in respect of this problem. Now I have suggested that there should be a Committee but I did not get any reply from the Chief Minister to this effect. There should be a Committee in respect of selection of site for the proposed Capital. Whether the Government considers it necessary to appoint a Committee for selection of site which should consist of experts and some members of this House. The question of Master Plan comes next because unless the selection of site is decided, the question of Master Plan does not arise So my question is—whether Government consider it necessary to appoint a Committee for selection of site immediately and later on appoint a Committee to prepare the Master Plan and other things and then submit a scheme to the Government of India for Allocation of fund. We cannot trust the Govt. of India about their commitments as Smti. Gandhi herself committed so many things but nothing has been coming up as for instance, she committed about the constitution of Brahmaputra Commission that they would give 15 crores of rupees but not a single farthing has come. For that reason, the Hon'ble Chief Minister should take this House and the people of Assam into confidence. Sir, I know the weakness of the Government of Assam. If they submit to the pressure only to become Ministers and Chief Minister without conferring the future of the State then the future generation will curse us ; they will not spare our graveyards even. We will support the government and strengthen their hands to claim the legitimate rights from the Government of India and we will not budge an inch ; rather we will go side by side with them for help whenever necessary. Therefore we should make out strong case for all our demands so that these may be conceded to by the Government of India.

The second point is—I propose that a Committee or Commission should be appointed to examine the legal aspect of the matters, as

you know, Sir, the expertness of our Legal departments. Many implications and many Constitutional implications may come in future. Therefore I suggest that there should be a Committee with experts, legal experts from this house as well as from outside to study from now on about the future implications of the political problems and also other things which are coming.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : What type of implication ?

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Political and Constitutional implications.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : Sir, about the first point, I have already said that it would be better to discuss the matter with the leaders of the public. After taking their advice, if the Committee as suggested it may be set up. Regarding the second point, I accept the suggestion.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : The debate is closed.

The Assam Game and Betting Bill, 1970

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : (Chief Minister) : Sir, I would like to give a suggestion to the House. The time is too short to take up the Bill; we have got our session tomorrow. There may be discussion on the Bill tomorrow and the rest may be done today. I think it would be better.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Has it got the sense of the House ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister Finance) : Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Game and Betting Bill, 1970, be taken into consideration.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : Sir, to clear my mind I have to ask only one question since the Hon'ble Finance Minister holds lotteries. He reduced tax on horse race. What moral right has he got to introduce this Bill ? Sir, I put a straight question and I want a straight answer. He is holding lotteries and earlier last year he

reduced tax in horse race. That means he was encouraging racing. Now if you stop 'Tir' what right have you got to hold lotteries? Somebody was talking of some houses of ill fame. That is the only thing remaining for our Govt. to do.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Now the question is (interruption)....

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : I am discussing the matter in consideration stage of the Bill. He has moved for consideration. It is very serious thing. Many of the people who have not read 'Mahabharata' and that 'Pasha' i.e., dice that led practically the 'Pandabas' to the forest. After 'Drupadi' was insulted in the Raj Sabha. From time immemorial this gambling is held to be an evil thing. Now my point is a Govt. may flourish for some time on unethical and immoral things but fundamentally a State should have to depend upon ethical and moral consideration (I do not oppose this Bill). I want that our Govt. should not be jubilant for gambling. It is a fact that we should have more money but not by gambling. In this gambling a large number of youngmen are involved. They used money in that gambling, whatever they could get from their families. We may get one lakh or two lakhs of rupees in this way. But can't we stop this lotteries? We are making large number of people poorer. Can't we stop the lottery. Will Assam be poorer without it. My question is what moral right have you got to introduce this lottery in our State?

M. Shyamsul Huda : এই বিল সম্পর্কিত মোৰ কেইবাটাও সংশোধনী আছে। আজি মই বোজা ধৰি আছো। যদি কাইলৈ এই Amendment টো আহে তেন্তে মই Move কৰিব পাৰিম।

***Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :** If you have some amendments to the clause then we shall get time because that stage will come later on. We are at present discussing clause (a). If the Hon'ble member has got any amendment that will be in clause (b). I support the ethical point raised by my respected friend Mr. Sarma. After all 'Tir' is not only a bad thing but any type of gambling is a bad thing. My difficulty is that the State is not only on pure and simple ethical standard. It is not always moral laws which the

*Speech not corrected

State administer. It is the statute and common laws which the State administer. But from the point of view of public morality definitely our history, tradition, puranas and shastras they give the pointer that came against the socialist moral as bad. 'Yudistiro' a great religious king, he also indulged in it and he suffered for it. In our marriages, I remember faintly, what Mr. Sharmah has by this time perhaps forgotten because his marriage probably took place far and far away. Even now, after a marriage when we are taken into inner court of the bride we are made to play dice. That is a humourous part of the marriage. But the pertinent point is if our Govt. really wants to be ethical then definitely our Govt. are not going with this. Govt. should ban all selling of tickets of our State Lotteries and tickets of other State Lotteries and so on. If within our State lotteries get about a lakh of rupees other State lotteries get several lakhs of rupees from us. After all human nature is such that they always try to take chance to be rich overnight. That element is there. When the original act was enacted at that time this matter was discussed and the principle was accepted by this House. After all we are not to have theocracy nor are we going to make an ethical society as such. This weakness, human frailties exist. It is better that these are properly controlled and instead of allowing only the other State reaping the harvest our State should get something so that this may be utilised. By the present Bill so far as I understand what is sought is that more pernicious thing should be curbed.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : I do not follow. Why more pernicious ? Why more harmful ?

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : That is because Mr. Sarmah himself has said those who believe and those who have seen it they know that the 'Tir' and other ancillaries are played which is more pernicious, more dangerous and which is more bane to the society.

Personally I feel that in our youthful exuberance of reform sometimes we had committed ourselves to certain legislations which in the long run have proved to be costly but not beneficial, because when the society is not properly educated and trained, and so long as a moral atmosphere is not created, simply by passing an act we cannot reform the society. The law should come not too early,

not too late, and there should be some social atmosphere for many laws actually applicable. For example, two legislations were almost simultaneously passed, one was Sarda Act prohibiting marriage of minor girls, and the other was anti-smoking by juveniles. Now, whereas the Sarda Act, even without going to the Court, has become unnecessary because the child marriage has practically vanished or is vanishing, smoking by juveniles has not vanished. Similarly immoral traffic Act is there but it has not vanished. What I am saying is that the society should come to a standard of accepting a particular Act. Now gambling as such has become a public nuisance but we have not been able to train up the society to reject it. Though the suggestion put forward by Shri Sarma is venerable and it is respectable no doubt yet it is not practicable. It is a good idea but not practicable. With all respect to him I am not contesting his intention ; I am not at all contesting the best wishes and the anxiety he expressed for the society. Therefore, deeply in respect to that sort of sentiment I must say that this is not at all practicable, and therefore, from the point of view of practicability, without going into its merits, I should suggest that more pernicious things should be stopped first so that they may not spread, and from that point of view this piece of legislation is a necessity.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, actually this Bill was wanted by the people in general because the way in which this 'Tir' business was going on throughout the State, it was very dangerous for the society, and many people have become beggars though this game and many criminal cases took place. Therefore this Bill is essential for curbing such kind of activities. As I have mentioned this morning, this game was so much intoxicating that the boys remained absent from schools and colleges and played this game. I have seen this kind of activities going unchecked in Dibrugarh and Nowgong.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : Sir, on a point of personal explanation. I am not going to oppose this Bill, but I want that this Bill should not be discriminatory. I want lottery should be stopped and horse race should be stopped. It is not that I oppose this Bill. I will vote for it.

Shri Dulal Chandra Baruah : Sir, if you go through the provision of the Bill you will see that some sort of discriminatory pro-

vision is there. I fully agree with the contention expressed by Shri Sarmah that it is discriminatory because here it has been said "excluding horse race and lottery." Therefore the 'Tir' lovers are objecting to it as to why 'Tir' game should be stopped when horse race is not going to be stopped what moral right do they have to debar the 'Tir' lovers when other games will continue ?

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Order, order. It is 5-0' clock. It is the sense of the House that Shri Barua will finish his speech and then the Minister will give his reply ? (voices : Yes, yes). Mr. Barua, kindly finish within two minutes.

Shri Dulal Chandra Baruah : Now, Sir, I want that this Bill should be comprehensive and it should cover all gambling. Sir, horse race is also one of the most disastrous games in our State. In all the towns there are gamblers but due to the defect in the law, as has been stated by some police Officers and Magistrates, they cannot be punished. Therefore, if the Finance Minister or the Government would have come with a comprehensive Bill covering all the items then it would have been very helpful and it would have created a better atmosphere. But if all the items are not covered then naturally there will be psychological reaction in the minds of the people. The Tir lovers feel that because horse race is played by high ups, it is not touched. Therefore just to counteract this feeling Government should bring a comprehensive Bill covering all the items and create a psychological atmosphere, as has been stated by our leader. Sir, in the past we enacted many laws, but unless people's participation is there it will not be successful. I hope, Government will come forward with a comprehensive Bill in no distant future or they can bring an amendment tomorrow when the Bill will be passed so that we can create an impact in the minds of people. We may also bring some amendments so that the Bill may serve its real purpose.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : The House will remember that this Bill is the result of an ordinance. The situation in Assam came to such a pass that the school boys instead of going to school remained delayed on the way and started selling the 'Tir' tickets. This came to such a pass that not one hundred, two hundred or three hundred rupees tickets were sold, but I am told,

in Tinsukia more than 3 lakhs of rupees were sold every day. In Shillong 3 to 4 lakhs rupees tickets were sold and at Gauhati it was more than 5 to 6 lakhs. The return in 'Tir' game is one of the highest in the world. The result was that all the people were booking (Voice : even the Government offices became the Tir booking centres). Yes, This was played everyday, whereas the horse race took place once a week or twice a week. (Voice : why the Government does not nationalise it ?) It became so powerful instrument in the whole social order that there were threatening letters coming to me that unless the Government took immediate firm action and stopped it some revolt would follow and ultimately we had to collar the situation by an ordinance. Not by an ordinary ordinance. If the ordinance would have been ordinary we could not have been able to stop it. You see, how draconian it had to be and by this a very serious punishment has been provided and on the basis of which we succeeded in collaring the 'Tir' game.

Lottery should not be compared with 'Tir'. Lottery takes place once a month whereas the 'Tir' used to be played daily (voice : and the ancillaries are not there) This became so powerful that it was capable of creating a serious social disorder. It was also capable of producing ancillaries. I read in economics that if you give 5% profit the capital comes slowly, if you give 20%, the capital come running and if you give 100% profit there is nothing on the earth which it cannot do. It is the type of profit which generates the motive and the type of profit which this 'Tir' generate is capable of producing all sorts of evils on earth. I think when we passed the ordinance it had the unanimous approval. I am glad to say that even the Meghalaya Government, which was profiting most by this have now come forward to stop it. Meghalaya has passed the law to stop it.

Now, so far as discremination is concerned, Sir, there are two types of social engineers. One type of social engineers believe that all evils should be fully curbed and the other type of social engineers believe in safety valve. Now what is called 'নগু চক্ৰ' for instance. Once a year the boys are allowed all sorts of hooliganism. In dewali people are permitted to have some gambling (Voice : no, no), in some parts I say. Why ? Because this is a safety valve. If you completely want to regulate the society then

there may be revolt. If you curb the safety valve there will be disorder again. One day when I was passing by a road in Brussels somebody threw something at me. When I looked at it I found that some coloured circulars paper cuttings were strewned on the road. Normally, in the western society one does not accost anybody unless he is introduced to him. But this was done without any introduction. I asked some friend why coloured papers were thrown. He told me that the people were at liberty on that day to throw coloured papers on each other just as we throw coloured water on Hooly day. This is a type of social engineers who believe in safety valve. Similarly regarding prohibition some want that there should be complete prohibition. In Sweeden, the Government made a law by which all the Bars were to be closed by 8 O'clock. What the people did ? They, after office, instead of going home went straight to bars for drink till 8 O'clock. After some time when the housewives found that their husbands did not come home after office and instead went to the bars they revolted against the law and ultimately that law had to be scrapped. If there is complete prohibition then there is a revolt, just what has happened at Gauhati ?

Now, take for instance, prostitution. In France what they did ? They had the system of checking the venereal diseases and giving certificates. After some time that system was abolished and it was found that the disease was increasing. They again restored the certificate system. So is happening in Philippines. The growth of venereal diseases in America has jumped very high. Therefore, these ordinance are suggested according to the social situation. We have, accordingly, tried to provide a safety valve by introducing the lottery. (Voice : horse race) Horse race is dying and practically it has been killed by the 'Tir'. The Government of Mysore has revived the horse race in Bangalore and from this horse race alone the Government gets about 5 crores. Therefore, we want to plug all loopholes so far as gambling is concerned.

Shrimati Pushpalata Das : Sir, if the Finance Minister has said it humourously I do not protest. But if he has said it seriously that prohibition had to be scrapped in Sweeden for the housewives then I protest.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : I did not mean it seriously, simply I was telling it humourously. In our society the wives know that the husbands do not drink and drinking is a rarity. But in

western society the wives know that the husbands drink, and ultimately the husbands

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed : Sir, the Finance Minister is explaining a wrong theory. He should take the theory of sublimation. The evil energies should be channalised in a proper way.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : That was tried by Maharshi. But unfortunately, the beetters did not accept it. The modern society which believes in material development has ceased to look towards sublimation. I do not know whether my friend Mr. Phani Bora will agree with that, or not because effective sublimation is more difficult.

Shri Phani Bora : Sir, I do not agree that some sort of prostitution and gambling is necessary. Society can live without prostitution, society can live without gambling. There may be exceptions but exceptions cannot be rules.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Sir, just now we are dealing with exceptions. So, what I say is that we have tried to stop the "Tir" game which had become very dangerous for our society and we have succeeded in killing the "Tir" game completely. Here Sir, some surreptitious things are going on and we took some steps for this. We have provided for the lottery—it is a game of chance absolutely. Anybody who wants to gamble with his lot will have some chance and as Hon'ble Members remember, this was introduced because other States were selling the tickets, and only to prevent these States taking away all the money we had to introduce it, and, therefore, this lottery. I understand that everybody is for this and there won't be any difficulty in passing it. So far as the amendments are concerned, we will discuss when these come.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Now, I put the question. The question is that the Assam Game and Betting Bill, 1970 be taken into consideration.

(The motion was adopted.)

Adjournment

The Assembly then adjourned till 10 A.M. Tuesday, the 17th November, 1970.

U. Tahbildar
Secretary,
Legislative Assembly.

Shillong,
The