

Assam Legislative Assembly Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

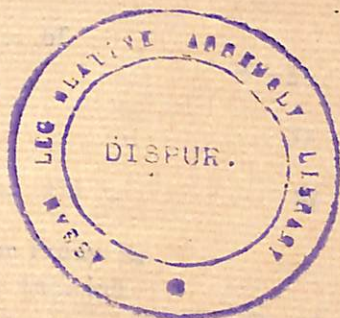
NINTH SESSION OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
ASSEMBLED AFTER THE FOURTH GENERAL ELECTIONS
UNDER THE SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLICAN CONSTITUTION OF
INDIA

BUDGET SESSION

VOLUME II

No. 40

The 4th June, 1970



1989 /

PRINTED AT THE PAPLOO PRINTERS
JORHAT

Assam Legislative Assembly Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

AUTUMN SESSION

Vol—II

No.—40

4th June, 1970.

Proceedings of The Ninth 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 Thursday, the 4th June, 1970**

PRESENT

**Shri Mohi Kanta Das, M. A., B.L. Speaker, in the Chair,
10 (ten) Ministers, 6 (Six) Ministers of State, 1 (one)
Deputy Minister and 70 (Seventy) members.**

STARRED
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(To which oral answers were given)

Re : Nowgong Land Settlement Advisory Board

Shri Kehoram Hazarika asked :

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

(a) Is it a fact that Nowgong Land Settlement Advisory Board prepared a list of 480 families of agricultural labourer to settle them in Sonajuri, Sarisabari and Nakhuti areas ?

(b) If so, whether all of them have already been settled in land in the areas mentioned above ?

(c) If not, why ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Revenue) replied :

496.(a)—Yes, but the L.S.A.C., Nowgong prepared a list of 350 families of agricultural labourers for settlement of land at Sonajuri, Sarisabari and Nakhuti. Another list of 154 families was also prepared by L.S.A.C. for filling up vacancies against defaulters.

List is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) & (c)—Only 50 families have been given possession of land in Sonajuri area. The remaining families could not be given possession of land in Sarisabari and Nakhuti as the areas were under encroachment. Encroachment proceedings have been started against the encroachers. After eviction of the encroachers, the selected persons will be given possession of land.

Shri Kehoram Hazarika : চাৰ, এই scheme টো central Government ৰ scheme আছিল Rehabilitation কৰিবৰ কাৰণে central Government এ কিছু টকা দিছিল। আমি জনাত এই টকাখিনি withdraw কৰি ৰখা হৈছে। কিন্তু eviction কৰিব নোৱাৰাৰ কাৰণে মাটি দিব পৰা নাই বুলি কৈছে। এই মানুহ বিলাকক ওচৰতে মাটি খুলি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব নোৱাৰেনে।

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : এই কথাটো চৰকাৰে চিন্তা কৰিছে।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : এইটো কেনে ধৰণৰ encroachment চাৰ ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : Encroachment ৰ ভিতৰত কিছুমান মানুহে মাটি দখল কৰি আছে আৰু কিছুমান মাটি থকা মানুহ আছে আৰু কিছুমান মাটি নোহোৱা মানুহ আছে সেইবিলাক কোন শ্ৰেণীৰ ভিতৰত পৰে তাৰ বিচাৰৰ বাবে চেষ্টা কৰা হৈছে। সেইকাৰণে উচ্ছেদত পলম হৈছে।

Shri Phani Bora : চাৰ, মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে কিছুমান মাটি থকা মানুহ আছে, কিছুমান বহু বেছি মাটি থকা মানুহো আছে আৰু কিছুমান একেবাৰে মাটি নথকা মানুহ আছে চৰকাৰৰ হাতত মাটি থকা মানুহ আৰু নাইকীয়া মানুহ এইবিলাকৰ কোনো হিচাব নাইনেকি ? আচলতে নথকাৰ কাৰণটোনো কি ? যদি আছে মাটি নথকা মানুহ বিলাকক তাত ৰাখি পেলাই মাটি থকা মানুহক তাৰ পৰা আতৰাই মাটি নোহোৱা মানুহক তাত দ্ৰুত গতিৰে সংস্থাপন কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে লব নোৱাৰেনে ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : চাৰ, মাটি নোহোৱা মানুহক মাটি দিবৰ কাৰণে আমি চেষ্টা কৰিছো। কিন্তু প্ৰকৃততে মাটি নোহোৱা মানুহৰ হিচাব আমি খাটাং ভাবে ৰাচি উলিয়াব পৰা নাই আৰু তাৰ বাবে চেষ্টা কৰা হৈছে। খৰালী আৰম্ভ হোৱাৰ লগে লগে যিবিলাক মাটি পাবলগীয়া মানুহ আৰু Land Advisory Committee যিবিলাকক মাটি দিবলৈ অনুমোদন দিয়াইছে এই বিলাকক মাটি দিবৰ কাৰণে চেষ্টা কৰা হৈছে।

Shri Pitsing Konwor : এই agricultural labourers settlemet ব
কাৰণে টকা Sanction কৰি withdraw কৰি বখা হৈছে। এই টকাৰ
পৰিমান কিমান আৰু এই টকা ক'ত বখা হৈছে ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : এই টকাৰ পৰিমান গ্ৰাম
২ লাখমান টকা হ'ব। এই টকাখিনি personal account বখা হৈছে।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami : চাৰ, যি সকলক ইতিমধ্যে মাটি
দিয়া হ'ল, মাটি পোৱাৰ পাছত এই scheme মতে যিখিনি টকা পাব লাগিছিল
সেই সম্পূৰ্ণ টকা এতিয়ালৈকে অদায় হোৱা নাই। এই মানুহখিনিয়ে টকা
বিছাৰি নগাঁৱলৈ আহি ঘূৰি যাব লগা হৈছে। এই খবৰ চৰকাৰে জানেনে ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : চাৰ, মোৰ খবৰ মতে ৫০ ঘৰ
মানুহক মাটি দিয়া হৈছে। আৰু তেওঁলোকে পাব লগা যিখিনি ধন সেইখিনিও
দিয়া হৈছে।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami : আধা টকাহে পাইছে বাকীখিনি দিয়াৰ
ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হোৱা নাই নে কি ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : চাৰ, এইটোও ব্যৱস্থা কৰা
হৈছে।

Shri Phani Bora : উচ্ছেদ নকৰাৰ কাৰণে মানে কাক উচ্ছেদ কৰা হ'ব
আৰু কাম মাটি দি সংস্থাপন কৰা হ'ব এইটো কবোতেই প্ৰায় ২ বছৰ সময়
লগে। এতিয়া দুশ বা চাৰিশ ঘৰ মানুহক inquiry কবোতে ২ বছৰ লগে
আৰু যিবিলাক ঠাইত ১৫ হেজাৰ বা ২০ হেজাৰ ঘৰ মানুহে দখল কৰিছে সেই
বিলাকক নিৰ্বিচাৰে উচ্ছেদৰ নিৰ্দেশ দিয়া হৈছে কিয় ? এইটো এটা পদ্ধতি
আৰু এটা পৰস্পৰ বিৰুদ্ধী কথা হোৱা নাই নে ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : চাৰ, আমি Circular দিছো।
তাৰ পাছত বেদখল কৰা মানুহৰ সম্পৰ্কে যিমান পৰা যায় সিমান তত্পৰতাবে
ব্যৱস্থা চলাই মাটি নোহোৱা মানুহক মাটি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে।

Shri Kehoram Hazarika : চাৰ, এই মাটি বিলাক যিবিলাক মানুহে

বেদখন কৰি আছে সেইটো enquiry কৰিবৰ কাৰণে Land Settlement Advisory Committee ৰ সদস্য সকল গৈছিল। আৰু enquiry ৰ পাছত ৬০ ঘৰ মানুহক মাটি দিয়াৰ সিদ্ধান্ত কৰিছিল। তাৰ পাছত enquiry কৰি মাটিহীনক মাটি দিবৰ বাবে আজি দুবছৰেও সেইটো হোৱা নাই কিয় ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : চাৰ, যোৱা বছৰ শেষ কৰিম বুলি আশা কৰিছিলো কিন্তু বতৰৰ বিজুটিৰ বাবে কৰিব পৰা নহল। তাৰ পাছত আমাৰ মানুহ বিলাকে দিয়া List সংগ্ৰহ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰা হৈছে আৰু Land Settlement Advisory Committee ৰ মেম্বাৰ সকলে ৫০ ঘৰ মানুহক মাটি দিব বুলি ঠিক কৰি দিয়াৰ সঠিক খবৰ নাই।

Shri Dulal Chandr Barua : Land Advisory Committee এ সিদ্ধান্ত লৈছিল যে agricultural Labourers ক বসবাস কৰিবলৈ দিব লাগে। কিন্তু চৰকাৰৰ হেমাধীৰ কাৰণে পৰ্য্যাপ্ত পৰিমাণে কৰিব পৰা নাই। এই কথা সত্য নে ?

Shri Mohendra Mohan Choudhury : হয় চাৰ, যিখিনি মানুহে মাটি পাব লাগে তেওঁলোকক মাটি দিয়াত পলম হৈছে। কিন্তু তাৰ প্ৰতিবেদক ব্যৱস্থা লবৰ বাবে ব্যৱস্থা চলাই থকা হৈছে।

Re: Appointment of Bus Conductors

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed asked :

*497. Will the Minister, Transport be pleased to state—

(a) How many Conductors for State Transport Buses have been appointed since 1967 ?

(b) What is the procedure followed for appointment of Conductors ?

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury (Minister of State for Transport) replied :

497. (a)—Consequent upon setting up of the Assam State

Road Transport Corporation with effect from 31st March 1970, the State Transport Department stands abolished with effect from the aforesaid date.

During the period from 1967 to 30th March 1970, no Conductor was appointed on regular basis, but 148 Conductors were appointed on casual basis.

(b) The posts of Conductors are filled by direct recruitment after taking necessary test and/or interview.

Shri Gaisuddin Ahmed : May I know whether any advertisement was made for filling up the vacant posts of conductors ?

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury : There was no regular vacancy and, therefore, no advertisement was made,

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed : How is it that there were no regular vacancies ?

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury : There were only suspension vacancies which we filled up on a casual basis.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed : What does the hon' Minister mean by saying that these were casual vacancies ? Government recruited some conductors and, so there must have been some regular posts against which they were appointed.

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury : Suspension vacancies are filled up on a casual basis.

Shri Sailen Medhi : The question was "how many conductors for State Transport busses have been appointed since 1967". There are two parts, viz, how many posts were filled

up and how many conductors were appointed: If 148 posts were filled up, that we can understand. Here we have seen that since 1967 up till the formation of the Corporation more than 1200 conductors were appointed. The appointments were made like this: they were appointed temporarily for 3 months. After three months that batch of conductors was removed by notice and another batch was recruited. That batch also was removed after two or three months. In this way batch after batch was recruited. While appointing them some of the officers used to take bribe also. This is well-known to everybody in Assam. So, I would like to know from the hon' Minister whether 148 appointments were made or 148 posts filled up?

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury : As I have said, these were suspension vacancies and in those vacancies we took Conductor on casual basis.

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami : এই ১৪৮ জন কনডাক্টৰ লোৱা হৈছিল বুলি মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে। সেই ১৪৮ জন কনডাক্টৰৰ ভিতৰত ১০০ জনেই ছয়-গাওঁ আৰু বাকী অঞ্চলৰ, এই কথাটো সত্যনে?

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury : It is not a fact.

Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikya : May I know whether casual vacancies are filled up by local candidates?

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury : In some cases, by local candidates.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : The Hon'ble Minister said that 148 posts were filled up. I want to know what was the procedure followed in respect of filling up these posts and,

secondly, what would be the locus standi of these casual conductors after the State Transport Department has been converted into a Corporation?

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury : The Corporation is surveying its actual need of conductors. If it is found that there is need of conductors then these casual hands will be regularised and if not new avenues will be explored to absorb them in regular posts. They will be allowed to continue till new avenues are found .

Shri Maneswar Boro : মই জানিব বিচাৰিছো যে, অসমৰ কোন কোন Revenue circle ৰ পৰা এই conductor লোৱা হৈছিল ?

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury : It is not done circlewise,

Mr. Speaker : Revenue circle মানে কি ?

Shri Maneswar Boro : S.D.C. circle.

Shrs Kabir Chandra Roy Pradhani : আমি দেখিছো casual vacancy এ হওক বা Permanent vacancy এ হওক এই ক্ষেত্ৰত পিচপৰা অঞ্চলৰ মানুহক বঞ্চিত কৰা হৈছে আৰু ফলত মানুহৰ মনত অসন্তুষ্টিৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। এইবিলাক আঞ্চলিক ভিত্তিত বা জাতি আদিৰ ভিত্তিত এইবিলাক বিবেচনা কৰিবনে ?

Shri probin Kumar Choudhury : এইটো নিশ্চয় বিবেচনা কৰা হব।

M. Shamsul Huda : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ইয়াত মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে ১৪৮ টা Post fill-up কৰিছিল casual vacancy হিচাবে। আৰু এই কথাও কৈছে যে, এইটো suspense হোৱাৰ কাৰণেহে এইটো fill-up কৰিবলগীয়া হৈছিল। কিন্তু এইবিলাকক suspense কৰাৰ পৰিস্থিতি নোহোৱাকৈয়ে নতুনকৈ মানুহ Appointment দিয়াৰ কাৰণে এইটো কৰা হোৱা নাছিলনে ?

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury : এইটো সত্য নহয়।

Shri Hiralal Patwary মই মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা জনিব বিচাৰিছো যে এই ১৪৮ জনৰ ভিতৰত দৰং জিলাৰ কেইজন আছে ?

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury : সেই Figure টো মোৰ হাতত নাই।

Shri Hiralal Patwary : যদি Figure টো নাই তেনেহলে কিমান Apply কৰিছিল আৰু ভবিষ্যতে দৰং জিলাৰ মানুহক দিয়াৰ কাৰণে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবনে ?

Shri Probin Kumar Choudhury : নিশ্চয় কৰা হব।

Shri Nakul Chandra Das : State Transport corporation কৰাৰ সময়ত ৩১ মাৰ্চলৈকে কিছুমান casual Employee ক Regularise কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত এটা বৈষম্য দেখা যায়। কাৰণ কিছুমান ১৫ মাৰ্চলৈকে থকা মানুহকো Regularise কৰিলে আনহাতে ৩১ মাৰ্চলৈকে কৰা মানুহকো Regularised কৰা নহল। এই কথাটো মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে বিবেচনা কৰিবনে ?

Shri Probin Kumar Choudhury : ২৪০ দিন যি সকলে কাম কৰি আছিল সেই সকলকে লোৱা হব।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : While we were discussing, about the Corporation, the Minister assured the House that no retrenchment would take place of any employees serving till the 31st March 1970. May I know whether it is a fact that even after that assurance retrenchment is going on and, if so, why ?

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury : Yes, some conductors have been discharged on detection by the Enforcement Officer of misappropriation of Corporation funds.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : We are not concerned with misappropriation. I want to know whether any retrenchment is going on.

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury : No, Sir.

**Re : Conversion of State Transport Department
into Corporation**

Shri Maneswar Boro asked :

*498. Will the Minister-in-charge of Transport be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Government has decided to convert the State Transport Department into a Corporation ?

(b) How many employees are there in the State Transport Department and what will be the fate of those employees after its conversion into a Corporation ?

(c) What action has been taken by the Government for evolving uniform regulations for safeguarding the interest of the present staff ?

(d) Whether it is a fact that the State Transport Workers' Associations had given deputation and representation to the Government but the Government have not responded to them ?

(e) If so, why ?

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury (Minister of State for Transport) replied :

498. (a)—The State Transport Department have been converted into a Corporation under the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950 with effect from the 31st March 1970.

(b)—There were 4,700 employees in the State Transport Department. All the employees including temporary and

casual of the erstwhile State Transport Department have been transferred to the Corporation.

(c)—Service Regulations have already been drafted by the Corporation for safeguarding the interest of the State Transport employees and the same will be finalised with the approval of the State Government.

(d)—It is not correct. Government heard the deputationists and discussed with them with a view to removing misapprehension about the fate of the employees of the erstwhile State Transport Department after its conversion into Corporation.

(e)—Does not arise.

Shri Moneswar Boro : Sir, অসম চৰকাৰৰ Transport Deppt. Corporation লৈ বপান্তৰিত কৰাৰ উদ্দেশ্য কি ? এইটো উদ্দেশ্য নেকি যে অসম চৰকাৰৰ Transport Deppt. Corporation লৈ দিয়াৰ ফলত অসম চৰকাৰৰ বেছি লাভ হব। যদি এইটোয়েই হয় corporation হোৱাৰ পিচত এতিয়ালৈকে কিমান income হৈছে ?

Mr. Speaker : এইটো এটা বেলেগ প্ৰশ্ন।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Corporation সম্বন্ধে আলোচনা হোৱাৰ সময়ত ২৫ লাখ টকা কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ পৰা পাম বুলি কৈছিল সেই টকা চৰকাৰে পালেনে ? মই মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ৰ পৰা জানিব পাৰোনে যে এইটো কথা সত্য নেকি যে টকা পইছাৰ অভাৱত corporation এই ১ মাহৰ ভিতৰতে দেৱলীয়া মাৰিছে আৰু tyre আদি দিয়া নাই ?

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury : কথাটো সচা নহয় চাৰ।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : ২৫ লাখ টকা পোৱা হ'লনে নাই ?

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury : কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক আমি অসম

চৰকাৰে যে ৩ (তিনি) কুটি টকাৰ অংশ লৈছে তাৰ এখন certificate দিব লাগে আৰু সেই certificate খন দিয়া হোৱা নাই, সেই certificate দিলেই পাম।

Shri Dulal Chandra Baruah : আমাৰ corporation ৰ general Manager এ এখন চেক দিছিল, corporation ৰ লালবাতি জ্বলা কাৰণে চেকখন dishonour কৰা সত্য নেকি ?

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury : আয় হিচাবে কিছুমান Station ত খৰছৰ সংখ্যা বেচি। সেইকাৰণে সাময়িক হিচাবে অলপ দিগদাৰি হৈছিল। কিন্তু সেইবিলাক অসুবিধা দূৰ কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছে।

Re : Complaint against Project Officer, Gauripur

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed asked :

*499. Will the minister, Industries be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government has received any complaint from Smt. Nilima Barua of Gauripur against one Mr. Zaman, Project Officer, Rural Industries Project, Gauripur ?

(b) If so, what are the complaints ?

(c) What action has been taken against the officer ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma (Minister, Industries) replied :

499. (a) No complaint was received against Shri Zaman but a complaint against his predecessor Shri C. K. Barua was received.

(b)—Shrimati Barua rented out the ground floor of her building for location of the office of the Project Officer while she used the first floor for her own residential purpose. It was alleged that on 21st November 1968 the Project Officer with some officials of the All-India Radio came to the office after office hours at about 8-30 p.m. and disturbed the peace and tranquility of the house by creating noise which she believed was due to a drinks party.

such things should not happen. With regard to the second part, the A.D.M was not a party.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : When the Govt. directed the A.D.M. Whether statements of both the parties were taken ? Or is it a fact that no evidence was taken ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma : Evidence was taken. I have not gone into all these things. I have given only the summary.

(Starred Question No. 500 was not put and answered to as the hon. Questioner was absent).

Re : Service Conditions of Copyists

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua asked :

*501. Will the Minister-in-charge of Law be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the Copyists in the different courts are considered as regular employees of the Government ?

(b) If so, what are their service conditions and how their emoluments have been fixed ?

(c) If not, what are the difficulties to bring them at par with regular Government servants ?

Shri Abdul Matlib Mazumdar (Minister, Law) replied :

501. (a)—No.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—The attention of the Hon'ble Member is drawn to the report of the Assam Pay Committee, 1964, vide page 33, para 12, wherein the Pay Committee did not consider absorption of the Copyists to regular Government servants,

The Government accepted the recommendation of the Pay Committee and acted accordingly.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : The Pay Committee has recommended many things and after consideration of many things representations have been received by the Das Commission to go into the details of the grievances of the employees. In this connection whether the Govt. is aware of the fact that the poorest section of the employees have submission representations to the Das Commission but without any redress ? If so, what are the reasons for it ?

Shri Abdul Malib Mazumdar : The Service conditions of the copying Deptt. has been Prescribed under rule 503 to 548. It will appear from the report of the Pay Committee 1964 vide page 33 that the question of absorbing them in regular service was considered at length by Govt. but Govt. could not agree to the conversion of the piece-rate system to regular service on the ground that conversion of piece-rate to time-scale often leads to reduction in output as the contract system in such matters acts as an incentive to more work. Moreover, there is always seasonal fluctuation of work, necessitating occasional review of the number of Copyists and Typist-Copyists which staff adjustments may not be possible with the introduction of a regular permanent cadre. However, Govt. after taking into consideration enhanced rate of remuneration of the copyists and typist-copyists attached to the Courts of Deputy Commissioners, Judges etc. from 30 paise to 35 paise per folio wite effect from 1st December, 1968. That is the position Sir.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : As the copyists have become the part and parcel of the Executive Court or Judicial Court do the Govt. consider it proper to bring them in to regular cadre ?

Shri Abdul Matlib Mazumdar : At present on account of various consideration, as I have already said, that provision is not there.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : The condition of the copyists at present are quite different than what it was 10 years ago and by considering their workload and considering th ir necessity in the Judiciary and also in the various Deptts. will the Govt. consider the matter again and bring them into the permanent cadre ?

Shri Abdul Matlib Mazumdar : After the pay Committee's report we had discussed this matter at length and finally it was settled not to bring them into regular cadre.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed : Whether these copyists are treated as Government servants ?

Shri Abdul Matlib Mazumdar : No Sir.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed : Sir, I am quoting from the Orders by the Governor. The Order No. FG.2/42/155 gives the definition of the Govt. Servants. The term 'Govt. Servants' includes (i) All persons who are in the whole-time service of the Govt. of Assam whether in a permanent, temporary or officiating capacity or paid at daily or piece-work rates, (b) Inferior servants paid from contingencies ; and (c) Mem-

bers of the work-charged establishments. Now, how can the Govt. say this ? Is it not contradictory ?

Shri Abdul Matlib Mazumdar : As I have stated that there was a discussion between the Govt. and the Pay Committee and Govt. have finally decided that,

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed : Whether this order was superseded by any subsequent order ?

Shri Abdul Matlib Mazumdar : Yes, it appears like that.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Whether the Govt. have furnished those things to the Pay Committee and it has been superseded by another circular ?

Shri Abdul Matlib Mazumdar : We cannot reconcile it now.

Mr. Speaker : This circular defined the Govt. servants. Whether there is any provision for absorption of all these officers into the regular cadre ? Whether there is any provision ?

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi : The question was very pointed. There was a circular and whether that order has been superseded by the Govt. ? If so, when ?

Mr. Speaker : Mr. Ahmed will you handover this paper to me ?

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed : Yes, Sir.

Shri Abdul Matlib Mazumdar : It appears no Because in the last Pay Committee after taking into consideration the enhanced rate of remuneration of the copyists and typist-copyists attached to the Courts of D. Cs, and Judges etc.

such things should not happen. With regard to the second part, the A.D.M was not a party.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : When the Govt. directed the A.D.M. Whether statements of both the parties were taken ? Or is it a fact that no evidence was taken ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma : Evidence was taken. I have not gone into all these things. I have given only the summary.

(Starred Question No. 500 was not put and answered to as the hon. Questioner was absent).

Re : Service Conditions of Copyists

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua asked :

*501. Will the Minister-in-charge of Law be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the Copyists in the different courts are considered as regular employees of the Government ?

(b) If so, what are their service conditions and how their emoluments have been fixed ?

(c) If not, what are the difficulties to bring them at par with regular Government servants ?

Shri Abdul Matlib Mazumdar (Minister, Law) replied :

501. (a)—No.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—The attention of the Hon'ble Member is drawn to the report of the Assam Pay Committee, 1964, vide page 33, para 12, wherein the Pay Committee did not consider absorption of the Copyists to regular Government servants.

The Government accepted the recommendation of the Pay Committee and acted accordingly.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : The Pay Committee has recommended many things and after consideration of many things representations have been received by the Das Commission to go into the details of the grievances of the employees. In this connection whether the Govt. is aware of the fact that the poorest section of the employees have submission representations to the Das Commission but without any redress ? If so, what are the reasons for it ?

Shri Abdul Matlib Mazumdar : The Service conditions of the copying Deptt. has been Prescribed under rule 503 to 548. It will appear from the report of the Pay Committee 1964 vide page 33 that the question of absorbing them in regular service was considered at length by Govt. but Govt. could not agree to the conversion of the piece-rate system to regular service on the ground that conversion of piece-rate to time-scale often leads to reduction in output as the contract system in such matters acts as an incentive to more work. Moreover, there is always seasonal fluctuation of work, necessitating occasional review of the number of Copyists and Typist-Copyists which staff adjustments may not be possible with the introduction of a regular permanent cadre. However, Govt. after taking into consideration enhanced rate of remuneration of the copyists and typist-copyists attached to the Courts of Deputy Commissioners, Judges etc. from 30 paise to 35 paise per folio wite effect from 1st December, 1968. That is the position Sir.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : As the copyists have become the part and parcel of the Executive Court or Judicial Court do the Govt. consider it proper to bring them in to regular cadre ?

Shri Abdul Matlib Mazumdar : At present on account of various consideration, as I have already said, that provision is not there.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : The condition of the copyists at present are quite different than what it was 10 years ago and by considering their workload and considering the necessity in the Judiciary and also in the various Depts. will the Govt. consider the matter again and bring them into the permanent cadre ?

Shri Abdul Matlib Mazumdar : After the pay Committee's report we had discussed this matter at length and finally it was settled not to bring them into regular cadre.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed : Whether these copyists are treated as Government servants ?

Shri Abdul Matlib Mazumdar : No Sir.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed : Sir, I am quoting from the Orders by the Governor. The Order No. FG.2/42/155 gives the definition of the Govt. Servants. The term 'Govt. Servants' includes (i) All persons who are in the whole-time service of the Govt. of Assam whether in a permanent, temporary or officiating capacity or paid at daily or piece-work rates, (b) Inferior servants paid from contingencies ; and (c) Mem-

bers of the work-charged establishments. Now, how can the Govt. say this ? Is it not contradictory ?

Shri Abdul Matlib Mazumdar : As I have stated that there was a discussion between the Govt. and the Pay Committee and Govt. have finally decided that,

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed : Whether this order was superseded by any subsequent order ?

Shri Abdul Matlib Mazumdar : Yes, it appears like that.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Whether the Govt. have furnished those things to the Pay Committee and it has been superseded by another circular ?

Shri Abdul Matlib Mazumdar : We cannot reconcile it now.

Mr. Speaker : This circular defined the Govt. servants. Whether there is any provision for absorption of all these officers into the regular cadre ? Whether there is any provision ?

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi : The question was very pointed. There was a circular and whether that order has been superseded by the Govt. ? If so, when ?

Mr. Speaker : Mr. Ahmed will you handover this paper to me ?

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed : Yes, Sir.

Shri Abdul Matlib Mazumdar : It appears no Because in the last Pay Committee after taking into consideration the enhanced rate of remuneration of the copyists and typist-copyists attached to the Courts of D. Cs. and Judges e.c.

from 30 paise to 35 paise per folio.....interruption.... and so it seems that it has been superseded.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed : Sir, the Pay Committee cannot go against the order of the Governor until and unless it is superseded by a subsequent order. I do not know how this Pay Committee can go against this.

Shri Kamakhya Prosad Tripathi : Sir, this circular is ipso-fact because the word whole-time is there. The word whole time is the defining factor of a Govt. servant. How, if a Govt. servant holds a casual post and so long he holds it he is temporary. The character of a Govt. servant is that he holds a post permanently. But the copyists are not Govt. servants. They can attend the office tomorrow and they may not attend the office to-day. They may copy it here or they may take it home. There is no fixed work for them and so they do not come under the purview of the definition of Govt. servants.

Shri Abdul Matlib Mazumdar : Sir, with your permission let me read out the relevant portion of the recommendation of the Pay Committee, 1964. "There are Copyists and Typist-Copyists attached to the courts of the Deputy Commissioners and Judges, who are engaged on piece-rates, the present rate being 16 np. per folio. The representatives of the Copyists and Typist Copyists appeared before the Committee and pressed for absorbing them in regular service and on a time-scale of pay. It appears that this question was considered at length by Govt in the past on several

occasions. Government could not agree to the conversion of the piece-rate system to regular service on the ground that conversion of piece-rate to time-scale often leads to reduction in output as the contract system in such matters acts as an incentive to more work. Moreover, there is always seasonal fluctuation of work, necessitating occasional review.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, the Pay Committee did not consider their case. Actually, Sir after the Report of the Pay Committee which had been accepted by the Govt. was published, there were so many anomalies found out. So, the Govt. appointed a Commission, viz., Das Commission to remove those anomalies. And, this people, namely, Copyists submitted representation along with others to the Das Commission praying for the redress of their grievances. But their representation was not considered at all by the Govt.

Shri Abdul Matlib Mazumdar : Sir, this was considered at length and the Govt. come to the conclusion that this Copyists and Typist Copyists should not be included in the regular pay scale.

Shri Sailen Medhi : Sir, we are not convinced of the clarification given by the Finance Minister a little while ago about the position of the govt. servant because the hon'ble High Court has given its verdict on the question whether a person appointed by the Govt. he can be removed by the Govt. In the case of Mauzadar formerly they were not treated as Govt. servant. But now after the judgment of the High Court they are termed as Govt. servant.

Now, when a Copyist is appointed by the D. C. he can be removed by the order of D. C. And, when all the Copyists in different parts of the State are treated as one category, then why a Copyists in Mangaldoi Court gets Rs. 3/-per day and another Copyist at Gauhati Court gets Rs. 10/-a day. Why is this discrimination? Their remuneration should be equal as far as practicable. They submitted several representation to the Government, But no action has so far been taken. May I request the Minister to reconsider the whole matter and bring them to the regular Govt: servant cadre.

Shri Abdul Matlib Mazumdar : That we will look into.

Re : Payment of increased D.A. recommended by Das Commission

শ্রীশৰৎ চন্দ্ৰ বাৰ্তাই সুধিছে :

*৫০২। শিক্ষামন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাব নে —

- (ক) দাস কমিছনৰ টকা শিক্ষকসকলৰ মাজত দিয়া হ'ল নে?
- (খ) যদি দিয়া হোৱা নাই, কিয় দিয়া হোৱা নাই আৰু কেতিয়া দিয়া হব?
- (গ) গোৱালপাৰা মহকুমাত অক্টোবৰ মাহত দুজন শিক্ষকক আৰু তাৰ তিনি মাহৰ পিচত এজন শিক্ষকক দাস কমিছনৰ টকা দিয়াৰ কথা সঁচা নে?
- (ঘ) যদি সঁচা হয়, তেনেহলে তিনিজনক অগ্ৰাধিকাৰ দি বাকী শিক্ষকসকলক নিদিয়াৰ কাৰণ কি?
- (ঙ) যদি এইটো অনিয়মিত বা অবৈধ হৈছে, ইয়ান বিহিত ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হব নে?

শিক্ষামন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীজয়ন্ত হাগজোৰে উত্তৰ দিছে :

৫০২। (ক)—হয়।

(খ)—এই প্ৰশ্ন নুঠে।

(স)—তেনে হোৱাটো জনা নেযায়।

(ঘ) আৰু (ঙ)—প্ৰশ্ন নুঠে।

Shri Sarat Chandra Rava : Sir, নাম ওটা দিলে বিচাৰ কৰিবনে ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : ক্লগৰো নামো দিয়া নাই মাষ্টৰৰো নাম দিয়া নাই।

(A voice : যদি নাম দিয়া হয় বিচাৰ কৰিবনে ?)

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : নিশ্চয় কৰিম।

Shri Soneswar Bora : মন্ত্ৰীয়ে, (ক) প্ৰশ্নত হয় বুলি উত্তৰ দিছে কিন্তু আমাৰ যিসকল শিক্ষক Normal Training বা অন্যান্য Training ত যাই আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ ঠাইত যি সকলে Deputation ত কাম কৰে সেই সকল শিক্ষকক Das-commission ৰ সুবিধা দিয়াৰ কথা আছে নে নাই ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : Das-commission ৰ সুবিধা aided বা Defficit ক্লগবিলাকক দিয়া হৈছে।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami : যি সকল শিক্ষক Normal Training ক্ললৈ যায় আৰু সেই vacancy ঠাইত অইন আছে তেওঁলোকে পাইনে নাগাই।

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : Vacancy ত কাম কৰা শিক্ষক সকলক সুবিধা দিব লাগে।

Shri Soneswar Bora : সেইসকলক সুবিধা দিয়া হৈছে নে নাই ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : সেইটো মই নামানো, দিয়া হোৱা নাই যদি তেনেকুৱা দৃষ্টান্ত দিব লাগে।

Shri Soneswar Bora : নিদিয়াৰ দৃষ্টান্ত আছে।

(Starred Question No: 503 was not put and answered to as the hon. Question was absent)

Re : Pay Scale of the Grade IV employes of Aided High Schools

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi asked :

***504. Will the Minister-Education be pleased to state—**

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the Government have fixed pay scale of the Grade IV employes employed in the Aided High Schools ?
- (b) What are the existing scales of pay and D. A. of the grade IV employes employed in Government High Schools ?
- (c) What is the existing scales and D.A. of the Grade IV employes in the Aided High Schools ?
- (d) Is there any proposal to bring the pay scales and D.A. of Grade IV employes of the Aided High Schools at par with the menials of Government High Schools ?
- (e) If not, what actions have been taken for equalization of pay scales and D.A. of the said two groups of Grade IV employes ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer (Minister of Education) replied :

504. (a)—The question of introducing a scale of pay for the Grade IV staff in the Aide High Schools under the Deficit System is under consideration of Government.

(b)—The seale of pay of Grade IV staff in Government High Schools is Rs.80—1—90—2—100—2.50—115—3—130. Those whose pay is below Rs.110 p.m. get D.A. of Rs:60 p.m. and those whose pay is between Rs,110 to Rs.130 get D.A. of Rs. 70 p.m. In addition they get local allowances, where admissible.

(c)—At present, there is no standard scale of pay or D.A. for the Grade IV staff who are paid at different rates by the school authorities from their fee reservation.

(d)—Reply to question (a) above may kindly be referred to.

(e)—Does not arise in view of reply to (a) and (d).

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi : Mr. Speaker, Sir, How long it will take to finalise the pay scales of the Grade IV employees of the Aided High Schools ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : Sir, anticipated the question. But things take some time to take shape.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi : How long it will take ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : I cannot say exactly. It should not take more time.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi : Whether Govt. will take into consideration the demand of the Grade IV employees of the non-deficit high schools ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : No, Sir.

Shri Rathindra Nath Sen : Does the Hon'ble Minister know that for years in numbers too many hon. Members of the House have been threshing this particular question and this Hon'ble Minister and so also his predecessor gave the same reply that 'it is under the active consideration of the Government: Will the Minister, be pleased to apprise us of the authenticity of this reply ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : The demand had been there for many years, but we Government in the Education Depart-

ment took decision only about 6 months ago and it is taking time.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : The Government is following the socialistic pattern of society. Now almost all the employees including teachers and Grade IV employees and the high officers get certain remuneration the strength of the recommendation of the Pay Committee. If so, when the Government is following the theory of socialistic pattern of society why these people have been neglected for years together to redress their grievances ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : The fact is under the deficit system these 4th Grade employees are to be paid out of the 25% reservation of the school fees. Because there are so many schools with small number of students they are not being able to pay it. Therefore, Government have come to this decision that it should be paid by cutting down 10% of the fee income. The socialistic pattern of society does not come in here ; socialistic pattern of society has not been implemented in full.

Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikya : চৰকাৰে যি সহানুভূতি Aided High school ৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত দেখুৱাইছে সেই grade IV কৰ্মচাৰী M. E. Schoolৰ ক্ষেত্ৰটো দিব নোৱাৰেনে ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : Yes.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi : Sir, the Minister said that the Govt. is not considering the cases of the 4th grade employees. of the non-deficit high school. May I know on what ground their cases are not being considered by Government ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : The ground is these are not fully paid by the Government. These schools are supposed to manage themselves.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : At the stage of changed policy what will be consideration in this regard ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : It is a matter of policy whether all the schools in the State should be deficit under the deficit system and should be managed by the Government. It is a matter of policy which Government have not yet taken a decision.

Re : Opening of additional section in Govt.

Aided High Schools

Shri Abala Kanta Goswami asked :

*505. Will the Minister, Education be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Aided High Schools had to maintain an additional teacher at their cost for one year after the Inspector of Schools permitted the opening of an additional section and then the cost of maintenance of the teacher was included in the deficit grant in the following year ?

(b) If so, why grant for such additional section has not been sanctioned in 1969-70 ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer (Minister of Education) replied :

505. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Due to paucity of fund.

Shri Abala Kanta Goswami : May I know Sir whether the Inspectors of Schools were empowered to include the Pay of the additional teachers in the approved expenditure and if so has that power been withdrawn now ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : The fact is this : The Inspectors of Schools with the approval of the D.P.I. approves, sanction certain posts. But there is not Budget provision. In order to get the Budget provision it takes some time and therefore, these schools have to bear the expenditure, not for one year but for 3 months or so, by themselves. That is the position.

Shri Abala Kanta Goswami : But Sir, the Inspectors of Schools are even now empowered to permit opening of additional sections if the enrolment warrants. Then why should they not be allowed to give sanction to the pay of the additional teachers ? If they are permitted to allow opening of sections why should not they be allowed to give sanction to the pay of the teachers ? Otherwise how the Schools will run ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : I had thought my reply was clear enough. The Inspectors of Schools and the D.P.I. are authorised to sanction, but if there is no Budget provision we have got to get the sanction of the Finance and create a post. That is the position. Sanctioning does not necessarily mean that the incumbent should be appointed. The Schools should have waited for financial sanction.

Shri Kehoram Hazarika : মন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াই উত্তৰ দিছে যে Addle. Sanction দিয়া হয় ৬ মাহ চলোৱাৰ পিচতহে। কিন্তু আমি জানো যে তিনি

বছৰ ধৰি চলাই থকাৰ পিচতো সেই স্কুলৰ Graduate Teacher ক এশ টকা দৰমহা দি থকা স্বত্বেও Sanction নিদিয়াৰ কথা জানেনে আৰু যদি জানে কিয় দিয়া নাই ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : এইটো বোধকৰো Managing Committee এ নিজে নিজেই লয় ।

Shri Kehoram Hazarika : নগাওঁৰ মাজপাথৰি হাইস্কুল তিনি বছৰ চলাব পিচতো Sanction দিয়া নাই ।

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : এবছৰ মান Managing Committee এ চলাব লাগে । এইটো নিজে নিজে sanction লোৱা কথা ।

Shri Kehoram Hazarika : Inspector ৰ permission লোৱাৰ কথা ।

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : স্কুলখনৰ নাম কি ?

Shri Kehoram Hazarika : মাজপাথৰি হাইস্কুল ।

Shri Nakul Chandra Das : ১৯৬৮-৬৯ চনত টকা-পইচাৰ অভাৱ হোৱা কাৰণে Sanction দিয়া নাই, গতিকে চৰকাৰে Petrospective effect দি মজুৰী দিব নোৱাৰেনে ?

(No Reply)

Re : De-recognised and un-recognised Schools

M. Shamsul Huda asked :

*506. Will the Minister, Education be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether the Schools de-recognised and those un-recognised have been treated at the same level ?
- (b) If so, how and why ?
- (c) Whether the Government will differantiate the schools derecognised from those of un-recognised ?
- (d) (i) If so, when ?
- (ii) If not, why ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer (Minister of Education) replied :

*506. (a)—No.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c) & (d) (i) (ii)—Do not arise.

Re : Government Aided Colleges and Schools of Cachar

Shri A. K. Nurul Haque asked :

*507. Will the minister, Education be pleased to state—

(a) A list of the Government Aided Colleges, High Schools, M.E. Schools, M.V. Schools, M.E. Madrassas in Cachar ?

(b) How many High Schools M. E. Schools and Madrassas are in the waiting list for recurring Government aid ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer (Minister, Education) replied :

507. (a)—A list is placed on the Table of the House.

(b)—High Schools 6

High Madrassas 2

M.E. Schools ... 19

M.E. Madrassas ... 6

M.V. Schools ... 6

Re : Pension Case

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi asked :

*508. Will the Minister, P.W.D, (R. & B.) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the pension case of Shri Benu³Ram Bhuyan, retired Overseer, P.O. Chaulkora, district Sibsagar, Assam has been finalised ?

(b) Whether the G.P.F. of the said retired person has been paid ?

(c) Whether Government propose to sanction him anticipatory pension and G.P.F. without delay ?

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

508. (a)—No.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Anticipatory pension has already been sanctioned and G.P.F. also paid.

Re : Day Labourers of P.W.D.

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury asked :

*509. Will the Minister, P.W.D. (R. and B) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the Government is aware that the wage of the P.W.D. day labourers is meagre in view of the present cost of living ?

(b) Whether Government have received any representation from the daily labourers of the P.W.D. in this regard ?

(c) Whether Government propose to take steps to increase the wage of the day labourers ?

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumder [(Minister of State P.W.D. (R. and B.)] replied :

509. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—The matter is under consideration.

Re : Direct Settlement of Fisheries

Shri Romesh Mohan Kouli asked :

*510. Will the Minister, Fisheries be pleased to State —

- (a) What are the condition and principles laid down by the Government for giving direct settlement of fisheries ?
- (b) Whether there is any such provision in the Rule for granting direct settlement to the Tribal Fishery Co-operative Societies organised by the Plains Tribal people ?
- (c) If so, how many such Tribal Fishery Co-operative Societies have been given direct settlement of fisheries during the period from November 1969 to up-to-date within Sibsagar and Lakhimpur Districts ? (The names of such applicant Societies, if any, may be given).
- (d) Whether there is any such provision in the Rule for extension of period of settlement of Fisheries in the case of individual lessees ?
- (e) If so, how many such cases have been considered during the period from November 1969 to up-to-date throughout the State, with names of the lessees ?

Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika (Minister, Fisheries) replied :

510. (a)—Following guide lines are adopted for direct settlement of Fisheries—

- (i) Co-operative Societies should be purely drawn from actual fishermen with at least 50 shareholders in each society having good financial backgrounds.
- (ii) There should be at least 80 per cent share-holders from actual fishermen in each such Society who are inclined

to accept direct settlement of fisheries at 20 per cent above the annual did value for the preceding term on the definite understanding that lessee societies should provide employment to local fishermen where the fisheries are situated and that this should be a condition of the lease.

(iii) No direct settlement should be made with individuals except in case of fisheries attracting no bid and with satisfactory schemes for pisciculture with guarantees of such development.

(b)—No. Fishery Co-operative Societies of actual fishermen irrespective of whether they are organised by tribal or non-tribal are qualified to be considered for direct settlement in accordance with the Rules.

(c)—No such Tribal Societies have been given direct settlement of fisheries during the period in question in Sibsagar or Lakhimpur District.

(d)—Under the enabling provision of Rule 12 of the Fishery Rules, Government is empowered to allow extension of leases in deserving cases.

(e)—Thirteen cases. The names of the lessees are as follows—

1. Shri Surendra Nath Barman.
2. Shri Jogen Hazarika.
3. Shri Nandalal Das.
4. Shri Shri Shrikrishna Deva Satradhikar Goswami.
5. Shri Ram Pati Gowala.
6. Shri Sifat Ali.
7. Shri Dharendra Natn Sarkar.

8. Shri Nezifar Rahman.
9. Shri Meni Ram Hira.
10. Shri Gandhoakowar.
11. Shri Mafizuddin Ahmed.
12. Shri Bila Ch. Goanburah.
13. Shri Kalimuddin Ahmed.

UNSTARRED
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Re: Construction of over-bridge at Simaluguri

Shri Durgeswar Saikia asked :

182. Will the Minister, P.W.D. (R. and B.) be pleased to state--
- (a) Whether Government is aware that the people of Sib-sagar as well as the people of Simaluguri area moved the Government for several times for construction of a Rail-over-bridge at Simaluguri Railway Crossing leading to Sonari, Namrup, etc. ?
 - (b) Whether it is a fact that the entire amount of acquisition cost and the other cost of earthwork, etc., are to be borne by the State Government ?
 - (c) Is it a fact that the Railway Board have changed their policy by providing 50 per cent subsidy on the above work as mentioned in (b) ?
 - (d) Is it also a fact that O.N.G.C. have been expanding drilling at Lakwa side and its heavy vehicles need crossing the railway line frequently ?

(e) Is it a fact that to reach Sonari, Namrup, Digboi, Duliajan one will have to cross the same railway line on the same road ?

(f) Is it a fact that the State Transport Department nationalised the same road from Sibsagar to Namrup via Sonari ?

(g) Is it also a fact that this is the only road to reach O.N.G.C. Head Office at Nazira and the Engineering Workshop at Sibsagar as well as Sibsagar Town ?

(h) Is it also a fact that the Railway authority agrees to construct the bridge if the State Government agrees to bear the remaining expenditure ?

(i) What steps the Government have so far taken ?

(j) If the replies are in negative, whether Government would consider seriously to get the sanction for construction of bridge during the Fourth Five-Year Plan ?

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

182. (a)—One such representation was received from the Secretary, Hita Sadhani Sabha of Simaluguri on 18th February, 1969.

(b)—Yes, the cost of acquisition of land required for approaches and diversion and structures thereon.

(c)—No.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—Yes.

(g)—Yes, while coming from Sonari side via Dhodra Ali, this is the only road to reach Nazira and Sibsagar.

(h)—Generally so. But the question of construction of this particular over-bridge has not yet been taken up with the Railways.

(i)—Owing to paucity of fund, there is no possibility of taking up the scheme during the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

(j)—Does not arise in view of reply to (i) above.

Re : Time-table for Transport Buses

Shrimati Pranita Talukdar asked :

183. Will the Minister-in-charge of Transport be pleased to state —

(a) Whether the Government propose to introduce a time-table of State Transport buses ?

(b) What is the period of stoppage of buses at different State Transport Stations ?

(c) Why this time limit is not observed ?

(d) Whether Government will instruct the different stations to maintain time-table ?

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury (Minister of State, Transport) replied :

183.(a)—The State Transport Department which has since been converted into a Corporation has got Division-wise Time-Tables. In all important Stations timings are displayed on Board and Walls. Publication of printed time-table like Railways is under examination of the Assam State Road Transport Corporation.

(b)—Halting times at stoppages vary from minuter to 1 hour depending on the importance of the stoppages and to allow time to the passengers to have their tiffin and lunch.

(c)—This time limit is strictly followed unless some unforeseen happenings take place.

(d)—Standing instructions are there to maintain time-table strictly.

Re : Anomalies in Educational System

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury asked :

184. Will the Minister, Education be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government propose to remove the present anomalies in Educational system particularly with the same purpose, namely, High Schools, M. E. Schools, M.V. Schools, M.E. Madrassa Senior Basic Schools ?

(b) If so, why no effective steps have been taken uptil now to remove the aforesaid anomalies ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer, (Minister, Education) replied :

184. (a)—The matter is under consideration of Government.

(b)—Does not arise.

Re : Number of Department at Debraj Roy College, Golaghat

শ্রীসোনেশ্বৰ বড়াই সুধিছে :

১৮৫। মাননীয় শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে—

(ক) গোলাঘাট দেৱৰাজ বয় কলেজত মুঠ কিমান বিভাগ আছে আৰু কি কি কৰ্ছ আছে ?

(খ) এই বিভাগ বিলাকত কোন কোন বিভাগত কি কি অহঁতাপূৰ্ণ শিক্ষক আছে আৰু সৰ্বমুঠ কিমান জন শিক্ষক আছে ?

(গ) এই দেৱৰাজ বয় কলেজ খনত বাণিজ্য (commerce) বিভাগ খোলাৰ কথাটো বৰ্তমান চৰকাৰে আৰু কলেজ পৰিচালনা কমিটিয়ে ভাবিছেনে ?

(ঘ) উক্ত কলেজ খনত বিজ্ঞান বিভাগত “অন চ’” শ্ৰেণী খোলাৰ কথাটো কলেজ পৰিচালনা সমিতি আৰু চৰকাৰৰ মাজত কিবা ব্যৱস্থাৰ বিনিময় হৈ থকা কথাটো সচাঁনে ?

(ঙ) বৰ্তমান বিজ্ঞান বিভাগত কোন বাৰ্ষিকত কিমান জন ছাত্ৰ ছাত্ৰীয়ে এই কলেজত অধ্যয়ন কৰে ?

(চ) এই ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী সকলৰ কাৰণে উক্ত বিভাগত কিমান জন শিক্ষক আছে ?

(ছ) এই কলেজখনত বিজ্ঞান বিভাগত শিক্ষক বঢ়াই দিয়াৰ কি ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হৈছে ?

শ্ৰীজয়ভদ্ৰ হাগজেৰ (শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী) মহোদয়ে উত্তৰ দিছে :

১৮৫। (ক)—গোলাঘাট দেৱৰাজ বয় কলেজত দুটা বিভাগ আছে—কলা বিভাগ আৰু বিজ্ঞান বিভাগ। কলা বিভাগত ৰাজনীতি, অৰ্থনীতি, গণিত, বুৰঞ্জী, দৰ্শন, শিক্ষানীতি, ইংৰাজী আৰু অসমীয়াক লৈ ৮ টা বিষয় আৰু বিজ্ঞান বিভাগত ৰসায়ন বিজ্ঞান, পদাৰ্থ বিজ্ঞান, উদ্ভিদ বিজ্ঞান ও প্ৰাণীতত্ত্ব এই চাৰিটা বিষয় আছে।

(খ)—কলা বিভাগত অধ্যক্ষক ধৰি ২৪ জন শিক্ষক আছে আৰু বিজ্ঞান বিভাগত প্ৰত্যেক বিষয়ৰ কাৰণে দুজনকৈ শিক্ষক আৰু এজনকৈ প্ৰদৰ্শক মুঠ ১২ জন শিক্ষক আছে। শিক্ষক সকল দ্বিতীয় শ্ৰেণীৰ স্নাতকোত্ত আৰু প্ৰদৰ্শক সকল স্নাতক।

(গ)—কলেজ পৰিচালক মণ্ডলীয়ে বাণিজ্য বিভাগ খুলিবৰ কাৰণে সিদ্ধান্ত লৈছে কিন্তু অৰ্থৰ অভাৱৰ কাৰণে খুলিব পৰা নাই।

(ঘ)—বিষয়টো বিবেচনাধীন হৈ আছে।

(ঙ)—১৯৬৯-৭০ চনৰ বিজ্ঞান বিভাগৰ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ সংখ্যা বৰ্ষ অনুসৰি তলত দিয়া হল।

১। প্ৰাকবিদ্যালয়—লৰা ১৬১, ছোৱালী ১৯।

২। প্রথম বার্ষিক—নং ৭৩, ছোবানী ৪

৩। দ্বিতীয় বার্ষিক—নং ৫৪, ছোবানী ৬

৪। তৃতীয় বার্ষিক—নং ২১, ছোবানী ৭

(চ)—(খ) প্রশ্ন উত্তর দৃষ্টব্য।

(ছ)—(ঘ) প্রশ্ন উত্তর দৃষ্টব্য।

Re : Venture L. P. School in Tamulpur

Shri Maneswar Boro asked :

186. Will the Minister, Education be pleased to state—

(a) Total number of Venture L. P. School in Tamulpur constituency ?

(b) The date of establishment of these Venture L. P. Schools ?

(c) The total number of students in each of the Venture L. P. Schools in Tamulpur constituency ?

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

186. (a)—Twenty-nine;

(b) & (c)—A statement showing dates of establishment of these Venture L. P. Schools and the total number of students for each Venture School is placed on the Table of the House.

Re : Sorbhog-Chuliakata P. W. D. Road

Shrimati Pranita Talukdar asked :

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

(a) When Sorbhog-Chuliakata Public Works Department Road has been constructed ?

(b) Why the Peragaon Ghat on this road has not yet been declared as a P. W. D. Ghat ?

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

187. (a)—The work of the said road was started in the year 1967 and completed in April, 1970.

(b)—The road has been completed only in April last and this being the position, steps are being taken to declare Peragaon Ghat as P. W. D. ferry by changing the nomenclature as Boumarighat.

Re : Amount surrendered by Family Planning Department

Shri Sailen Medhi asked :

188. Will the Minister, Health be pleased to state—

(a) What is the amount the Family Planning Department has surrendered to the Centre this year ending 31st March 1970 ?

(b) What is the total amount received by Government for this year 1969-70 for Family Planning ?

(c) What is the amount so far spent by Government in Family Planning work ?

Shri Chatrasing Teron (Minister, Health & Family Planning) replied :

188. (a)—An amount of Rs. 4.54 lakhs under General and

Rs. 1.20 lakhs under Sixth Schedule have been surrendered.

(b)—An amount of Rs. 56.74 lakhs inclusive of Rs. 9.00 lakhs for construction of buildings for Sub-Centres and Regional Family Planning Training Centre have been received from Government of India for Family Planning work during the year 1969-70.

(c)—From the inception of the programme in the year 1957-58 an amount of Rs. 1,53,10,988 (Rupees one crore, fifty-three lakhs ten thousand nine hundred eighty-eight) only have been spent on Family Planning work up to February, 1970 as per reports so far received.

**Calling Attention to A matter of urgent Public Importance
Publication of Assamese Text-Books by the Dibrugarh
University.**

Shri Soneswar Bora : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, অসম বিধান সভাৰ কাৰ্য্য পৰিচালনা বিধিৰ ৫৪ ধাৰাৰ অনুযায়ী অসমৰ মাননীয় শিক্ষামন্ত্রী মহোদয়ৰ মনোযোগ আকৰ্ষণার্থে নিম্ন লিখিত বিষয়টো উত্থাপন কৰিলো। বিষয়টো যোৱা ২২ এপ্ৰিল তাৰিখে প্ৰকাশিত “দৈনিক অসম” বাতৰি কাকতৰ প্ৰথম পৃষ্ঠাত পৰিবেশন কৰা হৈছে পৰিবেশিত বাতৰিটো এই :—

“ডিব্ৰুগড় বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ত অসমীয়া পাঠ্য-পুথি বচনাৰ লীজা”

এই শিৰোনামাৰে কাকতখনত পৰিবেশিত বাতৰিটোৱে অসমৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ বিশেষকৈ ছাত্ৰ সমাজৰ মাজত বিশেষ উৎকণ্ঠাৰ সৃষ্টি হৈ অসম জুৰি এক গভীৰ চাঞ্চল্যৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। বৰ্ত্তমান অসমত বিষয়টোৱে এক গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ ৰূপ ধাৰণ কৰিছে। এই সম্পৰ্কে পৰিবেশিত বাতৰিতো মই পঢ়ি দিছো।

অসমৰ তিনিওখন বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়তে প্ৰাক্, বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় শ্ৰেণীৰ পৰা স্নানকোত্তৰ মহিলালৈকে অসমীয়া মাধ্যমত শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ বাবে যি সিদ্ধান্ত লোৱা হৈছে, সেই সিদ্ধান্ত অনুযায়ী অসমীয়া জনা অভিজ্ঞ শিক্ষকৰ দ্বাৰা আঞ্চলিক

ভাষাত পাঠ্যপুথি প্ৰস্তুত কৰিব লাগে যদিও ডিব্ৰুগড় বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় কতৃপক্ষই এই সিদ্ধান্ত উপেক্ষা কৰি নিজ ইচ্ছানুযায়ী কামত হাত দিয়াৰ অভিযোগ পোৱা হৈছে।

এই অভিযোগ মতে অসমীয়া জনা অভিজ্ঞ শিক্ষকৰ হতুৱাই পাঠ্য-পুথি প্ৰস্তুত নকৰি ডিব্ৰুগড় বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ বিভিন্ন বিভাগৰ অসমীয়া ভাষাৰ জ্ঞান নথকা মুৰব্বী অধ্যাপক সকলে নিজেই ইংৰাজীতেই পাঠ্য-পুথি লিখাত ব্যস্ত হৈ পৰিছে। ইংৰাজীতে লিখা তেওঁলোকৰ এই পাঠ্য-পুথি সমূহ পিচত অসমীয়াত তৰ্জমা কৰি প্ৰকাশ কৰা হ'ব আৰু তাৰ ফলত তেতিয়া বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ এক বুজন পৰিমাণৰ ধনৰ অশ্চৰ্য হোৱাৰ লগতে পাঠ্য-পুথি সমূহৰ 'অবিজিনেলিটি' নাথাকিব বুলি আশংকা কৰা হৈছে।

ইয়াৰ উপৰিও বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ ৰাজনীতি বিজ্ঞান বিভাগৰ মুৰব্বী অধ্যাপক জনে তেওঁ বিভাগৰ কাৰণে প্ৰয়োজনীয় পাঠ্য-পুথি ইংৰাজীত প্ৰস্তুত কৰি থকাৰ উপৰিও তেওঁ নিজেই হেনো লজিকৰো পাঠ্য-পুথি লিখাত ব্যস্ত হৈ পৰিছে। ডিব্ৰুগড় বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ত দৰ্শন বিভাগ নাই বাবে দৰ্শন বিভাগৰ পাঠ্য-পুথি প্ৰস্তুত কৰা 'চেল' (শাখা কমিটিৰ) তেওঁ নিজে চেয়াৰমেন আৰু সেয়ে নিজৰ বিষয় নোহোৱাকৈয়ে আন অভিজ্ঞ শিক্ষকক দানিত্ব নিদি নিজেই লজিকৰ পাঠ্য-পুথি লিখিবলৈ লৈছে।

এইখিনিতে উল্লেখ কৰিব পাৰি যে আঞ্চলিক ভাষাত পাঠ্য-পুথি প্ৰণয়ন কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত দিহাপৰামৰ্শ দিয়াৰ বাবে ৰাজ্যিক প্ৰচাৰিত এখন উপদেষ্টা কমিটি থকাৰ উপৰিও প্ৰতিখন বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়তে একোখনকৈ উপদেষ্টা কমিটি আছে। ডিব্ৰুগড় বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় এই উপদেষ্টা কমিটিখনৰ চেয়াৰমেন আৰু সম্পাদক হ'ল ক্ৰমে উপাচাৰ্য ডঃ ভূজৰাজ শেঠ আৰু অধ্যাপক হৰি প্ৰসাদ নেওগ।

উপদেষ্টা কমিটিখনৰ বাহিৰেও প্ৰতিটো বিষয়ৰ একোখন শাখা-কমিটি। প্ৰতিটো শাখাৰ চেয়াৰমেন হল সেইটো বিষয়ৰ মুৰব্বী অধ্যাপক সকল। ডিব্ৰুগড় বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ প্ৰায়বোৰ বিভাগৰে মুৰব্বী হল অসমীয়া ভাষা জ্ঞান নথকা অনা অসমীয়া লোক। অনা অসমীয়া লোক হেতুকে তেওঁলোকে প্ৰাক্ বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় শ্ৰেণীৰ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ কাৰণে প্ৰয়োজনীয় পাঠ্য-পুথি সমূহ স্নাতক কলেজৰ অসমীয়া জনা অভিজ্ঞ শিক্ষকৰ হতুৱাই লিখাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। পিচে সেই ব্যৱস্থা

গ্রহণ কৰা দূৰৰে কথা, আজিলৈকে এই সম্পৰ্কত কিবা যে দিহা পৰামৰ্শ লব লাগে, সেইকন শাসীকনতাও তেওঁলোকে দেখুৱা নাই।

গতিকে গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ এই বিষয় টাৰ মথা-মথ অথচ তত্‌কালীন উত্তৰ লবৰ কাৰণে মাননীয় শিক্ষামন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ মনোযোগ আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer (Minister, Education) Sir, the Dibrugarh University Coordination Committee for Production of Text Books in the Regional Language has been constituted with the Vice-Chancellor as the Chairman and with a full-time Secretary. For production of text books subject wise Departmental Cells have been established. The Head of the Department of a particular subject is the Chairman of the Departmental Cell on his subject. Although most of the Chairman of the Departmental Cells are non-Assamese, they are not actually entrusted with the task of writing text books in Assamese. In each Departmental Cell, besides experienced and efficient teachers belonging to different Colleges, some experienced teachers from the Gauhati University have been included. It is not a fact that text books are being written by non-Assamese Professors first in English and then they are being translated into Assamese. I may add here that there was a proposal which I turned down myself. The work of writing text books and reference books is being done only in Assamese for which 109 experienced teachers from various Colleges have been engaged by the University Coordination Committee.

There is no Post-Graduate Department in Philosophy in the Dibrugarh University. The Departmental Cell for

Logic has been constituted with the Head of the Department of Political Science as the Chairman of the Cell. But the Members of the Cell are experienced teachers of Logic & Philosophy. The task of writing text books on these two subjects have been entrusted to the experienced Assamese Teachers.

Shri Ananda Chandra Barua, ex-President of the Asom Sahitya Sabha, at the time of inauguration of the Writers' Seminar in the Dibrugarh University, raised a point about inclusion of the non-Assamese Heads of Depts. as Chairmen of different Cells. At that time Shri Barua was not aware of the functions of the Chairmen of the Departmental Cells. But the Secretary of the Dibrugarh University Coordination Committee for production of text books subsequently explained to him the advisory and supervisory role of the Chairman of the Departmental Cell. The non-Assamese Chairman have not been entrusted with the task of writing books in Assamese by the Dibrugarh University Coordination Committee.

**Re : Acute Shortage of food in some villages of
Nowgong and Dhubri**

M. Shamsul Huda : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আপোনাৰ জৰিয়তে এটা কথালৈ মই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব বিচাৰিছো। ২ জুন তাৰিখে নতুন অসমীয়াত এটা বাতৰি ওলাইছে যে চিং অঞ্চলত ব্যাপক খাদ্যৰ অভাৱ হৈছে। এই বাতৰিটো মই পঢ়ি দিছো।

‘নগাওঁ জিলাৰ উত্তৰ পশ্চিম অঞ্চলত বৰ্তমান খৰাং বতৰৰ কবলত এই অঞ্চলত ঠাই বিশেষে ফচল ভাল হোৱা নাই। গাওঁ অঞ্চলত ব্যাপক খাদ্যভাবে দেখা দিছে।

এই পৰ্য্যন্ত অনাহাৰত মৃত্যুৰ সংবাদ যদিও পোৱা, নাই এই অৱস্থা আৰু কিছুদিন চলি থাকিলে তেনে ঘটনাৰ আশংকা আছে বুলি কোৱা হৈছে।”

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ইতিপূৰ্বে এই অঞ্চলৰ অৱস্থাৰ সম্পৰ্কে ঘোৱা ৬ মাহ ধৰি মই চৰকাৰক জনাই আহিছো আৰু বিভিন্ন সময়ত memorandum আদিও দিছো। চৰকাৰে আমাৰ অঞ্চলত Test relief কামৰ কাৰণে অলপহে টকা দিছে। কিন্তু সেইটো যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণৰ নহয়। আজি যিবিলাক মানুহৰ কাম কৰাৰ ক্ষমতা নাই, খাদ্যৰ অভাৱত যিবিলাক মানুহৰ কামৰ কৰ্মশক্তি হ্ৰাস পাইছে সেই সকলৰ অৱস্থাৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে ব্যৱস্থা লব লাগে। এই মানুহবোৰৰ অৱস্থাৰ উন্নতি নহলে খাদ্যৰ অভাৱত তেওঁলোক মৃত্যুৰ মুখত পৰিব পাৰে। যি সকলৰ কাম কৰাৰ ক্ষমতা একেবাৰে নান্ন তেওঁলোকৰ মাজত খবটকীয়কৈ খাদ্য বিতৰণ কৰিব লাগে। আৰু কৰ্মক্ষম সকলৰ ক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধিৰ কাৰণে, Test relief কামৰ কাৰণে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে।

*Shri Phani Bora : তেখেতে যিটো বিষয়ে দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষন কৰিছে সেইটো খবৰ কাগজৰ পৰা চিহ্নৰ স্পৰ্শকতহে দিছে। এইটো কেৱল চিহ্নতেই নহয় নগাও জিলাৰ কেইবা ঠাইতো এনেকুৱা ঘটনা হৈছে। মই ইতিমধ্যে Telegram আৰু চিঠিৰ যোগে খবৰ পাইছো যে বৰপেটাৰ চেণ্ডা অঞ্চলতো এই দৰে খাদ্যৰ নাটনি হৈছে। আৰু ধুবুৰীৰ আশে পাশে ও মানুহৰ খাদ্যৰ অনাটন হৈ হাহাকাৰ হৈছে বুলি মই টেলিগ্ৰাম আৰু চিঠিৰ যোগে জানিব পাৰিছো। গতিকে খাদ্য মন্ত্ৰীয়ে এই অৱস্থাৰ সম্পৰ্কে কিবা সন্তোষ জনক সমাধান দিয়াৰ কাৰণে গ্ৰীহদাৰ লগতে ময়ো মন্ত্ৰী মহোদায়ৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষন কৰিছো।

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah : কেই দিনমানৰ আগৰে পৰা খাদ্য বস্তুৰ দাম অসমৰ বিভিন্ন ঠাইত বাঢ়িছে বুলিহে গম পাইছো। খাদ্যৰ অনাটন হোৱাৰ গম পোৱা নাই। এই সম্পৰ্কে অহা সোমবাৰে মই এটা ৰুবিতি দিম।

Mr. Speaker : Regarding this particular question which was raised by Shri Phani Bora, the Minister replied that he would submit some sort of statement on Monday.

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah (Minister Supply) : Sir he was speaking of test relief and the Revenue Minister will be the proper person to speak about test relief.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Revenue) : Test relief সম্পৰ্কে মই আগতেই আমাৰ হতা চাহাবে মোক সোধাত মই তেখেতক সকলো কৈছিলো । এতিয়াও সিদিনা মই নগাওঁৰ D.C. লৈ লিখিছো কিমান Test relief দিব লাগিব কিমান টকা বা বস্তুর প্ৰয়োজন হ'ব এই গোটেই কথাখিনি D.C. ক জনাবলৈ লিখিছো ।

M. Shamsul Huda : সেইটো আগৰ কথা কৈছে ।

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : নহয়, নতুন কথাটোহে কৈছো ।

Re : Supply position in the Mizo Hills

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, very recently, you were kind enough to send a delegation of Members of the Assembly. The Minister, Supply has said that the supply position and other things is satisfactory in the Mizo Hills. But our information is not so. Whatever it might be, when the delegation was sent there, their report must be authentic. Therefore, may I request the leader of the delegation through you, Sir, to submit their report so that we may take up the matter during this session.

Mr. Speaker : I will issue direction.

Shri Kabir Chandra Roy Pradhani : এই কথাৰ লগতে মই আৰু এটা কথা জনাব খুজিছো যে আমাৰ কিছুমান বিধবা মানুহ অনাহাৰে বাত বাতৈ ঘূৰি ফুৰিব লগীয়া হৈছে । মই মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক অনুৰোধ কৰো যে যদি কিবা সাহায্যৰ ব্যৱস্থা নকৰে তেনেহলে এই মানুহখিনি অনাহাৰত মৰিব বুলি মোৰ আশংকা হৈছে ।

52 The Assam (Sales of Petroleum and Petroleum Products, [4th June
 including Motor Spirit and Lubricants Taxation
 (Amendment) Bill, 1970

Mr. Speaker : The Minister has already replied that he will submit a statement on monday.

The Transfer of Property (Assam Amendment) Bill, 1970

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi, (Minister, Finance) : Sir, I beg leave of the House to introduce the Transfer of Property (Assam Amendment) Bill, 1970.

Mr. Speaker : Here is a message from the Governor I recommend, under the provision of Article 207 (1) of the Constitution of India, the introduction of the Transfer of Property (Assam Amendment) Bill, 1970 in the Assam Legislative Assembly.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Sir, I introduce the Bill.
(Bill introduced)

The Assam (Sales of Petroleum and Petroleum Products,
 including Motor Spirit and Lubricants) Taxation
 (Amendment) Bill, 1970

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister Finance) : I beg leave of the House to introduce the Assam (Sales of Petroleum and Petroleum Products, including Motor Spirit and Lubricants) Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1970.

Mr. Speaker : Here is a message from the Governor I recommend, under the provision of Article 207 (1) of the Constitution of India, the introduction of the Assam (Sales of Petroleum and Petroleum Products, including Motor Spirit and Lubricants) Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1970 in the Assam Legislative Assembly.

Shri Sainen Medhi : Sir, I want to point out that, here in the Statement, the Finance Minister has said that the approval of the Cabinet is sought to introduce the attached Bill in the ensuing session after prior approval of the President of India. I want to know whether prior approval from the President has been obtained or not.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister, Finance) : Sir, Taking of the approval of the President takes time ; so we have to pass it ; we can get ex-post factor approval.

Shri Sainen Medhi : Sir, (quote) A Bill or amendment making provision or any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause (I) of article 110 shall not be introduced or moved except on the recommendation of the President and a Bill making such provision shall not be introduced in the Council of States (unquote). So, unless the recommendation of the President is received, the Bill cannot be introduced in this House. Sir, when we were discussing Shri Govinda Kalita's Bill, the same question came as to whether it was a Money Bill and it had been said that it attracted Art-112 of the Consitution and the Advocate General also said that it should amount to Money Bill where taxation is also imposed.

Mr. Speaker : That will come under Art-199. As regards Art.110 it refers to Parliament and Art-117 has' a provision referring to the Bills that are introduced in the Parliament.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : After the House passes

this, this can be effective and only then the President's assent is available. So we want to pass this and then get the assent from the President for its implementation.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Is this Bill can be introduced without the prior approval of the President ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : It can be.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Under what rule ?

Mr. Speaker : Now the recommendation of the Governor has been received for the introduction of this Bill.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Then what was the necessity to obtain the approval of the President ?

Shri Sailen Medhi : Here it was decided that the approval of the cabinet was sought to introduce the attached Bill in obtaining the assent of the Legislature, after obtaining the prior approval from the President of India.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Obviously the last paragraph was not necessary.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : One Point of Order Sir. As the Hon. Finance Minister himself agreed that this latter portion of the paragraph is not necessary, unless it is rectified and circulated to the Members I think this Bill cannot be introduced.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Sir, it is only an explanation. It is not a part of the Bill. It explains the situation. It does not detract from the provision of the Bill. For

understanding of the subject-matter the statements of objects and reasons are given.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : One Point of Order Sir, because the Hon. Finance Minister himself admitted that the latter portion of the paragraph is not necessary, unless it is rectified and circulated to the Members this Bill cannot be introduced at this stage.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Sir, it is very clear. This refers to a situation before the Cabinet approval was taken. Sir, this is obviously not necessary. This does not make the Bill defective in any way whatsoever and we have already obtained the Governor's approval in this matter and the Cabinet approval has already been obtained. So the Hon. Member appreciate that the Cabinet approval has been obtained and the whole thing is very clear and nothing is detracting. So Sir, I do not think any point of Order arisen here.

Shri Hiralal Patwary : Sir, the decision of a Cabinet is a separate thing and the assent of the President is absolutely a separate thing. Suppose tomorrow the Govt. of India do not approve this Bill what will be the consequent. The Govt. of India may not approve this kind of taxation.

Mr. Speaker : It pre-supposes the prior approval of the Bill by the President.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : There is another Bill of Petroleum. Petroleum is a subject-matter not in the

State List. This is in the Central List. If we are to amend such kind of Act then we are surely to obtain the approval of the President.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : If it were not in the Concurrent List then we would not have the power to tax. Only the Govt. of India have certain declared goods in which case the concurrence of the President later on have to be taken. Now, petroleum is a commodity for inter-state commerce. There these restrictions have been retained. Petroleum has been taxed by the Govt. of Assam. Now this Bill is proposed to increase the rate of tax. So when we want to increase the rate of taxation the concurrence of the President would have to be taken so that the rate of taxation might not be too high. Therefore, in this matter I think, since it is a subject which is under the State taxation and since the Govt. of India have already given us the prior concurrence with regard to the earlier taxation which was introduced on the basis of the existing taxation it is merely a question of raising the rate. Therefore, after every raising the rate of taxation we take the approval. So it is not correct to say that we have no right to tax.

Shri Hiralal Patwary : Now the Hon. Minister has said that the Govt. of Assam wants to increase the rate. The Govt. of India has already increased the rate of taxation on petroleum and other things. So, suppose tomorrow they may not agree to allow the Govt. of Assam to make the double taxation.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Sir, already the double taxation is there. On petroleum Govt. of India and the Govt. of Assam also impose tax. This is a commodity which is taxed by both the Central Govt. and the State Govt.

Shri Hiralal Patwary : Though the Govt. of Assam has imposed certain taxation under Articles, 269,270,271,272 mostly is getting a share of Central tax. So this concerns the industry as a whole. The petroleum products is mostly used by the tea industry plus small transport industry. If the Govt. of India suppose get a memorandum from the tea industry which is a powerful organisation and other organisation also. They submitted a memorandum to the Govt. of India then the Govt. of India has already imposed certain taxes in this regard and if the Govt. of Assam also come forward to increase the taxes it may not be approved. Suppose the Govt. of India do not approve it then what will be the consequent of the Bill.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Jute is also a declared goods. I have already to submit Sir, we passed the legislation about jute then it was sent to the President for concurrence and the President subsequently give concurrence after certain modifications it came for implementation.

Shri Hiralal Patwary : Sir, my point is this, supposition is a separate thing and power is a separate thing. The Govt. of Assam has come forward to increase certain taxes on the certain items which is the concern of the Central Govt. and

the Assam Govt. is entitled to increase the taxes. Their interest is to tax it. But at the same time the President assent is essential. That is why the Hon. Minister very correctly has mentioned here that after obtaining the prior approval of the President of India he is very correctly and cleverly said it. Sir, my point is this suppose the Govt. of India may not approve it. So I am sure they may not approve it because recently it is increased abnormally the taxation. So they may not agree to allow the Assam Govt. to impose more taxation then what will be the consequent. So, according to me the President assent is most essential to introduce such kind of Bill.

Mr. Speaker : The Governor's recommendation has already been obtained. Now the question is whether it is under the Central List or it is under the State List or it is under the Concurrent List.

Shri Hiralal Patwary : Sir, the Governor is the head of the State and he is part of the Govt. of Assam. Nothing has been mentioned about the Governor. In the Constitution it is very clear that the President's assent is necessary. So, whether the President's approval has been obtained. In this connection, I am referring to Article 274. Sir, if you read it, I think the position will be more clear. Article 274 reads "No Bill or amendment which imposed or varies any tax or duty in which States are interested, or which varies the meaning of the expression So, it is clear

that the President's assent is required. It is also common-sense.

Mr. Speaker ? (To the Opposition members) Have you got anything ?

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, in the Union List, we find that atomic energy and mineral resources necessary for its production.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Mineral resources mean crude oil, we are dealing with finished products.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Atomic energy and mineral resources necessary for its production are under the Union List and nowhere petroleum is found in the State List. Therefore, any amendment requires the President's assent. The Finance Department should have examined these things whether the President's assent is necessary or not before bringing the Bill for introduction before the House.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi : Sir, I want to say only on one point. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the Hon'ble Finance Minister stated that the approval of the Cabinet is sought to introduce the attached Bill in the ensuing Session of the Legislature after obtaining prior approval of the President of India. Therefore, it is very clear that the Finance Minister, will have to withdraw that part of the statement of objects and reasons, otherwise the approval of the President has to be obtained.

Shri Hiralal Patwary : Sir, will you please hear Article 274 which will be read by Dr. Bhupen Hazarika ?

Shri Bhupen Hazarika : Article 274 reads : "No Bill or amendment which imposes or varies any tax or duty in which States are interested or which varies the meaning of the expression "agricultural income" as defined for the purposes of the enactments relating to Indian income-tax, or which affects the principles on which under any of the foregoing provisions of this Chapter moneys are or may be distributable to States, or which imposes any such surcharge for the purposes of the Union as is mentioned in the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, shall be introduced or moved in either House of Parliament except on the recommendation of the President."

The Minister has already agreed that it is not necessary, but the financial experts in the Finance Department have advised him as such. I feel that it should be corrected and then introduced.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : It is not the question of correction. Here it is a question whether we can impose any tax on a commodity which is in the Union List. So far as subjects under the State Lists are concerned after the recommendation of the Governor, we can pass a Bill. But this time, as my friend, Mr. Patwari has pointed out, there will be a clash between the Centre and the State. Therefore, I feel that without the approval of the President, no new tax can be imposed and no such Bill can be introduced in

this House. Therefore, Sir, this Bill may be deferred till the approval of the President is obtained.

Mr. Speaker : You say it is under the Union List. If it is so, it is the Parliament which is competent to introduce this Bill.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : But the State Government can do so after obtaining the President's assent.

M. Speaker : You are referring to what ?

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : I am referring to the Union List, Item No. 6 Atomic energy and mineral resources necessary for its production.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Let me point out Item No. 54 of the State List, at page 266 i. e. Taxes on the sale or purchase of goods other than newspapers, subject to the provisions of entry 92A of List I. So, on this basis the sales-tax is levied and has been levied in the State for so many years. Now, to say that the State has no right to tax when the President has also given concurrence is very wrong. Every time we have amended this legislation and this time we are amending this legislation. We have a right to tax because it is a commodity produced in the State. There is no provision in the Constitution whatsoever to prevent the State from making this legislation. The only problem is because this is a declared commodity, the assent of the President is necessary as we did in the Purchase Tax of jute.

Shri Sailen Medhi : But the Union List is not clear. If you see Item 57 of List I of the State List, then it will be clear.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : We are taxing the sale of goods, not the industries.

Shri Sailen Medhi : Item 57 of List I of the State List only deals with fishing and fisheries beyond territorial waters.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Sales-tax arises under Item 54 of the State List.

Shri Sailen Medhi : Then under what provision of the Constitution the assent of the President is not required ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : We have already stated the relevant provision under which we have a right to pass this Bill.

Shri Sailen Medhi : When a Bill is to be introduced in the House and Govt. is intending to impose a tax on central subject, as it is thoroughly a Central subject presidents assent is required,

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : It is not a Central subject, it is a sales-tax on goods.

Shri Sailen Medhi : But in this case, Sir, the assent of the President is necessary in order to enable the State Govt. to impose a tax on the subject.

Mr. Speaker : Where is this provision ? Can you show me that the prior approval of the President is necessary ?

Shri Sailen Medhi : The Union list does not say that but these subjects are dealt with by the Parliament. Here Shri Dulal Barua has pointed out that mineral oil is a subject which is dealt with by the Parliament and as such the State Government has no power to impose a tax, and before introducing the Bill approval of the President has to be obtained.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Since the power in respect of fixing the price is in the hands of the Government of India, because it is in the Union list, prior approval of the President is necessary for introducing this Bill. If the Government of Assam wants to impose a tax then it has to get the prior approval of the Union.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Sir, the Union has the right to fix the price but we have the right to impose sales tax. Fixation of price and imposition of Sales Tax are two different things. When the price is fixed by the seller in consultation with the Union Government, we have a right to impose a sales tax. Therefore, we have the inherent right to impose sales tax on it.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, since this matter is a controvertial one, it may be referred to the Advocate General for his opinion.

Shri Hiralal Patwari : Sir, my point was very clear and I think our Finance Minister has understood it. The hon. Finance Minister says that tax has nothing to do with the

price but I am confident that since the Government of India have the right to fix the price, they have the right to impose tax also. It is a Central Subject and so if the Government of Assam wants to increase the price of petrol, since it is produced in Aasam, they cannot do so. If the Government of Assam enhances the price of petrol to say Rs.2/—per litre then it will affect the industry as a whole and the industry will go to the Government of India and ask for their protection. Sir, as we all know, the tea industry is now facing a crisis and the motor industry is also facing a crisis. So, if we impose any tax it will badly affect the industry and the Government of India will intervene. Therefore, before introducing this Bill we should obtain the approval of the President.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Sir, if you look to Article 225 then the whole position will be clear. It says—
“No Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of a State and no provision in any such Act, shall be invalid by reason only that some recommendation or previous sanction required by this Constitution was not given, if assent to that Act was given—

- (a) where the recommendation required was that of the Governor, either by the Governor or by the President ;
- (b) where the recommendation required was that of the Rajpramukh, either by the Rajpramukh or by the President ;
- (c) where the recommendation or previous sanction requ-

ired was that of the President, by the President.”
Therefore, that will not invalidate the Act.

Shri Hiralal Patwari : Sir, according to me this is in the Union list and as such Parliament is the competent authority to legislate and to impose tax on petrol. In any case, if the Government of Assam wants to impose a tax, they can do so only if the commodity is sold in Assam. But if the commodity goes outside Assam then the Government of Assam cannot impose sales tax on it and the prior approval of the Union will be necessary. Sir, as you know, petrol is not only sold in Assam but it goes outside. Therefore, prior permission of the Government of India is absolutely necessary to impose any tax, and they will consider all the aspects of the matter, will take into account the industry's point of view and then they will allow us to impose a tax. Simply because the petrol is produced in Assam we cannot impose a tax on it. Sir, the price of petrol in Assam is already higher than any other place, and therefore, Government of India will definitely make an objection to the imposition of any sales tax on it.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, the Finance Minister has referred to Article 255. This article only says that it will not invalidate any Act simply because the prior permission was not obtained.

Mr. Speaker : After the Bill is passed, unless and until the President gives his assent it will not be a valid Act. But

simply because the Prior sanction of the President was not obtained, it will not invalidate the Act.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : At the time of introduction of such amendment or Bill prior approval of the President is necessary.

Mr. Speaker : I have considered the point raised by Mr. Dulal Baruah that the subjects like Atomic energy and mineral resources are dealt with by the Union Government and as such Parliament is the competent authority to legislate on them. But here we are concerned with the taxation measure which is dealt with in the State List. Therefore the recommendation of the Governor, under Article 207, has been obtained, this being a taxation Bill. Therefore, there is no necessity at this stage for obtaining prior approval of the President before introduction of the Bill.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Sir, I introduce the Bill.
(Secretary, Assembly read out the title of the Bill)

Mr. Speaker : The Bill is introduced.

The Assam Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1970

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister, Finance) : Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Assam Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1970.

Mr. Speaker : There is a message from the Governor of Assam.

"I recommend, under the provision of Article 207 (I) of the

Constitution of India, the introduction of the Assam Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1970, in the Assam Legislative Assembly.

Sd/—B.K. Nehru
Governor of Assam,”

Shri Hiralal Patwary : Sir, I want to raise a point of order. My point or order is this that in this Bill the hon. Finance Minister wants to tax certain agricultural commodities which have not been included previously, viz : fertilizer, bonemill, oil cake, mustard oil, rape oil raw jute etc., Sir, it is a new taxation measure. So whenever any new taxation is proposed on the agricultural commodity, it involves, according to me, Article 274 which I have already mentioned. Parliament is the only competent authority to impose such taxes and Article 274 is very clear on this point that prior recommendation of the President is necessary. If the Govt. of Assam is interested in imposing certain taxes on these items they should approach the Govt. of India to bring a bill in Parliament, otherwise this will affect the whole trade and the agricultural population as a whole. This will be an abnormal tax on jute. Assam agriculturists will not be able to compete with the jute growers of either West Bengal or East Bengal. If the Government of Assam is interested in imposing some taxes they should approach the Govt. of India to include this either in the Central Salestax or in some other way.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : The principle of sales tax is very well established in the country today, and every

State is going in for saletax under the relevant list which I have discussed. That right is unfettered. With regard to certain items [which are declared by the parliament that right is fettered. When we want to tax those goods then the concurrence of the President will have to be taken, and that is from this point of view that when we pass the taxation on jute we will have to take the concurrence of the President. But this concurrence is not necessary now. We will pass the bill first and then go for concurrence.

Dr. Bhupen Hazarika : In the last page of the amendment bill it is written 'mustard seed, rape seed' may I now what is this 'rape seed' ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : It is a type of seed from which oil is extracted. This is mostly used in western India.

Mr. Speaker : Art 274 in this case also is no bar for introduction since the recommendation of the Governor has been received.

Has the hon'ble Member leave of the House to introduced the Bill ? (Then the Minister introduced the Bill and the Secretary, read out the title of the Bill)

**Special Motion—Consideration of the Memorandum
submitted by the Government of Assam to the
Prime Minister on 2nd April 1970**

*Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Assembly do now take into consideration the memorandum submitted by the Government of Assam to the Prime Minister

*Speech not corrected

on 2nd April, 1970, during her visit to Shillong on that day which has been laid on the House by the Finance Minister today, the 3rd April, 1970, on behalf of the Government.

Sir, while commending my motion for discussion in this House I want to make certain observations. Sir, I have gone carefully through the memorandum, and I have found that the Government of Assam is practically banking upon the Govt. of India in all spheres—economic as well as political. It is amusing to note that even after 23 years of independence the Government of Assam has no command over their own affairs; the Government of Assam has failed to convince the Govt. of India about their grievances. At the beginning of the memorandum it has been stated.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : I had thought that the aim of this discussion is that we jointly decide and put pressure on the Government of India to yield to our demands. Now I find that it is an attempt by the Hon'ble Member to put us fighting amongst ourselves and the Govt. of India to go scot-free.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : I only want to show the weaknesses of our Government. In the memorandum it has been said thus at the beginning : "But you have always been so responsive and sympathetic to us and to our problems in Assam that we are taking the liberty to trouble you once more at this time to seek your assistance. We are grateful to you for the help you have been rendering to us in various directions and would request that, during this

brief visit of your, we may bring to your notice a few of the vital matters that are exercising and causing us particular concern and anxiety.' What she has done to us that we must flatter her in such words? Since Mrs. Gandhi became the Prime Minister of India she has bestowed no benefits on us, nor we are in a position to convince her about our genuine needs. She was the cause of cutting Assam into pieces and she has created political and economic confusion in the State. So long the people of Assam were together; but for her whims this state within a state had been created. (At this stage Shri Jogen Saikia took over as Chairman). Mr. Chairman. Sir as head of the country it is her duty to see to the welfare of the country without any discrimination. You have seen that during the last two decades Nagaland has been carved out from Assam and at her instance the State of Meghalaya has been created within Assam. When we were expecting that N.E.F.A. will in the near future would again be a part of Assam, at her instance this part of Assam has also been completely separated politically. These matters will show that She is not at all responsive to the needs and aspirations of the people of the State, for which discontentment is prevailing everywhere in the State. We have simply got promises from her and nothing in the field in reality. I, therefore cannot congratulate her, or address her in so many kind words for her responsiveness to the problems of the State,

In the memorandum it has been mentioned that the latest notification defining the then district of Naga Hills

is of 1925, and, on the basis of this notification, ground demarcation was carried out and posts and pillars erected along the boundary, except in one or two areas where natural features (e.g. streams) formed the boundary. According to the Naga Hills Tuensang Area Act, 1957, and the State of Nagaland Act, 1962, this notification of 1925 constitutes the firm boundary between Assam and Nagaland.

This notification of 1962 constitutes the firm boundary between Assam and Nagaland. Encroachment by Naga villagers are going on in the forest reserves of Sibsagar District. Sir, in this connection I would like to submit that this is due to the weak policy of the Govt. of Assam this boundary dispute is going on. This things ought to have been decided long before. If there were a clear demarcation of boundary as per Act of 1957 and 1962 I do not think that there would have been any boundary dispute. Sir, it is nothing but a political bid of the Nagaland Govt. just to divert the minds of the people from the rotten politics of the land to harass the Govt. of Assam and its people. We have seen Sir, that there were no enmity between the people of Nagaland and the people of the State of Assam. There were no difference of opinion between them, It has been created due to our lack of foresightedness. It is due to our defects this evil feeling has been created. Sir, the Govt. of Assam has confessed that arson, looting and decoity is going on in the borders and yet our Govt. is not in a position to find out the culprits. Sir, this confurison has been created with some ulterior political motive and that motive

took the shape of boundary dispute. I want urge upon the Govt. of Assam to convince the Govt. of India that we will not bud an inch from our boundary. Due to the inefficiency of our Forest Deptt. the Naga people encroached a huge track of land since 1960. The entire Tihu hills has been occupied by the Naga people. They have constructed permanent houses. No eviction measure has so far been taken. The Govt. of Assam should place these matters before the Govt. of India. So long we were living as friends in the bordering areas and now we are fighting. It was once felt that neither we can live without the Naga people nor they can live without us but now we are disputing over the issues. It is the Govt. of India who put artificial barrier between us. It is known to everybody that not a single farthing has been paid by the Govt. of India though they were committed to it. The people who are living in the border areas they complained that they have no security, no peace. It has been mentioned in the memorandum also, that the Naga people occupied many of our forest reserves, and they have constructed beat house and permanent police out posts being helped by the C.R.P. The C.R.P. is being maintained by the Govt. of India and they are meant for maintenance of internal peace and order. I do not know why they are engaged in such activities. In the memorandum it has been clearly mentioned that the disputes are arising out on various points. I do not know why the Govt. of Assam is not in a position to convince the Govt. of India to withdraw the C.R.P. from the borders, When

the news item was published about the activities of the C.R.P. our Minister said that we have not decided yet whether to withdraw the C.R.P. from the border areas. Sir, the C.R.P. people are sitting in our own soil just to help the Naga people. The Govt. of Assam had decided that there will be no boundary Commission but Sir, my information is that the Nagaland Govt. Still is Pursuading Govt. of India just to appoint a boundary commission. Sir, if we agree to that then the Govt. of India may impose on us many undeserving things. It is a very serious matter and I submit that we should urge upon the Govt. of India not to commit to such things. We have already seen the fate of the various discussion held between the Nagaland Govt. and our officers. Even there were so many discussions held with our Governor also. Not only that even there so many meetings in the Chief Secretary level and it was decided to maintain the status quo. When the Mr. Silu Ao was the Chief Minister there were so many discussions with our Chief Minister and there also they had decided to maintain the status quo. Sir, the otherday we have seen how the Naga people moving in Jeeps with so many weapons such as guns, bombs and other things in a very suspicious way. If these things are allowed to be continued then there will be more troubles. A few days back we had visited those areas and the people expressed their grievances to us. They said that they are to pay revenue to the Nagaland Govt. as well as to the Govt. of Assam also, and that is why they have condemned the Govt. of Assam. They also said that wherever we live we must get protection from the Govt.

either from the Govt. of India or from the Govt. of Assam, but nothing so far been done for them. People were kidnapped and their whereabouts are not yet known to us. The Govt. did not take any attempt to recover those people. It is a very serious thing, and that is why they have lost confidence on the Govt. of Assam. Sir, in the Keremia area I have seen that all our cultivable lands are taken away by the Naga people and they are now cultivating on those lands. The people living there said that 'In what way your forming the Govt ? We do not get any protection from the Govt'. Apart from that Sir, in the Nagabat area the ex-servicemen are given the settlement and the tribal people of the Kokilamukh are being able to say there. Therefore, I would like to say that it is high time for us to decide the issue once for all.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudbury : On a point of clarification, Sir. One contradictory thing has been referred to by hon'ble member Shri Barua. He says, he won't mind if settlement of the issue is made by the Govt. even by giving some land to them, and at the same breath he says we must stick to the boundary of 1962.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : My point is that, Sir, the issue should be decided once for all. If we stick to the boundary of 1957 and 1962, the question of giving any land will not come. But we have some areas bordering with Nagaland where no demarcation has so far been made ; actually, there is no pillar. And in case of deciding boundary in those are, the question of making adjustment here and there

may arise. There should be some sort of mutual understanding between the two States. We should in no case accept the proposal for Boundary Commission. We should stick to the boundary of 1925, 1957 and 1962.

Sir, I am very much concerned with the closure of some tea gardens situated bordering the Nagaland. There is one Hoogrijan Tea Estate which had to be closed for want of protection. Many of the villagers living nearby they had to leave their hearth and home due to the atrocities committed on them by the Naga people.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Excuse me, Sir. A point of clarification.....

মাননীয় সদস্যৰ এইটোৱেই কথা নেকি যে আমি যিটো এবাধেৰাকৈ কৰিব বিচাৰিছোঁ, তাৰ দ্বাৰা Nagaland ক আমাৰ অসমৰ ভিতৰলৈ আনিব লাগে— ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ ভিতৰলৈ আনিব নোলাগে ?

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : My contention is that it is the Govt. of India who is creating all the problems. If we allow the problem maker to solve the problem, they will create more problem. If it is to be decided at all, it should be decided on records and by the two States mutually. No third party should interfere. Because, Govt. of India will not be able to solve it. They will not act in favour of Assam. I remember, Sir, there was some talk when Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi visited Nagaland last. It is said that in a dinner party at Kohima she said, Nagaland should get land upto our railway track, and since then the serious encroachment on our land is going on. They have been encouraged to settle down on our land.

Now, Sir, whatever it might be, the question of maintaining border is very important. But till today no development of road communication has been made in that particular area.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : The point is that it should not be indicated in this manner. Govt. of India may feel that they are going to support Nagaland on the border question. This may go against the interest of this State. I don't think hon'ble member meant it.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : I have told it earlier. This is due to her wrong statement so many troubles have taken place in the State. It is for her whimsical action we are made to suffer a lot.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : Sir, hon'ble member, Shri Barua suggested that leaving aside Govt. of India this two States should sit together and settle the matter. That, Sir, had already been done. But we have not been able to settle the matter because they are making impossible demands. Therefore, Sir, as it belongs to the same Union it has been referred to them. I don't see anything wrong in it. May I know from the hon'ble member what is the other alternative by which we can solve the problem ?

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : I say Union Govt. will never come to your rescue. If the two States cannot mutually solve the problem, Govt. of India cannot do anything in the matter. We have no faith on the Govt. of India.

(A voice—Then who will come in ?)

I say Government of Assam should stick to the boundary of 1925, 1957 and 1962. Have Govt. of Assam got that guards to stick to that ? Since the matter has been referred to the Govt. of India status quo should be maintained. But Nagaland is not doing so, Encroachment is still going on in our land. There should be gentleman's agreement. According to me there is no boundary dispute. It is the Nagaland Govt. who is creating this problem just to divert the psychology of their people. Therefore, should we submit to the whims of Nagaland Govt. If we consider Naga people—as our brethren there won't be this sort of misunderstanding. If there sincerity of purpose, I think, there is no problem. I am telling you, Sir, frankly without casting any aspersion I have no faith in the Govt. of India not only in this regard but in regard to other matter also.

Now, coming to another aspect, i. e., excise duty.....

(A Voice—What is the alternative suggestion ?)

Whatever it may be, we are to maintain the border perfectly. Priority should be given on the construction of border roads. All the roads leading to the borders are to be constructed immediately and our border outposts are within the 9 miles of our own territory. And, these Naga people by giving the Naga names to the villages, such as Aga Hito, Aga Tito, they are settling in the areas saying these are old Naga villages. Therefore, we are to clear up all those areas and we should have a check-post in different places equipped with modern instrument, such as wireless

set and motor vehicle: We should give ultimatum to the Govt. of India that we are not going to allow our own people to be harassed in the name of Naga troubles, Govt. must confess that our border is not maintained by the security forces rightly. These people are settling down in our areas destroying large tract of forest areas. In course of time it will be difficult for us to evict them if it is not done right now. Difficulty will be there; after some years when you cannot remove these people from there. Therefore, if we want to decide the boundary issue it should be decided once for all immediately.

Mr. Chairman : Mr. Barua, what I understand is that you want the original boundary should be maintained. But there is the question when the two Governments viz : the Government of Assam and the Government of Nagaland could not come to an agreement then what is the way out ? You said that you have no faith in the Government of India, but what is the alternative suggestion from you ?

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : My whole contention is to drive them out of our territory (voice from the Treasury Bench : by resorting to firing, by declaring war ?) Are you not evicting our own people ? (voice from the Treasury Bench : it is State vs State here) Do you think that the Government of India will decide the issue ? Your Government sitting here at Shillong and the Government of India is sitting in Delhi. What is the security of your people at the border ?

Shri Kamakhy Prasad Tripathi : On that point of security the hon'ble member is correct. But there is no question of eviction because the conflict is between two States. Now since we sat and failed to come to an agreement we have referred it to the Government of India. But you said that you have no faith in the Government of India and it should not be referred to them. Do you want to take the law into your own hands ? If it is done there will be clash between the two States.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Is the Government having any doubt about the boundary ?

(Voice : No)

Then if you are not having that doubt then why you are hesitating ? (Referring to the Minister, Finance) Take the instance of you own House Brightwell. You are occupying the house but if some-body, say, one Minister of Meghalaya comes and wants to forcibly occupy it will you agree to it ? (Shri K. P. Tripathi : No, we won't) Then ? If you are satisfied that it is our boundary according to the records then why you are making the issue more controversial by referring it to the Government of India. (voice from the Treasury Bench : do you want a conflict ?) We do not want any conflict. This is not the conflict between the people of Assam and the people of Nagaland. But this is a conflict between the Government headed by Mr. Chaliha and the Government headed by Mr. Sema for their own political game who are trying to please the Government of India by showing your large heartedness. But the Home

Minister Mr. Chavan has given you rebuff and even then you are not ashamed of it. At their instance our people are being harrassed every now and then at the border. So my whole contention is that it is up to us to decide our own issue. We were so long waiting but the Government of India have failed to settle up the issue. It may not be suprising to us if the Government of India comes up with a declaration of constituting a Boundary Commission. But before that we should take precautionary measure, we are to assert ourselves and we should ask the Government of Nagaland to clear up our territory. If however, by some mutual agreement the Naga people want to stay in our territory by paying rent, taxes etc we do not oppose it, we will welcome it. In the same way our people may also like to go there and carry on cultivation. But we should remember that our boundary is ours, and theirs is their. They should not (the Government of India) should not manipulate the boundary in this way and we should not concede to their manipulation. If the Government of India do not like to solve the problem we should solve it ourselves. Sir, according to the policy of Bismark, when you cannot do a thing by mutual understanding, by love and affection, the policy of blood and iron has to be adopted. Your duty is to protect the right and privileges of your people. If you fail to do it yourself and think that it will be maintained by your Indira Gandhi then I have doubt will be the future of our State and the people. We should decide the issue ourselves on the basis of the records available with us.

Mr. Chairman : Mr. Barua, you have already taken 35 minutes. Will you finish by the first half ? (Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : No, Sir, I will take some time). Please try to finish by 12-30.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : This is my suggestion to the Government of Assam. If they do not settle up the issue the people will settle it by themselves. There is no reason why either the Government headed by Mr. Chaliha or the Government headed by Mrs Indira Gandhi will take the life of the innocent people in the name of border dispute and it is not far Sir, that we are having another border dispute with Meghalaya.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Since Meghalaya has been created is it worthwhile to think that there will be border dispute ? (Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : it will and it has started already) We should not prompt it:

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : I am sorry, Sir. Although both the Revenue Minister and the Finance Minister are very experience, they do not know it. But it has started already.

Mr. Chairman : Mr. Barua, let us not discuss something which is not the subject matter of the memorandum.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Mr. Chairman, Sir, most probably you have gone through the memorandum. It is full of oil (Shri M. M. Choudhury : not oil, lubricant !) Mustard oil mixed with lubricant.

Mr. Chairman : Do you not think that to make a machine run well some lubrication is necessary ?

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Too much of every thing is very bad. If you have your petrol tank full and want to put more petrol therein the problem will be that if you happen to be a smoker you will burn the car. They have also burnt themselves and are going to burn their leader Indira Gandhi by too much of oil.

Now Sir, regarding the economy of the State which has been very elaborately dealt with in the memorandum, presumably drafted by the Finance Minister about the excise duty on tea in Zone No. 5, it appears that their favourite Indira Gandhi has not shown any favour to them for the development of this area. Formerly we used to get $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the year 1968 as sales tax and it has been admitted by them in the memorandum. It is said by the Government in the memorandum "in 1958 discriminatory excise duty on Zonal basis was introduced and the highest rate was levied in Zone 5 of the Assam teas which produces 80% of the Assam yield. Ever since then the profitability of the tea industry in Assam has declined." Sir, in this connection if you go through it then you will find that discriminatory policy has been adopted by the Government of India in respect of financial assistance.

Adjournment

The House then adjourned for lunch till 2 PM

(After Lunch)

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was dealing with the point in what way a discriminatory

policy is being followed by the Government of India by increasing the rate of price of tea. The Government of India has further introduced a discriminatory move of 5 P per K. G over and above 50 P. This has made our tea industry less competitive both in the internal and the external market as compared to North Bengal and South Indian tea. In fact, Assam tea will now be subsidising North Bengal and South Indian tea and the tea price ranging between Rs. 5.25 and Rs. 7.00 per Kg. will become less competitive and less remunerative than those of North Bengal tea and South Indian tea. This will further reduce the income of the Government of Assam from Rs. 7½ crores to Rs. 1½ crores. Sir, it is seen that the price policy had been changed in the year 1958 and I am rather constrained to observe what the Government of Assam doing for so long without taking any appropriate step in time for which, Sir, the tea industry here in the State is deteriorating day by day and the revenue we are getting from this industry is getting less and less for which the State exchequer is suffering. The more dangerous thing is that on that plea many tea managements have retrenched their labours and they have added a new problem which is already a big problem, viz., the unemployment problem. Therefore, my whole contention is that if the Government took appropriate measures earlier and if they could convince the Govt of India in respect of the tea industry, then we could have earned more. There would not have been any loss in respect of this. Therefore, you will find that because of Assam tea the

North Bengal and other parts of the country is gaining. While some sort of relaxation is being given to the South Indian tea and North Bengal tea, the equal treatment was not given to the Assam tea. Here so, from our tea the West Bengal Government is earning in the shape of sales tax this has been mentioned by the Government of Assam in their memorandum to the Prime Minister. Now, when the Govt. has decided to have a tea auction market here in Gauhati, I think we will be able to derive some sort of revenue out of it. Here I should mention one thing, Sir, that the quality of tea 5 or 10 years back was far better than the quality which we have at present.

We are also to see in what way we can have reorientation of tea industry. Unless reorientation is made I am afraid the auction market will fail, for which we shall have to incur a heavy loss in respect of our revenue receipts. Sir, as I said the other day, that since we are going to have a tea auction market at Gauhati, we should see that the local people get special facilities in all respects, including employment. Unless we do so, the market may be in our State but the outside agencies will reap the benefit. Therefore, I earnestly request the Government—and that is the demand of the people of the State—that they should see that preference is given to our local dealers and the employment potentialities to be opened up by this market should benefit our local youths.

Now, Sir, coming to another aspect, paragraph 3, item No. 3 of the memorandum speaks about the price of

petrol. The price fixation formula adopted by the Government of India is also discriminatory, which has deprived the Government and the people of Assam what is legitimately due to them. In the year 1950, the Parliamentary Estimates Committee had recommended reorientation of the price fixation policy. Strictures were passed on those officers who manipulated the price in favour of foreign companies, for which they wanted responsibility to be fixed. I had occasion to quote from that report. But it seems the Government of India is conniving to the detriment of the greater interest of our State. You know, Sir, in what way the Government and the people of Assam have been neglected in this respect. Then Sir, the Government in this Memorandum have not mentioned anything about the raising of oil royalty. There is a big background about the fixation of royalty at Rs.7.50. You know the background, Sir. Some officers of the State Government signed the agreement without considering the future implications for the State revenues. Sir, for the last 10 or 12 years we have been repeatedly demanding that the royalty should be increased and every time we have heard from the Minister that this has been taken up at the Prime Minister's level. When the late Jawaharlal Nehru was alive, we heard that the matter had been taken up at the Prime Minister's level.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Mr. Barua, there is no mention about the royalty in the Memorandum.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : I say it ought to have been

mentioned. My point is that while submitting the Memorandum to the Prime Minister the State Government have mentioned about the pricing policy. But the pricing policy has got a link with the oil royalty. These are our revenue resources. We have been deprived of our legitimate dues whereas the other States are getting them. For example, Gujarat is having oil royalty at the rate of Rs.12.50. If royalty is raised their royalty will automatically go higher then Rs.12.50, whereas in our case it may rise from Rs.7.50 to Rs. 10 or Rs. 12. Therefore, it is the duty of the Government of Assam to convince the Government of India to fix a higher royalty for our State.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : The rate of royalty in Gujarat and Assam is the same. It is uniform all over India,

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : No, Sir, it is not so. Formerly Gujarat was getting Rs. 10.50, now they are getting Rs.12.50, but our State remains static at Rs. 7.50. I know, I had been to Gujarat. The Minister should not give wrong figures.

Shri Kamakhya Prosad Tripathi : The arbitration was first heard by Prime Minister Nehru. The second arbitration was heard by Mrs. Indira Gandhi. In those arbitration both the Gujarat Government and the Assam Government were represented. Therefore, the arbitration which was finally decided by the Prime Minister binds both Assam as well as Gujarat.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, as the Government of Assam is not in a position to make out a strong case in favour of Assam, we are losing huge amount of revenue every

year. Sir, crude oil is being sent out of Assam to Barauni via West Bengal and the sales tax is enjoyed by the Bihar and West Bengal Governments. We have repeatedly demanded that this share ought to have come to us, at least a few Percentage of it should have come to us. Sir, this point has not been mentioned in the Memorandum though the Finance Minister is repeatedly telling that our financial position is not sound and that is why we have deficit budget. I think, Government should take appropriate measures to realise this sort of revenue. My whole contention is that if the Government of Assam could tap these resources in a proper way and if the Government of Assam could convince the Government of India about our due share, then our State's financial position would have been far more better than it is at present. Sir, we have discussed the most important question i. e., Brahmaputra Control Commission. Sir, here it has been said that 50 crores will be borne by the Government of India and 15 crores will be borne by the State Government. I want to know whether after the submission of that Memorandum that 15 crores has been ear-marked by the government for this Plan or we are to spend this 15 crores. Here it has been said that no such kind of Commitment has so far been made and therefore the Government of Assam is approaching the Govt. of India at the highest level.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Revenue) : You mean—whether this 15 crores will be made available during the 4th Plan ?

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Yes, Sir. No clearance has so

far been given by the Planning Commission. Simply it has been mentioned that the Finance Minister and the Revenue Minister have taken up the matter with the Govt. of India for such financial assistance. This clearly shows in what way the Government of India is discriminating us. Sir, in the case of D.V. Project, Bhakra Nangal Project and Farrakka Project, all the expenditure has been borne by the Govt. of India. Sir, as the Brahmaputra Control Commission will be the bigger project than all other such projects and also in view of the financial condition of this State, the Govt. of Assam should make out a case and convince the Government of India to bear the entire expenditure for this project. Sir, Assam has been underdeveloped in respect of industrial development and in respect of other developments too. Sir, if the government of India goes on meting out such a treatment always in respect of the development of the State, I am afraid, then the relationship between the government of Assam and the Govt. of India will not be cordial in future. Sir, I am told that the Barak project has not been taken up; if this Barak project is not taken up along with the Brahmaputra project, then the flood control measure in the State will not be successful. We have also been told that the Minister, E&D and the Chief Minister have taken up this matter in the highest level. In the meantime, the Govt. of India has already given clearance to the Manipur Government about the Lakdak project. If that project is taken then many portions of Assam in the Cachar district will be under water. In the same way, argument has also

come that if the Barak Dam project is taken up then about 75 villages of the Manipur State will be inundated. Therefore, a top-level discussion is going on and the Minister, E&D said that this is in progress. Sir, Cachar is neglected in many respects and if Brahmaputra project is taken up and Barak Dam project is not taken up, then the sentiment of the Cachar people will be wounded. Therefore I submit that the Government of Assam should take this question with the Government of Manipur and also with the Government of India and come to a mutual understanding so that Lokdak and Barak project can be taken up for the benefit of the two States, and for the proper development of the backward area of the Cachar district. I would like to mention in this connection about the amount which has been required in the meantime it has been mentioned that the Gov. of India in the Planning Commission has said that unless the feasibility of the project is determined, they are not in a position to give any financial assistance. That is the major point and I would suggest that an expert committee should be set up to go into the details of the Barak project immediately. If the Govt. of India finds any plea and send their expert team then that project will never come into existence. Whenever any demand, as for instance, the question of establishment of second oil refinery came in, then the question of setting up committee came. This is only applicable in case of Assam because their people are peace-loving. West Bengal, Maharashtra, Chavan's state will not be treated in that way: My contention is an expert committee should be

set up in this State in the E&D department to go into the details of the entire project and to submit a fullfledged report with all its implications, feasibility or otherwise to the Government of India so that we can have proper financial assistance from the Govt. of India in respect of taking up such kind of major project.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : Sir, on a point of clarification the project report on Barak Dam has been prepared by CWPC but the point is that project report has not been implemented because objection has been raised from the side of Manipur Govt. because large areas of Manipur will be submerged, and because there will be inundation of a big area and large number of people from Manipur have resented it, the Manipur government is not giving us clearance. But from our side, we are trying our best and the Chief Minister of Assam discussed with the then Chief Minister of Manipur on this issue. Of course there was a proposal for a joint inspection of the site. But in the meantime, the democratic Government of Manipur fell and President's rule is going there. Then he talked with the Lt. Governor of Manipur but he replied to us that this matter could not be decided by the Lt. Governor, and therefore, the matter should be kept pending till democratic Government comes into being in that State: About giving clearance to the Lakdak project, our Chief Minister had taken up with the Prime Minister, and the Prime Minister had written to us to say that this is an independent project and therefore at this stage if we

put objection to that and hold up the implementation of that project, that will not be proper. Regarding Lakdak project, the question has been that there will be only 1000 cusecs whereas more waters came to Barak and the flow of water in Barak is 1,25000 cusec. Therefore, by the additional 1,25,000 cusecs of water, I hope the flood position is not very much affected; it will be affected to a certain extent. From our side, we have been trying our best to see that the Barak Dam project comes through. Ultimately, Dr.K.L.Rao has advised the CWPC to find out an alternative site for the project and this is under examination of the CWPC. During the dry season, a survey will be taken up and I think in that case, the Barak Dam project will come into being.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, in the meantime the Logtak project ought to have been a bargaining point for us. So far as I know the Government of India.....

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami : বৰাক প্ৰজেক্টটো may come up বুলি কৈছে। কপিলিক একেবাৰে বাদ দিয়া হ'ল নে কি ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : কপিলি প্ৰজেক্টটো Electricity ফালৰ পৰা প্ৰথমে লোৱাৰ কথাই আছিল আৰু সেই মতে Survey ও হৈ গ'ল। কিন্তু শেষ পৰ্য্যায়ত Electricity purpose ৰ কাৰণে সম্ভৱ নহ'ব বুলি বিশেষজ্ঞ সকলে মত প্ৰকাশ কৰিলে আৰু সেইকাৰণে তাতে থাকিল।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Then Sir, whatever it may be we hope the Govt. of Assam will take up this matter with the Govt. of India for successful and immediate implementation of the Barak project. Whatever way they can make it

successful it is upto the Govt. to decide. Our whole contention is that if the Barak project is not taken up along with the Brahmaputra Commission (may not be in the same plan) that our hopes and aspiration in respect of controlling of flood and supply of power will be frustrated.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : Sir, the Brahmaputra Commission is a separate case. We have been able to persuade the Govt. of India to take up the Brahmaputra project which is one of the biggest rivers in the world. As for instance this river passes only through one State mainly Assam. We have been able to persuade the Govt. of India to take up this Project. But there are so many rivers like Barak in India. If Barak river Commission is to be constituted then so many claims from different parts of the Country will come up which will not be feasible to concede. When we took up the case of Brahmaputra Commission in the Power and Irrigation Minister's Conference then there were claims from Tista and other rivers but their claims have been discarded. Only the case of Brahmaputra has been taken up.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, efforts should be made to persuade the Govt. of India to take up this project also. As the Minister has already said that the Brahmaputra will be the biggest project in India. I think we will be able to convince the Govt. of India to bear the entire expenditure for the particular project. My contention is why the expenditure of this particular project should be borne by our State ?

Shri Mohendra Mohan Choudhury : Sir, in the 4th Plan we have not given any more money whatever plan was made for controlling and protecting the flood in Brahmaputra and its tributaries only that portion of the plan has been taken up in the 4th Plan and rest of the money will be given from the Govt. of India. Mr. Barua has said there is no commitment from the Planning Commission about that. So far as I know from Dr. Rao and my discussion with the Prime Minister I am sure the Planning Commission is preparing the clearance for another additional money for Brahmaputra Commission.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, my whole contention is this the Govt. of Assam should be much more active in respect of persuading the cases before the Govt. of India. Only by submitting a memorandum will not do. Unless the matters which have been mentioned in the memorandum, are persued earnestly and sincerely by our Govt. it will not bear any fruit. Here sir this memorandum mentioned about the establishment of a second oil refinery and a commitment has been made by Mrs. Indira Gandhi in respect of a Package Programme but nothing has so far been done till today. Therefore, Sir, when the Govt. of India is neglecting us in this way and the Govt. of Assam is also sleeping over the matter for that the future of the State will be doomed. Therefore by considering all these things Sir, I urge upon the Govt. of Assam to take up all these aspects into consideration and also to convince the Govt. of India upto their satisfaction so that proper fund

and proper consideration is given in respect of the probleme confronted by this frontire State. With these few observations Sir, I commend my motion for acceptance of the House.

Shri Nakul Chandra Das : Sir, we should thank the Govt. of Assam for availing this opportunity of Prime Minister's brief visit to Shillong on the occasion of inauguration of Meghalaya. To me this memorandum is very timely. There is nothing wrong in becoming courtesy. Because courtesy cost nothing. Sir, this memorandum has mentioned some vital points which are of burning problem to Assam both in political and economical spheres. As the memorandum itself has stated a few of the vital matters that are exercising and causing us particular concern and anxiety. It is not exhaustive but illustrative of some vital problems. So far as the Assam and Nagaland border is concerned I am sorry I cannot agree with Hon. Member Mr. Barua that this issue should not be referred to the third party but should be settled on the point of gun at the cast of chunks of territory. This suggestion itself is preposterous.

(A Voice—২৩ বছৰে গুই থাকিলে।)

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, most probably the Hon. Member could not follow me what I said. I said not on the point of gun. I said if the Govt. of Assam is firm about their boundary if they know what is their boundary they should stick to their boundary without surrendering an inch to the Nagaland Govt. If by shouting anybody tries to

surrender an inch of our territory is given to Nagaland I call him a first class enemy of the State. It is the Govt. of India which has created the Nagaland. It is the Govt. of India which has created the border problem. If there is any boundary dispute this dispute is artificailly created by the Govt. of Nagaland at the instance of Govt. of India. If anybody wants to allows an inch of our territory to go to Nagaland I will be the first man to object to it. If I want to guard my own home I must take all the legal steps to clear up those encroachers. If anybody wants to come and put their head and bowed before the Prime Minister and somebody I have nothing to say as the Govt. of Assam is convinced that there is practically no boundary dispute why this matter should be referred to a third party.

Shri Nakul Chandra Das : There is no boundary dispute with Nagaland. Not an inch of our territory to be given to anybody. It is proper to refer it to the Govt. of India. Sir, there are boundary disputes in Mysore and Maharastra. These two Govt.s have come to an agreement and referred this matter to the Govt. of India.

Therefore, I do not see anything wrong in taking into confidence the Govt. of India for coming to an amicable settlement of this problem so that the integrity and our border must be maintained and the security of the people must also be maintained at any cost. Sir, I do not think that this is the proper time that we should discuss the Assam-Nagaland border problem We should see whether this memorandum is in conformity with the policies we have been pursuing so long:

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, on a point of clarification. The main subject matter that has been placed by the Govt. of Assam before the Prime Minister is the subject of Assam-Nagaland Border dispute. I think the hon.Member should not go so far as to say in what way we should discuss this problem. We have a right to discuss it threadbare ; it is your duty, Sir, to guide us and not his duty !

Shri Nakul Chandra Das : Sir, I am only passing my personal opinion. Sir, the Assam-Nagaland Border has valuable portion of our land, it has potential forest reserves and cultivable lands also. And till the other day, till the creation of the State of Nagaland, these lands were part and parcel of Assam. Sir, it is quite natural that in the border area there may be disputes here and there and that experience must guide us. We must not go to quarrel with the of brothers that district. It will be a very bad day for us if we come to a clash with them. So, I only hope that the Govt. of India will take a reasonable time to settle this dispute to the satisfaction of the Govt of Assam and the Govt. of Nagaland.

Sir, this Memorandum has mentioned another important and vital point and that is the economy of Assam. For this mention has been made of the excise duty on tea, duty on petroleum products, Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission and Barak Dam Project. Sir, this Excise duty on tea and petroleum products price have an immediate impact on Assam's economy and the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission and the Barak Dam Project also have

far-reaching consequences on the economic development of the State. Sir, the Govt. of India, though it has admitted that Assam is a backward State and nothing should be spared to bring about quick economic transformation of this country in the national interest. But we do not see so much of earnestness on the part of the Govt. of India at the time of allotment of fund to this State. Therefore, on this duty we should voice our demand in unequivocal terms and we should impress upon the Govt. of India and for that purpose we should all help the Govt. of Assam to go ahead with this demand. We hope the whole of Assam will be behind this demand. Sir, this Memorandum has been submitted to the Prime Minister of India with a view to bringing about a solution of some vital problems of the State, but if we divert our attention to something else and criticise the Govt. that the Memorandum has nothing constructive and that it does not fulfil the expectation of the people of Assam, then the Govt. of India will have a clue to even turn down this Memorandum.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, on a point of clarification. I do not know whether the hon. Member was sleeping when I was speaking. I did not say that these matters which have been placed before the Govt. of India are not necessary to the State. I said about the procedure through which the Govt. of Assam is approaching the problem is not correct. If somebody goes to oil somebody in this way, I am the last person to support his contention.....

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : With due respect, I may say that the hon. Member should not think that his speech

only is reasonable and that other speeches are not reasonable. In a democracy, mutual respect should be maintained as far as possible.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Mr. Barua, please do not interrupt. Let the hon. Member continue his speech.

Shri Nakul Chandra Das : Sir, tea industry is the mainstay of our economy and the Govt. of India has not been so generous and so kind as it should have been for the development of this industry, and through which to bring about economic development of the State. The taxes imposed by the Govt. of India are detrimental to the development of the State. I now, Sir, like to remind the hon. Members and I could say from my memory that the Planning Minister, now Finance Minister, Mr. Tripathi, has been pressing hard on the Govt. of India for liberalising this tea industry and also to open up auction market in Assam, and through his persuasion, at long last the Govt. of India have agreed to open this auction market at Gauhati. I hope this, to some extent, will bring some revenue to the State Exchequer. So, whatever demand is made in this Memorandum is very justified and we hope that the Govt. of India will listen to our demand and do something so that the whole of Assam will be benefitted and tea industry will also be benefitted.

Sir, so far as the petroleum duty is concerned, though Assam produces crude oil, yet the people of Assam are to pay more for petroleum products than other parts of the country. (Shri D. C. Barua—For whose fault ?) Sir, wherever the

fault, lies, we should make a concerted effort to see that the petroleum price in Assam is reduced and we should get all the benefits from the petroleum products of Assam. In this context, Sir, it would be meet and proper to mention about the oil royalty also. Here, Mr. Barua should not think that the Govt. of Assam is sleeping over it. It should not be thought that because this royalty did not find mention in the memorandum, nothing has been done by Govt. about it. The demand is there and we hope our Govt. will be strengthened if we again voice our demand for oil royalty with the Govt. of India.

Sir, so far as the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission is concerned, it is long over due. Sir, we have seen the Bhakra-Nangal Dam, we have seen the Hirakud Project and other projects but the river Brahmaputra was not harnessed. Sir, though it is a good beginning, it is the Govt. of India who should bear all the expenses of this Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission. So, unless the river Brahmaputra is trained and harnessed for the economic condition of Assam, the green Assam will one day become a desert. Therefore, it is high time that the Gov. of India should come to Assam's help and whatever money is required for this project must be given by the Govt. of India. In this case, I want to suggest one thing. We have seen that whenever there is any agency set up by the Govt. of India so far as employment and other facilities are concerned, the children of the soil are sometimes deprived of. Though these projects are to be financed by the Govt. of India our Govt. should

not forget employment of the people of the State and they have to convince the Govt. of India about this problem. We must not give any scope to deprive the children of the soil from the employment opportunity. Sir, I hope the Government of Assam will take care of its own case and will not accept any imposition from the Centre on the mere pretext that they are not technical experts. If necessary our engineers should be given technical training so that they may take up the jobs. Cent percent employment benefit should come to our boys, otherwise this project will not benefit our people.

Sir, so far as Barak dam project is concerned, we all know that Cachar is an area where there is ample opportunity for development but the area has not been developed. Sir, we want that all areas should be equally developed. Brahmaputra Commission will not benefit Cachar and therefore Barak dam project should be executed and the Government of India should come forward and see that these projects are executed in time.

Shri Rathindra Nath Sen : Even if Manipur stands on the way the Government of India and the Government of Assam should not give up the project and they should execute the project quickly.

Shri Nakul Chandra Das : Sir, even if there is some hindrance on the execution of the Barak dam project, I hope no stone will be left unturned in completing the project which will benefit the district of Cachar.

As I have already said, this is only illustrative and

not exhaustive and I hope the Government of India will come to our help and assist us in fulfilling our demands in time, and I suggest that we should pass a resolution in this House, if both sides agree in support of the memorandum submitted by the Government of Assam to the Prime Minister. Shri Phani Bora ; Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member Mr. Das in his over enthusiasm to show himself as a loyal congressman has unnecessarily criticised hon. Member Shri Dulal Chandra Barua. To me, Shri Barua was only talking in favour of the Government of Aassam on all the points mentioned in the memorandum. He only said that the Central Government is responsible for everything and you people are not exerting yourselves and that is how he posed a question. As I know my friend Shri Das, he is over-enthusiastic in supporting the Government and showing himself as a most loyal member of the Congress. Sir, I do not stand in the same boat with my friend Shri Dulal Barua. He only criticised the Government of India for all the failures and happenings, even for the creation of a State for the Nagas. Sir, I know very well the history behind the creation of Nagaland because I was thick and thin in those days with this question of creation of Nagaland as a separate State. The Government of Assam was equally responsible for it and therefore now I cannot give a certificate to the Government of Assam and only blame the Government of India. It will be wrong from the point of view of facts and it will be wrong from the point of view of history also. Therefore, I want to speak very frankly

that the creation of Nagaland as a separate State was the creation of history and circumstances. Therefore, nobody should blame others and get out of it. After all what was the alternative? Tell me the alternative? There was only one alternative which I cannot support and I think no civilised man can support such a thing, and that was to exterminate the Nagas from the face of the earth, and that action could not have been supported and accepted by any civilised country in the world. Therefore, let us not blame each other on this score. It is a fact that Nagaland has come into being.

Now, a question was raised, and as a matter of fact I gave a motion to discuss the problem of the border between Nagaland and Assam. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am against those who want to be heroic about border problem and I do not want to be heroic about it. According to me no responsible person should appear so heroic in such a matter. I did not like the heroism of the Maharastrians in their claiming a part of Mysore State and I did not like the heroism of some people of Mysore who had shown in heroism in the matter of border dispute with Maharastra. I do not like this kind of things because it only harms both the parties. Sir, I went to Nagaland last year and there some heroic people told me that 'if you do not vacate our territory, we shall make you vacate.' I told them 'alright, let us see what happens. I will try to cut your throat and you will try to cut my throat, and that will not solve the problem. Let us not be heroic in this matter, and let us try to

solve our problem amicably. 'From that point of view I never liked things like saying that blood will flow etc. What for the blood will flow? For whose benefit?

Sir, coming to the history of the border between Assam and Nagaland, I would like to say that I have tried to understand this problem, and if I may say so, it is a chronic problem which is not the creation of yesterday. As a matter of fact in the old days, during the Ahom kingdom, the border dispute between Assam and Nagaland was going on. Even during the time of Lora Raja who married a Naga girl this dispute was there and the whole area upto Dhodarali was left to the Nagas. Even some tea gardens which were established in the Desoi valley had to pay compensation to the Nagas. Why did they pay compensation? Those tea garden owners did pay compensation for the land, and it is also a fact that upto Dhodarali the land which was cultivated by our people belonged to the Nagas and the cultivators used to pay tax to some Nagas. It is a history and nobody can deny it. But since 1947 when the country became free we have not paid any tax to the Nagas. Sir, in 1925 there was demarcation of the boundary between Nagaland and Assam but what was the fate of it? Even in 1946-47 some boundary pillars were put there but within 3 to 4 years these posts were removed by the Nagas and brought down.

They were removed by the Nagas. What was done at that time? Nothing was done. I remember, in 1950 Mr. Phizo who was then in the helm of affairs of the Naga Hills said

that both Doyang and Disoi forest range should have been within the district of Nagaland. As a matter of fact these areas were then tagged to Sibsagar and Nowgong. In 1948-49 a new forest range was created and at that time Mr. Stretchy, the then Chief Conservator of Forests, proposed that the headquarters of this range should be at Kohima. I think it was in 1950. Then Shri B.R. Medhi did not agree and he stated that the headquarter of this division should be at Dimapur. This forest range is the centre of trouble. According to 1925 demarcation that range had been shown as belonging to Assam but the Nagas never agreed to it. I am speaking from documents. According to them this range should have been within their district. Even the 16 points generally agreed to between the Govt. of India representatives and the Naga National Council (later on Naga National Organisation) was unanimous. I found there was unanimity in this regard between the Naga National leaders. There was no division of opinion amongst the Nagas. Even today the ruling party and the opposition party both are together in demanding this range belonging to Assam. There is no difference between the undergrounds and the overgrounds. As regards encroachment, it is nothing new. Encroachment started since time immemorial. Encroachment was there during the British regime. The Britishers did not do anything to demarcate the boundary. They did not care to establish any post or pillar or revenue villages. Once in 1950-51 the Forest Department in order to evict the incroachers gave a chance to the Nagas saying that they would be settled as Tongias and as forest villagers, but the Nagas

did not agree and they said that was their land and thus the whole thing is being continued since hundreds of years. Only when the constitution was in the process of framing, at that time only in order to demarcate the areas where the 6th Schedule of the Constitution would be applicable then only some sort of a demarcation of the boundary was sought to be made. I think even the Tribal Areas Department which was created in 1948 or 1949 did not know then where the 6th Schedule is going to be applicable. We should remember our history. Neither the Government side nor the opposition side should try to make any political capital out of it. To bring these two brotherly people into some sort of a conflict would be damaging to both. Therefore, regarding the question of boundary, I think, the Assam Government must make up its mind as to which is the actual boundary. Let us no go on saying that the 1925 notification is the boundary. But where is the boundary can anybody show me? No pillars exist there to show the boundary. Therefore we must find a way out, and, according to me that way out as some of the Naga leaders told me through fighting. I said then let us not fight between brothers and let us amicably settle it. I think that should be the correct approach: Had this been a question of conflict between India and Pakistan or India and China, between two sovereign States, it would have been different. Between Nogas and Assamese, between Tezpurias and Nagayas belonging to the same country, there cannot be deciding anything through fighting. Why should we

fight over a small chunk of land? Why should we shed blood over it? This should not be the attitude of any cultured, civilized people, politically conscious democratic people. With regard to the boundary, let us take 1925 demarcation as the basis, let us not be so blunt as to say that from this we will not budge an inch. Let there be a compromise on this basis. I would be good for both the States. As far as I understand the Nagas are claiming upto the Railway line and the Dhodar Ali. Dhodar Ali and the railway line are running practically parallel to each other. It is too much into the interior of the district of Sibsagar. We can never agree to that. I know when I discussed this thing with them what was in their minds. They claim more in order to get something. That is the way how they proceed.

Now about the Disoi Valley and Dayang valley there is not much difficulties. The Dayang river did not change its course. It is going on flowing as its own and only in the upper end of the Disoi valley there is some sort of confusion prevailing. Therefore, I would say that Assam and Nagaland Govt. should sit together again and again and try to settle up the matter and in the mean time if anybody comes and try to occupy the biggest part of the land as I have heard some parts of Sibsagar long established villages are being claimed by the Nagas than we must be able to send them back. But we are ready to settle up the issue amicably on the basis of justice and on the basis of give and take policy so that these matters are settled peacefully and

quietly and let there be no misunderstanding. If on the contrary they just come and occupy our lands or if they trouble our people there then we must be able to defend our people there. Sir, here one thing I must raise whether Govt. of India should be brought into the picture for helping us in settling these matters. Help we should take from everybody. There is no doubt about it. We should have no prejudice against anybody. After all what is the harm in taking help from others, if we cannot settle the matters ourselves. If there is a trouble between the labourers and the employers and if they cannot come to an agreed solution than a third party, I mean the Govt. comes to settle up the matters then there is no harm. If we cannot settle it ourselves then let us take the help of others.

Sir, with regard to other things such as the Zonal System I do not understand why the tea gardens should not fight. They should fight. The Govt. should also help in dismantling this kind of Zonal System. I do not know how Cachar and North Bank can be tagged together. Before the division of India some sort of a corridor was found out. But now how Cachar and North Bank can be put in one Zone and the Brahmaputra valley in another zone. I do not understand this. Now, as far as I heard the big capitalists they are satisfied because they are getting good concessions out of it. Therefore Sir, I would like to say that if we cannot dismantle this Zonal system then these difficulties cannot be obviated.

Now Sir, about Brahmaputra Commission I would say that it is a good thing but Assam Govt. cannot tax the

richer section of the people and create more funds for proper implementation of the Brahmaputra Commission. Only I would say that they should not tax the poor people. Some people always say that they are neglected, they are wronged, West Bengal will say that they are wronged, Assam will say that they are wronged, Orissa will say that they are wronged and so on. Now, if everybody is wronged then who is there in a very happy position that is the question to be answered. My friend A. Thanghlira said that Mizo Hills is being wronged. I said that 'Please do not say that only you have been wronged'. My villagers are also wronged. They have no land to thrive on. They are fighting for a piece of land. Now Sir, if all the people in the country feel that they are wronged, then they should collect together and focus their unhappiness in order to change the face of the country.

Shri A. Thanghlira : What about Chaina ?

Shri Phani Bora : Sir, China is not within India and therefore I did not like to bring that question here but I may be allowed to say that at least the condition of China is much better than either Assam or Mizo Hills. (Laughter). Now Sir, my point is that this kind of feeling will have a demoralising effect on the minds of the people and all kinds of fissiparous tendencies, disruptive tendencies will take place. Sir, we should not go on talking and accusing the Govt. of India alone. Of course if we go on accusing the Government of India the Assam Govt. will be very happy. They will be happy in their heart of hearts. They

will say, 'Alright we are sitting so low that it does not touch our heads.' (Interruption). But Sir, if I find opportunity I will fire and if anybody comes to the forefront nobody will be spared. If anybody wants to come then come and face it. Now, the point is what I want to say is with regard to the memorandum. I do not say that Assam Govt. is innocent, but Assam Govt's condition is only pitiable. Sir, even with regard to the Brahmaputra Control Commission in Assam there was an agitation, in the Parliament itself questions after questions were put and in the State Assembly also there were so many discussions held. And now the Brahmaputra Commission has been established and I think all these should be undertaken by the Govt. of India alone. It should be a central project like Bhakra Nangal and other Central Projects it is right. But that does not mean that our Government should sleep. Our Government must also try to raise finances so that, for example, the Barak Dam Project if the Central Government does not take up then Assam Govt. alone will be able to start this project and then force the Central Govt. to come forward and help in the rest. Similarly, there are many projects in which Govt. of India does not like to participate. In these cases also, let us start them first and then force the Central Govt. to participate in them. This is how we should proceed. I think it can be done. It should be our approach. After all, we cannot go on sitting unless and until the Central Govt. give their sanction for a project. That is why, Sir, I am thankful that this Motion was raised. I hope Govt. of

Assam standing on a firm footing, not like a straw which floats in the current of water from whichever side there is wind, then it floats to the other direction, will face the situation with regard to everything and particularly with regard to Border problem between Nagaland and Assam. There should be a firm stand that we will do it and let us go ahead and do it. I want that this should be solved. Time and again ill-feelings should not be allowed to grow between the two States. We may be divided, we may be in two different States, but still I consider that the Nagas and the Assamese are like brothers and if today our relationship is strained for various reasons, let there be no strained relationship in future. Let us bring about a good relationship between all these neighbours, the Assamese people in the valley, the Naga people there in Nagaland, and the Meghalaya people here. After all, all of us belong to the same stock and belong to the same region. We are all brothers. All these brothers should try to live in peace try for prosperity. That should be our aim and with that aim we should proceed. Think you, Sir.

*Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi : মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ ডাঙৰীয়া, অসম চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা যিখন স্বাৰক পত্ৰ প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰীক দিয়া হৈছিল তাৰ বিষয় বিলাকৰ ওপৰত বহুতো আলোচনাই হৈ গৈছে। মই মূল বিষয় কেইটামানৰ বিষয়ে চমুকৈ মাত্ৰ উল্লেখ কৰিম। প্ৰথমতে আমাৰ প্ৰদেশৰ আৰু ওচৰ চুবুৰীয়া প্ৰদেশ নগাল্যাণ্ডৰ মাজত থকা সীমা বিবাদ সম্পৰ্কত, বিশেষকৈ অসমৰ সীমান্ত অঞ্চলত যিবিলাক লোক বসবাস কৰি আছে তেওঁলোকে ভয়াবহ পৰিস্থিতিৰ সন্মুখীন হবলগীয়া হৈছে। বিশেষকৈ আমাৰ শিৱসাগৰ সীমান্তত থকা লোক-

*Speech not corrected

সকলক বিশেষকৈ নতুনকৈ বন্ধা লাউগড় বাস্তাব অঞ্চলত বাস কৰা লোকসকলক জাননী ইত্যাদিও দিছে ভয় দেখুৱাবলৈ বুলি, আকৌ বাস্তা বন্ধা কামতো বাধা জনাইছে বুলি শুনিব পাইছো। এতিয়া দুইখন ৰাজ্য বেলেগ হোৱাৰ পিচত সীমাৰ প্রশ্ন জটিল হৈ উঠিছে কিন্তু আগতে ইমান জটিল হোৱা নাছিল। দুখন ৰাজ্য হোৱাৰ পিচত হোৱা সীমাত যদিও তেওঁলোকৰ অলপ আপত্তি আছিল তথাপিহে ১৯২৫ চনৰ সীমা অস্বীকাৰ কৰা নাছিল। যদিও কিছুমান কথা তেওঁলোকে সন্দেহ কৰিছিল। কিন্তু এতিয়া সীমা গৃহীত হোৱাৰ পিচতো তেওঁবিলাকে যিমান বাৰ আমাৰ সীমা অতিক্ৰম কৰিছে সেইটো সঁচাকৈ চিন্তা কৰিবলগীয়া কথা। চৰকাৰী হিচাবমতে দেখা গৈছে—

- (i) In the Geleky Reserve Forest: The area encroached is about 3000 acres.
- (ii) Tiru Hills Reserved Forest. The area encroached is over 5000 acres.
- (iii) Dessoi Reserved Forest. An area of about 1700 acres has been encroached.
- (iv) Dessoi Valley Reserved Forest. An area of about 8500 acres has been encroached.
- (v) In Kakodanga Reserved Forest. An area of about 250 acres has been encroached.
- (vi) In Dayang Reserved Forest. An area of about 2300 acres has been encroached.

এইমতে হৈছে ১৯৭০ চনৰ ১০ মে তাৰিখলৈকে যিমানখিনি মাটি নগাল্যাণ্ড চৰকাৰে দখল কৰিছে তাৰ Report হৈছে এনেকুৱা—

The total area encroached on 10th May, 1970 thus amounts to more than 20,000 acres. Apart from the encroachment, considerable destruction of valuable forests and timber, both mature and immature, has taken place

affecting the resources of the State of Assam: Besides encroachments in Diphu, Rengma and Nambor Reserved Forests are continuing."

(At 1525 hrs. Deputy Speaker left the Chamber and
Shri Phani Bora occupied the Chair)

গতিকে ১৯৭০ চনৰ ১০ মে তাৰিখলৈকে অসমৰ ২০ হেজাৰ একৰ মাটি তেওঁবিলাকে বেদখল কৰিছে। গতিকে এখন প্ৰদেশৰ ইমানখিনি সীমা দখল কৰাটো যদি সীমা বিবাদ নথকা বুলি কয় সেইটো সমৰ্থন যোগ্য নহয়। গতিকে সম্প্ৰীতিৰ ভাব বেয়া হোৱাটোও স্বাভাৱিক। এখন ৰাজ্যৰ ভিতৰত আন এখন ৰাজ্যই Police out post, check post কৰাটো সমৰ্থনযোগ্য হ'ব নোৱাৰে। সেইকাৰণে সেই সীমাত অঞ্চল ৰক্ষা ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰৰ দায়িত্ব আছে। শইকীয়াডাঙাৰীয়াৰ এটা প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰত সিদিনা মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে সোনাৰী থানাৰ অধীনত থকা অঞ্চলত তেওঁবিলাকে check post কৰিছে গেলেকীৰ ওচৰত, অসমৰ ভিতৰত গোমাই আহিও check post কৰিছে আৰু ঠিক তেনেকৈয়ে আমগুৰী অঞ্চলতো কৰিছে। গতিকে আমাৰ প্ৰদেশৰ সীমাত অঞ্চল ৰক্ষা কৰাটো আমাৰ ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰৰ দায়িত্ব আছে।

কিছুমান ক্ষেত্ৰত দুয়ো প্ৰদেশৰে লোকসকলৰ মতদ্বৈধ থকা স্বত্বেও এই অঞ্চলৰ লোকসকলক নিৰাপত্তা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰে গ্ৰহণ কৰিব লাগিব। এইটো কথা ঠিক যে দুয়োখন প্ৰদেশৰ লোক সকলৰ মাজত যিমানই মনোমালিন্য বা ৰাদ বিসম্বাদ নেথাকক ১৯৬২ চনৰ আগলৈকে এই প্ৰদেশখনো আমাৰ প্ৰদেশৰে এখন ভিতৰৰা জিলা হিচাবেই আছিল। সেই কাৰণেই আমাৰ ওচৰ চুবুৰীয়া দুয়োখন প্ৰদেশৰে সম্ভাৱ ৰক্ষা কৰাৰ যত্ন কৰাটো অতি প্ৰয়োজনীয়। কিয়নো ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ অন্যান্য প্ৰদেশৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত যিটো দেখা যায় যে সাধাৰণতে সীমাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত উত্তেজনা, খুউৰ বেচি। মহিশূৰ, মহাৰাষ্ট্ৰ, পঞ্জাব, আদি প্ৰদেশত কোনখন ঠাই বা জিলা ক'ত পৰিব তাকে নৈয়েই বিবাদ হৈছে। গতিকে সেই বিলাক বিবাদ মীমাংসা কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত উত্তেজনাৰ পৰিবেশ সৃষ্টিৰ দ্বাৰা কোনো সহায়ক হ'ব নোৱাৰে। আজি গোটেই দেশতে এনে কিছুমান প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়াশীল মানুহ আছে যি বিলাকে ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ বিভিন্ন প্ৰদেশত কুঁকিয়া কিছুমান সাধাৰণ

বিষয় নৈয়েই জনসাধাৰণৰ মাজত উত্তেজনাৰ ভাৱ সৃষ্টি কৰি গনতান্ত্ৰিক ভাৱধাৰাৰ বিলুপ্তি ঘটোৱাৰ যত্ন কৰি আহিছে। গতিকে এই বিভেদকামী শক্তি বোৰক যাতে প্ৰশ্ৰয় দিয়া নহয় তাৰ প্ৰতি চৰকাৰে চকু দিয়া দৰ্কাৰ। সেইকাৰণেই মই কওঁ যে দুয়োখন প্ৰদেশৰে সীমা বিবাদ নিষ্পত্তি কৰিবলৈ যাওঁতে এই কথাও আমি লক্ষ্য ৰাখিব লাগিব যে দুয়োখন প্ৰদেশৰে যিখিনি স্বার্থ সেইখিনি ৰক্ষা কৰিবলৈ আৱশ্যবান্ধী সকলোখিনি ব্যৱস্থা লোৱাৰ লগতে এইটোও লক্ষ্য ৰাখিব লাগিব যে দুয়োখন প্ৰদেশৰ মাজত সভাৱ-সম্প্ৰতি ৰক্ষা কৰাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে দৃঢ়তাৰে কাম কৰিব লাগিব। আৰু পৱত petroleum Industry সম্পৰ্কে যি নীতিৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে অসম চৰকাৰে সেই নীতি একেবাৰেই সঠিক বুলি নেভাবে। অসম চৰকাৰে আৰু পৱত petroleum price সম্পৰ্কে কৈছে যে “Petroleum Product Prices—Though Assam is producer of petroleum, petroleum products are, by an artificial pricing policy marketed in Assam at the highest prices as compared with the rest of India. This is resented. We request that immediately steps be taken for introduction of a pool price in the whole of India or at least equalisation of the price with our neighbouring States such as Bengal and Bihar”

অসম চৰকাৰে সমাৰু পৱত গোটেই ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰে দামৰ সমতাৰ কথা কৈছে যাতে বিহাৰ আৰু বেঙ্গলৰ দামৰ সমান হয়। এইটোত মই সঠিক বুলি নেভাৱো। শান্তিলাল শাহা কমিটিৰ ৰিপোৰ্টত petrol policy সম্পৰ্কে কোৱা হৈছে যে ইয়াৰ দাম নিৰ্দ্ধাৰন কৰোতে zonal ওপৰত হব লাগে। অৰ্থাৎ যত থাকুৱা তেল ওলাইছে সেই হিচাবে হব লাগে। যত থাকুৱা তেল ওলায় তাক কেন্দ্ৰকৰি petrol production বিলাকৰ দাম হব লাগে। বিহাৰ বেঙ্গলৰ তুলনাত অসমত petrol ৰ দাম কম হব লাগিব। সেই কাৰণেই মই কৈছো যে অসমত যি তেল ওলাইছে তাকে কেন্দ্ৰকৰি চৰকাৰে petrol ৰ দাম নিৰ্দ্ধাৰন কৰাৰ কাৰণে শান্তিলাল শাহাৰ কমিটিৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰি থাকিলে এইটো কথা কব নোৱাৰি যে অসমৰ Petrol ৰ দাম বিহাৰ আৰু বেঙ্গলৰ petrol ৰ লগত সমান হব লাগে। বৰং এইটো কব পাৰি যিহেতু ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ অন্যান্য

প্ৰদেশত যিটো দাম হ'ব তাৰ তুলনাত অসম আৰু গুজৰাটত দাম নিতান্তই কম হোৱা উচিত কাৰণ থাকে তেনে অসম আৰু গুজৰাট এই দুখন প্ৰদেশত থাকে তেনে উৎপন্ন হয় বেচি। সেই ভিত্তিৰ ওপৰত base কৰিয়েই বেঙ্গল আৰু বিহাৰৰ দামতকৈ অসমৰ তেলৰ দাম কম হোৱাটো আমি বিছাৰো। এনেকুৱা বৃত্তি সমৰ্থনযোগ্য। স্মাৰক পত্ৰত কেৱল petrol price সম্পৰ্কেহে উল্লেখ কৰিছে। এই সম্পৰ্কে আগতেও উল্লেখ কৰা হৈছে।

প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰী যেতিয়া অসমলৈ আহিছিল তেতিয়া অসমৰ যি বিলাক গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ বিষয় উল্লেখ কৰিব লাগিছিল। অসমৰ crude oil ৰ royalty সম্পৰ্কে প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰীৰ আগত দাখিল কৰিব লাগিছিল। ১০ টকা royalty ত সন্তুষ্ট হ'ব নোৱাৰি তাৰ পৰিৱৰ্তে ১৫ টকা লাগে। চৰকাৰী হিচাব মতেই যি ১০ লাখ টন থাকে তেনে অসমৰ পৰা বাৰাউনিৰে গৈছে তাত ১৫ টকাকৈ হলেও প্ৰায় চাৰে চাৰি কোটি টকা royalty পাব পাৰি। যিটো কথা এসময়ত অসমত দাবী কৰা হৈছিল যদিও ১০ টকাত royalty নিদ্ধাৰণ কৰা হৈছে। এই হিচাবে যাতে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব পাৰি তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে কাম কৰিব লাগিছিল। তাৰোপৰি এতিয়া অসমৰ পৰা যিখিনি থাকে তেনে বাৰাউনিৰে গৈ আছে সেইখিনি থাকে তেলৰ বিক্ৰীকৰ আমি নেপাও। এই বিক্ৰীকৰ পাই বিহাৰ চৰকাৰে। এইটো কথা কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক কিয়নো দাবী কৰিব নোৱাৰে। এই বিক্ৰীকৰ আমাৰ প্ৰাপ্য হোৱা স্বত্বেও এই বিক্ৰীকৰ আমি নেপাওঁ তাৰ ফলত প্ৰত্যেক বছৰে ৪০/৫০ লাখ বিহাৰ, বেঙ্গল চৰকাৰে পাই থাকে আৰু এই খিনি টকা আমি ৰাজহৰ পৰা লোকচান দিব লগা হৈছে। প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰী যেতিয়া অসমলৈ আহিছিল তেতিয়া প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰীয়ে আগতে Petro chemical complex সম্পৰ্কে অসমৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ আন্দোলনৰ ফলত, যি ঘোষণা কৰিছিল, দ্বিতীয় তেল শোধনাগাৰৰ সম্পৰ্কত যি গোটেই অসমতে এটা অভূতপূৰ্ব জনজাগৰণ হৈছিল সেই বিষয়ে প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰীৰ ওচৰত উত্থাপন কৰাৰ প্ৰয়োজন আছিল। অসমত এটা Petro chemical complex এটা কৰাৰ কথা ঘোষণা কৰাই প্ৰায় ৬ মাহ হ'লহি। কিন্তু প্ৰকৃত পক্ষে petro chemical complex কেতিয়া হ'ব, ক'ত হ'ব, কিমান ক্ষমতা সম্পন্ন হ'ব, কেনেকুৱা ধৰণৰ হ'ব সেই বিলাক কথা সম্পৰ্কে আজি ৬ মাহেও কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে কোনো খাটাত সিদ্ধান্ত ঘোষণা কৰা নাই।

তাতোকৈ ডাঙৰ কথা আমাৰ ঘিটো অসমবাইজৰ যুক্তিপূৰ্ণ দাবী আছিল সেইটোত কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে ব্ৰহ্মতো বিশেষজ্ঞ কমিটি কৰিলে। আন্দোলনৰ সময়ত প্ৰথম বিশেষজ্ঞ কমিটি কৰিলে। সেই বিশেষজ্ঞ কমিটিয়ে চেপ্তেম্বৰ মাহত Report দিলে আৰু আকৌ প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰীৰ ঘোষণাৰ পাচতো এতিয়া আমাক কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে কৈছে আৰু এটা বিশেষজ্ঞ কমিটি কৰিছে। এই কমিটিয়ে অহা জুন মাহৰ ভিতৰতে Report দিব যে, তেল শোধনাগাৰ হ'বনে নহয়। গতিকে এখন প্ৰদেশৰ নীতি যদি কেন্দ্ৰীয়চৰকাৰে স্বীকাৰ কৰি ল'ব বিচাৰে তেতিয়াহলে এটা বিষয়ৰ ওপৰত সিদ্ধান্ত কৰাৰ কাৰণে তিনি-চাৰি বাৰ বিশেষজ্ঞ কমিটি নিয়োগ কৰাৰ কোনো প্ৰয়োজন নাই। কাৰণ ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ অন্য প্ৰদেশত যিবিলাক উদ্যোগ কৰিছিল সেই উদ্যোগ কৰোঁতে কোনো এটা উদ্যোগতে তিনি-চাৰি বাৰ বিশেষজ্ঞ কমিটি নিয়োগ কৰা হৈয়ো নাছিল। বাৰাউনিত তেলশোধনাগাৰ, গুজৰাট, মাদ্ৰাজ কাৰু কোচীনত তেলশোধনাগাৰ কৰোঁতেও তিনি-চাৰি বাৰ বিশেষজ্ঞ কমিটি নিয়োগ কৰা নাছিল। সেইকাৰণে ইয়াৰ পৰা স্বাভাৱিকতেই সন্দেহৰ সৃষ্টি হয় যে, বিভিন্ন সময়ত বেলেগ বেলেগ বিশেষজ্ঞ কমিটি কৰাৰ মাজেদি আমাৰ চৰকাৰক কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে অৱহেলা কৰাই নহয় বৰং সেই দাবী কাৰ্য্যত নাকচ কৰাৰো চেষ্টা হৈছে বুলি ক'লেও বঢ়াই কোৱা নহয়। যদিও আমি বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ বক্তৃতাত দেখিছো, ৰাষ্ট্ৰপালৰ বক্তৃতাতো আছে যে, আমাক কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে খুব ভাল আশ্বাস দিছে যে, দ্বিতীয় তেল শোধনাগাৰ হ'ব। কিন্তু এতিয়ালৈকে সেই বিষয়ে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ কোনো সিদ্ধান্ত হোৱা নাই। বৰং কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে আৰু এটা বিশেষজ্ঞ কমিটি নিয়োগ কৰিছে আৰু তেওঁলোকে অহা জুন মাহৰ ভিতৰতে তেওঁলোকৰ সিদ্ধান্ত ঘোষণা কৰিম বুলি কৈছে। সেইকাৰণে অসমৰ সমস্যা বিলাকৰ ওপৰত ৰাজ্যচৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা যি সন্মানৰ পত্ৰ দিয়া হৈছিল সেই সন্মানৰ পত্ৰত যদিও কেইটামান বিষয় উল্লেখ কৰা হৈছে কিন্তু আৰু কেইটামান গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ বিষয় যিবিলাক বিষয় আমাৰ প্ৰদেশৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে, আমাৰ প্ৰদেশৰ সমৃদ্ধিৰকাৰণে অতি প্ৰয়োজন আছিল সেই বিষয় বিলাকত অসমচৰকাৰে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষন কৰিব নোৱাৰাতো নিতান্তই বৰ প্ৰতিপাপৰ কথা। সেইকাৰণেই মোৰ বক্তব্য কোৱাৰ অৰ্থ এইটোৱেই হৈছে যে, ৰাজ্যচৰকাৰে কেৱল কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত সন্মানকপত্ৰ দিয়েই সন্তুষ্ট থকাটো যথেষ্ট নহয়। যি বিলাক সমস্যা আমাৰ প্ৰদেশৰ কাৰণে খুব

লাগতিয়াল বিশেষকৈ আমাৰ প্ৰদেশৰ সমৃদ্ধিৰ কাৰণে সেই বিষয়বোৰৰ ওপৰত ৰাজ্যচৰকাৰে বিশেষভাৱে দৃষ্টি ৰাখিব লাগিব আৰু সেই দাবী বিলাক যতে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে গ্ৰহণ কৰে তাৰ কাৰণে বিশেষভাৱে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যচৰকাৰে যত্ন কৰিব বুলি আশা ৰাখি মোৰ বক্তব্য সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

*Shri Atul Chandra Goswami : মাননীয় সভাপতি মহোদয়; অসম চৰকাৰে যোৱা দুই এপ্ৰিল তাৰিখত ভাৰতৰ প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰীৰ ওচৰত যিখন স্মাৰক পত্ৰ দাখিল কৰিলে, সেই স্মাৰক পত্ৰৰ ওপৰত আলোচনা কৰিবৰ কাৰণে, সুযোগ দিয়াৰ কাৰণে জয় জয়তে মই শ্ৰীযুত দুলাল বৰুৱা দেৱক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো। এই স্মাৰক পত্ৰৰ জৰিয়তে অসম চৰকাৰে অসমৰ অৰ্থনীতিক টনকিয়াল কৰিবৰ কাৰণে প্ৰধানমন্ত্ৰীৰ ওচৰত কিছুমান পৰামৰ্শ দিছে আৰু আশা ৰাখিছে যে, অসমৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থালৈ চান, অসমৰ ভৱিষ্যতলৈ চান প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰীয়ে অসমৰ প্ৰতি কৃপা দেখুৱাব। যেতিয়া অসম চৰকাৰে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰলৈ এনেধৰণৰ লিখা-লিখি কৰে আহ-যাহ কৰে আৰু নানান ধৰণৰ অভিযোগ উত্থাপন কৰে আৰু তাৰ জৰিয়তে অসমৰ প্ৰতি তেওঁলোকে আশ্বাস বানী দিয়—এনেকুৱা কাহিনী বহুতো শুনিছো। কিন্তু শেষত গৈ বিত্তমন্ত্ৰীয়ে তেখেতৰ বাজেট বক্তৃতাত সদায়ে এটা ক্লন্দনৰ সুৰ দাঙি ধৰে যে, আমি যি ধৰণে আশা কৰিছিলো তেনেকৈ আশানুৰাগ ফল লাভ নহ'ল আৰু লগতে তেখেতে যোৱা দুবছৰমানৰ পৰা ধৰি অসমৰ জনসাধাৰণকো তেনেকৈ স্বীকাৰ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে, ভৱিষ্যতৰ সুখৰ সপোনৰ কাৰণে উদাত্ত আহ্বান জনাইছে। তাৰ আগতে আমাৰ বিত্তমন্ত্ৰীকে প্ৰমুখ্য কৰি অসমৰ আটাইকেউজন মন্ত্ৰী যেতিয়া কৃপা কৰি ভৈয়ামলৈ নামে আৰু জনসাধাৰণৰ সন্মুখীন হয় তেতিয়া কয় “যে ৰাইজ আপোনালোকে আৰু বেচিদিন দুখ-কষ্ট ভোগ কৰিব নালাগে— পাচঁ বছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনা আহিছে দেশত নানা ধৰণৰ উদ্যোগ আহিছে ইয়াৰ জৰিয়তে আপোনালোকৰ, অৱস্থা জয় জয় ময় ময় হ'ব”। আনকি বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ বক্তৃতা, সভাপতি ডাঙৰীয়া মই নিজেই বহুত ঠাইত শুনিছো। কিন্তু শেষত গৈ আমাৰ অসম চৰকাৰে যি জোপা লাউ গছ ৰূপে তাৰ জেং আমি সকলোৰেই দিলো যে লাউ লাগিব। কিন্তু চব ৰাজী ফুল হ'ল।

উদোগৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত, এতিয়া চাহশিল্প যিটো শিল্প অসমৰ প্ৰথম আৰু প্ৰধান শিল্প আৰু যিটো শিল্পৰ জৰীয়ে অসমৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক বিকাশত আমি যথেষ্ট লাভজনক হ'ব পাৰিলোহেতেন সেই শিল্পতে আজি মাধমাৰ দিয়া হৈছে। আজি ৫০ পইচা “একচাইজ ডিউটি” বঢ়াই দিয়া হ'ল। এনেকৈয়ে আজি আমি অন্যান্য সহ্য কৰিবলগীয়া হৈছে আৰু আমি সহ্য কৰিবলৈ বাধ্য হৈছো। বাধ্য হৈছো এই কাৰণেই যে, আমাৰ সাহস নাই। আজি যদি চাহশিল্প ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়কৰণ কৰিব লাগে বুলি আন্দোলন কৰিলোহেতেন আৰু যদি ইয়াৰ নেতৃত্ব চৰকাৰেই ললে-হেতেন তেতিয়াহলে এনেকুৱা কেতিয়াও নহলহেতেন। আজি যি বিদেশী তেল কোম্পানীয়ে আমাৰ দেশৰ ধন লুট কৰি আছে সেই বিদেশী তেলকোম্পানীক ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়কৰণ কৰা কথাটো স্মাৰক পত্ৰত নাছিল। সেই স্মাৰক পত্ৰত আৰু নাছিল যে, ২০ লাখ টন খাৰুৱা তেল অসমতে উৎপাদিত হৈছে আৰু অসমৰ বুকুৱেদি বাৰাউনি পাইছেগৈ আৰু তাৰ যি খিনি বিক্ৰী কৰ এই বিক্ৰী কৰৰ প্ৰতি পইচাই আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ প্ৰাপ্য - এই কথাটোও স্মাৰক পত্ৰত নাছিল। ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ কমিচনৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে এইটো যেনিবা দেখে দেখে দৈৱকীৰ গৰ্ভ হ'ল এয়াৰ কথা আছে—

“ডেকা কালত লৰা হলে

নাম দিবা বুলে

বুঢ়া কালত লৰা হলে

নাম দিবা ছেলো” ॥

এতিয়া ছেলো নাম দিয়াৰহে উপযুক্ত। এইটো কোনো ব্যাকৰণতেই নাই। তেলশোধনাগাৰৰ নামত আন্দোলন হ'ল। চৰকাৰে নিজেই স্বীকাৰ কৰিছে যে, এনেকুৱা অভূতপূৰ্ব শান্তিপূৰ্ণ আন্দোলন আগেন্নে হোৱা নাছিল। তাৰ পাচত ইন্দিৰানীয়ে ঘোষণা কৰিলে Package Deal হ'ব। Petro-chemical-complex হ'ব আদি বহুত হ'ব বুলি কলে। এতিয়া তাৰ উমনি হৈ আছে। তাহানি Pay committee ৰ Report ৰ সময়ত স্বৰ্গীয় Moti Bora ক কাগজত হাঁহ জঁকা হৈছে তলত হাঁহকনী কেইটামান দি লিখিছে—কিহৰ উমনি?

এতিয়া দেখিছো Package Deal ৰ যি বিলাক কথা আছিল এই-বিলাকৰ উমনি দিয়া হৈছে। এতিয়া তাত এনেকুৱা গৰম হৈছে যে, এইবিলাক

ঘোলাহে হব পোৱালী নহয়। অসম চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা যিখন স্মাৰক পত্ৰ দিছে তাৰপৰা ভাল পাইছো আৰু তাৰ যি action লয় তাৰ বাবে অপেক্ষাকৃত ভাৱে সন্তুষ্ট হৈ আছো। কিন্তু নগালেণ্ড বোডাৰৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত অসম আৰু নগাৰাজ্যৰ মাজত সংঘৰ্ষ হওক এইটো আমি নিবিচাৰো আকৌ ভাই ককাইৰ মাজত কাজিয়াপেচাল লাগিলে তাৰ স্মিমাংসাটো বিছাৰো। এইদৰে যথেষ্ট মথৈ বেদখল কোনোৱে সহ্য নকৰে। ১৯২৫ চনত সীমা লৈ নগালেণ্ড হোৱা সময়ত নগালেণ্ড আৰু শিৱসাগৰ জিলাৰ মাজত যিটো সীমা সেই সীমাকে নগা প্ৰতিনিধি সকলে স্বীকাৰ কৰিছে।

(Noise)

কিন্তু এই কথাটো ভাৱত চৰকাৰে গ্ৰহণ কৰা নাই। যিহেতু ভাৰত চৰকাৰে গ্ৰহণ কৰা নাই ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ এইখিনিতে এটা নৈতিক দায়িত্ব আছে এই সীমা ঠিক কৰি দিবলৈ। আজিলৈ চৰন ইন্দিৰা গান্ধীয়ে স্থিতিবস্থা বাহাল ৰাখিব লাগে মোকাবিলা কৰিব লাগে ইত্যাদিহে কৈ আছে। মহীশূৰ আৰু মহাৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰন ইন্দিৰাই arbitration কৰিব পাৰে দুজন মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীৰ কাৰ্য্যক্ৰম হস্তক্ষেপ কৰিব পাৰে এই ক্ষেত্ৰত ইন্দিৰা চৰণৰ কিয় সৎ সাহস নহল? আমি তৰশ্যে arbitration লৈ যাব নোৱাৰো কিন্তু এটা কথা মানি লব পাবো যে ১৯২৫ চনত যিটো সীমা

(Noise)

সঠিক হৈছে নে নাই এইটো ভাবিবলগীয়া কথা। এইটো কোনো চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষে মানিব পৰা কথা নহয়। আজি এই পৰিস্থিতি লৈ চাই অন্ততঃ অসমচৰকাৰে এই সমস্যাত গুৰুত্ব দিয়া উচিত। নহলে আজি যিটো হৈছে যে চৰকাৰৰ নিজৰ হিচাবমতেই অকল গোলাঘাট শিৱসাগৰতে নগালেণ্ডে অসমচৰকাৰৰ ২০ হাজাৰ একৰ মাটি বেদখল কৰিছে আৰু মিকিব পাহাৰতো কৰিছে। এনে এটা সমস্যা কোনো ৰাষ্ট্ৰতে দেখা নাই। আনকি সাম্যবাদী ৰাষ্ট্ৰ বাছিয়া চীনৰ মাজত ১ বৰ্গমাইল মাটিৰ কাৰণে কাজিয়া হৈছে। আজি আমি বেলেগ ৰাষ্ট্ৰ নহয়। একে ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ ভিতৰে দুখন বেলেগ ৰাজ্যৰ কথা আহিছে। আজি দুখন চিৰাচৰিত ৰাজ্যৰ মাজত অকল সীমাক লৈয়ে কাজিয়া কৰি থাকিলে জনসাধাৰণৰ কি নিৰাপত্তা থাকিব পাৰে? কিন্তু ইয়াক সমাধান কৰিবলৈ এটা

line আকি দিলেই নহয়। চৰকাৰে এই ক্ষেত্ৰত বাস্তৱ দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি লব লাগিব। আজি কিছুদিন আগতে আমি হাতীচৰালৈ গৈছিলো। হাতীচৰা আৰু ভূটানৰ মাজত যিটো সীমা ভূটানচৰকাৰে এনেকুৱা ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে যে তেওঁলোকৰ এলেকাত প্ৰবেশ কৰিলেই ৫১০ টকা fine কৰে। গতিকে এই জংঘলীয়া ঠাইবোৰত যদি সীমা ভালকৈ নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰা নাথাকে তেনেহলে সৰ্বপাধাৰণৰ জীৱনৰ নিৰাপত্তাই বা থাকিব ক'ত? আজিটো আৰু আমি শালগছ ৰুই সীমা ঠিক কৰিব নোৱাৰো। চৰকাৰে এই ক্ষেত্ৰত বাস্তৱ দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি লোৱা নাই।

আন এটা কথাত দেখিছো উদ্যোগ স্থাপনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আমি আগবাঢ়ি যাব পৰা নাই। আজি এখন কাকতত দেখিছো যে DMK চৰকাৰে তামিলনাডুত, কংগ্ৰেছ বিভাজন হোৱাৰ পাচত ইন্দিৰা গান্ধীৰ চৰকাৰে এটা Industry দিলে যি Industry তামিলনাডুত নাই। কিন্তু কিয় দিলে? ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ ১০ বছৰীয়া ইতিহাস চালে তেনে কাৰ্য্য পোৱা নাযায়। গতিকে মনত থকা জনৰ প্ৰতি আদৰ দেখুৱাব নোৱাৰিলে সকলো মিছা। সেই কাৰণে কৈছো গুৱাহাটীত এখন ৰাজহুৱা সভা পাতক তাত দাবী কৰক। বিদ্ৰোহ কৰিম ইত্যাদি যেনেকৈ ধৰক Oil refinery ৰ কাৰণে সত্যগ্ৰহ হ'ল তাত D.C.C. ৰ President চেক্ৰেটাৰী যোৱা নাই গৈছে কাবুলীৱালা বা তেনেধৰনৰ মানুহ—

(বিপুল হৰ্ষধ্বনী)

পিচত অৱশ্যে ২/১ জন গ'ল গতিকে দেখা যায় দেশৰ স্বাৰ্থৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতো পাৰ্টিৰ স্বাৰ্থ।

(সমস্তৰ সংকেত)

তাৰ পিচত চাহৰ নীলাম বজাৰ সম্পৰ্কে। অসমৰ ভিতৰতে এই নীলাম বজাৰ এখনৰ ইমান এটা আৱশ্যকতা থকা স্বত্বেও স্মাৰক পত্ৰত তাৰ কোনো উল্লেখ নাই। এইটো এটা vital বস্তু তাৰ কিয় এই স্মাৰক পত্ৰত উল্লেখ নাই নাজানো। এনেকৈ যদি আমি বস্তুবিলাক ঠিক কৰিব নোৱাৰো তেনেহলে Industry ৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আগ বাঢ়িব নোৱাৰো।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰীলৈ আমি বেলেগ সময়ত বেলেগ স্মাৰক পত্ৰ দিও—এই কথাটো গিচৰ স্মাৰক পত্ৰত উল্লেখ কৰিম।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami : স্মাৰক পত্ৰ বেলেগ বেলেগ সময়ত দি

থাকে আৰু সেইমত বেলেগ বেলেগ কাৰণত waste paper Baskel ত সোমাই থাকে।

(A voice—হতাশ হৈছে কিয়? হতাশ নহবচোন)

হতাশ আমি বেছি হোৱা নাই। চুলি পকা নাই, ৩২ টা দাত ঠিকেই আছে গতিকে আমি আশাবাদী আপোনালোকেহে সম্পূৰ্ণ হতাশ হৈছে।

১৯৭২ চনলৈকে যদি Kandarpa Narayan Banikya য়ই মন্ত্ৰী হব আশা কৰিছে অলপ Tezpur ফালে গ'লৈই হ'ল।

এইটো আশা কৰিব নোৱাৰি, কাৰণ যি স্মাৰক পত্ৰ কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰলৈ পঠিয়াইছে সেই খনে অসমৰ আশা আকাংক্ষা কেতিয়াও পূৰণ কৰিব নোৱাৰে আৰু সেই খনত অসমৰ কোনে ঠাই প্ৰতিফলিত হোৱা নাই।

সেই কাৰণে মই জনাও যে যিখিনি কথা এই সম্পৰ্কত আবশ্যক আৰু প্ৰয়োজনীয় সেই খিনিত যেন অসম চৰকাৰে কুপনালী নকৰে যিটো বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই আগতে দেখুৱাই আহিছে।

*Shri Hiralal Patowary: মাননীয় সভাপতি মহোদয়, যি খন স্মাৰক পত্ৰ দাখিল কৰা হৈছিল সেই বিষয়ে D. C. Boruah প্ৰমুখ্যে সকলো বিলাক M.L.A. য়েই তথ্যপাতি ডাঙি ধৰিছে। অসম চৰকাৰে প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰীলৈ যিবিলাক স্মাৰক পত্ৰ দিয়ে এই বিলাক বাৰ্জনৈতিক দৃষ্টি ভঙ্গীৰে নাচান আৰু জনসাধাৰনৰ স্বার্থলৈ আওকান কৰে। এই স্মাৰক পত্ৰ বিলাক Delhi চৰকাৰলৈ দিয়াৰ পিছত সেই বিলাক বাতৰী কাকতত প্ৰকাশ পায়। তাৰ পাছত আৰু সেই বিষয়ে কনমানো চিন্তা নকৰে।

২য় কথা হৈছে যিবিলাক স্মাৰক পত্ৰ দিয়ে সেই বিলাক লিপিবদ্ধ নকৰে উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে কৈছো বাননিয়ন্ত্ৰন কেনেকৈ কৰিব পাৰি কোনো দিনেই সেই বিষয়ে Survey কৰা নাই আনকি চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰী S.D.O. আৰু আন আন বিষয়া স্বাৰ নাম কলে চাকৰীয়েই স্বাৰ সেই কাৰণে তেওঁৰ নাম নকওঁ।

অসম চৰকাৰ মৰ্থাউৰী দিয়াত খুউব ওস্তাদ অথচ এই বিলাক দিয়াৰ ফলত খেতি নষ্ট হৈছে। বানপানী কেনেকৈ নিয়ন্ত্ৰন হব এই বিষয়ে ১৯৫৮ চনতে

*Speech not corrected

Ajit Prasad Jain অসমলৈ আহিছিল তেতিয়া মই এটা পৰামৰ্শ আগবঢ়াইছিলো যে ভূটানৰ পৰা যিবিলাক নদী ওলাইছে সেই বিলাক নদীৰ মূলতে Daump দি সামান্য পানী ওলাই যাব পৰাকৈ কেনেকৈ Irrigation কৰিব পাৰি সেইটো কৰিব নোৱাৰাকৈকে অসমত বানপানী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ নহব।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : আজি এটা নতুনকৈ সমস্যা উঠিছে পেকত তেনেধৰণৰ এটা বৃহৎ দাম্প আছিল, ভূমিকম্পত সেই দাম্পটো ভাঙি গল আৰু গোটেই দেশখনেই পানীয়ে গ্ৰাস কৰি গেলানে। আমি যদি তাকেই কৰো অসম দেশখনো ধ্বংস হৈ যাব পাৰে।

Shri Hiralal Patwary : এইটোত অসম চৰকাৰৰ ভয় থাকিব পাৰে কিন্তু প্ৰতাপগড়ৰ নিচিনা বিৰাট দাম্প, সেইটো মই নিজে দেখি আহিছো তাত ভয় নাইনেকি।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : মাননীয় সদস্যই হয়তো ভুল শুনিছে। মই কৈছিলো আমাৰ অসমখন Volcanic Range ত পৰিছে; সেই কাৰণেই ইয়াত ভয় অলপ বেচি প্ৰতাপগড়ৰ ফালে সিমানে ভয় নাই।

Shri Hiralal Patwary : Daump কৰিবলৈ ভয় কৰিছে কিন্তু তেনেকুৱা বান্ধ ৰাখিলে আমি ওপত পানী ধৰি ৰাখিব পাৰিম—যেনে আমাৰ ধনশিৰী, বৰমদী, ননৈ ইত্যাদি নদী বিলাক ভেটা দি বান্ধিব পাৰিলে তাৰ পৰা সকলো ঠাইতে পানী সমানে যোগাব পৰা যাব। উৰীষাত তেনে ধৰনৰ দাম্প দেখিছো। আমাৰ ইয়াত E.&D. য়ে যিমান বিলাক বান্ধ বান্ধিছে আমি গোটেই কটাত দেখিছো তাত চৰকাৰৰ কোনো comprehensive plane বা scheme নাই আৰু যিবিলাক বান্ধা হৈছে সেই বিলাকো ৰাজনীতিৰ খাতিৰত হৈ। T. zpur ৰ বৌতাত Irrigation কৰাৰ প্ৰসঙ্গত E.&D. মিনিষ্টাৰক শোধাত তেখেতে কলে তাত পানী নহলে কি কৰিম? অজি চৰকাৰে Brahmaputra project লৈছে হয় কিন্তু কোন ঠাইত বান্ধ বান্ধিলে ভাঙ হব তাৰ বাবে গাবলীয়া মানুহৰ পৰাও স্মাৰক পত্ৰ লওঁ কাৰণ তেওঁলোকেও এই বিষয়ে কিছু কব পাৰিব। অসমত যদি বাননিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰিব খুজিছে তেতিয়াহলে অকল ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ project য়েই যথেষ্ট নহয়। ৰামজুলি, আমুগুৰী, সোনাগুৰী আদি নদীয়েদী ভূটানৰ পৰা পানী

নামি আছে এই বিলাক নদী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰিব পৰা যায়। আজি ২২ বছৰে খেতিৰ পথাৰত পানী যোগানৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নহল। ১৫৮ চনতে Ajit prasad jain Gaubati লৈ আহোতে মই এই কথা কৈছিলো। যি খিনি পানী ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰেৰে নামি আছে সেইখিনি পানী বাখিবলৈ চৰকাৰে বান্ধ বান্ধিব এনেকুৱা project মই কেতিয়াও দেখা নাই। পানী পথাৰত distribution কৰাটোহে নদী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ মূল কথা কিন্তু প্ৰকৃতপক্ষে আমি কি দেখিছো ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ পানী কেনেকৈ বজাপ সাগৰত পেলাব পাৰি সেইটোহে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে ভাবে। অসমত খেতিৰ কাৰণে পানী বৰ কম আছে গতিকে এই পানী খিনি অগচয় কৰাতকৈ কেনেকৈ খেতিৰ কাৰণে বা আন আন কামৰ কাৰণে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব পৰা যায় তাৰ বাবে কোনো দিনেই survey কৰা দেখা পোৱা নাই। কোনো বেলেগ সময়ত আলোচনা কৰিলে মই দেখুৱাই দিব পাৰিম কেনেকৈ পানী অগচয় হৈছে নষ্ট হৈছে।

তাৰ পাচত আজি সীমা বিবাদৰ প্ৰশ্ন উঠিছে; চৰকাৰে চিন্তা নকৰে যে এনেবোৰ সমস্যাই ভৱিষ্যতে আৰু ঘোৰ সমস্যাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিব। নগা পাহাৰ আৰু অসমৰ সীমা বিবাদ দূৰ কৰিব পাৰিলেহেঁতেন যদি চৰকাৰে আগতেই সতৰ্ক হলেহেঁতেন যেতিয়াই নগাবিলাক Hostile হৈছিল তেতিয়াই চৰকাৰে এইবোৰ কথা নাভাবিলে অথচ এই সীমা বিবাদ প্ৰশ্নটো নতুন কথা নহয় বহুত পুৰণি কথা। ইমান দিনে চৰকাৰ বহি থাকিল। সেই সময়তে যদি এই বিষয়ে চিন্তা কৰি থিক কৰিলেহেঁতেন তেন্তে আজি এই অৱস্থা নহলেহেঁতেন। যি সময়ত নগাপাহাৰ অসমৰ লগত আছিল সেই সময়তেই অতি সহজে সীমা বিবাদটো মীমাংসা কৰিব পাৰিলেহেঁতেন। কিন্তু সেইটোকে সময়ত নকৰাৰ কাৰণে নগাসকল hostile হৈ গল। তাকো চৰকাৰে চিন্তা নকৰিলে ফলত নগালেণ্ড সমস্যাটো সময়ত উৎকট হৈ পৰিল। অসম চৰকাৰে আজি দমন-নীতিৰে শাসন কৰিব বিচাৰিছে। পাকিস্তানীৰ নামত ভাৰতীয় মুছলমানক, Naxalite ৰ নামত হিন্দুস্থানী বঙ্গালী বিলাকক—এইদৰে নানান ধৰণে চৰকাৰে দমন-নীতিৰে শাসন কৰিছে। কিমান পাকিস্তানী অসমত আছে, ক'ত আছে তাৰ কোনো সঠিক হিচাব নোহোৱাকৈ পাকিস্তানী খেদা কাম আৰম্ভ কৰি দিছে। কোনোটো হিচাবত কোৱা হয় ৮ লাখ পাকিস্তানী অসমত আছে, কোনোটো

হিচাবত কব ১২ লাখ। এইদৰে বেলেগ বেলেগ সময়ত পাকিস্তানীৰ সংখ্যা বেলেগ বেলেগ হয়। ইয়াৰ সঠিক তথ্যৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে Survey নকৰে কিয় ?

অসমৰ তৰফৰ পৰা যিখন memorandum ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত দাখিল কৰা হৈছে তাৰ যি কেইটা point তাত আমাৰ মূল সমস্যা বিলাক নিহীত নকৰাৰ কাৰণে সেইখন আধৰুৱা হৈ পৰিল। যি কেইটা অসমৰ মূল সমস্যা যেনে; ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ বান নিয়ন্ত্ৰাদিৰ সমস্যা য'ত কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ সাহায্য লাগে তাত ২৮ কোটি কিয় এশকোটি হলেও কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে দিব লাগিব। মাত্ৰ সেয়ে আচনি বিলাক well-planned বা well-estimated হব লাগিব। যথেষ্ট টকা খৰছ কৰিবলৈ যাতে দিয়া নহয়। যি বিলাক scheme চৰকাৰে লয় সেইবিলাক comprehensive নহলে টকা নিদিয়। নগাপাহাৰৰ Bundry ৰ কথা — নগাপাহাৰ যেতিয়া অসমৰ এখন জিলা হিচাবে আছিল তেতিয়া আমাৰ মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰীসেনেন্দ্ৰ বড়া ডাঙৰীয়াই কোৱাৰ দৰে তাৰ forest বিলাকত আমাৰ মানুহ বহুৱাই নিদিলে কিয় ? তেতিয়াই তাৰ সীমা নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ চৰকাৰে কিয় নকৰিলে ? তেতিয়াটো খুউব সহজে এই সমস্যাটো সমাধান কৰিব পাৰিলেহেঁতেন। তেতিয়াই যদি সেইমতে তাত আমাৰ মানুহ বিলাকক বহুৱাই দিয়া হলেহেঁতেন তেন্তে, আমাৰ বিশ্বাস, আজি এই গুৰুত্বৰ সমস্যাবিলাকৰ সৃষ্টি নহলেহেঁতেন। যিমানই আমাৰ সদস্য সকলে কি কংগ্ৰেছেই হওক বা বিৰোধী সকলেই হওক এই চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰশংসা নকৰক—এইবিলাক সমস্যাৰ কাৰণে একমাত্ৰ দায়ী এই কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰেই। এটা কথা থিক যে বৰ্ত্তমান পৰিস্থিতিত কংগ্ৰেছ আৰু opposition ৰ তিৰা প্ৰাৰ্থক্য আছে বুলি আমি নেজানো। গোটেই দেশৰ পৰিস্থিতিটো যদি ফ'হিয়াই চোৱা যায় তেনেহ'লে দেখা যায় যে—জনসাধাৰণৰ স্বাৰ্থৰ খাতিৰত কোনো সুপৰিকল্পিত আঁচনিৰে চৰকাৰে কামত অগ্ৰসৰ হব পৰা নাই। যাৰ ফলতেই জনসাধাৰণৰ আজি এই দুখগো অৱস্থা হৈছে। যিবিলাক আইন কৰা হয় সেইবিলাক কাৰ্য্যক্ষেত্ৰত প্ৰযোজ্য নহয়। যিখন memorandum ইতিমধ্যে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত দাখিল কৰা হৈছে তাত অসমৰ গোটেইবিলাক যুক্তিসংগত দাবী নিহীত কৰি চৰকাৰে এইটো ঘোষণা কৰি দিব লাগিছিল যে যদি অসমৰ এই ন্যায়-সঙ্গত সমস্যাবিলাক চৰকাৰে সমাধান নকৰে তেন্তে আমি মন্ত্ৰীসকলে potest কৰিম। সেইটো কিয়

নকৰিলে? অন্যই তিনিবাৰ কৰি থালে আমাৰ মন্ত্ৰীসকলে সাতবাৰকৈ খায়। যিখন memorandum দিয়া হৈছে তাৰ কাৰণে অকল আমাৰ খ্ৰীষ্টিয়ানীদেৱকে দোষ দিলেই নহব। বাকী সকল মন্ত্ৰীও সমানে জগৰীয়া। তেখেতসকলে অন্ততঃ এই প্ৰতিজ্ঞাবদ্ধ হব লাগিছিল যে যদি এইবাৰ আমি এইবিলাক কাম আদায় কৰিব নোৱাৰো তেন্তে resignation দিম। তেনেকৈ firm determination লোৱাহলেই কাম আদায় কৰিব পাৰিলেহেঁতেন।

সেইকাৰণেই মই কওঁ যে অসমৰ গোটাইবিলাক সমস্যা সুমুৱাই এখন Comprehensive memorandum তৈয়াৰ কৰি সকলোৰে পৰামৰ্শ লৈ সেইখন কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত দাখিল কৰি ঘোষণা কৰি দিব লাগে যে যদি তিনিমাহৰ ভিতৰতে চৰকাৰে এই দাবীখিনি মানি নলয় তেন্তিহলে আমি প্ৰত্যক্ষ আন্দোলন কৰিম। যদি তেনেকুৱা এটা কাম অসম চৰকাৰে কৰে আৰু কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে তথাপিও মানি নলয় তেন্তে তাৰ লগত আমিও লগ হম। মাত্ৰ যিয়েই ক'বা নহওঁক সি হ'ব লাগিব National-purposine সৌ সিদিনা স্বৰ্গীয় জাকিৰ হোছেইন অসমলৈ আহোতে আমি যিখন memorandum ডাঙি ধৰিছিলো তাত যি আঠোটা সমস্যা ডাঙি ধৰা হৈছিল সেই কেইটা প্ৰকৃত অসমৰ সমস্যা। সেইখন ডাঙি ধৰাৰ সময়টো আমাৰ উপদলপতি আৰু দুজনমান মিনিষ্টাৰ বন্ধুওটা উপস্থিত আছিল।

(সময়ৰ সংকেত)

সেইকাৰণেই মই পৰামৰ্শ আগবঢ়াওঁ যে যিখন memorandum ইতিমধ্যে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত দাখিল কৰা হৈছে সেইখন দ্বিতীয়বাৰৰ কাৰণে repeat কৰি অসমৰ আচল মূল সমস্যাবিলাক সন্নিবিষ্ট কৰি আমাক জানিবলৈ দিয়ক যাতে আমি opposition member সকলেও তাৰ মূল সমস্যাবিলাক মানি লোৱাবলৈ অসম চৰকাৰৰ লগত সহযোগ কৰিব পাৰো। এইখিনিকে কৈ মোৰ বক্তব্য সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

Shri Sonesware Boro : উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, দুই এপ্ৰিল তাৰিখে আমাৰ অসম চৰকাৰে প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীমতী ইন্দিৰা গান্ধীৰ ওচৰত যিখন memorandum দাখিল কৰিলে সেইখন চালে অনেকুৱাই লাগে যে এজন ছাত্ৰক অসমৰ সমস্যা-

বলী দৰ্শাই এখন বচনা লিখিবলৈ দিলে ছাত্ৰজনে এই সমস্যা কেইটাকে লিখিলে যেনেকৈ পৰীক্ষাকে সেইখন চাই ছাত্ৰ জনক অকৃতকাৰ্য্য বুলি ঘোষণা কৰিব। থিক তেনেকৈয়ে memorandum খনত উল্লেখ কৰা সমস্যা কেইটাই অসমৰ সমস্যা বুলি সেই কেইটা পুৰণ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে প্রধান মন্ত্ৰীৰ ওচৰত memorandum খন দাখিল কৰাটোটা অসম চৰকাৰ, সেই বচনা খন লিখি পৰীক্ষাত অকৃতকাৰ্য্য হোৱা ছাত্ৰ জনৰ নিছিনাই হৈছে। অথচ চৰকাৰে আজি তাকে লৈয়েই নানান ঢাক খোল বজাইছে।

(At 4. 18 P. M. the Chairman, Shri Phani Bora vacated and Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi: Memorandum মানে মনত পেলাবলৈ বুলি দিয়া টোকাহে। মাননীয় সদস্যই অসমৰ সমস্যাবোৰৰ ওপৰত বচনা লিখা বুলি কলে ভুল কৰা হ'ব।

***Shri Soneswar Bora :** অসমীয়াত এষাৰ কথা আছে যে দুপৰীয়া মেঘে গাজে খৰলৈ, বুঢ়াই বিয়া কৰায় পৰলৈ আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ Memorandum খনো ঠিক তেনেকুৱা হৈছে। এটা কথা মই কিতাপ এখনত পঢ়িছিলো। কাণ খোৱা নামৰ কিতাপ খনত “মুমুটি যাওঁৰে অ'ৰে কান খোৱা” ঠিক তেনেকুৱাহে হৈছে। কানখোৱা কিতাপৰ কথাৰ লগত ইন্দিৰা গান্ধীৰ বিয়নী মেলৰ কথা মিলি গৈছে। Radio নাইবা খবৰ কাগজ আদিয়ে ঢাকটোল বজাইছে যদিও Tripathy ডাঙৰীয়াই বজোৱা নাই বুলিহে কৈছে। পিচে ১০ মেইৰ এই স্মাৰক পত্ৰত লিখিছে আৰু তিনি পৃষ্ঠাৰ এই খনত শিৱসাগৰ জিলাৰে বহুত কথাই লিখিছে বন্ধু প্ৰমোদ গগৈ ডাঙৰীয়াই কিছু পঢ়ি গৈছে। ইয়াত যদিও ২০ হাজাৰ বুলিহে কৈছে কিন্তু চৰজমিন কৰিলে বেছিহে হ'ব। ইয়াক উদ্ধাৰ কৰিবলৈ প্রধান মন্ত্ৰী আৰু চৰন ডাঙৰীয়াই ১৯২৫ চনৰ স্থিতিবস্থা বন্ধা কৰিব খুজিছিলে। নগালেণ্ডৰ সীমাৰ কথালৈ মই ১৯৬৭ চনতে M. L. A. হোৱাৰ পৰা এই বিধান সভাত কৈ আহিছো। দৈৱাং Reserve ত ১২ নে ১৭ মাইল বেদখল হৈছে। মই এটা কথা সদনত কৰ খুজিছো যে ইজ্জবাইল প্ৰদেশখন সৰু হলেও আবৰৰ বিৰুদ্ধে এখন চমকপ্ৰদ যুদ্ধ কৰি দেখুৱাইছে। পৃথিবীক চমক লগাইছে। কিন্তু আমাৰ গমাবীপুৰি

*Speech not corrected

Reserve তো ৬ মাইললৈ নগা সকল সোমাই আহিছে আকৌ ভূটান অঞ্চলতে সেই একেই অৱস্থা। ডিমাপুৰ ১৯৩০ চনৰ ১ ডিচেম্বৰলৈকে অসমৰ ভিতৰতে আছিল। তাৰ পিচত নগালেণ্ড ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰে লৈ গল।

নিবনুৱা সমস্যাৰ সংক্ৰান্তত, ১৩ লাখৰ ওপৰ নিবনুৱা চতুৰ্থ পৰিকল্পনাৰ শেষত হব বুলি কৈছে। কিন্তু কলে কি হব।

(সময়ৰ সংকেত)

শ্ৰীত্ৰিপাণী ডাঙৰীয়াই নিবনুৱা সম্পৰ্কে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰলৈ memorandum দিয়াৰ কথা কৈছে। কিন্তু কুন্তৰ্ণৰ টোপনি কেতিয়া ভাঙিব কব নোৱাৰে। প্রকৃত অংক কৰি হিচাব কৰি স্মাৰক পত্ৰ নিদিলে গ্ৰহন যোগ্য হব নোৱাৰে।

Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikya : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, one hon: Member of the Opposition Mr. Goswami has said that I have come to this side to become a Minister. I can tell my friends that I have not come to this side to become a Minister. He also asked me to go to Tezpur, If I go to Tezpur Mr. Goswami will go to Ranchi. (Uproar) Sir, I was elected to this House as an independent Member and so, I was sitting in the Opposition but I am not bound to remain there at their mercy, (Uproar) The people of my Constituency 99% wanted me to join congress party and therefore in obedience to their will I have joined the congress.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Order, order. Mr. Banikya, you should come to the memorandum.

Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikya : I am coming to that, Sir. to me the memorandum that has been submitted to the Prime Minister is quite helpful for Assam. Our Chief Minister in calm and quiet mood drafted this memorandum and I do not think there is any other member in this House

who can draft such a decent memorandum. (voices from the Congress benches : Here, here).

Sir, the hon. Member Shri Patwari has stated that he wants to control the tributaries of Assam. It is clear that he does not know the geographical condition of Assam, and he also said about the Brahmaputra, Sir, most probably he was not a student of geography and so he does not know that Brahmaputra is the most peculiar river in the whole world.

So it is not easy to control Brahmaputra and the unwanted flood which create havoc every year. Sir, just now our Finance Minister stated what has been happening in Peru. There was a dam on a hill. Due to heavy accumulation of water the dam burst in the last Earth quake and about 35,000 people have been killed. The something would happen in Assam if Brahmaputra is sought to be controlled without proper planning. Do we not still remember what happened in 1950. Regarding the Nagaland Border our Chief Minister stated in the memorandum thus : "Unless the Nagaland Government is prevailed upon to recognise and respect the 1925 notification as the boundary between the States of Assam and Nagaland, a very serious situation is likely to develop which may even result in clashes between the Armed Police forces of the two States." What could our Chief Minister submit more than this. Can any other member offer a better suggestion than this. Somebody was saying about Isreal. (There was golmal and nothing could be heard). If the Hon'ble Members have

patience I can tell them a story. Our Assam is a part of the great country. We cannot do as Isreal did in case of provocation of some other country, but amongst us we would not do this.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi : Sir, the hon. Member has asked of this side to have patience. May I point out one thing, Sir. That because the Hon'ble Member himself had no patience he had defected to the other side.

Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikya : I have my own discretion. I do not take any dictation from anybody.

Shri Bhubaneswar Barman : মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, প্রধান মন্ত্রীৰ ওচৰত যি খন স্মাৰক পত্ৰৰ কথা মাননীয় সদস্য দুলাল বৰুৱা দেৱে আনিছে এই সংক্ৰান্তত মোক কবলৈ সুযোগ দিয়াৰ কাৰণে আপোনাক ধন্যবাদ দিছো। আমাৰ মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে এই দৰে সময়ে সময়ে স্মাৰক পত্ৰ দিয়া হয়, কিছুমান গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ বিষয় লৈ। তেখেতৰ উত্তৰৰ আলম লৈ মই কব খুজিছো যে যি খন স্মাৰক পত্ৰ প্রধান মন্ত্ৰীক দিয়া হল; সেই সময়ত অসমৰ যিটো জলন্ত সমস্যা সেই বিলাক সমস্যাৰ কথা এই স্মাৰক পত্ৰত দিয়া নহল। বিশেষকৈ বৰা ডাঙৰীয়াই উল্লেখ কৰিছে যে অসমৰ নিবনুৱা সমস্যাৰ, এই সমস্যা সমাধানৰ কথা এই স্মাৰক পত্ৰত উল্লেখ কৰা নাই।

এতিয়া মেঘালয়ৰ স্থিতি হ'ল। এটা নবজাত শিশু' জন্ম "হোৱা" বুলি প্রধানমন্ত্ৰীয়ে ঘোষণা কৰি গ'ল। এই নবজাত শিশুৰ পিছত অসমৰ বিশেষকৈ ৰাজধানীৰ যিটো সমস্যা আহিব সেই সম্পৰ্কে অসম চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব লাগিছিল। কিন্তু সেইটো কৰা নাই। আজি অসম চৰকাৰে বহুতো কাৰ্য্যালয় স্থানান্তৰ কৰিব লগীয়া হৈছে। এই সংক্ৰান্তত টকা পইচাৰ ভৱন পোষন কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰেই বহন কৰিব লাগিব বুলি কব লাগিছিল। কিন্তু এই বিলাক কথা স্মাৰক পত্ৰৰ পৰা বাদ পৰি গৈছে। আমাৰ মেঘালয়ৰ স্থিতি হোৱাৰ ফলত ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰৰ যিমান বিলাক টকা খৰচ হল ঘৰ সজাৰ পৰা আৰম্ভ

কৰি ঘৰ বন্ধালৈকে আটাই বিলাক কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে বহন কৰিব লাগে।
এনে ধৰনৰ কোনো কথা স্মাৰক পত্ৰত উল্লেখ নাই।

আজি আমাৰ “নগা Border” ৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে। আমাৰ Boarder ৰ সমস্যা নকৈ সৃষ্টি হোৱা নাই। আমাৰ চাৰিও ফালৰ পৰা সীমান্ত বৰ্তী ৰাষ্ট্ৰ হিচাবে সমস্যা আছে আৰু এই অসমৰ ভিতৰতে উপৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত অসম চৰকাৰে প্ৰকৃত সীমা ৰক্ষাৰ কাৰণে উপযুক্ত ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিছিল। কিন্তু কৰা নাই। আমি কেইদিন মানৰ আগতে বন-বিভাগৰ কিছুমান অঞ্চল ভ্ৰমণ কৰিবলৈ গৈছিলো। বিশেষকৈ উত্তৰ ফালৰ ভূটান আৰু ভালুক পুৰ ওচৰত যি বিলাক ৰাষ্ট্ৰ আছে সেই বিলাক সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থাৰ কথা স্মাৰক পত্ৰত উল্লেখ নাই। এই বিলাক ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। শ্ৰীঅতুল গোস্বামীয়ে কৈছে যে ভূটানৰ ওচৰত আমাৰ এটা বিৰাট অঞ্চল লৈ বহি আছে। আমাৰ ফালৰ পৰা গছ-গছনি কাটি থাকিলেও চকু দিয়াৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নাই। আন ফালে তেজপুৰৰ বালিপাৰা অঞ্চলৰ নেফাই এটা বিৰাট অঞ্চল দখল কৰি আছে। তাত যি চকি পাতিছে সি ২ ফালৰ আমাৰ ভিতৰ সোমাই পাতিছে। এই চকি উঠাই নিয়াৰ কাৰণে স্থানীয় বন বিষয়াই দাবী কৰা স্বত্বেও উঠাই নিয়া নাই। এই দৰে আমাৰ সীমা ৰক্ষনাবেক্ষন কৰিব পৰা নাই।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি প্ৰকৃততে আমাৰ সীমা ৰক্ষাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হোৱা নাই। আন ফালে যাতায়তৰ যিটো সমস্যা, অসমত শিল্পায়নৰ যিটো সমস্যা সেই বিলাক শ্ৰীবিপ্লৱদেৱ শৰ্মাৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিছে। আমাৰ যাতায়তৰ সুবিধাৰ কাৰণে বদগ্ৰজ ৰেল লাইন অত্যন্ত আৱশ্যক। এই বদগ্ৰজ ৰেল-লাইন যোগীঘোপাৰ পৰা গুৱাহাটীলৈ দক্ষিণালৈ আৰু বজাই গাবৰ পৰা উত্তৰ পাৰেদি গুৱাহাটীলৈ আনিব লাগে। এনেকৈয়ে অসমৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক ক্ষেত্ৰত, উন্নয়নৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত অগ্ৰসৰ হব পৰা কোনো আঁচনিৰ কথা এই স্মাৰক পত্ৰত উল্লেখ কৰা নাই। আৰু এইবিলাকৰ সম্পৰ্কত আমাৰ চৰকাৰে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক হেঁচাও দি অহা নাই। আমি দাবী কৰো অসম চৰকাৰে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰ ওচৰত দৃঢ় কণ্ঠে আমাৰ সমস্যা বিলাকৰ বিষয়ে দাবী জনাব লাগে। আজি আমাৰ নেতা সকলৰ কাৰণেই আমি সদায় লাখ লাখ টকা লোকচান কৰিব লগীয়া হৈ আছে। আমি গ্ৰণা কৰো সেই আৰক পত্ৰখনত যি বিলাক দুখ ত্ৰুটি আছে সেই বিলাক

গুচাই অসমৰ জনসাধাৰন আৰু বিধান সভাৰ সদস্য সকলে আলোচনা কৰি এখন নতুন স্মাৰক পত্ৰ দাখিল কৰিব লাগে।

*M. Shamsul Huda : মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, প্রধানমন্ত্ৰীৰ ওচৰত অসম চৰকাৰে যিখন স্মাৰক পত্ৰ দাখিল কৰিলে সেই স্মাৰক পত্ৰৰ সম্পৰ্কে আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ সুযোগ দিয়াৰ কাৰণে মই আমাৰ মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰীদুলাল বৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াৰ শ্লাগ লৈছোঁ।

আজি যিখন স্মাৰক পত্ৰ অসম চৰকাৰে ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত ডাঙি ধৰিছে সেই স্মাৰক পত্ৰৰ মাজত অসমৰ যি নেতৃত্ব আছিল সেই নেতৃত্বৰ এটা পৰিষ্কাৰ ছবি ফুটি উঠিছে। সেইটোৱেই হল অসম চৰকাৰৰ দুৰ্বল নেতৃত্বৰ প্ৰতিচ্ছবি। ইয়াতকৈ দুৰ্বল নেতৃত্ব ভাৰতৰ আন ৰাজ্যবোৰত আছেনে নাই মোৰ সন্দেহ।

অসম চৰকাৰৰ সেই স্মাৰক পত্ৰখনত অসমৰ যিবিলাক অত্যাৱশ্যকীয় বিষয় আছিল, সেইবিলাক উল্লেখ কৰা নাই। অন্যহাতে যি বিলাক সমস্যাৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে সেইবিলাক সমাধান কৰিবলৈ কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত যেনেদৰে জোৰ দিব লাগিছিল, তেনেদৰে দিয়া নাই। সঁচা কথা কবলৈ গলে অসম চৰকাৰৰ অৱস্থাটো বজা “হৰিচন্দ্ৰ”ৰ বৈৰাগ্য অৱস্থাৰ দৰে হৈছে। কাৰণ টকা পয়ছাৰ ভড়াল বা অন্যান্য উপাৰ্জনৰ যি বিলাক ব্যৱস্থা আছে সেইবিলাক কেৱল কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ হাতত গতাই দি নিজে ভিক্ষাবী হব ধৰিছে; কিন্তু কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰাৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থাকে চৰকাৰে আজিলৈকে হাতত লব পৰা নাই।

অন্যফালে ভাৰতৰ অন্যান্য ৰাজ্যবিলাকে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ ন্যায্য সম্পদ বিলাক কাঢ়ি লৈ গৈছে, কিন্তু আমাৰ অসমৰ এই দুৰ্বল চৰকাৰে সেইবিলাক বন্ধ কৰাৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থাকে কৰা নাই, বৰঞ্চ অন্য ৰাজ্যক চহকী হোৱাৰ পথেহে মুকলি কৰি দিছে। ইয়াতকৈ দুখৰ কথা হব পাৰেনে?

তাৰ পাছত আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ চাৰিওফালে ভৌগলিক যি ভূমণ্ডল আছে আৰু তাৰ চাৰিসীমাত অন্য ৰাজ্যৰ লগত যি বিবাদ বিতণ্ডা চলিছে, সেইবিলাক অসম চৰকাৰে কেৱল বহস্যৰেহে চাই আছে; তাৰ পূৰ্ণ প্ৰতিকাৰৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা নাই। তাত চৰকাৰৰ দুৰ্বল মনোভাৱ এনে দৰে প্ৰকাশ পাইছে যে তাক প্ৰকাশ কৰিবলৈও

ভাষা বিচাৰি নেপাওঁ । যেতিয়া অসম চৰকাৰে নগা চৰকাৰৰ লগত কথা হয়, তেতিয়া আমাৰ চৰকাৰে কয় “নগা ভাই সকল, তহঁতে আমাৰ ভূখণ্ড লৈ নেযাবা, তহঁতে আমাৰ ভূখণ্ড কাঢ়ি নিলে আমি বেয়া পাম” । ইয়াতকৈ আৰু দুৰ্বল মনোভাৱ থাকিব পাৰেনে ? কিন্তু আজিলৈকে এই সীমা-বিবাদ তথা বেমেজালি বিলাক প্ৰতিকাৰ কৰাৰ সাহস আমাৰ এই চৰকাৰৰ নাই । তাৰ ফলত আজি আমাৰ চৰকাৰে নানা সমস্যাৰ সন্মুখীন হোৱাৰ ওপৰিও আৰু বহুতো সমস্যা সৃষ্টি হবলৈ সুবিধা দিছে ।

আজি ভূটান ৰাজ্যৰ সীমান্ততো আমি দেখিবলৈ পাইছো যে ভূটান ৰাজ্যৰ ফালৰ পৰা আমাৰ সীমান্ত অঞ্চলত থকা ভূখণ্ড দখল কৰি লোৱাৰ যড়যন্ত্ৰ চলাই আছে । আৰু তাৰ সুযোগ সুবিধাও অসম চৰকাৰেই দিছে । আমি অৱশ্যে ইয়াৰ প্ৰতিকাৰৰ কাৰণে গুলি বান্ধ লৈ নগাৰ লগত যুদ্ধ কৰক তেতিয়াহে আমাৰ সমস্যা সমাধান হব বুলি মই কোৱা নাই । অন্য উপায়ে মীমাংসা কৰা চেষ্টা কৰিব লাগে ।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : আমাৰ বোধেৰে এই ওচৰ-চুবুৰীয়া ৰাজ্যৰ বিৰুদ্ধে যড়যন্ত্ৰ কৰি আক্ৰমণ কৰাটো বুদ্ধিমানৰ কাম নহয় ।

M. Shamsul Huda : আমি যড়যন্ত্ৰ কৰি আক্ৰমণ কৰা নাই বা কৰিবলৈও কোৱা নাই । কিন্তু শান্তিপূৰ্ণ ভাৱেই ওচৰ চুবুৰীয়া ৰাজ্যৰ লগত সীমা বিবাদৰ সমস্যা সমাধান কৰা দৰ্কাৰ ।

এতিয়া আমি গুনিবলৈ পাইছোঁ যে পূৰ সীমান্তত নগাই অসমৰ ভূ-খণ্ডলৈ নামি আহি অসমৰ ভূ-খণ্ডত বসবাস কৰি আছে আৰু আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ দুৰ্বলতাৰ সুযোগ লৈ নানা জটিল সমস্যা সৃষ্টি কৰি আছে । এই ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰে নগাৰ লগত সংঘৰ্ষ কৰি সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিব লাগে ; কিন্তু তাৰ সমস্যা সমাধানৰ বাবে সক্ৰিয় আচনি লৈ কৃতকাৰ্যতাৰ পদক্ষেপ চৰকাৰে লোৱা নাই কাৰণে সমস্যাবোৰ ক্ৰমে জটিল হৈ আহিছে ।

আমি যেতিয়া বিধান সভাত বিৰোধী পক্ষৰ পৰা এই বিলাক সমস্যা ডাঙি ধৰো, তেতিয়া দুই এজনহে আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা সমৰ্থন কৰে, তাৰ পাচত কংগ্ৰেছ পক্ষই নামাতি বহি থাকে । কিন্তু তাৰ পৰিৱৰ্ত্তে আমাৰক প্ৰ

বা দুই এখন চিঠি আলোচনা কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি যদি চৰকাৰে কাৰ্য্যকৰী পদক্ষেপ ললেহেঁতেন তেতিয়াহলে নগাবাজ্য আৰু অসম ৰাজ্যৰ মাজত যি সীমা-বিবাদ হৈছে সেই সীমা বিবাদ কেতিয়াও নহলহেঁতেন আৰু সেই সমস্যা শান্তিপূৰ্ণ ভাৱেই সমাধান হলহেঁতেন।

১৯২৫ চনতে নগা আৰু অসম ৰাজ্যৰ মাজত সীমাৰ কাম স্বীকৃত হৈছে। আজি মাত্ৰ তাকে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে সমাধান কৰিব লাগে। দ্বিতীয়তে আজি চাহ শিল্প আৰু পেট্ৰ'লিয়ামৰ কথা এই স্মাৰক পত্ৰত উল্লেখ কৰা হৈছে। যি তেল বা চাহ আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ ভিতৰত উৎপাদন হয় কিন্তু সেই তেল বা চাহৰ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ ক্ষমতা আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ হাতত নাই। আজি চাহ শিল্পৰ ওপৰত যি 50 পইছা exciseduty লগাইছে তাৰ উদ্দেশ্য হৈছে সেইটো আমাৰ চাহৰ প্ৰতিকুলে নহয় আজি অসমৰ চাহে বিশ্বৰ চাহৰ বজাৰত প্ৰতিযোগিতা কৰিব নোৱাৰা হৈছে। অন্যান্য ৰাজ্যৰ চাহপাত বিশ্বৰ বজাৰত বিক্ৰী হয় আনহাতে অসমৰ চাহ বিক্ৰী নহয়। এটো ক্ষেত্ৰত আমাৰ চৰকাৰে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক আমাৰ দেশৰ অবস্থাৰ কথা বুজাবলৈ কাৰ্য্য কৰি পদক্ষেপ লব পৰা নাই। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও আজি এটা ডাঙৰ কথা হৈছে যে চাহ বাগানৰ সি বিলাক অতিৰিক্ত মাটি আছে সেইবিলাক মাটি কাটি অনাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ আইনৰ বা সংবিধান সংশোধনী প্ৰশ্ন আছে; কিন্তু সেই কথা আজি স্মাৰক পত্ৰত নাই।

তাৰ বাহিৰেও চাহ শিল্পৰ বাস্তৱীকৰণ কৰিব লাগে বুলি কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত কোনো উল্লেখযোগ্য ব্যৱস্থা ডাঙী ধৰাৰ কথা এই স্মাৰক পত্ৰত নাই। তাৰ পাছত কওঁ যে চৰকাৰে নিবনুৱা সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিব পৰা নাই। এই বেকাৰ সমস্যা সমাধানৰ কাৰণেও চৰকাৰে কোনো ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লোৱা নাই। এই কথা স্মাৰক পত্ৰতো উল্লেখ কৰা নাই। এই বেকাৰ সমস্যা সমাধানৰ কাৰণে আজি আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত ব্যাপক ভাৱে ৰাজ্যখনত শিল্পায়ণ কৰাৰ প্ৰয়োজন; কিন্তু এই কথাটোও স্মাৰক পত্ৰত উল্লেখ নাই। আজি ৰাজ্যত যি সম্পদ আছে তালৈ লক্ষ্য কৰিলে দেখা যায় যে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত এটাহে নেলাগে কেইবাটাও মৰাপাট কল স্থাপন কৰিব পৰা সম্পদ আছে, যাৰ ফলত আমাৰ দেশৰ বেকাৰ সমস্যাৰ সমাধান বহু পৰিমাণেই হ'ব। এই সম্পদকেও স্মাৰক পত্ৰত উল্লেখ নাই।

আজি আমি চকুৰ আগতেই দেখিছে আমাৰ দেশত দুটা চেনি ক'লৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ আহিছে। কিন্তু আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত অকল দুটা চেনী কলহে নেনাগে ১২/১৩ টা চেনি কল হোৱাৰ জোখাৰেও আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত সম্পদ আছে। ইয়াৰ ওপৰি আজি চৰকাৰৰ হেমাছী কাৰণে নগাৰ'ৰ Span mill বন্ধ হৈ যোৱাৰ উপক্ৰম হৈছে। এই Span mill ৰ যে উৎপাদন শক্তি বঢ়াবৰ কাৰণে কাৰ্য্যকৰী ব্যৱস্থা ল'ব লাগে তাৰ বিষয়েও চৰকাৰে সন্মানক পত্ৰত উল্লেখ কৰা নাই।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় আজি যি তেল সম্পদ আৰু তাৰ যি Royalty সেই Royalty আদায় কৰাৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থাই এই সন্মানক পত্ৰত উল্লেখ নাই। আজি আমাৰ চৰকাৰে কলেহেতেন যে তেলৰ Royalty কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক নিদিও আৰু এই Royalty যদি অসম চৰকাৰ হাতত নিদিয়ে, তেন্তে তেলৰ নলা বন্ধ কৰি দিম এই কথা সন্মানক পত্ৰত উল্লেখ কৰা হলে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে নিশ্চয় ইয়াৰ কাৰণে এটা সুব্যৱস্থা কৰিলেহেতেন। কিন্তু এনেকুৱা strong Determination আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ নাই। সেই কাৰণে অসম চৰকাৰৰ দুৰ্বলতাৰ সুযোগ লৈ কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে অসমৰ সকলো ন্যায্য সম্পদ বিলাক হাত কৰি ৰাখিছে।

মই মাত্ৰ আৰু এটা কথা কৈ সামৰিম। সেইটো Sale tax আৰু income tax। আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ income tax ৰ বেছি অংশই কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে লৈ যায়। পশ্চিমবঙ্গ চৰকাৰে দাবীকৰি এই income tax কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ পৰা আদায় কৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হৈছে। কিন্তু আমাৰ ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰে ইয়াৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা কৰা নাই আৰু এই বিষয়ে সন্মানক পত্ৰত কোনো উল্লেখ নাই।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : মাননীয় সদস্যই বোধকৰো নাজানে যে বিভিন্ন ৰাজ্যত income tax বেলেগ বেলেগ। ইয়াৰ উন্নতি কৰিবলৈ আমিও demand কৰি আছো।

M. Shamsul Huda : ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ কমিচন এটা সমস্যা হৈ পৰিছে ইয়াৰ দায়িত্ব আচলতে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ গতিকে ইয়াৰ স্বত্বপাতি কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে বহন কৰিব লাগে। কিন্তু কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে বুদ্ধি কৰি আমাৰ ওপৰতে জাপি

দিছে। এই সম্পর্কে স্মারক পত্ৰত কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক কোনো দাবী জনোৱা হোৱা নাই। আজি দেখা যায় যিকোনো কাৰণতে আমি আন্দোলন নকৰিলে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ চকু খোলা নাযায়। গতিকে আন্দোলনৰ পৰিবৰ্তে মই চৰকাৰক দাবী জনাও যে ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ কমিচনৰ পূৰ্বাৰ্থ কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে বহন কৰিব লাগিব বুলি আমাৰ চৰকাৰে জনাই দিব লাগে। এই দাবী অসম চৰকাৰে আজিও কৰা নাই। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা প্ৰমাণ হয় অসম চৰকাৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ দুৰ্বল। অসম চৰকাৰৰ দৰে দুৰ্বল চৰকাৰ ভাৰতবৰ্ষত অইন চৰকাৰ নাই।

(সমস্যাৰ সংকেত)

গতিকে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰোঁ যে ইয়াৰ বিহীন ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে নহলে অদূৰ ভৱিষ্যতে ইয়াৰ প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়া হ'ব আৰু তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা জনসাধাৰণে কৰিব ইয়াকে কৈ মই মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

Shri Kabir Chandra Roy Pradhani : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, অসম চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰীলৈ যিখন স্মাৰকপত্ৰ দিয়া হ'ল সেই বিষয়ে সদনত বহুতো আলোচনাই হৈ গৈছে। যিহেতু স্মাৰক পত্ৰ আগতেই দিয়া হ'ল গতিকে এতিয়া আলোচনা কৰি ধৰ্ম্ম দিয়াৰ বাহিৰে একো নহ'ব বুলি মোৰ বিশ্বাস। তথাপি স্মাৰক পত্ৰত কিছুমান উল্লেখযোগ্য কথাৰ যে উল্লেখ নকৰিলে সেই বিষয়ে ক'ব খুজিছোঁ। বিশেষকৈ অসমৰ যোগাযোগ ব্যৱস্থা আন বহুত ৰাজ্যতকৈও এতিয়া পিচপৰা। অসমৰ পৰা ভাৰতলৈ আনঠাইলৈ যোগাযোগ ব্যৱস্থাৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে কোনো মনোনিবেশ কৰা নাই। ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ কমিচন সম্বন্ধে স্মাৰক পত্ৰত উল্লেখকৰা নহল। এই কমিচনৰ বাবে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক দাবী নকৰাৰ বাবে আমাৰ চৰকাৰ জগৰীয়া। ধুবুৰীৰ ওচৰত যি গড়াখহনীয়া হৈ আছে তাৰ প্ৰতিৰোধৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে কোনো চিন্তা কৰা নাই। ফলত টাউনখন একেবাৰে উঠি যাব বুলি ৰাইজৰ সন্দেহ। এই বিষয়ে বাহিৰৰ পৰা ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰ আদি আহি পৰীক্ষা কৰা দেখিছিলো এতিয়াও ইয়াৰ কিয় প্ৰতিৰোধ কৰিবপৰা নাই নাজানো।

Shri Mohendra Mohan Chohoudhury : এই বিষয়ে তদন্ত কৰি চোৱা হৈছিল। ইয়াৰ কিবা এটা ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হ'ব।

Shri Kabir Chandra Ray Prodhani : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়.....

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Order, Order, it is 5 p.m. Debate remains inconclusive. When it is resumed, Mr. Pradhani will continue.

ADJOURNMENT

The Assembly then adjourned till 9 A.M. on Friday the 5th June 1970.

Shillong

The 4th June 1970

U. Tahbildar,

Secretary,

Assam Legislative Assembly,