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NINTH SESSION OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLED AFTER THE FOURTH
GENERAL ELECTIONS UNDER THE
SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC RE-
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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 Wednesday, the 18th March, 1970.

PRESENT

Shri Mohi Kanta Das, M. A., B. L. in the Chair,
Nine Ministers, Six Ministers of State, Two Deputy Ministers
and Forty three Members.

Further Replies to Starred Question No. 2 replied on
17th March 1970 re: Nagaland Police

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua- Sir, Starred Question No. 2
was kept pending till Government received information.
This is about Nagaland Police.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—Sir, one information I
did not give that the C.R.P., was employed by the
Nagaland Government for encroaching our territory.
In that connection, I want to furnish this information,
A check gate was established at Rubber Bridge on
the Sonari-Mon road by the Nagaland Govt. on 21/3/67
with Nagaland Village Guard. This Rubber Bridge

is about 3 Kilometers inside Assam. This gate seized by Assam Police on 1/4/67 but it was re-established by the Nagaland Government with Nagaland Village Guard in April/67. There is a Nagaland Transport Station near the Rubber Bridge. This Transport Station was established in pursuance of an agreement between the D. G. Sibsagar and Mokokchong sometime in 1966. A company of 28th C.R.P. was posted there about June/67 replacing the Village Guard and the C.R.P. Post there has been continuing since then. The 3rd C.R.P. has replaced the 28th C.R.P. The 3rd C.R.P. are refusing to allow people to enter the gate without Permit since 20.2.70,

(2) No other C.R.P. post has been established by the Nagaland Government inside Sibsagar District. The 27th C.R.P. under 4 Sector (Army) has a B.O.P. at Janka in the Dissoi reserve forest. It was originally at New Honowal near Moriani. This B.O.P. is meant against Naga hostiles.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah—What steps are being taken by the Govt. of Assam to see that Central Reserve Police is not employed to aid and abet encroachment upon land belonging to the State of Assam?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—That has been brought to the notice of the Government of India, and we are trying to see that these C.R.P. are withdrawn.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—As had been stated by the Hon. Revenue Minister that adequate measures had been taken to protect the lives and properties of the people living in the border areas, may I draw the attention of the Government to a news-item Published in the "Dainik Asom"—"Asom Nagaland Seemar Reisor Nirapatta". Sir, the Nagaland Police has committed atrocities on the persons living in the border areas, if so, why Govt. has said that adequate precautionary measures have been taken?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—Sir, inspite to taking adequate measures, some policemen of the Nagaland Police sometime back entered into our territory and also committed certain atrocities to our people.

Mr. Speaker—You please ascertain the position and give the information tomorrow.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—Sir, may not be tomorrow; I shall give the information after sometime.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—Sir, Shri Purna Saikia who had been arrested by the Nagaland Police and been detained for months together, may I know whether any steps have been taken so far by the Government to compensate that person?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—Sir, as a result of taking steps from the side of the Assam Government, that person has been released.

Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikya—Sir, since the attitude of the Nagaland Government is adamant, whether our government has also taken adamant attitude or not ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—Since, two parties cannot enter into war, we are insistantly pressing upon the Government of India to intervene in the matter. Sir, a few days back a paper report supposed to be a statement of the Home Minister has appeared. The Union Home Minister is supposed to have said that the matter has been taken serious notice of by him.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—Sir, no body in this House is suggesting that the Government of Assam should declare war against the Nagaland Government. No-body is suggesting that, Therefore, what the Minister-in-Charge of Parliamentary Affairs said, is irrelevant. What information is actually sought for in this House from the Government is this: Nagaland was a district of Assam. As early as 1925, the district boundary of Nagaland was demarcated and gazette notification was made. Thereafter Nagaland State was formed and that boundary continued. Now, the Nagaland Government wants to raise the issue from boundary dispute, from the question of boundary demarcation to the question of boundary commission. Whether the Government of Assam knows the difference between demarcation of boundary and boundary Commission ? Whether the Government of Assam is aware that the

Central Government in the Home Department has taken up the representation of the Government of Nagaland for appointing a Boundary Commission, that is to say, for considering the matter de novo and whether Government of Assam is aware that the Nagaland Government has made a strong representation to the Govt. of India to the effect that they are not going to be satisfied with simply demarcation of the boundary even by the collaboration of Nagaland and Assam Govt. Survey Team and Survey Team of the Government of India? Whether the Government of Assam is aware that the Naga Nationalist Organisation and also the Legislature of the Nagaland Government have represented to the Union Government and they have said that they have got positive response from the Government of India to their demand? If that is so, what attitude do this Government propose to take with regard to this? Whether our Government are going to submit to a boundary Commission? That is the simple question.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—Our most emphatic reply is that this Government is not going to accept any boundary commission. The Government understand the difference between boundary demarcation and boundary commission. Now the point that has been raised by the Nagaland Government is that they want

to reopen the matter under Article 3 of the Constitution. This is what the Nagaland Govt. is pressing for. Shri Debeswar Sarma—Two phrases are often used by the Government of Assam “adequate steps” and “effective steps”. In the Parliament the Home Minister Shri Chavan said that effective steps had been taken in the border and, therefore, there would not be much Pakistani infiltration. I, of course, do not know whether the Home Minister made that statement on the basis of information supplied by the Assam Government or obtained it through the Government of India's own agency. Any way, that is untrue. And here our Government says, “we are taking effective steps to stop Pakistani infiltration and we are taking adequate steps to stop encroachment of Assam's territory by our sister State of Nagaland”. Let me make it clear, Sir, that I wish Nagaland well, we want to maintain the most friendly relations with them. Yesterday, one Member jokingly said “Why not the Sibsagar district is attached to Nagaland ” I also jokingly said that we would welcome it. The implication is that we in the Sibsagar district want the most friendly relations with Nagaland. But this Government is committing what I should term—in the absence of a more suitable and milder word, due no doubt to the poverty of my expression—as fraud. This Government,

if I may use the word—in the absence of a better word—is committing fraud on the people of Assam and also committing betrayal of the State of Assam by stating that they are taking effective steps to stop Pakistani infiltration and adequate steps to stop encroachment into our territory by Nagaland. Now, my question is: what meaning does the Government of Assam make of these phrases “effective steps” and “adequate steps”. Everybody knows the Nagaland Government are pushing their gates into our territory, sometimes with the help of the C.R.P. And in the Governor’s speech we find a minimum estimate has been given of Pakistani infiltration, which is continuing. So are not our Government perpetrating, a fraud upon the people of Assam and the people of India by lulling them into complacency by telling them that effective steps are being taken which, of course, are untrue. The Indians at large also think that our Government are taking effective steps. I, therefore, want to know what do the Government mean by “effective steps”?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—Sir, the hon. Member is off the mark. The point at issue here is Nagaland border, not Pakistani infiltration. I have already said that the Government of Assam has raised the number of border outposts and has posted a large number of Police personnel who have been directed to take

necessary steps in case any police or people of Nagaland encroach on our territory and commit atrocities on our people. We have also taken steps to see that central Reserve Police cannot be used for this purpose. We have drawn the pointed attention of the Government of India to this matter and from the reports we have got we find that the Government of India are also taking steps so that these things are continued no longer.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah—What steps? My question has been missed. We are very weak-kneed. Delhi says when our Chief Minister is ill and Delhi dictates when he is well. Nagaland and Assam are both parts of the Indian Union. How can C.R.P. be used by Nagaland for encroachment on land belonging to Assam? Whatever it is, my question is the misrepresentation by the Govt. of Assam—I do not know whether willingly (perhaps it is helpless)—of the steps taken so far and what the Government of India is doing. Why our Ministers go to Delhi on the knees? what they do there, nobody knows. I want to know from the Revenue Minister the definition of the terms “effective steps” and “adequate steps”?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—I have repeatedly replied that we have established more border outposts and also check posts. We have posted a large Police

force there and they are actively guarding our border. But in certain places the Nagaland Police entered into our territory by outflanking our outposts and at some places they have established their outposts in our land. But to remove them we cannot exchange fire (Shri Debeswar Sarmah—Nobody means that). And therefore, we are pursuing the matter vigorously in other ways. Our Finance Minister also when he was in Delhi, discussed this matter with the Home Minister. As a result of all these efforts from our side now a statement has come from the Home Minister that he would not allow these things to continue. As disclose by press he would immediately intervene.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah—মহাশয়, মোৰ সমষ্টিৰ ঠে অংশ মানুহে নগালেণ্ড আৰু অসম চৰকাৰক খাজনা দিব লাগে। গতিকে মই কিহৰ এম, এল, এ আৰু কাৰ এম, এল, এ, এইটো কথা মই ৰাজহমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক জনাইছো।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে Border ত outpost কৰিছে। কিন্তু মই মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা জানিব বিছাৰিছো যে আমাৰ যিবিলাক out post আছে সেইবিলাক আমাৰ সীমাৰ ২/১০ মাইলৰ ভিতৰত আছেনে নাই? আমি জানো যে Border ৰ out post, Border ত থাকিব লাগে। দ্বিতীয়তে, ১৯২৫ চনত যিটো Boundary পাইছিলো সেইটোকে আমি গ্ৰহণ কৰিছো। এতিয়া যদি আমি এটা lejient view ৰে চাওঁ তেন্তে দেখা পাওঁ যে তেওঁলোকে “আগিয়াটি টো” আৰু “আগিয়াটো” বুলি ২/১০ মাইললৈকে পুৰণা গাওঁৰ নামেৰে দখল কৰি থাকিব। কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ আমাৰ

অসমবাসীৰ প্ৰতি কিমান সহানুভূতি আছে তাক আমি বুজি পাইছো।
নগালেণ্ড চৰকাৰে যদি out post থকালৈকে তেওঁলোকক বাজা লাগে
বুলি কয় তেন্তে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে কি কৰিব ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—চৰকাৰে সেইটো মানি নলয়।

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই সম্পৰ্কত
সকলো জনসাধাৰণৰ তথা সম্বন্ধে জানেনে নাই ? আগাঠিটু আৰু আগাটু
গাওঁ দুখন যদি ৬/৮ মাইল আমাৰ ভিতৰলৈ সোমাই আহে তেন্তে
সেইটো অসম চৰকাৰে মানি লব নেকি ? বেভিনিউ মিনিষ্টাৰ আৰু Chief
Minister ৰ ওচৰলৈ দুটা দল আহিছিল। তেওঁলোকে স্পষ্ট ভাৱে
কৈছিল যে আমাৰ মাটি বুলি স্বীকাৰ কৰিলে আমাক মাৰিব গতিকে
মোঁন হৈ থাকিব লাগিব। দিচৈ Vally দখল কৰি ঘৰ বান্ধি লৈছে
অথচ অসমৰ মাটি বুলি মুখেৰে স্বীকাৰ নকৰে। অসমৰ মাটি বেদখল
কৰিছে কিন্তু ক'লেই Hostile বিলাকে মাৰিব।

মোৰ দ্বিতীয় কথা হৈছে আমাৰ পুলিছ যিবিলাক outpost আছে
সেই বিলাক একেবাৰে সীমান্তত নহয়। তালৈ যাবলৈ বাষ্টাঘাট একো
নাই। সেই বিবাদ অঞ্চল বিলাকলৈ পুলিচ যাব নোৱাৰে। বৰষুণ
পৰিলে ট্ৰাক, লড়ি নচলে। মৰিয়নী বা তিতাবৰত পুলিচ থাকিব লগা
হয়। দিনত Hostile আৰু বাতি loyal হৈ বাতিৰ ভিতৰতে ঘৰসাজি
লয়। অসম চৰকাৰে order দিছে যে তেওঁলোক আহি দখল কৰি গা
মুচুৱালৈকে গুলি মাৰিব নোৱাৰে। এইদৰে আহি দখল কৰি আছে
অথচ গুলী মাৰিবলৈ হুকুম নিদিয়। অৱশ্যে নিজৰ দেশবাসীৰ বিৰুদ্ধে
গুলী মৰাটো উচিত নহয়। সেইবুলি বাষ্টাঘাট কিয় আক্ৰিও ভাল
নহল আৰু চকীলৈ কিয় গাড়ী যাব পৰা নহ'ল। দিল্লীৰ পৰা কাগজ
বিলাকত এটা আৱহাওৱাৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে যে এই হত চিৰী অসমীয়া
মানুহ বিলাকৰ পিছ এই পৰ্বতীয়া মানুহ বিলাকে কিয় এৰা নাই।
বেলেগ নগাবাজ্য পোৱাৰ পিছতো কিয় আমনি কৰি আছে ? এতিয়া

আকৌ প্রত্যক্ষ ভাৱে পৰ্বতীয়া সকলক উৎপীড়ন কৰিব নোৱাৰি পৰোক্ষ ভাৱে সীমা ঠেলাত লাগিছে। গতিকে এই বিষয়ে ভাৰত চৰকাৰে intervene কৰা উচিত। দিল্লীৰ প্ৰভুৱে অসমৰ মানুহৰ প্ৰতি কি বাৱহাৰ কৰিছে সেইটো অসম চৰকাৰে নজনা নহয়। cease fire চুক্তি মতে তেওঁলোকে দিচৈ valley অধিকাৰ কৰি আছে। আজি যিটো Defacto কালি সেইটো De jure হ'ব। আৰু দিচৈ valley নগালেণ্ডৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত হলেও মানি লব।

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi—অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় Question বিলাকৰ এটা সীমাবদ্ধতা আছে আৰু সেই মতে হ'লে ভাল হয়।

Mr. Speaker—যিবিলাক Important question সেই বিলাক আধা ঘণ্টা discussion হ'ব। ঠিক সেই অনুপাতে important question ৬টা আৰু unimportant question ৩টা discussion হ'ব।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এটা প্ৰশ্ন মই মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা জানিব বিচাৰিছো যে যোৱা চেপ্তেম্বৰ মাহত প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰী ইন্দিৰা গান্ধী যেতিয়া নাগালেণ্ডলৈ গৈছিল তেতিয়া নাগালেণ্ডৰ legislature Board ৰ পৰা Memorandum এখনত গড় আলিটো দিয়া কথাটো বিবেচনা কৰাটো সঁচানে?

Shri Jogen Saikia—The hon. Minister has referred to the statement made by the Home Minister of the Government of India. So far as we have seen that statement, the Government of India has equated both the Government of Assam and the Government of Nagaland in this respect, whereas from the Assam Govt. side not a single outpost has been created in the Nagaland Territory. Does the Govt. of Assam not think that it is unfair to equate both the Govt.? If so, whether the

Govt. of Assam has lodged any protest to the Home Ministry, Govt. of India ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—No authentic copy of the statement have been received from the Home Minister. But we have formally taken up the matter with the Home Ministry, We are sticking to the 1925 boundary and we have taken up with the Govt. of India and the Nagaland Govt. also.

Further supplementaries to Starred Question No. 9 replied on the 17th March 1970 re: Post of Director of Accounts.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—My question was whether it is a fact that this is a post not for promotion. It is a post outside the cadre for which according to the rule Govt. is to advertise. Why a retired person has been brought from outside though there are sufficiently qualified local personnels are available for this post ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi—Sir, I have already replied to that. The post of the Director of Accounts is to be filled up by promotion from Financial Advisers who are in the Department itself. We know that these people are not qualified because they have put in only 2 or 3 years of service. Four years is required as experience. So we had to borrow tempo-

rarily a person so that these people can be qualified and then promoted.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—Sir, it is not true. My personal knowledge is that there are qualified people who have put in more than four years of service to be fit to be promoted as Director of Accounts. By this back-door method why these local people have been deprived of their legitimate due?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi—The hon. member is contesting the fact. The statement of facts given by a Minister shall prevail.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—Sir, I am challenging the facts. We do not want that this State of ours should be made a colony for exploitation.

Mr. Speaker—Please avoid speeches.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—Sir, I want to know why local people having experience of 10 to 12 years in the line did not get the opportunity for promotion? Under what circumstances, this particular retired personnel has been brought on contract basis?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi—These Financial Advisers were promoted as such with effect from 1.4.67 (Interruption by Shri Dulal Chandra Barua) I am answering the question.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—I want a categorical reply. I am challenging the reply given by the Finance Minister. There are lots of qualified people in the State.

The Finance Minister is misguiding the House. This State should not be converted into a colony of exploiters.

Mr. Speaker—If you submit the necessary materials I shall enquire into since you have challenged the statement of the Minister.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi—Let me answer first. The Financial Advisers were promoted on 1.4.67. Now it is 1970. So on 1.4.70 they will have only three years experience—one year still remains to make them qualified for promotion to the post of Director of Accounts. After one year they will be completely qualified. Since then this fellow has been brought in under deputation.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—This argument does not hold good. In the absence of the Chief Minister will you import any Chief Minister from Bihar or U.P. I am challenging the facts. Let there be an enquiry to find out whether the statement given by the Finance Minister is true or the one given by me is true. I will give a list of the qualified persons eligible for promotion to this post. I do not understand why no advertisement was issued.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi—Promotion will be from the cadre itself and hence no question of advertisement.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—This post is an outside the cadre post.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi—My reply will prevail.

This is a promotion post and some people are waiting in the queue to get promotion. As soon as they will be qualified they will get the promotion.

Shri Phani Bora—As the convention stands the Minister's reply will prevail. Now, having heard the reply of the Minister one hon. Member has challenged the statement saying that the statement is not true. My suggestion is, Sir, that for your satisfaction you may be kind enough to call for the connected papers pertaining to this question both from the Minister and the hon. Member who has challenged it so that you may be satisfied whether the Minister's statement is true or the statement made by the hon. Member is true. Thereafter you may also be kind enough to inform the House about your findings.

Mr. Speaker—As the statement has been challenged, I shall make necessary enquiry after getting information from the Minister concerned and also from Shri Barua. (voices— That is the right thing to do).

Shri Maneswar Boro—মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা মই জানিব বিছাৰিছো যে ৯ নং প্রশ্নত কৈছে আৰ এম বাৰ্মাক Public Service Commission ৰ কোনো পৰীক্ষা নোলোৱাকৈ appointment দিলে। Appointment ৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত তেখেতে কৈছে Indian Audit and Accounts service ৰ পৰা deputation অহাৰ কাৰণে তেখেতক লোৱা হৈছে। এই কথা স্বীকাৰও কৰিছে। কিন্তু আমাৰ দুজন অনুসূচিত জাতিৰ candidateয়ে written test পাছ কৰিছে আৰু আমাৰ scheduled caste and scheduled

M. L. A. Deputation দিয়া স্বতঃ কিয় এওঁলোকক চাকৰিত নিয়োগ নকৰিলে ? এওঁলোকক কি কাৰণত দিয়া নহ'ল ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi—মাননীয় সদস্যই মোৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিছে যেতিয়া কৈছে—আমাৰ vacancy হ'ল ২২ টা তাৰে কেৱল ১১ টা fill up কৰা হ'ল বিহেতু Public Service Commissionলৈ Scheduled Caste ব নাম নাছিল গতিকে আধা post fill up কৰিবলৈ বাকী বখা হ'ল এতিয়া এই ১১ জনৰ কাৰণে Public Service Commission ক advertisement and resubmission of name ব কাৰণে কোৱা হৈছে। সেই কাৰণে এই গোটেই কেইটা post fill up কৰা নাই।

Shri Maneswar Boro—আমাৰ লৰাই লিখিত পৰীক্ষা দি পাছ কৰিও নাপায় আৰু আন হাতে R. N. Varma ই পৰীক্ষা নিদিয়াকৈ কেনেকৈ পায় ? এইটো injustice কৰা হোৱা নাই নে ? মোৰ কথা হৈছে এতিয়া হয়তো শ্ৰীবাৰ্মাক এবি দিব লাগে নহলে আমাৰ scheduled caste আৰু scheduled tribe ল'ৰাক চাকৰিত নিয়োগ কৰিব লাগে ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi—প্ৰশ্নটো ভালকৈ বুজা নাই।

Shri Rothindra Nath Sen—The contention of the hon. Member is this, Sir. In reply to question No. 9 it has been said that Shri Varma was appointed without any test or interview, then why not our boys belonging to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribes who appeared in the interview and passed written test were not given the appointment.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi—Shri Varma has not been directly appointed. He has been brought on deputation to tide over the difficulty. With regard to new appointment a person to be newly appointed he is to come

through the Public Service Commission. Since the Public Service Commission did not recommend any name, therefore, we ultimately decided not to fill up all the posts. So, 11 posts have been unfilled. So, there will be another chance for our boys so also the boys belonging to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribes.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—সকলো ক্ষেত্ৰত P. S. C ব মতামত লৈহে নিয়োগ কৰা হয় P. S. C ব মতামত নোলোৱাকৈ নিয়োগ কৰা নহয়। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে Transport Department ত কোন কোন মন্ত্ৰীৰ ভাই ভতিজাক কেবাগৰো মহৰিৰ চাকৰি দিছে সেই বিলাকৰ P. S.-C ব Recommendation লৈহে দিছে নেকি ? এই ক্ষেত্ৰত দেখা গৈছে অনুসূচিত জাতি বা জনজাতিৰ লোকে লিখিত পৰীক্ষাত পাছ কৰিছে গতিকে P. S. C. দেখা কৰিবলৈ সুবিধা দিব লাগে। কাৰণ আমাৰ অসমৰ মানুহৰ তুলনাত তেওঁলোক কিছু পাচ পৰা। আদ্যবন্ত মানুহে আমাৰ মানুহতকৈ ভালকৈ ইংৰাজী কৰ পাৰে আমাৰ মানুহে তেনেকৈ কৰ নোৱাৰে। গতিকে তেওঁলোকে লিখিত পৰীক্ষাত পাছ কৰিছে যেতিয়া নিশ্চয় সুবিধা দিব লাগিছিল।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi—৩ জনক P.S.C. এ Recommendation দিছে। আৰু এইটো Percentage হিচাপেই দিয়া হৈছে।

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—যি ১১ জনক P.S.C. এ Recommend কৰিলে তেওঁলোকক Appointment দিলে। কিন্তু পাছৰ ১১ জনকো Appointment দি পিছত কিয় Regularise কৰি নললে। ইয়াত কিবা আইনৰ বাধা আছে নেকি ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi—P.S.C.ৰ দুটা নিয়ম আছে। এটা হৈছে Recommendation, আনটো হৈছে Rejection. Recommendation মতে ২২ টাৰ ভিতৰত ১১ টা বখা হৈছে। কাৰণ ১১ জনকহে Recommend কৰিছে। Reject কৰা বিলাকক appointment

দিলে P.S.C এ objection কৰিব। Percentage হিচাবে যোৱা বাৰ
ও জনক নিদিয়াৰ কাৰণে এই বাৰ ওজন হব।

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—মই বৰ দুখ পাইছো অৱশ্যে
Challenge কৰি কোৱা নাই। এটা কথা মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে আমাক বুজাব
নোৱাৰিলে Scheduled Caste ৰ কাৰণে ১০% Reserve, Plains
Tribes ৰ কাৰণে ১০% আৰু Hills ৰ কাৰণে ১২% ভাগ। এইটো
সৰ্বোচ্চ নহয় বৰঞ্চ সৰ্ব্ব নিম্ন। গতিকে ওচা postৰ ঠাইত ওচা দিলে
মহাভাৱত অশুদ্ধ নহয় বৰঞ্চ খাতিহে হব। দ্বিতীয় কথা হৈছে মন্ত্ৰী
মহোদয়ে কোৱাৰ দৰে বোধকৰো তেওঁলোকক P.S.C এ Reject কৰা
নাই হয়তো নাম নপঠাব পাৰে। Reject কৰিছে বুলি নিশ্চয় লিখা
নাই।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi—সেইটো imply কৰিছে।

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—Imply কৰিলেও পাচ পৰি থকা
সকলৰ কাৰণে কৰিব পাৰে।

Shri Nakul Chandra Das—কিছুমান ঠাইত চাকৰিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত অনুসূচিত
জাতি বা জনজাতিৰ কাৰণে এটা Percentage Reserve থাকে।
আৰু সেই Percentage ৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিয়েই এই অনুসূচিত জাতি
আৰু উপজাতিৰ মানুহক চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা সুবিধা দিয়া হয়। আৰু
এই Scheduled Caste আৰু Scheduled Tribe ৰ কিমান percent
কৈ সুবিধা দিব লাগে তাৰ পৰামৰ্শ দিব লাগে। আৰু তেনে ধৰণৰ
list এখন দিব নোৱাৰেণে ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi—এইটো Stabilise নোহোৱাৰ
কাৰণে তেওঁলোকৰ percentage ভুল হয়।

Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikya—Sir, may I know from the
hon. Minister if there is any Member in the P.S.C
belonging to the Scheduled Caste community ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi—That is a separate question.

M: Shamsul Huda—বিত্তমন্ত্রীয়ে কলে যে P.S.C এ যিসকলক Reject কবিলে সেই সকলক লব নোৱাৰি, কিন্তু Assam State Mining Development Corporation ৰ Director জনক কেনেকৈ ললে ? (voice এইটো বেলেগে আলোচনা কৰিব লাগে)

Mr. Speaker—That is also a different question.

(Several Members rose to put supplementaries)

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—The man who has been rejected thrice by P. S. C. for appointment has been appointed to the post of Director of Geology and Mining by adopting a back door policy.

Mr. Speaker—There is a separate Minister for this Department. So, I will advise the hon. Member to put a separate question for this purpose to the Minister Concerned.

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami—চাৰ, A. P. S. C. এ Recommend নকৰা কিমান জন মানুহক চৰকাৰে নিয়োগ কৰিছে ?

(No. Reply.)

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—আমাৰ অসমীয়াত এষাৰ কথা আছে যে, “খেতোক দেখি বান্ধে বাঢ়ে, খেতোক দেখি ছুৱাৰ বান্ধে”। আমাৰ A. P. S. C. ৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতো আজি সেইটোৱেই হৈছে।

(No Reply.)

Shri Bhubaneswar Barman—মাননীয় বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে উত্তৰ দিছে যে, Public Service commission এ Recommendation কৰিলেহে নিয়োগ কৰা হয়। কিন্তু public service commission এ Reject কৰা স্বত্বেও কেনেকৈ মানুহজনক Appointment দিলে ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma—(Minister Industries) সদস্যসকলৰ জ্ঞাতাৰ্থে

মই জনাব খোজো যে, Director a Geology and Mining ব Director ক A. P. S. C. ব Recommendation মতেহে দিয়া হৈছিল। For the information of the hon. Members, I would like to say that nobody was appointed as Director of Geology and Mining without the recommendation of the A. P. S. C.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—যেতিয়া Deputy Director ব কাৰণে তেওঁক Reject কৰা হ'ল—সেই মানুহজনকে Appointment দিয়াৰ পিছত তেওঁকে Director হিচাবে ল'লে। এইটো চৰকাৰৰ Back-door policy ব বাহিৰে আন একো নহয়। ইয়াৰোপৰি তাত A. P. S. C. ৰো Concurrent নাই। তথাপি আমাৰ ল'ৰা কেইটাক এইটো দিব পৰা নগ'ল।

Shri Biswadev Sarma—সদস্য ডাঙৰীয়াৰ এই কথাটোৰ মই দুৰ্ঘোৰ প্ৰতিবাদ কৰিছো কাৰণ এইটো Back-door policy নহয়।

Shri Pitsingh Konwar—Schedule Caste আৰু Schedule Tribe এ কেনেকৈ সমানে ফেৰ মাৰিব পাৰে? চাব, মই এইটো কৈছো যে, আমাৰ বিস্তৃত মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে ভাৰতীয় সংবিধানত তেনেকুৱা কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নাই বুলি কৈছে। Schedule Caste, Schedule Tribe ব appointment ব কাৰণে এটা commission হব লাগে। Schedule Caste ব ৭ টা, Schedule Tribe ব ১০ টা, Plains Tribal ব ১২ টা, এনেকৈ কি ধৰণৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi—Reservation ব লগত কোনো কথা নাই। A. P. S. C. এ Post Advertise কৰে। এইবাকো আগৰদৰেই notification কৰিছিল আৰু তেওঁলোকে notification মতে কাম কৰিছিল।

STARRED
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(To which oral answers were given)

Re : Inter se seniority List of Assistant Professors

Shri Sailen Medhi asked :

* 11. Will the Minister-in-charge of Health be pleased to state—

(a) What was the inter se seniority list of Assistant Professors published on 6th July 1964 vide Government letter No. MPH. 127/63/159.

(b) Whether another list was also published vide notification No. HLB. 196/69/24, dated 17th July 1969 of the Health Department?

(c) If so, what is that list?

(d) Under what circumstances the change in the new list has taken place?

Shri Chatrasing Teron (Minister, Health, etc.) replied :

11. (a)—This was an inter se seniority of two doctors (Assistant Professors) of one batch of recruitment in the Department of O. & G. The Commission recommended names of 4 doctors (namely, Dr. H. N. Sarma, Dr. Rama Kanta Das, Dr. S. K. Seal and Dr. Rajani Kanta Das) for the posts of Assistant Professors. The Commission arranged their names in order of preference.

The inter se seniority as per notification No. MPH. 127/63/159, dated 6th July 1964, included the names of last two doctors of the Commission's merit list. The Government subsequently notified the seniority of all the 4 doctors as per merit list of the Commission vide No HLB. 127/63/168, dated 18th May 1966. This seniority list however relates to one batch of recruitment and to one Department only.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—This is an integrated provisional inter se seniority list of all Assistant Professors of all the Departments of Medical Colleges of the State.

(d)—In addition to 4 Assistant Professors mentioned in reply to question (a) there are other Assistant Professors in the same Development recruited in different batches. The provisional seniority list notified on 17th July 1969 included all the incumbents of each Department and it covers all the Departments.

Shri Sailen Medhi—I want to know from the hon. Minister how the seniority of the professors and assistant professors are fixed? Is it fixed from the date of appointment or from the date of regularisation of appointment by the P.S.C. or from the date of entry into the cadre or any other factors are taken into consideration?

Shri Chatrasing Teron—Sir, the question relates to the

seniority of the assistant professors. Now, as regards the question regarding seniority from the date of appointment, the hon. members are aware of the position of the doctors usually we resort to the appointment under regulation 3 (f) so as to get the services of the doctors as quickly as possible. After sometime we refer these cases to the P.S.C. and when Public Service Commission gives its recommendation in order of preference and submit a list to the Govt. and then their seniority is decided. This has happened in these cases also.

Shri Sainen Medhi—Whether the seniority is fixed from the the date of appointment or from the date of regularisation ?

Shri Chatrasing Teron—It depends upon the recommendation of the Public Service Commission because the P.S.C. sent the list according to the order of preference.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—The point is that as the hon. Minister himself has stated that due to the dearth of doctors or in case of any urgency generally resort to recruitment under regulation 3 (f) here our question is whether at the time of regularisation the date of appointment is taken into consideration ?

Shri Chatrasing Teron—It is difficult to reply. It all depends upon the recommendation of the A.P.S.C.

Shri Phani Bora—In the matter of determining the seniority in certain cases the seniority of some doctors are fixed in order of preference and in some cases from the date of appointment under regular 3 (f) and in certain other cases the seniority is fixed from the date of regularisation by the Public Service Commission and if this is so, is it not a case of discrimination by somebody against many others?

Shri Chatrasing Teron—It is a question relating to general cadre and I have said that it all depends upon the recommendation of the Public Service Commission. As regards the assistant professors, probly I have given an exhaustive reply.

UNSTARRED

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Re : Sonari and Nazira S. D. C. Circles

Shri Durgeswar Saikia asked:

1: Will the Minister in-charge of Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Sonari and Nazira S. D. C. Circles are running without additional S. D. Cs, ?

(b) Whether it is also a fact that the Sibsagar S. D. C. Circle is entrusted with heavy work load ?

(c) If so, whether Government have any proposal to establish a S. D. C. Circle at Demow of Sibsagar District ?

(d) If so, what the position now ?

(e) If not, whether Government will take immediate steps for establishment of a S. D. C. Circle at Demow ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister in-charge, Revenue) replied:

1. (a)—Yes, for the last few months. Orders posting an S. D. C. for Miscellaneous Works of Nazira Circle have been issued.

No S. D. C. for Miscellaneous Works has so far been posted in Sonari Circle due to shortage of officers.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Yes.

(d) & (e)—Details of financial implications for reorganisation of lots, mouzas and circles in Sibsagar District are being worked out in consultation with D. C. Sibsagar and decision will be taken as soon as possible.

Re : Villages, Mauzas, etc., under Nalbari Circle

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury asked :

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

(a) The number of villages, Mauzas, Mandal's lots in the present Nalbari Circle after creation of the Nalbari Sub-division ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the load of work is increasing and the number of lot Mandals is also not

sufficient to cater the need of one Revenue Circle ?

(c) If so, whether there is a proposal to split up the Nalbari Circle into convenient units ?

(d) What is the proposal and when the proposal is likely to take effect ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Revenue) replied :

2. (a)—(i) Number of villages—311.

(ii) Number of Mauzas—11.

(iii) Number of Mandal's lots—67.

(b)—Yes, the work load is increasing; but the number of lot Mandals is found to be sufficient.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—It is proposed to split the present Nalbari, Circle into three Revenue Circles, viz., Paschim Nalbari Circle, Borigog-Banbhag Circle and Nalbari Circle. The proposal is now under scrutiny and a final decision will be taken as soon as maps and other connected papers are prepared and funds are available.

AGP. (L.A) 77/70-350+210-17-3-70

Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

Mr. Speaker—Order, order, question hour is over. (Shri Debeswar Sarmah rose to speak). My announcement will get precedence. I will take first the report of the Business Advisory Committee, then Adjournment

Motion and after that Zero Hour will come.

Under Rule 230 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly. I hereby inform the House that I called a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee on 17th March, 1970 for re-arrangement of the Business in view of inclusion of urgent business. On the 26th March, 1970 the Motion of Shri Govinda Kalita, M.L.A. disapproving the action of Minister, Co-operation will be taken up after the conclusion of the business already de ailed in the calender. This item will continue till 31st March, 1970 and other business scheduled for that day will be dropped. On 8th and 10th April, 1970 the House will continue the debate on Governor's Address instead of general discussion on the Budget.

I hope this has the approval of the House.

(voice : Yes, yes)

Now Mr. Bora.

Adjournment Motion—Eviction of landless cultivators from waste land.

Shri Phoni Bora—Mr. Speaker, Sir, under Rule 56 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly I want to move the following Adjournment Motion:

The Assembly do now adjourn to discuss the situation arising out of large scale eviction of landless cultivators

from waste lands under forest reserve and Government reserve in the State.

Sir, this motion fulfil the requirement of Rule 56. Viz (1) "not more than one such motion shall not be made at the same sitting". Sir, this is the only motion I am going to move and discuss, in this sitting of the Assembly, (2) "the motion must not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same session". This is the first time that this matter is sought to be discussed on the floor of the House. So all the conditions required under rule are fulfilled and primarily my motion fulfils the first condition that is "it must be a definite matter" because this is a definite matter that throughout the State hundreds and thousands of landless cultivators are not only evicted, their houses are burnt, demolished, women and children are left without any shelter and have been arrested. Even in one place the D.F.O. in the Kokrajhar Sub-Division, himself resorted to beating of persons—the landless poor cultivators and he set fire to the beard of an old Muslim gentleman. This is a shameful matter and the same D.F.O. set fire to the pandel which was constructed for holding a conference of the peasants of the district in the month of January, 1970. Sir, in the forest reserves of Nowgong that is in Kopili, Baramanchu and Teralanchu 197 persons

were arrested. Hundreds of houses were completely demolished with the help of the Armed police. Women and children living in small houses were set on fire and left without any shelter and manfolk put under inhuman condition. Sir, this thing happened not only in Nowgong district but in other districts also. In the districts of Kamrup, Goalpara, Lakhimpur,, Sibsagar, North Lakhimpur Sub-Division and Kakodanga and all over the State this kind of eviction, this kind of ruthless atrocities against the poor cultivators were carried on. These lands mostly belong to the Forest Department and these are all waste and cultivable lands. It is a definite matter I want to discuss in this Assembly through my motion. This is a definite and urgent matter which brooks no delay. This is a matter of public importance because I have received several telegrams in the meantime from different places of the State, for example, I have received a telegram from Jorhat that hundreds of persons at Jorhat Sub-Division demonstrated and squatted before the Deputy Commissioner and the Divisional Forest Officer and demanded land for landless people, and stoppage of eviction etc. Then Sir, I have received telegram that 3000 landless cultivators demonstrated before the Range Officer Gohpur demanding distribution of forest land and to set up an enquiry Commission. Then Sir, I

have received telegram from Nowgong that 2000 people squatted before the D.F.O.. Nowgong, Range Office Hojai, Doboka and the hungry landless people demanded to stop eviction and conversion of the forest land into revenue land. Sir, reports of this nature are pouring in from different parts of the state.

Now as a result of the eviction of these people, not one hundred or one thousand people but several thousands of people are involved in this eviction drive. Their houses are burnt and destroyed. Thousands of people to-day are demonstrating as a protest against this kind of atrocities against them. This kind of ruthless action and atrocities of the Government have agitated the minds of the thousands of people which may result in flaring up the situation in the rural areas and even throughout the State. Sir, as you know Government is giving statements that Naxalites are penetrating into the rural areas of the State and creating all sorts of trouble. But so far as these people are concerned they are very peaceful. They are trying to cultivate land wherever available and produce and thus creating employment for themselves. But instead of going for a settlement of the problem Government are resorting to ruthless eviction resulting in creating of agitation throughout the State. I want, through this adjournment motion to discuss this problem so that without any further delay, the problem of the

landless people who are already in different waste land in the State are solved without allowing the Government to resort to atrocious action which has already made the people particularly women and children without any shelter. This may lead to a flare-up and without delay this definite matter, this most urgent matter of Public importance should be allowed to be discussed in this House. This is a burning problem involving the largest number of landless people and should be tackled in proper time. Therefore, Sir, all the conditions that are required to be fulfilled for admission of an Adjournment Motion are present in this case and I hope you will kindly adjourn the House in order to enable its members to discuss the problem threadbare and find out a solution of this problem.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed—Mr. Speaker, Sir, in support of the contention of Mr. Bora as regards the admissibility of the Adjournment Motion I would like to make certain observations. Sir, there is no doubt that this matter of eviction is a definite matter. The ordinary dictionary meaning of the word 'definite' is some thing having certain limits, bounded with precision, fixed dimension and definite measure and extent.

Now, in this matter of eviction, certain landless people who had been occupying certain waste land which they can do morally and legally—have been

evicted and their houses have been burnt, they have been physically assaulted and there are reports that in the course of eviction some women were raped. Such are the reports coming from Amtaka Reserve in the District of Goalpara. There is a Land Revenue Manual, there is a Forest Manual but nowhere in any of the laws there is any provision that in the course of eviction people can be assaulted, their houses can be burnt and women can be raped. Therefore, I want to submit Sir, that this is a matter of great public importance. If the Government wants to enforce any law I, as a Lawyer, would not like to object to it but when they do something against the law, when violate any law then it becomes a matter of urgent public importance and such a matter should be allowed to be discussed in this House through an Adjournment Motion. So, the most important conditions for admission of an Adjournment Motion have been fulfilled and therefore this should be admitted.

As regards the other conditions that is (1) 'not more than one such motion shall be made at the same sitting'—there is no other Motion before the House; that (2) 'not more than one matter can be discussed on the same Motion.....' We are going to discuss only the matter of eviction and nothing else, that (3) 'the motion must not revive discussion on a matter which has

been discussed in the same session'—this matter has been discussed neither in this Session nor in the previous Session. This matter or incident occurred during the regime of the so called Syndicate Vs Indicate Vs Lubricate Government. This is a matter of recent occurrence. Then again there is another condition. 'The Motion must not deal with a matter on which a resolution could not be moved'—This is a matter of recent occurrence and of great public occurrence and so a resolution can be moved on this. Then again, 'the motion shall not deal with any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law having jurisdiction in any part of India' —This matter is not under adjudication by any court; that 'the motion shall not raise a question of privilege' and 'that it must not relate to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government of the State' —it is definitely a concern of the State Government.

So all the conditions for admission of an Adjournment motion have been fulfilled, the Motion is in order and, therefore this should be admitted and we should be allowed to discuss this in order to find out a solution.

M. Shamsul Huda—Sir, in support of the argument put forward by Mr. Bora and Mr. Giasuddin Ahmed I also would like to make certain observations avoiding repetitions as far as practicable.

Mr. Speaker—Mr. Huda, Mr. Giasuddin Ahmed used the words as Syndicate, Indicate, Lubricate Government but we have no such Government here so far as we know. Therefore, it will be confusing if such things are used. And, I would advise not to use such words while making a speech. It will be better if we say, the Government of the State.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed—Sir, what I meant is that this Government is an united concern of Lubricates, Indicates and Syndicates:

M. Shamsul Huda—Sir, according to the parliamentary procedure of India by Mr. A. R. Mukherjee, a Motion must not be based on facts which are disputed. Here, we find that these facts are not disputed at all. So, the Motion fulfills this condition. Next, the matter must be raised at the earliest opportunity. We are raising the matter at the earliest opportunity. So, this condition also is fulfilled. Then again, the matter must not involve merely an ordinary administration of law. Here, this matter which has been raised by Shri Bora which we are supporting is not a matter of ordinary administration of law because though eviction may be a matter of ordinary law of administration, the burning of houses, raping of women, setting fire to the beards of an old gentleman are not embodied in the programme of eviction. Therefore, this is not a matter which can be called ordinary adminis-

tration of law. But this is something extraordinary. Then again, the matter must not be subjudice, There has not been any case in regard to this matter which has arisen out of the eviction. We are only concerned about the situation arising out of the eviction carried on by the Government. We are disputing the eviction but we are concerned mainly with the situation arising out of the eviction carried on by the Government. The matter must not anticipate any matter which has already been fixed for discussion or for which a notice of motion has been given. No such matter has yet been fixed by this House nor has there been any motion for discussion in similar manner on the same matter. The matter must not anticipate any matter for which ordinary parliamentary opportunity will occur shortly. Mr. Speaker Sir, there is no parliamentary opportunity that will occur shortly to discuss this matter here. we are not going to table any parliamentary measure to discuss this matter here. The matter must not relate to anything which has already been discussed in the same session. The matter has not yet been discussed in the Assembly. The interpretation is that something will be legislated during our session in the course of which there will be a discussion. So there must not be any confusion regarding this. The Motion must not raise a matter entailing the legislation. There is no

entailment of any legislation about this matter. So the Motion also fulfills this condition. In this way we find that the Motion has fulfilled all the conditions. So the Adjournment Motion should be allowed because it is a matter of great public importance. Our State constitutes 70% of the population who are peasantry and this Motion involves the interest of 70% of the population of the State. So this is a matter of very great urgency and of public importance. Therefore, the Adjournment Motion should be allowed.

Mr. Speaker—Mr. Choudhury.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Forests, Revenue & Parliamentary Affairs)—Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mr. Bora has stated that there has been a chain of incidents taking place in the State of Assam. As such, Sir, the Motion has been initiated on vagueness. He has not definitely stated that one incident has taken place and against that incident there is some failure on the part of Government and for that reason this Motion has been brought. He has not stated like that. But he has brought about a chain of incidents in the course of his statement while urging before us about the admissibility of the Motion. Therefore on that score, Sir, the Motion cannot be allowed. Again, Sir, he has stated the incidents are taking place through the State of Assam. But he did not mention any date and

whether the incidents are of recent occurrence or not. From his statement the allegations cannot be held definitely. Therefore, Sir, on the point of recentness of the occurrence also there is a great doubt. Then again Sir, this matter of eviction of unauthorised encroachers is a matter which has been continuing for a very long time. It is a continuing matter. The continuing matter, as is definitely stated in the rule, cannot be a subject matter for an Adjournment Motion. Therefore, as this matter of eviction of unauthorised encroachers from the Reserve P.G.Rs and Forest Reserves and also from the Government waste-land is a continuing matter, it cannot form the subject matter of an Adjournment Motion. Sir, Adjournment Motion is tabled under very compelling and peculiar circumstances. It is only when there is no other avenue open to the hon. Members to bring before the House the matter of great public importance and of recent occurrence that a resort to an Adjournment Motion is made. My friend, Shri Huda, though he wanted to back out from what he stated, that if there is any legislative opportunity to discuss certain matter of public importance then no Adjournment Motion lies. In this particular case, Sir, the hon. Member will get ample opportunity to discuss this matter while discussing the Governor's Address where the Governor had particularly mentioned about the Government land

settlement policy. Therefore, the question relating to land settlement and all matters relating to land settlement cannot be discussed through an Adjournment Motion. On this count also, Sir, no Adjournment Motion lies. Sir, one thing I want to bring to your notice most painfully is that while urging for an Adjournment Motion sometimes the Hon'ble Members deviate from the point. They also brought about facts for discussion. Of course I have nothing to say when you have allowed them. But one thing which I most painfully want to remark is that some imaginary stories are also brought in while urging for the admissibility of the Motion. Burning of beards of persons, committing rapes on women, etc., these are serious matters and without definite proofs, no reference I think should be made to such matters because they will simply create in the mind of the people a feeling that may cause hatred between communities and communities. If there are actual facts about such incidents the Hon'ble Members must go to law courts and adjudicate the allegation. But instead of going to the law court some sweeping allegations were made here like committing heinous offence against women which I think is not proper on the part of the Hon'ble Member. Against that, Sir, I seek your protection. Such allegations should be avoided as far possible.

Whatever action we have taken was done openly and after making a declaration. It has been my endeavour throughout these three years of my tenure of office as Revenue Minister not to tolerate unauthorised encroachers because if unauthorised encroachers are tolerated then the settlement policy which the Government have adopted cannot be implemented. Mr. Bora though resigned for a long time he was a member of the Land Settlement Implementation Committee. The Governor has also referred in his speech that we are following the policy and directives given from time to time by the Land Settlement Advisory Committee. If there happen to be anything done against that policy we are subject to criticism and we welcome such criticisms. We shall get an opportunity to explain our conduct and why we had to do all these things and if there is any failure on the part of the Government that also will be explained to the Hon'ble Members. Sir, it is no good making lengthy speeches. This is a matter of law and it depends on your decision. Therefore, I think this Adjournment Motion cannot be entertained and I hope you will be kind enough to disallow it.

Shri Phani Bora—Mr. Speaker, Sir first of all while listening to the speech made by the Hon. Revenue Minister, I want to tell him that I am prepared prove the allegation which I have brought forward. But

I only want that the Government to be prepared to set up an enquiry. That is my answer to his argument that we have made irresponsible statements. What I want is only the Government to agree to set up an enquiry.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—There are established law courts; they can go to the law courts.

Shri Phani Bora—Everybody cannot go to the law courts.

A poor man cannot be expected to go to the court and fight against this Government having all kinds of forces behind them. Why not Government come forward to defend the interests of the poor people?

Secondly, Sir, the Minister has made a statement that he is not going to tolerate any other encroachment.

But I want to tell him that it is not the Govt. alone, it is the people of Assam who will decide whether to give land to the landless people who have occupied lands because they have not got land. In this respect the Government has failed and has failed miserably.

When a poor man goes and occupies a small plot of land in order to feed his children, the Government is very powerful to drive him out. I have brought many instances to the notice of the Hon'ble Minister for Revenue where the tea garden owners have encroached upon hundreds and thousands of acres of land. But nothing has been done against them. Whereas

this Government is powerful enough to take action against the poor landless and most wretched people of our State. Because they are poor, the Govt. is strong and because they (tea garden owners) are strong, the Govt. is weak like lambs. Let the Minister not make such statement. Let there be a discussion.

Now, coming to the point, the Minister has said that there will be opportunity for discussion of this matter. I know there will be such an opportunity for discussion. But the purpose of an adjournment motion is to pinpoint a particular subject. In order to come to a particular solution of that particular problem we have moved this adjournment motion. Now, the Minister has said that it is not a definite matter. But I say it is definite. He said that it is a continuing matter, yes, it is continuing, no doubt. But it has just started during the last 15 days and it is continuing. The eviction operation is going on, demolition of houses is going on and protest is also going on. I have received a number of telegrams where it will be seen that all throughout the State, on the 16th of this month, i. e. the day before yesterday, thousands of people resorted to protest demonstration against the eviction policy of the Govt. and against the demolitions of houses. So this is a definite matter of recent occurrence, as these things have taken place on the 16th throughout the State. The Minister said that it is not definite. This is definite. He said that time factor is doubtful. What is time factor? Sir, if things are going

on and if you allow them then to continue till the debate on the Governor's Address is concluded, then I am afraid there may be some other developments. That is not desirable. But undesirable developments may take place and the situation may get out of hand. That the Government has failed there is no doubt about it. It has failed even to implement its own policy. The Govt. policy has been announced and they have sent informations to the D.Cs and S.D.Os that the people who are occupying land till January, 1967 will not be evicted. Now, there are instances where eviction has been going on. Only three to four days ago there is eviction Loggjam area in the Kamrup Circle where the people have been living since 1962. But for seven times there were evictions. Now, the Government has failed to implement its own declared policy with regard to Longjum, and this failure has taken place everywhere. On the other hand, the Govt. is resorting to mass-scale eviction. Only recently, eviction is started and it is continuing. It has started only 15 days back. Therefore, the time factor is not doubtful. We have come here on the 15th and on the 16th i. e., the day before yesterday we have seen these things. On 17th also there was no possibility because there was another adjournment motion. So, the first opportunity which

we have seen that this incident has taken place was on the 16th. Therefore, from all considerations, all the conditions that are necessary to be fulfilled to admit an adjournment motion are fulfilled. Therefore, I would request you that you will be kind enough to grant leave to move the adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker—I reserve my ruling on this some time after.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah—Sir, before that ruling is given, may I make a submission?

Mr. Speaker—The Minister has replied and he has got a right of reply. After that there cannot be any debate.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah—That is why, I am seeking leave of the Chair because as far as I can follow, the Revenue Minister did not deal with the fundamental aspect of the question, and that fundamental aspect is this: Does hon. Member, Shri Bora want to discuss the case of encroachers....?

Mr. Speaker—Mr. Sarmah, as I have already stated that I have reserved my ruling some time later. Now, Mr. Dulal Barua?

Complaint of Breach of Privilege against the Director
and the Administrative Officer, Regional Research
Laboratory, Jorhat.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—Mr. Speaker, Sir, under Rule 159 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business

in the Assam Legislative Assembly, I beg to give the following notice of breach of privilege committed by Shri Ayyanger and Shri Nepal Ch. Majumdar, Director and Administrative Officer respectively of the Regional Laboratory, Jorhat for showing disregard and refusing to allow the Employment Review Committee of the Assam Legislative Assembly to visit the Regional Research Laboratory on 2nd February, 1970 in connection with the review of employment position and matter incidental thereto there.

Sir, in this connection, I would like to submit a few things to show that it is a fit case to be referred to the Privileges Committee for scrutiny and report. You will recollect that in the last Budget Session the House was pleased to constitute a Committee to go into the employment potential in the different public and private sector undertakings under the Govt. of India and also under the State Government. Accordingly, the Committee was constituted under the chairmanship of hon. Member, Mrs. Puspallata Das. The Committee went to different places of the State and visited different projects. The resolution was also adopted in this august House which was communicated by the Chief Minister himself to the Govt. of India requesting all the Ministries concerned to give guidance and supervision while visiting the public industrial sectors established in Assam. They all agreed

and welcomed the decision of this august House to give the information whatever is necessary. Accordingly, a questionnaire has been prepared and has been circulated to all concerned viz., the O.N.G.C., the Fertilizer Corporation, Namrup, Regional Research Laboratory, Woodcraft, Mariani, Oil India, Noonmati, Oil Refinery (Estt) of Noonmati and India Carbon and so on and so forth. All these concerns have replied to the questionnair. But I am sorry to tell you, Sir, that the Director, Regional Research Laboratory did not care to reply to the questionnaires till today. That Sir, as I have understood, all the Establishments were clearly instructed by the Govt. of India and their Head offices to entertain and to furnish the information to the Committee so that the Committee can give their findings or recommendations or something to the House for its future guidance or future action. You know it very well, Sir, clamour and agitation is going in different places of the State in various forms and there is a strong feeling amongst the educated youths that they are being deprived of employment opportunity especially in the Central sector and public sector industries like O.N.G.C., Oil India Limited, Fertilizer Corporation of India, Regional Research Laboratory and the like. Sir, in this connection, I would like to say that all the other Establishments entertained the

Committee and they had furnished all the required informations to the Committee. Sir, this Committee has fixed up its programme and prior information from the Secretariat had been issued to different Establishments vide Secretariat letter No. LAR/C-2/69/13/57, dt. 17.1.70, and that he also been communicated to the Director, Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat and the Administrative Officer to make all possible arrangement so that the Committee can visit their Establishment and collect necessary information. Now, Sir, it is surprising that when the Committee reached Jorhat on 1st February, 70, a telephone came from the Administrative Officer of that Regional Research Laboratory saying that the Director was not in a position to meet the Committee because he has been otherwise busy. Now, Sir, you imagine our feelings. I was sitting in the Circuit House and I had observed the feelings of the Chairman as well as other members of the Committee. Again the Secretary wanted to contact Shri Nepal Ch. Mazumdar, Administrative Officer of the Regional Research Laboratory, and after he was contacted, the Administrative Officer said that he would give the information later on. At first they said that it would not be possible on the part of the Director to see the members of the Committee on that day because he was otherwise busy. Afterward it was quite

natural that I felt a little embarrassed because I thought the refusal by that Establishment to meet the Committee meant disrespect to the decision of the Assam Legislative Assembly and it also amounted to disrespect to the entire people of Assam. Therefore I myself took the phone and talked with that Administrative Officer, Shri Nepal Ch. Majumdar. Then he said that it would be possible for them to see the Committee the next day. I told him straightway that it was not according to the convenience of that Establishment to meet the members of the Committee; if they would have any difficulty, they ought to have informed the Secretariat much earlier. Then his reply was that he had informed the S.D.O.; Sadar; but the S.D.C.; Sadar informed that officer vide his letter No. JJ. 9/269 dt. 2nd Feby/70 that it would not be possible to defer the date because the members of the Committee had already arrived Jorhat. The S.D.O. informed that Administrative Officer that he ought to have informed the Secretariat or the Committee that it would not be possible on their part to meet the Committee on that day. After that when I had talk over phone I told them that it was not proper for them to refuse to meet the Committee on that day because they had been instructed by their Head office from Delhi to give all necessary information to the Committee. After that a letter was

subsequently communicated to them by the Secretariat saying that the Committee would visit their Establishment on the 17th. But they had taken the plea that it was Government of India's Establishment and the Committee has got no access to it. This has been discussed and that is why the Chief Minister himself had written D.O. and other official letters to all the Establishments concerned in Delhi including the Ministers-in-charge concerned, and they have instructed all such Establishments to help the Committee by giving facts and furnishing evidence whenever necessary and also by furnishing necessary informations. Accordingly oil India Limited, O.N.G.C. Namrup and other concerns have complied with this instructions and Sir, there cannot be any exception for that Establishment i.e., the Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat. In this connection, I would like to draw your attention to a news-item published in 'Janam Bhumi' dated 4th Feb/70. (Then he spoke in Assamese.) That news-item had clearly stated and expressed the feelings of the people of Assam about the behaviour of Dr. Ayyanger, Director of Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat and Shri Nepal Ch. Majumdar, Administrative officer. So, I feel that this kind of behaviour of those officers has disrespected the decision of this House and they have disrespected the entire House and entire

people of Assam. In this connection I would like to quote Mr. M. N. Kaul's Book at page 201—"refusal by a witness to make an oath or affirmation before a Committee (d); refusal by a witness to answer question put by a Committee (e) and refusal to produce documents in his possession (f).

Prevaricating (g), giving false evidence (h), or wilfully suppressing truth (i), or persistently misleading a Committee (j)" It is a clear breach of privilege. Neither they have furnished the information at the instruction of the House. Sir nor they are in a position to entertain the Committee to go through the evidence and necessary information to the Committee. I can consider it as a conspiracy. "Conspiracy to deceive either House or Committees of either House. It has already been seen that the giving of false evidence, prevarication or suppression of the truth by witnesses while under examination before either House or before committees of either House is punished as a contempt; and that persons who present false, forged or fabricated documents to either House or to committees of either House are guilty of a privilege. Conspiracy to deceive either House or any committees either House will also be treated as a breach of privilege. It is a breach of privilege to present or cause to be presented to either House or to committees of either House forged, falsified or fabricated documents with intent to deceive such House or committees or to subscribe the names of other persons or

fictitious names to documents intended to be presented to either House or committees of either House, or to be privy to, or cognizant of, such forgery or fraud. According to page 112 they have made the conspiracy against the Committee. Therefore against the House also. The secret House adopted certain resolution and on the strength of this resolution this Committee has been constituted. The Committee report is incomplete. The Committee is to submit report by the end of this Budget Session and according to the direction of this august House this Committee went to collect information. They have suggested the Committee at the beginning. It is a case of conspiracy because a circular has been issued to all concerned to go through the documents available in the Secretariat. At the same time questionnaire has been prepared by the Committee at the instruction of the House and all the questionnaires were replied except this establishment. They could have informed the Secretariat earlier. Why they should wait till the date when the Committee was to be there on the 2nd February, 1970. While I was discussing this they have not fixed the date. Afterwards they have taken a plea. Intentionally and wilfully they wanted to connive facts. Which will go against the interest of the House as well as

of the Committee. "Disobedience to orders of Committees. Disobedience to the orders of a committee is a contempt of the House by which the committee was appointed, provided the order disobeyed is within the scope of the committee's authority". Sir, my submission is that we went there with the approval of this House by giving a long notice and according to the mandate of the House and with the consent of the Central Govt. Therefore, Sir, it is a clear case of breach of privilege and if the House do not give cognizance to this clear breach of privilege then a time will come when everybody will show disrespect to the House. Sir I feel these people mainly Shri Iyengar and Nepal Mazumdar, the Director and the Administrative Officer respectively are mainly responsible for this breach of privilege. I hope it is a fit case to refer to the Privilege Committee.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs)—Sir, the Employment Review Committee about which Mr. Barua has made reference came into existence by a resolution of this August House. After the resolution was passed by the August House the Hon'ble Chief Minister took up the matter with the respective Minister of the Govt. of India and in the reference the Minister of petroleum and Chemicals, Mines. wrote back to the Chief Minister that he had instructed the establishment whatever information this

Committee might ask for and whatever information the Committee wanted to know by circulating questionnaires as well as by making personal visit to the various concerned. But I am surprised sir, the Management of the Regional Research Laboratory viz., Shri Nepal Mazoomdar, the Director and the Administrative Officer respectively showed disregard to the Committee and did not supply the necessary information and did not allow the Committee to visit their concern, mainly with the plea that the Committee has no authority as it was a Central Govt. concerned. But Sir, I am very sorry that the Regional Research Laboratory Management has taken such an attitude which amount to contempt of this House. As such Sir, a prima facie breach of privilege has been established against the Committee. I believe Sir it is a matter to be referred to the Privilege Committee.

Mr. Speaker—I have heard both the side that a prima facie case has been established that it is a breach of privilege against this House, Therefore, I refer the matter to the privilege Committee for examination, investigation and report by 31.5.70.

Re : Amenities provided in the Pinewood Hotel, Shillong.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I seek to invite your attention and through you the attention of the

House to the condition of an undertaking of the Govt. of Assam, namely, the Pinewood Hotel. It is not for my personal inconvenience that I am raising this point. The Finance Minister yesterday had his budget presented with a deficit of 41 crores of rupees. This is one tiny source of revenue [from which the Govt. can well try for profit and revenue, Further more, tourism is growing to be an important subject in India as also elsewhere. This Pinewood hotel was at one time a private concern] of a private alien gentleman. Then Govt. took it up and for sometime gave it to a private party. That private party was a great favourite of some of the Ministers of this Govt., and that private party very considerably mismanaged things and the Govt. was pleased in its generosity to grant remission after remission to this party. Someday Govt. may be pleased to inform us what remissions were granted; Thereafter again the Govt. in its wisdom put in one lady I.A.S. officer thinking that she would be economising the management. (A voice. Possibly to attract tourists), No, I do not say that; Let us have this debate at a higher level. She was economising the economy to such an extent that efficiency was cut down. Thereafter Govt. took over the management by itself. I suppose, the Chief Secretary, the Finance Secretary, the Chief Engineer and

the Director for Tourism are the members of the Board of Management. The Chief Secretary and the Finance Secretary are rightly there, but one cannot expect much from them, because they are otherwise very busy. The Chief Secretary or the Finance Secretary of this poor State, in this distressing condition, can hardly find time to look into these matters, but what the Chief Engineer and the Director of Tourism are doing. I raised this matter on two previous occasions also on the floor of this House and the Chief Minister was pleased to assure the House that suitable arrangements for water supply would be made. In the Pinewood Hotel the greatest difficulty is in respect of water. Sometime back an All India Conference was held in the Pinewood hotel. That conference was, if I remember aright, of the Chartered Accountants of India, and a large number of people assembled. I happened to be invited to dinner. On one side of me was a Canadian gentleman and on the other side was an European lady. Both of them told me that they first came to the Pinewood Hotel but for water scarcity had to shift to the Club. What the Chief Engineer is doing? Why can't some arrangements be made? The Chief Engineer ought to have looked into it. As regards the Director of Tourism, the less said about him is better. We

cannot congratulate him for efficiency. He is well known for his inefficiency in administration but he is said to be efficient in cringing with powers that be, from time to time. What these two offices are doing? All the States of India are anxious for drawing more and more tourists. Tourism revenue is considered to be of very considerable size in some countries. I have heard since as early as in 1913 that Assam is one of the loveliest and most beautiful places on this earth's surface. The only hotel in this State worth the name is the Pinewood hotel but that is also going without water. The same private party who was the lessee of the Pinewood hotel about whom I have said earlier was given considerable loan for (subject to correction) for a similar hotel at Gauhati. During these three years we are hearing nothing about it, but this year 20 beds were to be opened but nothing is happening to our knowledge. Why there is no water in the Pinewood Hotel? Why are the tourists coming to Assam, and whoever comes to Assam also comes to Shillong, are to go back from this Hotel because there is no water there. Is the Government is doing all this fikir to give the pinewood hotel to that old lessee who was given remission after remission. What is this going on?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs)—Sir, I have been taken by surprise, and about the allegations that have been brought by Shri Sarmah I have no knowledge at all. But from time to time it is reported that the hotel is suffering from water scarcity. That aspect of the matter I shall look into. From your side, sir, you have also certain responsibility because some of the hon' Members are staying in the hotel and about their comfort and amenities the responsibilities are with you.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah—It is less than kind to say that I am speaking for the hon' Members for their own comfort. We can shift for ourselves but what about the foreign tourists. It is in interest of tourists that I am raising this matter.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—For the amenities of the hon' Members the Hon'ble Speaker is to look after. It is unfortunate that the hotel is running short of water. Immediate steps should be taken to see that water is made available, if not.....

Shri Debeswar Sarmah—May we hear from the Minister-in-charge of P. W. D. as to what he is doing.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—I will submit to you a report about the steps taken by the Deptt. for supply of water to the hotel.

Re : Distribution of Grants to educational institutions

M. Shamsul Huda—মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ আটাইতকৈ ডাঙৰ সমস্যা হৈছে স্কুল কলেজৰ ঘৰ দুৱাৰ সাজিবৰ কাৰণে নাম মাত্ৰ মঞ্জুৰী দিয়ে। আমি এই সংক্রান্ত বিভাগীয় মন্তব্যক লগ ধৰিছো—বিভাগীয় বিষয়া সকলক লগ ধৰিছো। তেখেত সকলে আমাক আশা দিছে আৰু আমি বাইজক আশা দি ৰাখিছো কিন্তু এই ধৰণৰ আশা দি বাইজক আৰু কিমান দিন ৰাখিম। শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ Inspector সকলে কোন কোন স্কুলে কিমান টকা মঞ্জুৰী পাব তাৰ এখন লিষ্ট তৈয়াৰ কৰিছে।

Shri Rothindra Nath Sen—Yesterday also in our debate we could not get the benefit of the presence of a hon. Minister of a particular Department. Today also when a very important point is being discussed, the Minister-in-charge of the Department is not present in the House. He might be in his chamber. So, I beseech upon you to call for him.

(The Minister-in-charge of Education entered the House).

M. Shamsul Huda—এনে অৱস্থাত আমাৰ চৰকাৰে বান্ধি দিয়া নীতি নিয়ম মতে শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ বিষয়া সকলে এখন List কৰিলে কোন স্কুলে কিমান Grant পাব। কিন্তু হঠাতে কংগ্ৰেছী দলৰ সদস্যসকলে গৈ ক'লেগৈ যে বিৰোধী দলৰ সদস্যসকলৰ সমষ্টিত বেচি Grant ধৰা হৈছে। এই টকা বিলাক তাত দিব নেলাগে, আমাৰ সমষ্টিত দিব লাগে। সেই কাৰণে শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ বিষয়া সকলে এবছৰ কষ্ট কৰি কৰা List খন কেই মিনিটে বাতিল হৈ গল আৰু চৰকাৰে তাক Scrap কৰিলে। এইদৰেই যদি শাসনযন্ত্ৰ চলে, তেনেহ'লে সেই শাসনৰ মূল্য কিমান হব

পাবে, সেইটো সকলোৱেই বুজিব পাৰিছে। আনহাতে ৩১ মাৰ্চৰ ভিতৰত টকা উলিয়াব নোৱাৰিলে সেই টকা Lapse কৰিব। এই কথাটো আওকান কৰি কেইজন মান কংগ্ৰেছী এম, এল, এ ব Dictation ত এনে হোৱাটো বৰ দুখৰ কথা আৰু এনে অৱস্থাত School বিলাকৰ অৱস্থা কি হ'ব, কোনে পাব কোনে নাপাব এই কথা ক'ব নোৱাৰি। আনহাতে সময়ৰ অভাৱ হ'ব—গতিকে এই বিষয়ত মই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই আপোনাৰ জৰিয়তে যিখন লিষ্ট চৰকাৰে বাতিল কৰিলে সেইখন চাব খুজিছো।

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi—মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰীহৃদা ডাঙৰীয়াই যিখিনি কৈ গ'ল; সেই সম্পৰ্কত দুআধাৰ মান ক'ব খুজিছো।

Mr. Speaker—‘জিৰ’ আৱাৰচ’ৰ কথা বিলাক to the point হ'ব লাগে। You should have briefed him. এইবিলাক প্ৰিচিডেণ্ট হলে মোৰ অনুবিধা হয়। মি: হাগজেৰ.....।

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi—আজিৰ ‘অসম ত্ৰিভুনত’ এটা কথা ওলাইছে। There is a report which has been published in today's Tribune which I would like to read out. (voices “No, No, it should not be allowed”). ‘ত্ৰিভুনত বহু কথা কয়, ওলায়।’

“তেখেতক কবলৈ দিলে আমাকো সময় দিব লাগিব কবলৈ।”

Mr. Speaker—Mr. Gogoi, the matter has been clearly explained by the hon. Member Mr. Huda who is a very seasoned Speaker.

Shri Rothindra Nath Sen—Report appeared in today's newspaper substantiating what has been said by Mr. Huda.

Shri Joy-Bhadra Hagjer (Minister, Education)—Mr. Speaker.
Sir, The allegation that the opposition Members will be discriminated is not based on correct information. The policy that we have been following is the necessity based one. Which of the Schools, which of the Colleges need most is difficult to ascertain. We are Human beings and apt to err. The necessity based consideration is the main thing. There is no question of discriminating opposition members as against the Congress members.

(Applause from the Treasury benches.)

(A voice—Then why the list has been abruptly changed ?
Many members from the Opposition rose to speak)

According to our judgement on necessity the list was prepared on the recommendations of the Inspector of Schools and many of the Members of that side and of this side also do not agree with the Inspector of Schools. Therefore, the list had to be scraped and are going to prepare a new one based on necessity.
(voice from the opposition—who will determine the necessity. It is a Fascism....)

(Several hon. Members from the opposition rose in their seats)

Mr. Speaker—Order, order, the Minister has already made a statement. The zero hour has taken much of our time.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi—আগব খন লিষ্টি কোনে নাকচ কৰিছে ? কাৰ লগত কোনে আলোচনা কৰি কেনেকৈ বাতিল কৰিলে সেইটো জনাব লাগে।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—আগব লিষ্টিখন Scrap কৰিছে, এতিয়া নতুনকৈ কি ভিত্তিত—কাৰ recommendation ব ওপৰত কোনে কৰিব ?

Mr. Speaker—You should not convert the zero Hour into a Question Hour.

Shri Joy Bhandra Hagjer—লিষ্ট ইমপেট্টবেও দিছে—আপোনালোকেও দিছে। দুয়োটাৰে এটা সমস্বয় কৰা হব।

Re: Adjournment Motion

Mr. Speaker—Now, as regards Adjournment Motion tabled yesteday I have received the file from the Deputy Leader of the House only at 10.00 a.m. today. I shall go through it and after that I will deliver my ruling.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—Sir, I have raised with your permission a question regarding Governments decision to convert the State Transport into a Corporation by 31st March 1970. Now, when the House is in session we should discuss it. We are not in a position to know what will be clear implication of this organisation. After all many things depend upon this—our economy is also depended on it to a great extent. We have come also to know that the employees are very much agitated and they are proposing to resort to strike within a day or two. Therefore, Sir, I have placed a notice under Rule 50 of the Rules of procedure,

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If you kindly allow us to discuss it in consultation with the Minister i/c Transport before 31st of March, 1970 it will be very good.

Mr. Speaker—I have received the notice under Rule 50.

Shri Hiralal Patwary—I have also given a notice, in the zero Hour,

Mr. Speaker—I have not received any other notice. I have already disposed of all that I received.

Calling Attention to A Matter of Urgent Public Importance

Govt. Investment of Rs. 89.63 crores in ASEB gives no return.

Shri Sainen Medhi—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to call the attention of the Minister of power (Electricity) under Rule 54 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly to the news item appearing in Assam Tribune, dated the 23rd Feb/70 under the Caption, Govt. Investment of Rs. 59.63 crores in ASEB gives no return.

Shri Biswadev Sarma [Minister (Power, Electricity)]—The Assam State Electricity Board was constituted on 1st June, 1958. At the time of constitution, the installed capacity was about 14 MW including the installed capacity of 8.4 MW at Umtru Hydel Project with a firm capacity of 1.2. MW only. There were only

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28 kms of 11 KV transmission line. The per capita consumption of electricity in the State was 1.61 units as against the All India average of 23.7 units.

With the formation of the Board serious efforts had to be made to develop power resources quickly enough to provide a base for industrial and economic development of the state. Accordingly, the infra-structure at considerable capital cost had to be built up by the Board with the two major grids, one in Upper Assam based on the Namrup Thermal Station of 69 MW capacity connecting 66 KV Transmission/Sub-transmission and distribution system and the other in Lower Assam based on the hydel stations of Umiam 1st stage with 36 MW installed capacity and Untru 11.2 MW capacity to which was added Umiam Stage-II, 18 MW capacity, with connecting 123 KV Transmission/Sub-transmission and Distribution system.

In the intervening period, urgent development needs had to be met to the extent possible by installing isolated uneconomic diesel stations at comparatively heavier capital cost.

Electricity is a highly capital intensive industry. The gestation period of projects and schemes is very long. Because of several other factors in this State like cost, the terrain, consumption demand etc. schemes

and projects take even longer to be completed in Assam.

The projects for electricity development in this State have been executed with sums raised as loans. The Board not having the facility of a capital structure providing for equity, interest liability starts accruing from the moment funds are drawn as loan for expenditure on projects which however take a long period for execution not to speak of the period needed for those schemes to become reasonably productive.

It will be seen therefore, that the Board is required to undertake heavy liability for interest payments on loans long before the Board can derive any income from the projects on which such loans are utilised. Normally a worthwhile power project would take at least 5 to 6 years for completion and another 5 to 6 years to be reasonably productive. But during this whole period interest liability has to be undertaken by the Board on the capital which is borrowed for utilisation on the project itself and that liability consistently goes on increasing having its impact as a result on the general financial picture of the Board. Even at present, the investment on works under construction is as much as Rs. 15 crores on which heavy interest liability was already accrued.

Though the Board is a commercial undertaking, it

has socio-economic obligations as well. As a public utility concern, reliable service at economic rates has to be rendered to cater to the needs of vast areas of the State extending to remote corners where the schemes cannot necessarily earn economic returns.

The urgent need of extending electrical power to rural areas has been accepted by the Board as a matter of national policy, although rural electrification schemes in Assam cannot necessarily be remunerative unlike some other States like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab etc. because of the far flung character of Assam's rural areas with a generally backward character of the economy.

It is in that context that many States even including developed States like Maharashtra have been giving sizeable subsidy to provide for the loss incurred by the Board in extending electrification schemes to the rural areas. In Assam, however, no such scheme for giving subsidy to the Board has been possible. In 1969—70 the Maharashtra Board was due to receive a subsidy of Rs. 218 lakhs principally on account of rural electrification.

Rural electrification schemes in the hill areas of the state are enormously costly for obvious reasons and palpably unremunerative. Even though some capital subsidy may be forthcoming in respect of

these schemes, they will continue to be unremunerative on revenue account.

Till now the ASEB has invested about Rs. 6.61 crores on rural electrification schemes including the hills. In the context of the high priority given to rural electrification schemes these days, the Board's investment on this account will sizably increase in the years to come.

Assam has a large hydel potential. Detailed investigations of possible hydro-electric projects entail heavy investment on which there can be on question of any economic return immediately or in the near future. Nevertheless, investigations are unavoidable to enable a judicious choice of projects to be taken up for execution in future. Till now about Rs. 1.5. crores had to be invested by the board in investigation of different schemes on which no economic return would be forthcoming. The scale of expenditure on this account will have to be intensified in future if worthwhile schemes for rapid development of electricity has in fact be taken up for execution in future.

The peculiar position of the Electricity Board as an industrial undertaking on the one hand and an effective instrument for fulfilment of socio-economic objectives on the other has been explained clearly in the report of the Vanketaraman Committee as below:

Under the Act the State Electricity Board are statutory bodies intended to play a promotional role in the matter of power development in their respective states and are to be guided by the state Govts. in the matter of policies. They cannot, therefore, view each and everyone of the developments activities exclusively from the point of view of profits or returns. The Boards have necessarily to subserve socio-economic policies of the State. For example, Rural Electrification programme may not be paying judged from the commercial standards and the Boards unlike private electrical undertakings to implement the programme in the national interest and having regard to indirect benefits accruing therefrom to the community at large. Thus, the Boards apart from being national and public, utilities stand on a footing with the obligations and responsibilities different from other commercial and industrial enterprises including the private Electric Supply Undertakings. In the present state of our national economy and the development ahead, it may not be appropriate to expect Boards to immediately function on a financial level compared to the similar undertakings in advanced countries. The financial position of the Boards is also bound to improve *pari-passu* with the development of the country's economy".

In Assam the working of the Board has been to a great extent affected because of the slow pace of industrial development in the State and the uncertainty which surrounded some of the major projects of industrial development because of unforeseen developments like the Pakistani war and the Chinese Aggression.

In the case of one consumer alone viz. the Fertilizer Corporation of India, Namrup, which has not come up to the contracted anticipated load requirement, the Board has received less even nearly Rs. 2 crores compared to what it would have received if the original schedule had been maintained. The Board could save only a 10th of this amount of fuel and other variable expenses. Similarly the delay in the projected loads materialising in time in respect of the Paper Mill, Textile, Cable and other industries and reduction in off-take caused by closure of factories like Messrs Assam Hard Board etc. have led to considerable lower earnings than what the system built up to cater to these needs was capable of yielding.

With Progress in arrangements for supply of power from projects which have already materialised, the earnings of the Board have been showing steady increase from year to year. In 1968-69, the revenue receipt amounted to Rs. 3,012,5268. It has gone up

to Rs 3,60,83,000/- in 1966-70. The anticipated revenue receipt in 1970-71 would be of the order of Rs. 4,76.18,000/-. If however the tariff rates are reasonably revised, for which as directed by Govt the Board has already set up a competent Tariff Committee, the receipts will be still higher.

For the first time, full depreciation has been provided for in 1970-71. Full interest charges on market borrowings have also been duly provided. The Board is also proposing to pay off the loan in full taken from the State Govt. for certain development projects to avoid unnecessary accrual of interest charge thereon in future.

Within about a year or so from now, the Namrup project, as a whole, will start earning reasonable profits after meeting all operational charges, interest on capital and depreciation.

The Board has taken a number of steps with a view to achieving higher working efficiency. Two inspecting squads, directly under the Chief Engineer, have been established to conduct inspections of all connections in the state, to check unauthorised connections, pilferage, of energy and to ensure that consumption of industrial consumers is correctly recorded. In major load centres like Gauhati, improvement of the distribution system

has been taken up and new sub-stations have been established, replacing under-sized conductors to reduce the line loss and maintain stability of supply. As a measure of cost reduction, priority has been given to completion of grid lines and to expedite closure of high cost diesel stations. Steps have been taken to ensure a more rational utilisation of the services of the Board's employees. A centralised Stores purchase organisation, to plan and provide for store requirements of the Board has been established in order to obviate excess stock and to maintain inventories on scientific lines. Considerable emphasis has been given to standardisation of designs and evolving type designs for sub-stations, sub-transmission and distribution line to rationalise the cost structure.

To ensure better utilisation of the available capacity and to enlarge the commercial operations of the Board to increase its revenue earnings, agreements for supply of power to neighbouring States have been entered into. Measures for sales promotion including incentive schemes for consumers which require long service line at substantial cost have been introduced and are being reviewed from time to time to make them more attractive consistent with the financial limitations of the Board.

A new system of revenue billing and accounting introduced in Gauhati has lead to some advantages in reducing the number of operations, speeding up realisation and facilitating simultaneous recording of ledgers and control system. It is proposed to extend this new system to other important centres in the state as well.

To reduce the cost of transmission lines, the Board has taken up departmental manufacture of reinforced concrete poles besides undertaking transport in their own trucks.

While some amount of deficit will, under the above circumstances, continue till the end of the 4th plan which is a source of great concern to the Board, there is ground for reasonable optimism regarding much better performance during the years to come thereafter. In view of special difficulties which pursued the working of this Board, in so far it had to start without a base of development, accentuated by subsequent complications arising out of the Chinese aggression and the Pakistani War leading to the generally slow growth of the economy particularly in the industrial field, it is noted that the comparatively longer period required by the Board to become a commercially viable unit would be appreciable.

So far as the specific instances of alleged infructuous or excessive expenditure brought out in the Audit Report are concerned, the House will appreciate that these would be more appropriately dealt with in the Public Accounts Committee which, in due course, would be seized of this Audit Report.

Adjournment

The House then adjourned for lunch till 2 p.m.

(After Lunch)

The Assam finance Bill, 1970

Mr. Deputy Speaker—Item No. 4—Mr, Tripathi. But before that I have got a message from the Governor,

Raj Bhavan

Shillong

The 15th March, 1970.

I recommend, under the provision of Article 207 (1) of the Constitution of India, the introduction of the Assam Finance Bill, 1970, in the Assam Legislative Assembly,

Sd/— Broj Kumar Nehru
Governor of Assam

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister, Finance)—Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Assam Finance Bill, 1970,

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Mr. Deputy Speaker—(Has the Minister leave of the House to introduce the Bill ? (The House indicates approval). Leave is granted.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister, Finance)—Sir, I introduce the Assam Finance Bill, 1970

(The Bill was introduced)

The Assam Tea plantations Provident and Pension Fund Scheme (Amendment) Bill, 1970.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister, Labour)—Sir, I beg to leave to introduce the Assam Tea Plantations Provident and Pension Fund Scheme (Amendment) Bill, 1970.

Mr Deputy Speaker—Has the Minister leave of the House to introduce the Bill ? (The House indicates approval).

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi—I introduce the Assam Tea Plantations Provident and Pension Fund Scheme (Amendment) Bill, 1970.

(The Bill is introduced.)

The Assam Aid to Industries (Small and Cottage Industries) (Amendment) Bill, 1970.

Mr Deputy Speaker—Item No 6— Mr Biswadev Sarma, There is a message from the Governor.

RAJ BHAVAN

Shillong

The 10th March, 1970.

I recommend under Article 207 (1) of the Constitution of India that the Assam Aid to Industries (Small and Cottage Industries) (Amendment) Bill, 1970 be introduced in the Assam Legislative Assembly.

Sd/ Broj Kumar Nehru
Governor of Assam

Shri Biswadev Sarma (Minister, Industries)—Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Assam Aid to Industries (Small and Cottage Industries) (Amendment) Bill, 1970.

Mr. Deputy Speaker—Has the Minister leave of the House to introduce the Bill? (The House indicated approval)

Shri Biswadev Sarma—Sir, I beg to introduce the Assam Aid to Industries (Small and Cottage Industries) (Amendment) Bill, 1970.

(The Bill was introduced.)

The Assam criminal Law Amendment ordinance, 1970
(Assam ordinance II of 1970).

Shri Chatrasingh Teron (Minister, T.A.D. & W.B.C.)—Sir, I beg to lay the Assam Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1970 (Assam ordinance II of 1970).

The Assam Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 1970.

Shri Chatrasingh Teron (Minister T.A.D. & W.B.C.)—Sir, I beg to leave to introduce the Assam Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 1970.

Mr. Deputy Speaker—Has the Minister leave of the House

to introduce the Bill? (The House indicated approval)

Shri Chatrasingh Teron—Sir, I beg to introduce the Assam Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 1970.

(The Bill was introduced)

Motion—Election to Public Accounts Committee.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs)—Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly do elect nine Members in accordance with the provision of Rule 242 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly to the Committee on Public Accounts to function from 1st April, 1970. The term of the office of the Members of the Committee shall not exceed 30 months from the date of its formation.

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

Mr. Deputy Speaker—Motion moved.

(The motion was adopted)

Motion—Election to the Committee on Estimates.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury, (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs)—Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly do elect eleven Members in accordance with the provision of Rule 244 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly to the committee on Estimates to function from 1st April, 1970. The term of the office of the Committee shall not exceed 30 months from the date of its formation.

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

Mr. Deputy Speaker—Motion moved.

(The Motion was then adopted)

Laying of the Fifth Annual Report of the Assam Government Construction Corporation Ltd. for 1968-69

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs)—Sir, I beg to lay the Fifth Annual Report of the Assam Government Construction Corporation Ltd. for 1968-69.

Laying of the First Annual Report of the Assam Agro-Industries Development Corporation Ltd for 1967-68

Shri Biswadev Sarma (Minister, Industries)—Sir, I beg to lay the First Annual Report of the Assam Agro-Industries Development Corporation Ltd. for 1967-68.

Laying of the Annual Report and Accounts of the Assam State warehousing Corporation for 1968-69

Shri Biswadev Sarma (Minister, Industries)—Sir, I beg to lay the Annual Report and Accounts of the Assam State Warehousing Corporation for 1968-69.

Laying of the Assam Amusements and Betting tax (Amendment) Rules, 1969

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister, Finance) Sir, I beg to lay the Assam Amusements and Betting Tax (Amendment) Rules, 1969.

Motion—Election to the State Board for Elementary Education.

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer (Minister, Education)—Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly do elect seven Members from among its Members for constituting of State Board for Elementary Education under Section 4 (1) (xi) of the Assam Elementary Education Act, 1968 for a term of four years under section 6(1) read with section 5 of the aforesaid Act.

Mr. Deputy Speaker—Motion moved.

(The Motion was then adopted)

Debate on the Governor's Address

* Shri Pushpadhar Chaliha—মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়—ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণৰ আলোচনাৰ কাৰণে যিটো প্ৰস্তাৱ ডাঙি ধৰা হৈছে, সেই সন্দৰ্ভত মই দুবাৰ মান কবলৈ ওলাইছোঁ। জয় জয়তে ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণটো আমি আদৰণি জনাইছোঁ আৰু তেখেতৰ ভাষণত আমাৰ যোৱা বছৰৰ যি বিলাক পৰিস্থিতি সেই বিলাকৰ সকলো পৰ্যায়ৰ বিবৰণী তেখেতৰ ভাষণত ওলাইছে।

দ্বিতীয়তে ভৱিষ্যতৰ আমাৰ যিবিলাক কাৰ্য্যমুচী ডাঙি ধৰাৰ আভাষ দিছে তাত আমাৰ অলপ আশাৰ বেঙনি আছে। সেই সন্দৰ্ভত কিছুমান বিষয়ে আমাক আঙুলিয়াই দিছে। সেই বিষয় সমূহ আমি পৰ্য্যবেক্ষণ কৰিব লাগিব। সেই বিষয় সমূহৰ ভিতৰত হৈছে আজি অসমত এখন নতুন স্বায়ত্ব শাসিত অঞ্চল গঢ় দিছে। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় মেঘালয়ৰ পাহাৰী ভাই সকলৰ আৰু আমাৰ মাজত যি মতভেদ আছিল তাক চৰকাৰে দূৰ কৰি আমাৰ মাজত সম্প্ৰীতিৰ ভাৱ জগাই তুলিব লাগিব। অসম তথা ভাৰতে আশা বাখিছে যে অহা ২ এপ্ৰিলত মেঘালয় অভিবৰ্তন হব আৰু আমাৰ দেশ উন্নতিৰ জখলাত আগবাঢ়ি যাব পাৰিব।

দ্বিতীয়তে আমাৰ সীমান্তবৰ্তী ৰাজ্য হিচাবে আমাৰ সীমান্ত অঞ্চল বিলাকত দৈনন্দিন ঘটনা ঘটিব লাগিছে সেই ঘটনাবিলাকত নিশ্চয়

সন্ধিহান হব লাগিব। এই বিষয়ত এই সদনৰ মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিছে আৰু আমিও আশা ৰাখিছোঁ যাতে চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ত গুৰুত্ব দিব। তাৰ পিচত নগাবাজ্য আৰু অসম ৰাজ্যৰ ভিতৰত যাতে অপ্ৰীতিকৰ ঘটনা নঘটে আৰু আমাৰ নিজৰ প্ৰাপ্য আমাৰ সীমান্ত অঞ্চল বোৰত যাতে ব্যাঘাত নজন্মে তাৰ বাবে জাতীয় চৰকাৰ নিশ্চয় সজাগ থাকিব আৰু আমাৰ ভিতৰত সম্প্ৰীতিৰ ভাৱ জগাই তুলিব লাগিব। তাৰ পিচত আজি পাকিস্তানী অনুপ্ৰৱেশকাৰী সকলৰ বিষয়ে অসমৰ বাইজৰ মাজত আতঙ্কৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে আৰু আমাৰ জাতীয় চৰকাৰে যথেষ্ট ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লৈছে। ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণৰ পৰা বুজিব পাৰিছোঁ যে অনুপ্ৰৱেশকাৰীৰ সংখ্যা কমি আহিছে। এই বিষয়ত সদায় চৰকাৰে সতৰ্ক দৃষ্টি ৰাখিব লাগিব যাতে দেশৰ ভিতৰত কোনো বকমৰ ব্যাঘাত নজন্মে আৰু অনুপ্ৰৱেশকাৰী লোকৰ দ্বাৰা আমাৰ দেশৰ ভিতৰত কোনো আতঙ্কৰ সৃষ্টি নহয়। তাৰ বাবে ৰাজ্যপালে যিটো আভাস দিলে সেই আভাসত পতিয়ন নগৈ চৰকাৰে সতৰ্ক দৃষ্টি ৰাখিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো।

এতিয়া আমাৰ প্ৰধান সমস্যা হৈছে নিবন্ধৰ সমস্যা। এই নিবন্ধৰ সমস্যা দিনে দিনে বাঢ়ি আহিছে। বৰ্ত্তমান আমাৰ শিক্ষা ব্যৱস্থাৰ আমোল পৰিবৰ্ত্তনৰ প্ৰয়োজন হৈছে। আমাৰ বৰ্ত্তমানৰ শিক্ষা ব্যৱস্থা কৰ্ম্মমুখী শিক্ষা ব্যৱস্থা হব লাগিব। আমাৰ এই নিবন্ধৰ সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিবলৈ হলে ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত যি ইঙ্গিত দাঙি ধৰিছে তাৰ বাবে আজি অসমত শিল্প প্ৰতিষ্ঠা হব লাগিব। বৰ আনন্দৰ কথা যে আজি কেই মাহ মান আগত আমাৰ ২য় তেল শোধনাগাৰৰ দাবীত যি গণ আন্দোলন হৈছিল তাত আমাৰ বাইজৰ উমৈহতীয়া প্ৰচেষ্টাত কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে আমাৰ দাবী মানি লৈছে আৰু Petro-Chemical industry দিছে আৰু যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণে খাৰুৱাতেল উৎপাদন হলে ২য় তেল শোধনাগাৰ স্থাপন কৰিব পাৰিব। শিল্প প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰি থলুৱা লোকক খটুৱাব পাৰিলেহে নিবন্ধৰ সমস্যা সমাধান হব। থলুৱা লোকক বঞ্চিত কৰি শিল্প প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰিলেও আমাৰ অসমবাসী উপকৃত নহয়। ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত যি ইঙ্গিত দিছে সেই ইঙ্গিতৰ পৰা

চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিছে। যাতে এই বিষয়ত গুৰুত্ব দিয়ে। আমি আনন্দ পাইছো যে আমাৰ শিল্প মন্ত্ৰী দেৱে নতুন নতুন শিল্প কৰাৰ কাৰণে যত্নপৰ হৈছে আৰু তাৰ বাবে বেলেগ বেলেগ দেশৰ লগত চুক্তি কৰিছে। এই শিল্প প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰাৰ লগে লগে তাত আমাৰ থলুৱা লোকক খটাব পৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লৈছে।

আমি আশা কৰিছো যে আমাৰ বছৰে বছৰে বাঢ়ি অহা শিক্ষিত নিবহুৱা সকলৰ সংস্থাপনৰ ব্যৱস্থা যাতে কাগজ কলমে আবদ্ধ নাৰাখি তাক কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰা হয়।

আজি আমাৰ চৰকাৰে যি বিলাক ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লৈছে সেই বিলাকৰ বিষয়ে আমাৰ শিক্ষিত যুবক সকলে কোনো উৱাদিহ নাপায়। সেই কাৰণে প্ৰচাৰ বিভাগৰ জৰিয়তে জনসাধাৰণৰ মাজত বহুল প্ৰচাৰ হ'ব লাগে। অকল কাগজে কলমে আৱদ্ধ থাকিলে জন সাধাৰণ উপকৃত নহয়। কৃষকৰ বিষয়ে এটা আমোল পৰিবৰ্ত্তনৰ ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লৈছে। প্ৰকৃত মাটিহীন লোকৰ মাজত মাটি বিতৰণ কৰাৰ নিৰ্দেশ জাৰি কৰিছে। সিদিনা মহাকুমাধিপতিৰ ওচৰত এটা নিৰ্দেশ পাইছো যে যত P. G. R. ই হওঁক বা পতিত মাটিয়েই হওঁক সেইবিলাক ৩১ মাৰ্চৰ ভিতৰত প্ৰকৃত মাটি হীন খেতিয়কৰ মাজত বিতৰণ কৰিব। আৰু ১২ দিনৰ ভিতৰত এই ব্যৱস্থাৰ জৰিয়তে মাটি হীন খেতিয়কক মাটি বিতৰণ কৰি সমস্যা সমাধান কৰাৰ আমি আশাৰ বেঙনি দেখিছো। তাৰ বাবে আমাৰ বাজহ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়া তথা অসম চৰকাৰে এই ব্যৱস্থা কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো। খেতিয়কক বেঙ্গে ঋণ দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা হৈছে কিন্তু সেই বিলাক কাৰ্য্যকৰী হোৱা নাই। সেই কাৰণে চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো যাতে বেঙ্ক সমূহৰ পৰা খেতিয়কে ঋণ লৈ উন্নত প্ৰণালীত খেতি কৰিব পাৰে।

উন্নত প্ৰণালীৰ খেতিৰ আঁচনি কেৱল কাগজে কলমে থাকিলেই নহ'ব আৰু আমাৰ চৰকাৰে তাক কাৰ্য্যত পৰিণত কৰিবলৈ কৰা চেষ্টাই আমাক আশাৰ বেঙনি দেখুৱাইছে। এই বিষয়ে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব আৰু আমাৰ জাতীয় চৰকাৰে এই সম্পৰ্কে যি আঁচনি কৰিছে সেই বিলাক যদি প্ৰকৃততে কাৰ্য্যকৰী হয় আৰু সেই কাৰণে

দুখীয়া বাইজ উপকৃত নহয় তেন্তে সেই ব্যৱস্থাই কাম নিদিয়ৈ। মই বেচি কথা কবলৈ নাযাও, মই মোৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণক আদৰ্শ জনাই প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙি ধৰিছো। মই এই সন্দৰ্ভত আশা কৰিছো এই চতুৰ্থ পৰিকল্পনাৰ ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণে যি আশাৰ বেঙনি দেখুৱাইছে সেই বিলাক যদি কাৰ্য্যকৰি হয় তেন্তে আমাৰ দুখীয়া নিচলা সকলে সকাহ পাব। এই খিনি কৈ মই ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণৰ প্ৰস্তাৱতো দাঙি ধৰিছো। আশাকৰো সমৰ্থন কৰিব।

* Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir.

In commending my motion for acceptance of the House I am constrained to say that in one face the Address of the Governor is suppressio veri and in another a suggestio falsi also. The real situation prevailing in the country has been suppressed. The truth has been suppressed and what is not true that has been suggested in the Address. The Governor of Assam has spoken in many veins which are completely opposite to what Shri B.K. Nehru, the great economic and political scholar, said only on the 23rd January 1970 in his paper "Thoughts on the fundamentals of Indian polity" delivered by him in the Regional Research Laboratory at Jorhat on the 23rd January 1970. Two voices are speaking. One is Dr. Jekyl on the 23rd January 1970 and the other is Mr. Hyde on 16th March 1970. In this address he has concluded with a refrain "much has been achieved"; for which we have reason to thank. And In the paper which he read he said "the respect which a Nation commands is directly proportional to its gross national

* Speech not corrected.

product. 20 years ago India's comparative strength as judged by our gross national product was considerably higher than what it is today. Since then Japan, West Germany and Canada have all overtaken us. India's leisurely growth of 2.6% per annum will ensure that in a very few years come other countries will get ahead of us and our relative stature in the international world will still further be reduced. There is nothing huge in India except its population and its poverty" So for this we should be thankful now.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister, Finance)—Is this Government irreconcilable?

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—No but both Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde were reconcilable. Now if the position in India is bad, Assam's position is far far worse, and after Independence there has been so much of regional imbalance detrimental to the interest of Assam because while Assam's position in the economic field was better before Independence in comparison with the average all-India position, it has now deteriorated almost beyond recognition. The Planning Commission while discussing the economic situation of the country in its Plan Draft for 1969-70 have collected some data. I shall presently go to the data to show how Assam has been neglected and very badly neglected and how regional imbalances have hit hard this poor state. In 1950-51 the all-India per capita income was average Rs. 296, In that year Assam's average per capita income was Rs. 335, India's-296, Assam's-335. As a result of the Congress

Rule, by 1964-65 while India's per capita income has become 422 Assam's per capita income is only 394, So Assam's position via-a-via India's average which was higher in 1950-51 has become much lower in 1964-65.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister)—What is the position in 1968 ?

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—The planning Commission has not given that position and I do not know whether it is far still worse or better. But for this period that has been the position according to the planning Commission. According to the same Commission when they discussed the state compound growth rate of agricultural production the position of Assam is last. While Punjab's position 4.56, Gujarat 4.55, Tamilnadu 4.17, Mysore 3.54 and even Bihar 2.97 and Maharashtra 2.93, Assam's position in only 1.17. That is to say in the list while the state of Punjab leads from the top, Assam leads from the bottom. That is so far as the state compound growth rate of agricultural production is concerned. Then the planning Commission has also given certain graphs indicating the economic development, the net domestic products of 1964-65 as also the per capita income. Here Assam's position is third from the bottom. The position of only Haryana, and Jammu & Kashmir is lower than Assam. All other states are above Assam, In the matter of capital in industries, Assam's position is last but one except Jammu & Kashmir all other

States are in a better position than Assam. In the matter of Railway facilities, except Jammu & Kashmir Assam is last. So that is what the benign Congress Government has given to Assam all these years according to the finding of the planning Commission and for which we pat our own back and should be thankful. The Governor has opened his Address with a message that we are in the threshold of a new chapter in the history of Assam. A chapter of further disintegration. In this benign Congress Rule Assam has been dismembered once—Naga Hills has gone and has now become Nagaland. Now the Khasi & Jaintia Hills and the Garo Hills are also going. So we have began a new chapter. When Mizoram will go a brighter still and who knows some other areas also will not follow suit. While we wish all luck and progress for Meghalaya, I for one feel deeply grieved that the Congress Government conducted itself in such a manner all these years that these brothers of ours who are the flesh of our flesh, the blood of our blood, could not be kept with us. If we would have been less arrogant with them and could have shown more nobility and humility and if we would not have taken the course of carrying the white-man's burden, if we would have been doing our job with all humility and sincerity and all grace, probably these brothers who have gone away from us would not have gone. Well, we have to accept it and we wish them godspeed. But if it is any new chapter, that is a chapter which should warn us about our

failures, about our misfortune, and this should serve us as a warning for future good behaviour. We should not be elated about it—that the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and the Garo Hills have gone away from us. We should be sorry for it; we should be sorry that our conduct created such a situation that these brothers fled away from us and we could not keep them with us. In that spirit I take this formation of Meghalaya.

Another thing in this connection has crept in. Some gentlemen who became historic figures by draining out crores of rupees in the Uiam lake and also created history at Gauhati on the sacred Republic Day by heading the district administration to chaos. Those are now the people who are advising the State to be. And I do not know whether the Govt. is aware of that. The thing which they thought would be the matter of their prestige, the bond of unity in keeping them at least the suzerainty, that the police has been demanded with the coming Meghalaya State. I for one suggest that in view of the fact that the powers that be at Delhi made this Meghalaya State in such a manner so as to give the Meghalaya Administration the right to demand for having police, it will be only in our interest to agree to it in good grace instead of creating further bad blood. I hope the Govt. knows it. But if Govt. has not that information, let me inform them with all seriousness and without any fear of contradiction that the Meghalaya Govt. is preparing a legislation

for Meghalaya town and country police, and in that they will demand police for that State also. Let me hope that the Govt. of Assam will not stand on its way. If the Constitution permits it, if the Govt. of India agree and if they can bear the economic brunt, let them have it. Because even if we do not agree they will have it in spite of us. So, instead of letting them have it in spite of us let them have it without our interference. Let us not create any situation where the Govt. of India and some enemies of the people and the Govt. of Assam can take advantage of the situation and can create more bad blood and misunderstanding between the peoples of the hills and the plains. That is my plain piece of advice.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi—Whether the Hon. member wants that we should agree into the raising of police for Meghalaya or to what extent?

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—My submission is very simple.

If the Constitution permits, if the Govt. of India agree and if the Meghalaya Government wants to have the police of its own, the the Govt. of Assam should not stand on its way. Let the Govt. of India, Meghalaya and the Constitution decide this. But so far as we are concerned we should not interfere, we should keep our hands tied because even if we object they will have it. The only thing that the Govt. of India will say is that 'we have given it earlier but for the Govt. of Assam.' Let us not create such a situation. That is my advice.

Now, another thing I am rushing through. The Governor has said one good thing. He has said that the developments in Mizo Hills and North Cachar and Mikir Hills districts should not only be maintained but accelerated. That is what I have said during the last session of the Assembly as well. Let that be our test. That we are really sincere, whether we are really honest and whether we really want to uplift those whom the long imperialists' rule have kept down-trodden. Whether with regard to their upliftment we are really sincere and honest—that will be decided by how we develop the North Cachar Hills and Mikir Hills and Mizo Hills. North Cachar Hills have chosen to be with us. Mizoram did not get an opportunity. But for those who have chosen to be with us we should work for them with all sincerity, with all humility and with all honesty. If we can show that by being with us they can develop better and faster, that will be an inspiring example for the people of Meghalaya, that instead of their being separated from state administration, they will have always goodwill towards us. In this point, I agree with the address of the Governor. Let our administration remember this.

Sir, a reference has been made about the disturbances in Namrup. I beg to submit that if the Governor would not have mentioned this that would have been rather better than to mention it in the way it has

been done. What he has said. 'Some unfortunate incidents of a communal nature took place at Namrup during the month of October, 1969. Four persons died and 77 injured as a result of the clashes that took place. This is from the.....

বাগিছাৰ ৰাজস্থানী মালিক আৰু শ্ৰমিক পক্ষৰ মাজত হোৱা বিবাদৰ ফলত এমাহজুৰি লক আউট হৈ থকা ধনশিৰি বাগিছাৰ কাষৰ গাঁৱত ২৭-১১-৬৯ তাৰিখে কেইজনমান শ্ৰমিকক আটক কৰিবলৈ আহি পুলিছে গুলী চালনা কৰি দুগৰাকী শ্ৰমিকক নিহত কৰে। তদুপৰি দুজন পুৰুষ আৰু তিনিজনী মহিলা গুৰুতৰ ভাৱে আহত হৈছে।

ঘটনাৰ বিৱৰণীত প্ৰকাশ যে শ্ৰমিকৰ বোনাচ নিদিয়া আৰু কাম-কাজত জ্বলুম কৰা বুলি চলি থকা বিবাদৰ পৰিণতিত এই বাগিছাত ইয়াৰ আগতে মালিক পক্ষই বাগিছা “লক আউট” কৰে। লক আউটৰ পাছত হোৱা পৰিস্থিতিত অসম চাহ শ্ৰমিক ইউনিয়নে শ্ৰমিক অভাৱত খাদ্য সামগ্ৰীৰ জা-যোগৰ দি আছিল। কিন্তু যোৱা ২৭-১১-৬৯ তাৰিখে শ্ৰমিকসকল হাটখোলাত জমা হৈ থকা অৱস্থাত কাষৰ গাঁৱত মাজবাটৰ খণ্ড উন্নয়নৰ বিষয়া শ্ৰীমন্দেশ্বৰ ভট্টাচাৰ্য্যৰ লুকুম মতে ঘৰৰ পৰা টনা আজোৰা কৰি ধনশ্ৰী শ্ৰমিক ইউনিয়নৰ সভাপতি শ্ৰীধনকান্ত বৰা, সম্পাদক যথচিল বিশ্বাস, সদস্য হৰিবিন্দ পাচনি সোৱা আৰু শুমিত্ৰাক গ্ৰেপ্তাৰ কৰে। ইউনিয়নৰ সংগঠক শ্ৰীএলবাৰ্ট বিশ্বাসক তেতিয়া ধান কাটিবলৈ যোৱাৰ পৰা ধৰি আনিবলৈ পঠাই; গ্ৰেপ্তাৰৰ কথা গম পাই তিনিশ তিবোতা শ্ৰমিক আহি উপকৃত কেইজনক এবি দি তেওঁলোকক ধৰি নিবলৈ দাবি জনালে। তিবোতা শ্ৰমিক সকলৰ নিবন্ধ আছিল। অথচ পুলিছে উক্ত শ্ৰীভট্টাচাৰ্য্যৰ লুকুমত নেতা কেইজনক জোবপূৰ্বক গাড়ীত তুলি লয়, আৰু লগতে কন্দুৱা গ্যাচ এবি দিয়ে। গ্যাচ মাৰ যাবলৈ নৌ পাওতেই চিঞৰি কোলাহল কৰি থকা তিবোতা শ্ৰমিক সকলৰ ওপৰত গুলি চলায় আৰু উক্তকোপে হতাহত কৰে। ঘটনাস্থলিত দুজনী মহিলা শ্ৰমিক

নিহত হয় আৰু ৩ জনী মহিলা সহ অন্যান্য ৫/৭ জনৰ গাত গুলি লাগি গুৰুতৰ আহত হয়।

সেইদিনা দিনটো মাজবাট থানাই হতাহতৰ সংখ্যাৰ বা ঘটনাৰ বিৱৰণ একো নজনায় আৰু তেজপুৰৰ সহকাৰী শ্ৰম আয়ুক্তই সোধাত দুজনৰ সামান্য আঘাত হোৱা বুলি কয়। সন্ধ্যা শ্ৰমিক ইউনিয়নৰ ঘাই সভাপতিক বাটত পাই মঙ্গলদৈৰ মহকুমাধিপতিয়ে ঘটনাস্থনালৈ যাবলৈ নিদি ওভতাই আনে আৰু তেওঁৰ মটৰৰ ওপৰত পুলিচ লগাই দিয়ে। তেতিয়া শ কেইটাৰ ওচৰত সশস্ত্ৰ পুলিচৰ বাহিৰে কোনো নাছিল। তেতিয়া মঙ্গলদৈৰ বিষয়া, মাজবাটৰ পুলিচ কেইজনমানে ৪ জন মৰা বুলি কৈ ফুৰে।

অথচ পিছদিনা পুলিচৰ সূত্ৰৰ পৰা জনা যায় যে মানুহ দুজনহে মৰিছে। উপায়ুক্ত গুৰুৱাবে দুপৰীয়া গৈ তাত থকা শ্ৰমিক গাভৰু গুৰুমুণ্ডা আৰু বিবাহিতা শোভাযুক্তাৰ শ আৰু আহত মহিলা শ্ৰমিক কুইলি, জাস্মি আৰু খাংবীক মঙ্গলদৈ হস্পিটাললৈ নিয়ে।

From the cryptic paragraph, impression outside would be or may be that probably there was really a communal clash in Namrup, and Namrup is in the heart of Assam. About 4 lives were lost; probably riot-hungry Assamese people went for rioting and killed some innocent souls. Here probably they were for some reason or the other. The fact is just the opposite. When there was the mass movement and a very peaceful movement for demanding the second oil refinery in Assam and when all people of Assam irrespective of their caste, creed, religion or race, when all people living in Assam participated in it in their own way and it was absolutely peaceful, then some conspirators tried to create some programme in Digboi and Namrup, some enemies of the people of Assam, of the cause of Assam, tried to create some

programme. That was not by the people of Assam, not by the Assamese people but by some others. Well, while this matter could be controlled and when it was controlled at Digboi, those people though not in the clash, 4 were killed. There was cold-blooded murder of Jaharlal Chaliha, P. Chetia, T. Bora and some Saikia and this was done by a section of people who were not the permanent inhabitants of Assam, who only came like birds of passage only for a temporary period and most of them have by now left. If the matter would have been properly explained and placed, then the impression that might be created by the Governor's reference would not have been there. Moreover, I would like to inform this House and through this House the country that the Management there has some hand in the matter. Namrup is a place where there is, for example, the Fertilizer factory. There are as many as 19 officers and among these 19 officers there is an officer of Grade-I. There is only one child of the soil. 18 have been imported from outside. Previously there were only 6. The other day when we went there, I had the occasion to ask the General Manager whether really so many officers and with this pay was necessary. He said, 'I do not know, sir.' Then I asked if it would have been his business, would he have kept such a galaxy of officers? He said, 'surely not.' He said if it would have been his business, he would have run the business with 6. Because they do not

want to employ local people, therefore in the second grade they have kept those vacant. There is one Chief Personal Officer; he is not a technical hand. Often times, our Ministers are accustomed to say that because of the absence of technical hands, they are to bring people from outside. That Chief Personal Officer in the Namrup Fertilizer Factory which is at the heart of Assam, he was one Mr. Lall. When he was transferred, the post has been kept vacant because they do not want to employ any officer of Assam. In the post of Senior Personal Officer, there was one Mr. P.R. Sen; now he has been transferred to Durgapur Unit and therefore so long as they do not get somebody from outside, they have got that post vacant. There is one post of Personal Officer and that post has been kept vacant because they do not want to engage any man from the state. There are 4 posts of A.P.Os. Out of these, one has been recently filled up by a gentleman from Maharashtra. We found that out of these 19, there are only 2 people from Assam—one is deputed by the Government of Assam—he is the Chief Administrative officer and the other is one of the senior-most.

This is the position in Namrup. When we asked the Acting General Manager, Mr. Appuswami—what was the percentage of personnel employed here, he was good enough to say that it was difficult to say how many are from this state. So far as the lowest category of employees are concerned i.e., Grade-III and Grade-IV

are concerned, who have given their address in Assam, their percentage will be about 50 to 60%. At the time of sending applications, all these people gave their address as in Assam. When they were to be confirmed, when police verifications were to be taken, he said, 'I cannot say this.' At this time, they gave their address as address of Kerala, Maharastra, Punjab or Haryana. I said, 'how is this—at the time of application they gave their address in Assam. Supposing somebody is there with me, he gives his address at the time of application as care of me. If police is to make verification, the police will not get any anticipation here because at this time their address is given as in some other places, It is in this way that people are being engaged. Out of this there was bitterness amongst the trainees. One of the trainees was allegedly assaulted by one from Assam, he said he was assaulted by a man from Assam, and that the Governor does not say. In clash 4 died. One man came by a motor cycle and hundreds of people surrounded him and cut him into pieces. That is how the Government of As-am represented the Namrup incident to the world. I beg to submit, Sir, this is not only a distortion of fact but this is a great disservice to the state, There is also something said about Dhansiri Tea Estate firing. It has been said that the police fired in self-defence and killed 2 persons. In this incident, two helpless women were killed and not in self-defence. The Assam Chha Sramik Union from their headquarters have circ-

ulated a pamphlet wherein they have given the facts. With your permission, I beg to place only few lines from there, (Quoted in Assamese). You will kindly see what was the root. Workers were deprived of their bonus. This is the story. The proper thing would have been when an young girl and a woman were killed by police firing the proper thing would have been to institute a judicial inquiry. After all in this Congress Socialist State workers life after all as the life of not of a man, Therefore, you did not think it necessary to institute a judicial inquiry when 2 women died and 3 women seriously injured. At any rate, there ought to have to be a judicial inquiry. Almost in all cases of police firing the judicial inquiry is there but simply because they are women their case has been ignored. Why should they be deprived of. But the Governor has mentioned in a very casual manner that in the firing 2 persons died, Is it a proper attitude of the Govt. to show justice to the working class people. It is not only with regard to the garden labourers even to their own employees. What is the attitude of the Governor? I have read his speech, nowhere I have found the word housing. Now housing is the crying need of the entire Govt. employees of all the deptts that their crying need is residential accommodation. The total constabulary of the state of Assam is 7 percent is married. There is provision only 7 per cent. When people of that standard are kept like animals away from their wives and children living in such a condition you can

imagine what type of life and what type of attitude these people will have. I was surprised to see at Dibrugarh when the Deputy Commissioner is to live in a house of a big capitalist who almost purchase the Govt. of Assam. It is whose house who provided the house to the Deputy Commissioner, The District Magistrate, Judicial still recently was occupying a house of a tea planter, a capitalist of Dibrugarh. I personally have gone there in connection with a Commission. I refused to live in a house of a private individual. If Govt. cannot give me accommodation I shall never go and remain in the guest house of a private capitalist when I have gone there in connection with a Govt. Commission. As a matter of fact we expect our judicial Magistrates, for example, we want they should remain aloof from people so that should not have any obligation to any individual so that they may do justice to the people. If a District Magistrate or Sub Judge or an A.D.M. Judicial does not find any accommodation and if he is to go to a private capitalist or land lord and request him for accommodation then next day when a case is appeared in connection with such person what would be expected, The human nature is what it is. You will blame the Govt. which does not provide accommodation for that Officer. There are Magistrates who are to do a number of administrative cases and all these things may not be always popular to some section of the people and they to be back and call of the Govt. for maintaining law and

order situation. For example, the living condition of the workers of Digboi oil Company and the Constable and S.I. and A.S.I. of Digboi Oil Company and the Constable and S.I. and A.S.I. of Digboi Police Station you will be surprised, Sir, when the Officer-in-charge of Digboi police Station has been provided with a residential quarter by the management.

He is provided permanently with a pick-up van by the management of the Digboi Oil Co. Can you expect, Sir, if you would have been placed in that position, to do justice. There might be dispute between the employer and the employees. If you are living in a house provided by the Company and you are also provided with a van if a dispute arises between the management and the labourers, human nature being what it is, even if you do justice there would be a suspicion. Justice should not only be done, it should also appear to have been done. If they are always to look to these private individuals for their very existence then naturally you cannot expect better performance of their duty than what you are getting now. This fundamental problem of housing of the Govt's own employees did not get a single mention, not a word in the Governor's speech. What does it mean? It indicates that the Government is entirely callous if not saddistic about the position of their own employees. What are the basic necessities of a man. The basic necessities are food, shelter, clothing and education. I shall come later to show what they have done

regard to education. They have almost been showing callousness so far as housing is concerned.

The Governor has also said something about anti-corruption. I would like to say after all Governor's address is Government's address, "Physicians heal themselves." You are speaking about corruption. What about yourselves? Whether or not you collected subscriptions of thousands of rupees through officers for building up socialism from the Tajmahal hotel. Whether you did not collect thousand of rupees on the eve of the Bombay session of the Congress from people who are connected with Governmental affairs in some way or other, I am not going to name any Minister or anybody. But if they agree to place the matter before an impartial judicial tribunal, I shall make a formal complaint and I shall take the responsibility of facing such a trial, and, I say, Sir, I am prepared to repeat this outside, I do not want to take shelter of your protection and the protection of this House to say that the Ministers or some of them collected on the eve of their on voyage to Bombay thousands of rupees from those who are connected with Government in some way or other through the officers. (Some voices somewhere in the House) I do not say that corruption is the monopoly of the Congress, because, I have read in the newspapers, the Kerela Govt. also failed on charges of corruption. But the point is that until and unless those who are at the top set an example of

clean administration corruption cannot be eradicated. If you want to eradicate corruption, first try to eradicate from the top. This is my humble but emphatic submission. (Some voice: why not specific instances). I did bring specific instances. Probably in the session before last I specifically stated that certain fake registration certificattes were being manufactured in the D.T.O's office at Gauhati. I said that lakhs of rupees have been misappropriated there by a conspiratorial gang. I also produced some fake certificates in the House: The Chief Minister who is ailing (God help him) was kind enough to take the matter in his hand and passed on the papers to the Vigilence Commissioner. The Vigilence Commissioner then asked the Department to make an enquiry I am told that instead of making a thorough enquiry, the enquiry was confined to a few items which I pointed and those cases were proved to be true. Bosch sitting over it. If a High powered enquiry or a special audit is made in that office itself even now there will be dozens of such cases found out. Afterall if one office only is cleansed properly that will set an example for the others. In course of the appropriation accounts you have found that though these are only sample audits not exhaustive, even in these audits themselves quite a good number of instances of corruption are revealed, and we find that ultimately even in the proved cases of mis-appropriation, defalcation, breach of trust by Govt. officers—from very high officers of

the supermost rank of Chief Secretary or nearabout they give a punishment like this : "The period under which he was suspended be treated as leave without pay." The type of punishment which should be awarded to the mis-appropriators in proved cases should be deterrent. If deterrent punishment would have been given probably the number would have been much less. This Govt's heart melts at the plight that might be coming to the families of the mis-appropriators, but their hearts never melt at the plight of those millions of people whose property are attached, whose utensils are not even saved for realisation of taxes due. Afterall it is the poor man's money which constitute the state fund and if anybody, whoever he might be, misappropriates that money if that case is proved, the punishment should be exemplary. Why not such deterrent punishment is awarded because they think that if they do not become lenient today he might be finding himself tomorrow in the same galaxy. So when they administer justice they tamper it with mercy. This is the attitude of the Govt. towards the misappropriators of public money.

Sir, the Governor also said something about our industrial development. I for one think that we should have always an attitude keeping both the eyes open. In an agrarian State like ours small scale industries that also mainly agriculture-oriented would be best suited.

Now with regard to the capital intensive industries here the Governor has said that the Government felt

and tried to impress upon the Central Government with regard to the urgent need to establish a second public sector Oil Refinery in the State. Now, he is satisfied while in getting an assurance that there will be additional refining capacity of 1 million ton. A second Oil refinery and an additional refining capacity—are these two things similar, are these two things identical? If not, they have chosen something else. They should have explained how it will be more beneficial to the State. In this connection I would like to stress on one thing. Recently when we visited Digboi we found that so far as Digboi oil fields are concerned they are gradually drying up. Already they have been taking crude from Naharkatia and Moran Oil Fields. I think Govt. should consider taking over purchasing or even participating in the Assam Oil Company because here there are factories built, well, settlement made, everything paraphernalia is there. And, Government may consider whether in a phased programme making the payment in a phased way whether that establishment itself may not be purchased. But, I think the Management instead of closing it down by incurring a heavy loss they may be willing to sell it to Government and although licences and all these—this is a Central matter, it is not that when private individual or private company could have such a industry that a State Government may not have. For example, the Fertilizer which is a Central Sector Industry. But the Gujarat Government is getting licence

from the Central Government, they have made their Fertilizer plant themselves. It is a State venture. So, similarly, probably if the Govt of India itself delays the installation of Second Oil Refinery which we must try to get, atleast we should see that we may take over the Digboi Refinery which already exists though it is small. I am told, there is scope of getting more crude, there is possibility not only maintaining the capacity of the Digboi refinery but even there is scope of expanding it. That is by the way I have suggested. Government may consider that.

But what I give more emphasis on is that Govt. should be more vigorous in increasing and setting up of cottage and small scale industries and the lowest in the electricity energy which is the most vital thing for the development of industry that space should be accelerated. Now, unfortunately, Assam's position is one of the lowest in the matter of per capita consumption of electricity energy. That shows and indicates the backwardness of our industrial development. I hope our Minister who holds both the Departments of Industry and the Electricity will look into it and see that hydro-electric potentiality that exists in the state of Assam is utilised and exploited to the full. In this connection of course, I cannot but refer to the paragraph of the Governor's Speech where he has mentioned about the second phase of the Umiam Hydel Project. Well, I am informed that here also there is going a conspiracy. That man whose name was to be written in gold,

that gentleman has proposed that now this Dam should be utilized partly atleast for supplying water to the Defence Forces as though, well, our requirement has already been over-fulfilled, and there is no scope for further expansion and there is no necessity of any more water. In other words, our experience in these few years has proved reasonably beyond doubt that we have surplus water in the Umium reservoir and, therefore, we can convert it into a reservoir for water supply to the Army. I don't know whether Govt. has accepted that proposal or rejected it. But the very fact that this great friend of Assam is giving us another great service by diverting the water which was used for electric energy will now be consumed as drinking water or bathing water by the Army. At any rate it was his benigining advice that the fishery never come up of the Umium. I do not know whether his advice was helpful or not. But let me hope that his advice may be reserved for more prosperous State and that may not be experimented in a poor State like ours. Sir, in this connection some encouraging thing have been said with regard to a Company which deals with paper pulp. It is a good thing that the neglected district of Goalpara is given some ray of hope by somebody having some paper pulp company because some company is taking interest for a paper pulp unit in Jogigopa. At any rate, it is not enough to install a paper pulp factory. This factory will be a costly one if the railway line is not drawn from

Goalpara to Gauhati, a broadgauge line. Because these two are ancilliary. There is no reason why Goalpara cannot be connected by Pandu by a broadgauge railway line. If this is done the product of the mill may find good market. Government should impress upon the railway authority that a railway line by the south bank of the Brahmaputra from Goalpara to Gauhati is a must. In this connection, I should like to say that why another paper pulp unit is not possible for Cachar while several projects were there and there also bamboos are being wasted and being taken away for mills at a very high transport cost to Titagorh paper Mills and others. Why another paper pulp industry cannot be held in Cachar. And in this respect even there may be collaboration with some private industry, there will be no harm if such collaboration is there on the part of the Govt. and the collaboration in the case is not harmful. For example, Govt. of India has collaborated with the Baruah Oil Company and with a guarantee return by 9 to 13 percent. That is not a bad figure. Sometimes for collaboration there may be some benefit also. For example in case of medical expert those who are kept in Digboi they are not found in Duliajan and those experts kept in Duliajan they are not found in Digboi.

In this way well if needed even with private collaboration there may be a paper pulp industry in Cachar as well. Then Sir, many things have been

said with regard to the improvement of the agrarian economy. I have already said from the report of the Planning Commission itself how this agrarian side in fact been neglected. Now, Govt. has said that unfortunately there has been a set back in 1969-70 with regard to the food production due to the bad weather which has affected the Sali paddy. Well it is a very bad state of affairs. Much more help ought to have been given to the peasants. What has actually been done ? In fact so far as the hiring of the power pumps are concerned in place of Re. 1/- for a 10 Horse power Power Pump the charge has been raised by 100 percent. Here we found that the profession and practice do relate apart. We wanted to encourage the agriculturists by taking recourse to modern methods and modern techniques—but in practice we could not do any good to them. This is really a very sad thing. I do not know whether it has been done with the approval of the Cabinet as a whole or has been done by the Minister of Agriculture. Even if it has been done by the approval of the Cabinet, I would request the Govt. to take into consideration.....

Mr. Deputy Speaker—The House has no quorum (the bell rang)

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—Sir, the Govt. will take note of it and do the needful so to that the charge is reduced. Now, one point more, before I finish, The Governor has also said the agriculturists or the peas-

antry should be helped. One form of help the Government now propose is that when the conversion fee previously was Rs. 5 per bigha it has been raised to Rs. 50 per bigha. Unless and until the periodical pattas are mortgaged the credit is not given. Now the poor peasants they want the conversion of their periodic pattas so that they can get the credit, and fees for such conversion has been increased. This is most unfortunate thing.

Now, Sir, also towards the end the Governor has given an indication of the State Transport Organisation being converted into a Corporation. I should like to suggest Sir, that if Govt. goes to consider that proposal, as a pre-condition Govt. should see that the services and service conditions of the existing employees are protected and that it is guaranteed that an organisation which is being run exclusively by the people of the State for more than 25 years, that in the name of improvement it is not filled up by the people from outside even by giving address inside this State which they are not. Let there be development of the State and let it be for the people of the State. With these observations Sir, I commend by motions for the acceptance of the House.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi—মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ ডাঙৰীয়া, মাননীয় ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত আমাৰ প্ৰদেশৰ সমস্যাবিলাক যি ভাবে ডাঙি ধৰা হৈছে আৰু আমাৰ প্ৰদেশৰ সমস্যাবিলাক প্ৰকৃততে যি অৱস্থাত আছে, তাৰ ভিতৰত যথেষ্ট তাৰতম্য দেখিবলৈ পাইছোঁ। ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত কোৱা হৈছে যে অসমত চেপ্তেম্বৰ মাহত হোৱা আন্দোলনৰ ফলত আমাৰ

প্ৰদেশৰ উদ্বোধনী কৰণৰ কাৰণে এটা “পেকেজ” আচনি ঘোষণা কৰিছে আৰু সেই আচনিয়ে আমাৰ প্ৰদেশৰ উন্নয়নৰ কাৰণে এটা ডাঙৰ ভূমিকা স্থাপন কৰিব; তাত কোনো সন্দেহ নাই। কিন্তু এই কথাটো আমি লক্ষ্য কৰিব লাগিব যে, সেই আচনি ঘোষণা কৰাটোৱেই যথেষ্ট নহয়; সেই আচনি কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে যাতে কাৰ্য্যকৰী ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰে এই বিষয়ে চকু বখাৰ দায়িত্ব আমাৰ ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰ আৰু অসমৰ ৰাইজৰ আছে। ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত উল্লেখ কৰা হৈছে যে, চেপ্তেম্বৰত হোৱা আন্দোলনত ভাৰতৰ প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰী ইয়ালৈ আহিব নোৱাৰিলে.....

Mr. Dy. Speaker—Order ; Order ! We have no quorum.

Shri Rathindra Nath Sen—Sir, it is most unfortunate that today is the third day of the session and even then we are to face such a situation. May I propose one thing, sir ? All the cushions on the chairs in the corridors should be removed immediately so that nobody goes there to relax.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi—উপাধ্যক্ষ ডাঙৰীয়া আমাৰ এই গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ সমস্যাত অৰ্থাৎ চেপ্তেম্বৰ মাহত হোৱা আন্দোলনৰ ভিতৰত প্ৰধানমন্ত্ৰী আমাৰ অসমলৈ আহিব নোৱাৰাটো বৰ দুখৰ কথা।

মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে এই সংক্ৰান্তত সংগ্ৰাম পৰিষদলৈ চিঠি লিখিছিল যে প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰী অসম ভ্ৰমণ কৰিবলৈ বিচাৰিছে। আৰু সেই সন্দেহে মতামত কি বিচাৰিছিল। কিন্তু পৰিষদে মতামত দিয়াৰ আগতে প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰীৰ অসম ভ্ৰমণ নাকচ কৰিলে। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত অসমৰ ৰাইজৰ মতামত বিবেচনা কৰা নাই, কোনো দায়িত্বও নাই। সেই সময়ত কংগ্ৰেছ দলৰ মাজত ভাঙন সৃষ্টি হৈছিল। অসমত আন্দোলন হোৱাৰ ফলত অসমলৈ আহিব নোৱাৰা কথাটো সঁচা নহয়। আৰু এইটো লক্ষ্য কৰিছো যদিও প্ৰধানমন্ত্ৰীয়ে পেকেজ আচনি বিষয়টো ঘোষণা কৰিছে কিন্তু আমাৰ অভিজ্ঞতাৰ পৰা জানো ইয়াৰ আগতে বহুত আশ্বাস কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ পৰা অন্য প্ৰদেশে পাইছে, আমিও পাইছিলো। কিন্তু সেই

আশ্বাস কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ কেৱল কাগজৰ বাকচত বৈ যাব যদি আমাৰ ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰে তালৈ লক্ষ্য নাৰাখে।

ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত অসমৰ দ্বিতীয় তেল শোধনাগাৰৰ কথা কৈছে যে ইয়াৰ স্থাপনৰ ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হৈছে কিন্তু সেইটো সচা নহয়। কাৰণ অসমত দ্বিতীয় তেল শোধনাগাৰ দিবলৈ কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে খাটাং সিদ্ধান্ত কাৰ নাই। প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰীৰ বিবৃতিত ইয়াকে মাত্ৰ কোৱা হৈছে যে আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত যি উৎপাদিত তেল ইয়াক পৰিষ্কাৰ কৰাৰ কাৰণে ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হ'ব। সেই ব্যৱস্থা বৰ্ত্তমান থকা শোধনাগাৰকে ডাঙৰ কৰি কৰা হয়নে নাইবা নতুনকৈ হয় সেইটো সিদ্ধান্ত লোৱা নাই আমাৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা পৰিষ্কাৰ ভাৱে কোৱা হৈছে যে অসমত যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণে তেল আছে আৰু বৰহোলাদ O.N.G.C.য়ে যি test কৰিছে ইয়াতো তেল যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণৰ তেল আছে বুলি ঘোষণা কৰিছে। সেই কাৰণে আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত উৎপাদিত তেল পৰিষ্কাৰ কৰাৰ কাৰণে এটা বেলেগ আৰু তেল শোধনাগাৰ দাবী কৰা হৈছে। সেইটো কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা গ্ৰহণ কৰা নাই। আমাৰ দেশত অশান্তি দেখা দিয়াটো স্বাভাৱিক আৰু সেই কাৰণে এই বিষয়টো কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে পৰিষ্কাৰ ভাৱে সিদ্ধান্ত দিব লাগে। সেই কাৰণে সংগ্ৰাম পৰিষদৰ সংযোজন দ্বিতীয় পৰ্যায়ত নহয় অহা এপ্ৰিল মাহৰ ৬ তাৰিখে আৰম্ভ হ'ব আৰু কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে এই কথা জনায় যে এই বিষয়ে যি পৰিস্থিতি ইয়াৰ দায়িত্ব কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে আৰু ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰেও ল'ব লাগিব। অসমৰ বাইজক উত্তৰ দিবৰ কাৰণে কৈছে যে—O.N.G.C. to stop explorations at Rudrasagar. production at Rudrasagar, "It is learnt from an authentic source that the O.N.G.C. decided to stop production of crude oil from the Rudrasagar fields from April 1 next, where the O.N.G.C. was producing crude at the rate of 130 to 200 tons per day since 1966.

This abrupt measure of the O.N.G.C. appears to have some implications so far as the second refinery issue is concerned which may hoodwink the people of Assam

about insufficiency of crude in Assam for another refinery. This stoppage of production will also incur a loss to the State Government as the Government is getting Rs. 7.50 as royalty and Rupees 12 as Sales Tax per ton of crude."

গতিকে আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত থলুৱা মানুহ নিয়োগৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত ৰাজ্যচৰকাৰে ব্যৱস্থা লব লাগিব। আজি ২ বছৰ আগতে কাশ্মীৰ ৰাজ্যত এখন N.I.C. conference হৈছিল। তাত উল্লেখ আছিল যে যিবিলাক প্ৰদেশত উদ্যোগ স্থাপন হয় সেই উদ্যোগত থলুৱা লোকে যাতে আগতীয়া কৈ চাকৰি পাই সেই কাৰণে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰ আৰু ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰে ব্যৱস্থা লব লাগিব। সেই বিষয়ে Statesment কাগজত এটা বাতৰিত দিছিল যে উদ্যোগৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত, নিয়োগৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত মনযোগ দিয়া দৰ্কাৰ।

"it was Maharashtra which took the initiative" "last year it suggested to the National Commission of Labour that 80% of employment should be reserved for the local people. The National Labour Commission sought other State Governments view on Maharashtra proposal. West Bengal and it is stated several other Governments endorsed it."

গতিকে আমি ইয়াত আগৰ পৰা লক্ষ্য কৰিছো যে আমাৰ এই আন্দোলনৰ পৰিণতি হিচাবে আমাৰ দেশত যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণে যে তেল নাই সেই কথা প্ৰমাণ কৰাৰ কাৰণে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰতিষ্ঠান O. N. G. C. য়ে যত্ন কৰি আহিছে আৰু এই চক্ৰান্তই এটা পদক্ষেপ আৰু এই কাৰণে ৰাজ্যচৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ে লক্ষ্য ৰাখিব লাগিব যে অসমৰ দাবী প্ৰতিৰক্ষা কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে কি ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে। আৰু উদ্যোগ স্থাপন হোৱাৰ লগে লগে থলুৱা মানুহে যাতে চাকৰিৰ সুবিধা পায় সেই কাৰণে লক্ষ্য ৰাখিব লাগিব। কাৰণ আমাৰ বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই এটা বাজেট বক্তৃতাৰত উল্লেখ কৰিছিল যে আমাৰ অসমত নিবন্ধুৱা সমস্যা কি ভাবে বাঢ়িছে। বিবাদত কৈছে—

"The employment Exchange statistics show that unemployment in the State rose considerably during the year 1969. The main category in which the bulk increase took place was in unskilled workers. The number of persons seeking skilled and semi-skilled Job rose substantially in Sibsagar District. The increase of unemployment amongst graduates including post graduates was observed in the districts of U.K. & J. Hills and Kamrup. Considerable increase of unemployments of persons passing pre-University, Higher Secondary and Matriculation Examinations was observed in the districts of Lakhimpur, Sibsagar and Cachar. Unemployment among engineering personnel, degree holders and diploma holders was also in the increase".

গতিকে আমি মহাৰাষ্ট্ৰ, পশ্চিমবঙ্গ বা অন্ধ্ৰা প্ৰদেশ বিলাকত তাৰ ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰে চৰকাৰী বা বেচৰকাৰী উদ্যোগ বিলাকত থলুৱা লোকক নিয়োগৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত যি বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে তেনে ব্যৱস্থা আমাৰ ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰেও লব লাগে। কাৰণ আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত উদ্যোগ যথেষ্ট হোৱা নাই। গতিকে এই কম উদ্যোগ বোৰত যাতে থলুৱা লোকে চাকৰি পায় তাৰ বাবে দৃষ্টি ৰাখিব লাগিব। কাৰণ এটা কথা পৰিষ্কাৰ যে অসমৰ থলুৱা লোকে আমাৰ প্ৰদেশতে চাকৰিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত অগ্ৰাধিকাৰ নাপালে তেওঁলোকে গৈ পশ্চিমবঙ্গ, মাদ্ৰাজত চাকৰিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত অগ্ৰাধিকাৰ দাবী কৰিব নোৱাৰে। সেই কাৰণে ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰৰ ইয়াত বিশেষ এটা দায়িত্ব আছে। এনেকুৱা ব্যৱস্থা চাকৰিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত কৰিব লাগিব যি সকলৰ প্ৰশিক্ষণ নাই তেওঁলোকক প্ৰশিক্ষণ দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিব যাতে ব্যৰ্থতাৰ নামতে হওঁক বা অন্য কাৰণতে হওঁক থলুৱা লোকক চাকৰিৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত কৰিব নোৱাৰে! এইক্ষেত্ৰত বিশেষকৈ যিবিলাক কেন্দ্ৰীয় প্ৰতিষ্ঠান তাত চৰকাৰে লক্ষ্য ৰখা প্ৰয়োজন—মই O.N.G.C.ত নিজে জড়িত আছো, মই এইকথা জানো ১৯৬০ চনতে তাত যিবোৰ চাকৰি sanction কৰা হৈছিল এতিয়া

সেই বিলাকৰ বহুটো পদবী খালি হৈ আছে। ১৯৬৫ চনত O.N.G.C. যিমান কাম আছিল এতিয়া তাৰ ২ গুন বাঢ়িছে। এটাকথা ক'লে আপোনা-লোকে বুজিব যে ১৯৬৪ চনত শিৱসাগৰ আৰু ৰুদ্ৰসাগৰত ৯টা বিগ আছিল আৰু এতিয়া তাত ১৬টা বিগত কাম কৰি আছে। ১৯৬৫ চনত যিবোৰ চাকৰি কমিচন কতৃপক্ষই Sanction কৰিছিল তেওঁলোকক নিয়োগ কৰিব পাবিলেহেতেন কিন্তু দুৰ্ভাগ্যৰ কথা সেই বিষয়ে ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰে বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা নাই। ১৯৬৫ চনত Sanction কৰা Post কেইটা এতিয়াও খালি হৈ বৈ গৈছে যিবিলাক চাকৰি থলুৱা লোকে পাব পাৰে। ঠিক সেইদৰে ১৯৬৫ চনত Sanction হোৱা Assistant Engineer, Civil, Mechanical বা Electrical ৰ Post এতিয়াও খালি হৈ আছে। যিবিলাক Fire-Brigade ৰ VIII বা VI লৈকে পতা লৰাই চাকৰি পাব পাৰে সেই বিলাকতো চাকৰি লব পৰা নাই। যি বিলাক চাকৰিত এতিয়ালৈকে কামত ভৰ্তি কৰা নাই সেইবিলাকৰ প্ৰায় বিলাকতে থলুৱা লোকে অগ্ৰাধিকাৰে পাব পাৰে। সেই কাৰণে ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা এই ব্যৱস্থাটো কৰিব লাগিব যাতে আমাৰ প্ৰদেশৰ উদ্যোগ বিলাকত আমাৰ থলুৱা লোকৰ চাকৰিৰ ব্যৱস্থা হয়। ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত ভূমি বিতৰণৰ সম্পৰ্কেও উল্লেখ কৰিছে। অসম চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা শেহতীয়াকৈ যিটো ভূমি বিতৰণ সম্পৰ্কে নিৰ্দেশ দিয়া হৈছে সেই নিৰ্দেশ নিতান্তই ভালৰ ফালে পদক্ষেপ। কিন্তু এটা কথা কব পাৰি যে কেৱল তেনেকৈ এটা আংশিক ভাৱে সিদ্ধান্ত লোৱাই যথেষ্ট নহয়। ইয়াৰ লগে লগে এতিয়ালৈকে যি বিলাক মাটি ভূমি পট্টনৰ নামত ব্যাপক ভাৱে উচ্ছেদ কাৰ্য্য চলাই আছে সেই কাৰ্য্য যদি চৰকাৰে বন্ধ নকৰে তেতিয়া হলে এহাতে উচ্ছেদকাৰ্য্য আৰু আনহাতে মাটি বিতৰণ কৰা কথাটোত অৰ্থ নাথাকিব। গৰীব কৃষকক বৰ্ষৰ ভাৱে অত্যাচাৰ কৰিছে। তাৰ এটা দৃষ্টান্ত মই দিছো। নলবাৰী অঞ্চলত ২১ ফেব্ৰুৱাৰী তাৰিখে তাৰ S.D.O. ই কেনেকৈ হস্তক্ষেপ কৰিছিল।

এনেস্থলতো নলবাৰীলৈ নতুনকৈ অহা মহকুমাধিপতি শ্ৰীৰঙ্গন দত্তই অমানুষিক আৰু বৰ্ষৰোচিত ভাৱে কৃষক উচ্ছেদৰ কাম আৰম্ভ কৰিছে। নোটিচ আদি সঠিক ভাৱে নিদিয়াকৈ ২১ ফেব্ৰুৱাৰীৰ দিনা ৪ জন বন্দুকধাৰী পুলিচ

নি ১৫/১৬ জন বিহারী গুন্দা নিয়োগবি বি গেরাৰ গবীৰ ভূমিহীন ট্রাইবেল আৰু বাজবংশী কৃষকৰ খেতিখালা নষ্ট কৰিছে আৰু ঘৰবোৰ ভাঙি পেলাইছে। উচ্ছেদকাৰীহতে শ্রীচিঙাবাম বড়োৰ ৫৮০০০ টকা লৈ গৈছে—শ্রীআমচিয়া বড়ো, সম্বৰ বড়ো, ভেদো বড়োৰ আৰু ধানব বিধান বোৰ নষ্ট কৰিছে। বাচন বৰ্তন ভাঙিছে আৰু চাউলবোৰ পেলাই দিছে। শ্রীআজেন ব্রহ্ম আৰু শ্রীকিছু ব্রহ্মৰ অকন অকন লৰা-ছোৱালীহঁতে খাবলৈ লোৱা বন্ধা ভাত খাবলৈ নিদি পেলাই দিয়া হৈছে।

৫/৬ মহীয়া কোলাৰ কেচুয়াসহ অসহায় কৃষক বৰ্মণী সকলে ১১গু আৰু বৰখুণ্ড ভিত্তি খোলা পৰ্য্যাপ্ত মুকলি আঁকাপৰ তলত অসহ জীৱনযাপন কৰিছে।

অকল সেয়েই নহয় এই মহকুমাধিপতি জনে স্থানীয় কমিউনিষ্ট পাৰ্টি আৰু কৃষি শ্রমিক সংঘৰ আফিচ ঘৰ দুটা ভাঙি পেলাইছে। যিবোৰ গবীৰ অনুসূচিত জনজাতি খেতিয়ক তেওঁলোকৰ ওপৰত অত্যাচাৰৰ আমি নমুনা পাইছো। এটা কথা আমি লক্ষ্য কৰিছো আৰু বাজহমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে যিসকলে বে-আইনী ভাৱে মাটি দখল কৰিছে তেওঁলোককহে উচ্ছেদ কৰা হৈছে। কিন্তু তেখেতক মই সোৱবাই দিব খুজিছো যে শিৱসাগৰৰ যিজন বিখ্যাত চাহ বাগানৰ মালিক তেওঁক উচ্ছেদ কৰিবলৈ ভূমি উপদেষ্টা কমিটিয়ে প্ৰস্তাৱ লৈছিল কিন্তু তেওঁ কংগ্ৰেছৰ ডাঙৰ নেতা কাৰণে তেওঁক উচ্ছেদ কৰিব নোৱাৰে। গবীৰ বা দুখীয়া খেতিয়কৰ কাৰণে বেলেগ আইন আৰু ধনী চাহ বাগানৰ মালিকৰ কাৰণে বেলেগ আইন। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত মই কব খুজিছো যে যিসকল গবীৰ প্ৰকৃত ভূমিহীন খেতিয়ক তেওঁলোকক উচ্ছেদ কৰাৰ লগে লগে সংস্থাপনৰ ও চৰকাৰে কাৰ্য্যকৰী ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত কৃষি শ্রমিকৰ সংস্থাপনৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থাই নাই। ১৯৭১ চনৰ পৰিকল্পনাৰ অগ্ৰগতিৰ বিপোর্টৰ ৬ পৃষ্ঠাত আছে—

Re-settlement of landless agricultural labourers: No progress could be made during 1967-68 owing to the fact that the petitions submitted by the people were first to be enquired properly.

১৯৬৭-৬৮ চনত আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে কৃষি মজতুৰ সংস্থাপনৰ

যি আঁচনি দিছিল সেইয়া আমাৰ চৰকাৰে সং ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে। আজিলৈকে এই আঁচনিৰে কোনো বিশেষ অগ্ৰদিকাৰ লাভ কৰিব পৰা নাই।

আৰু এটা কথা উল্লেখ কৰিব খোজোঁ আৰু চৰকাৰে এই কথা অস্বীকাৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰে যে আমাৰ দেশৰ শাসন ব্যৱস্থা বৰ্ত্তমান অচল হৈ পৰিছে। আগতে আমাৰ মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰীচামাচুল হুদাই কৈছে যে চৰকাৰৰ নীতিৰ কোনো ঠিক নাই। চৰকাৰৰ নীতি পৰিবৰ্ত্তন হৈ থাকে—ৰাজনীতিৰ স্বার্থ পূৰণৰ কাৰণে পৰিবৰ্ত্তন কৰা হয়।

Rift in Assam CLP.—There appears to be an open rift now in the Assam Congress Legislative Party. In yesterday's meeting serious allegations were made by some members against the Cabinet Ministers and the members went as much as to say that they would not vote in certain budget demands.

The ball was set rolling by Shri Moinal Haque Choudhury when he made some allegations against the Education Minister and told the meeting plainly that as a mark of protest he would not participate and vote in Education Budget.

কংগ্ৰেছৰ ভিতৰত এনেকুৱা কাজিয়া হোৱাৰ কাৰণে তেখেত সকলে আগতে ঠিক কৰিলে যে, স্কুলৰ সকলো লিষ্ট তৈয়াৰ কৰা হওক কিন্তু যোৱা বছৰ party ৰ ভিতৰতে গুণগোল লাগিল আৰু আজি মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে লিষ্টখন পৰিবৰ্ত্তন কৰিব বুলি কৈছে। এনেকৈয়ে শাসন যন্ত্ৰৰ ইমান অৱনতি হৈছে যে প্ৰকৃত চৰকাৰী শাসন যন্ত্ৰ আছে বুলি ভাবিবলৈ টান হৈ পৰে।

১৯৬৮ চনত যেতিয়া গুৱাহাটীত ২৬ জানুৱাৰী তাৰিখে যি ঘটনা হৈছিল তেতিয়া চৰকাৰে কৈছিল যে সেই বিষয়ে কমিচনে Report দিয়াৰ লগে লগেই তেওঁলোকে ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিব। কিন্তু মই জনাত বাতৰি কাকতত প্ৰকাশিত হোৱা মতে যিটো আয়োগ চৰকাৰে নিয়োগ কৰিছিল তেওঁলোকৰ বক্তব্য হৈছে যে, প্ৰশাসনীয় ব্যৱস্থাৰ কাৰণেই

১৯৬৮ চনৰ গণৰাজ্য দিৱসত অশান্তি হৈছিল। Report ত এইটো আছে নাই নাজানো কিন্তু বাতৰি কাকতত প্ৰকাশ হৈছে। চৰকাৰেও এতিয়ালৈকে এইটো অস্বীকাৰ কৰিব পৰা নাই। চৰকাৰে সেইখিনি বিষয়ে আমাক জনাব পৰা নাই। সেই বিষয় খিনি লৈ যেতিয়া আলোচনা হৈছিল এই সদনত তেতিয়া মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছিল যে, যি বিষয়াৰ ওপৰত দায়িত্ব পৰিব আয়োগে Report দিয়াৰ লগে লগেই সেই বিষয়া বিলাকৰ ওপৰত চৰকাৰে আৱশ্যকীয় ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিব। কিন্তু এই Report দাখিল কৰাৰ আজি ৫ মাহ হৈ গ'ল কিন্তু যি সকল অফিচাৰক দোষাবোপ কৰা হৈছিল সেই সকলৰ এজনবোৰ ওপৰত ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা বুলি গম পোৱা নাই। সেইকাৰণে আজি আমাৰ শাসনযন্ত্ৰৰ ইমান এটা দেওলীয়া অৱস্থা হৈছে যে মানুহৰ বিশ্বাস ক্ৰমান্বয়ে নাইকিয়া হৈছে।

এটা কথা মই উল্লেখ নকৰিলে ভাল নহ'ব। আজি আমাৰ অনেক মানুহৰ পদোন্নতি হয়। তেওঁলোকক ডাঙৰ পদবী দিয়া হয়, যিবিলাকৰ অতীতৰ Record ভাল নহয়।

ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত কৈছে যে, আজি দুৰ্গীতি নিবাৰণৰ কাৰণে যথেষ্ট ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে। অসমৰ দুৰ্গীতি নিবাৰক বিভাগত এজন D.I.G. দিয়া হৈছে। যি জন D.I.G. ক Anti-corruption ৰ মুৰব্বী পাতি দিয়া হৈছে, যি জনে সকলো ঘটনাৰ তদন্ত কৰিব সেই D.I.G. জনৰ বিৰুদ্ধে প্ৰায় ২ লাখ চৰকাৰী টকাৰ অপচয় কৰাৰ বাবে proceeding draw কৰি S.P. ৰ পৰা D.S.P. লৈ নমাই দিয়া হৈছিল—সেইজনে দুৰ্গীতি নিবাৰণ কৰিবনে? সেইজনে দুৰ্গীতি আৰু বহাবহে। সেই কথা সকলোৱে জানে আৰু মই নিজেও অভিজ্ঞতাৰ পৰা জানো। অন্য লোকে কোৱাৰ কথাৰ পৰা জানো যে, সকলোতকৈ আজি যদি দুৰ্গীতি পৰায়ন বিষয়া আছে তেন্তে দুৰ্গীতি নিবাৰক বিভাগৰ বিষয়াসকলেই। তেওঁলোকে কয় যে, আপুনি যদি ইমান হাজাৰ টকা দিয়ে আপোনাক মই বচাই দিম। গতিকে স্বাভাৱিকতে Anti-Corruption ৰ যি জন মুৰব্বী তেওঁৱেই যে নিজেই দুৰ্গীতিত লিপ্ত আৰু যাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে ব্যৱস্থা লৈছিল সেই জন মুৰব্বী বিষয়াৰ অধীনত দুৰ্গীতি কমাৰ নোৱাৰে। বৰং দুৰ্গীতি বাঢ়িবহে। সেইকাৰণে ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত আমাৰ প্ৰদেশৰ বাইজৰ মাজত যি বিলাক সমস্যা লৈ

অসন্তুষ্টিয়ে দেখা দিছে আৰু যি বিলাক সমস্যাৰ ফলত মানুহৰ মনত এনেকুৱা এটা বিকোভে দেখা দিছে তাৰ কাৰণে সম্পূৰ্ণ দ্বায়িত্ব এই চৰকাৰে গ্ৰহণ কৰিব লাগিব।

সামৰণিত মই এই কথা বিচাৰিছো যে, আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত যি বিলাক সমস্যা সেই সমস্যা বিলাক সমাধানৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা এতিয়ালৈকে যি বিলাক ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে সেই ব্যৱস্থা বিলাক সন্তোষজনক নহয়। কাৰণ ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ অন্যান্য প্ৰদেশৰ লগত আমাৰ প্ৰদেশক যেতিয়া তুলনা কৰে তেতিয়া শিক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতেই হওক, শিল্পৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতেই হওক, বা অন্য ক্ষেত্ৰতেই হওক আমাৰ প্ৰদেশৰ অগ্ৰগতি নিতান্ত সন্তোষজনক নহয়। সেইকাৰণে ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰি এইটো কথা মই কব বিচাৰো যে, আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত সমস্যাই যি ভাৱে বৰ্তমানে দেখা দিছে বা বৰ্তমান যি অৱস্থাত আছে এই সমস্যা বিলাক ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত সম্পূৰ্ণ ভাৱে প্ৰকাশ কৰাত ব্যৰ্থ হৈছে। সেই চৰকাৰক মই দাবী কৰো যে, আমাৰ সমস্যা বিলাক সমাধান কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা এতিয়ালৈকে তেওঁলোকে যি বিলাক ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে সেই ব্যৱস্থা বিলাক যথেষ্ট নহয়। আমাৰ প্ৰদেশৰ কৃষিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতে হওক বা শিল্প ক্ষেত্ৰতে হওক বা নিয়োগৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতে হওক—এনেকুৱা ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে গ্ৰহণ কৰাৰ প্ৰয়োজন য'ত আমাৰ এই সমস্যা বিলাক অতি কম সময়ৰ ভিতৰতে সমাধান কৰিব পাৰি।

* Shri Surendra Nath Das—মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণৰ ওপৰত অনা প্ৰস্তাবত অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰি মই প্ৰথমতে কব খোজিছো যে আমাৰ অসম দেশ খনত দেখাত যদিও এটা স্থিৰ অবস্থা চলি আছে কিন্তু ভিতৰি ভিতৰি প্ৰত্যেক জন মানুহৰ প্ৰত্যেক জন বিষয়াৰ অন্তৰত এনে এটা অশান্তি হৈছে যে তেওঁলোকে কোনো কামতে শান্তি লাভ কৰিব পৰা নাই। ১৯৬৭ চনৰ সাধাৰণ নিৰ্বাচনৰ পাচৰ পৰা আমাৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী স্বাস্থ্যজনিত কাৰণত আমাৰ সদনত উপস্থিত থাকিব পৰা নাই। তাৰ পৰা আমাৰ এই পিচ পৰা দেশ খনে বহুটো অসুবিধাৰ

সম্মুখীন হবলগীয়া হৈছে। আমি অসম বুৰঞ্জীত পাওঁ আমাৰ দেশখন বন্ধাৰ কাৰণে নবিয়া গাবে একমাত্ৰ লাচিতেহে যুদ্ধ কৰিছিল। আৰু এতিয়া নবিয়া পাৰ্টিৰ পৰা শ্ৰীচলিহাই চেষ্টা কৰিছে দেশ খন বন্ধাৰ কাৰণে, চৰকাৰ বন্ধাৰ কাৰণে। এই কাৰণে সমগ্ৰ দেশ খনেই অস্থিৰ হৈ পৰিছে। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে মই কব খোজো যে প্ৰত্যেকটো বিভাগতে শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ মাননীয় গগৈদেৱে কোৱাৰ দৰে বিভাগীয় কৰ্তৃপক্ষই এখন লিষ্ট প্ৰস্তুত কৰিছিল কিন্তু তেখেত সকলৰ মাজত গুলমাল হোৱাৰ কাৰণে সেইখন নাকচ কৰি দিলে। কাৰণেই আজি বিভাগীয় বিষয়া সকলৰ অন্তৰত জুই জ্বলিছে। ইমান কষ্ট কৰি তেখেত সকলে লিষ্ট খন তৈয়াৰ কৰিলে তাক প্ৰকাশ্যে নাকচ কৰিছে। কোন সদস্যই, কোন মন্ত্ৰীয়ে এতিয়া লিষ্ট কৰি দিব? কোন সদস্যই জানে, কোন মন্ত্ৰীয়ে জানে, কোন স্কুলত কিমান Building grant দিব? কিমান Science grant দিব? কিমান Field grant দিব? এটা ডাঙৰ কথা—মই এই মাত্ৰ আমাৰ কলেজৰ সংক্ৰান্তত শিক্ষা বিভাগলৈ গৈছিলো। তাত Planning Commissioner ৰ পৰা আমাৰ College ক grant দিলে। কিন্তু দুখৰ বিষয় Planning and Development Deptt. য়ে Turn down কৰিলে।

এই বিষয়ে মই বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক আপোনাৰ জৰিয়তে জনাব খোজো। ঠিক তেনেকৈয়ে এটা বাস্তব উদাহৰণৰ কেইটামান কথা মই কওঁ ১৯৬২ চনতে আমাৰ মৌজাৰ পৰা National Highway ৰ কাৰণে যি বিলাক মাটি অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰিছিল কিন্তু আজি ১৯৭০ চনলৈ আমাৰ মানুহ বিলাকৰ, যি বিলাকৰ পৰা মাটি অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰিছিল তেওঁলোকে মাটিৰ মূল্য আজিলৈকে পোৱা নাই। তাৰ বাবেই মই ১৯৬৭ চনৰে পৰাই বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক বাৰে বাৰে কৈ আহিছো আৰু তেখেতেও কৰ্তৃপক্ষলৈ লিখা-লিখি কৰিয়েই আছে। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে মই কও যোৱা January session ত যেতিয়া বাজহ মন্ত্ৰীক মই কৈছিলো তেতিয়া তেওঁ এখন লিখি দিবলৈ ক'লে আৰু ওপৰত action লব বুলি ক'লে। তেওঁ Rev. Secy লৈ লিখি দিলে তেতিয়া Rev. Secy য়ে Howli মৌজাত মাটিৰ অৱস্থা কেনে সেই

বিষয়ে জনাব লাগে বুলি S.D.O.লৈ লিখি দিয়ে আৰু এইটো March মাহৰ প্ৰথম সপ্তাহতে জনাব লাগে বুলি লিখিলে কিন্তু মই যোৱা মাৰ্চৰ Assembly session অহাৰ আগে আগে খবৰ ললো আৰু তেতিয়া S.D.O. জনাই কেবাগীক মাতি মহকুমাধিপতি সকলক কেবাগী বিলাকে ভূৱা দি থাকে আৰু প্ৰকৃত তথ্য জানিবলৈ নিদিয়ে। Howli মোজাৰ প্ৰকৃত পৰিস্থিতি জনাই এটা copy M.L.A. ক দিয়ক আৰু department ক জনাই দিয়ক বুলি মই ক'লো, মই ২টা বজালৈকে অপেক্ষা কৰি থাকি দেখিলো Typist জন নাই। তাৰ কেইদিনমান পাছত কেবাগীয়ে এটা অসম্পূৰ্ণ Copy আনি দিলে। বৰপেটা, হাউলী মোজাৰ এই প্ৰত্যক্ষ উদাহৰণৰ পৰাই কব পাৰো যে আমাৰ মন্ত্ৰীসকলৰ কথা বা Secy সকলৰ পৰা যিবোৰ order S.D.O. Levellৰ বিষয়া সকললৈ যায় সেইবোৰ কি কাৰণে এনেকৈ হয় প্ৰতিপন্ন হৈ পৰি থাকে। তাৰ কাৰণে বিভাগীয় কৰ্তৃপক্ষই কোনো উচিত ব্যৱস্থা হাতত নলয়। এনেদৰে তলতীয়া কৰ্মচাৰী বিলাকৰ হেমাৰ্হীৰ কাৰণে ভোগ কৰিবলগীয়া হয় S.D.O.ৰ গুৰিলৈ যোৱা জনসাধাৰণ।

ইয়াৰ জৰিয়তেই মই বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক এই সম্পৰ্কে জনাব খুজিছো যে বৰপেটা মহকুমাত কোনো এটা বিশেষ কামত যদি কেবাগী সকলৰ বা Officer সকলক বেচ সন্তুষ্ট হোৱাকৈ টকা পইচা দিব পৰা যায় তেতিয়াহলে মৰা মানুহো পুনৰ জী উঠিব আৰু জীয়া মানুহো মৰি থাকিব পাৰে। এইয়াহে হৈছে বৰপেটাৰ Officer আৰু কেবাগী সকলৰ কাৰ্য্যকলাপ। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে ইয়ালৈ অহাৰ আগে আগে এজন মানুহে এটা case লৈ আহি মোক শুধিছিল যে মোৰ পিতাই মৰিছে, এতিয়ানো মই কেনেকৈ টকা পাম। মই ক'লো হাকিমক দৰ্খাস্ত দিয়ক, হাকিমে Legal warrant হোৱাৰ প্ৰমাণ পালেই টকা দিব। ৩ জন মানুহে মোৰ কথা শুনি মহকুমাধিপতিৰ ওচৰলৈ গৈ দৰ্খাস্ত দি Legal warrant ৰ report অনা স্বৰূপে টকা পোৱা নাই অৰ্থাৎ আগতে Scheme ত টকা পোৱা কিছুমান মানুহে ১০ বছৰৰ আগতে দেউতাক ঢুকুৱা বুলি মহকুমাধিপতিক দৰ্খাস্ত দিলে কিন্তু তেওঁলোকেও টকা নাপালে তাৰ কাৰণ হ'ল এই সংক্ৰান্তত যি সকল officer আছে যদি তেওঁলোকক

অন্তত ৫০% টকা দিব পৰা যায় তেতিয়াহলে মৰা মানুহকো জীয়াই বা জীয়া মানুহকো মাৰি টকা payment কৰি দিব। Legal warrant পোৱা সকলকো পাকিস্তানী বুলি টকা দিয়া নহব বুলি বিদায় দিয়ে এই কথাটো মহকুমাধিপতিক জনোৱাত যি সকল মানুহে পাকিস্তানী বুলি identify কৰিছিল তেওঁলোকৰ ওপৰত Legal step লৈ শাস্তি দিয়া হব বুলি কৈছিল।

আজি আমাৰ স্কুলবিলাকত দেখা যায় যে Head Master cum Secretary হয়। এখন শিক্ষিত মানুহৰ সমাজত শিক্ষাৰ নিচিনা এটা পৱিত্ৰ অনুষ্ঠানত এনেকুৱা এটা ছবৰছা দেখিলে সচাকৈয়ে বৰ লাজ লগা কথা হয়। High Schoolৰ Head master যেই Secretary আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ ছাত্ৰই তেওঁলোকৰ কেবাগী। Grant Renew কৰিবলৈ গুৱাহাটীলৈ ৩ মাহৰ মূৰে মূৰে secy. হিচাবে Head master সকল আহিব লাগে। তেতিয়া তেওঁলোকে অন্তত কম পক্ষেও ৪০/৫০ টকা খৰচ কৰি থাকিবলগীয়া হয়। কামত এফালে স্কুলৰ Head Master নথকাৰ কাৰণে শিক্ষাৰ প্ৰগতিত বেমেজালিৰ সৃষ্টি হয় আৰু আনফালে তেওঁলোকে আত্মসন্মান হেৰুৱাই লটি-ঘটি হব লগাত পৰে। Head Master সকলৰো গুৱাহাটী মহানগৰত আহি ম'হৰ কামোৰত বৰ কষ্ট হয়। থিক সেইদৰেই আজি শ্বিলং D.P.I. Office ত কলেজৰ Principal আৰু Professor সকলে কেবাগীৰ সকলৰ ওচৰত আহি কি অৱস্থাত পৰিবলগীয়া হয় ? কিয় এই নেতৃস্থানীয় লোক সকলে কেবাগীৰ ওচৰত গৈ এনেদৰে অপদৃষ্ট হবলগীয়া হয়। তাৰ কিবা সুবন্দোৱস্ত কৰিব নোৱাৰিনে ? সমাজৰ হিতাকাংক্ষী শিক্ষাৰ মুৰব্বী সকল কিয় এনেদৰে লাঞ্চিত হবলগীয়া হয় ? তাৰ কেনো উচিত বিচাৰ এই চৰকাৰে কৰিব নোৱাৰিনে ?

পুলিচৰ বিভাগৰ সংক্ৰান্ততো অসমত যে এনেধৰণৰ নমুনা নাই কব নোৱাৰি। আমাৰ হাটলীত দিনে বাতিয়ে এক খেলা হয়। মই এই বিষয়ে D.S.P., Inspector ক বাৰে বাৰে কৈছিলো ; কবলৈ লাজ লগা কথা যে তেওঁলোকে সন্ধিয়া সময়ত তালৈ যাব নোৱাৰে ; কাৰণ দেখুৱাই কয় তেওঁলোকৰ staff নাই আৰু Arm police নাই। যদি জুৱা খেলা দমাবলৈ বা ধৰিবলৈ arm police নাই, তেতিয়াহলে এইখন দেশত

শাসন চলি থাকিব পাবে কেনেকৈ ? এইবিলাক প্রকৃত ঘটনা । সেই জুৰাৰি বিলাকৰ লগত পুলিচৰ যে পৰোক্ষ ভাবে যোগাযোগ আছে ইয়েই স্পষ্ট প্রমাণ কৰে । আৰু এটা কব লাগিব আমাৰ বৰপেটা মহকুমাত প্ৰায়েই average এটাকৈ মানুহৰ murder হৈ থাকে আৰু এই murder বিলাকৰ লগত পুলিচৰ সক্ৰিয় সহযোগ থকা স্পষ্ট প্রমাণ আছে; কাৰণ বহুতো ক্ষেত্ৰত দেখা যে যি বিলাক মানুহ এই বিলাকত জড়িত হৈ থাকে সেই বিলাকৰ বেচি ভাগেই পুলিচৰ লগত যোগ হৈ থকাৰ কাৰণে প্ৰকৃত দোষীবিলাক সাৰি যায় আৰু যি বিলাক নিৰ্দোষী লোক সেই বিলাকেই কান্দত পৰি যায় ।

P.W.D. বিভাগৰ যিটো Department আছে তাৰ কথা আপোনালোকে শুনিলে আচৰিত হ'ব । মোৰ সমষ্টিত এটা বাষ্টা বান্ধিবৰ বাবে ৬১ হেজাৰ টকাৰ estimate লোৱা হৈছিল । কিন্তু অভাবচিয়াৰ আৰু মহাবীয়ে বাষ্টাত মাত্ৰ ২ ফুট মাটি তোলোতেই টকা আদায় কৰিলে । মই experience overseer আৰু S.D.O. ৰ লগত আলোচনা চলাই জানিলো যে বাষ্টাটো সম্পূৰ্ণ হোৱা নাই আৰু profile Measurement Book ত তাৰ আচল হিচাব দিয়া হোৱা নাই । Executive Engineerয়ে কলে মই বাষ্টাতো চাবলৈ যাম কিন্তু আজিলৈকে বাষ্টাৰ কাম সম্পূৰ্ণ নহল । এজন contractor ৰে ১ কিঃ মিঃ বাষ্টা বান্ধিবলৈ লৈ ছিলঙলৈ অহা যোৱা কৰোতে ৫০ হেজাৰ টকা খৰছ কৰিব লগা হয় । এই বিভাগটোত এনেদৰে ধনৰ অপচয় হৈছে সেইবোৰ কথা আমি প্ৰত্যেক বাবেই বিধান সভাত জনাই আহিছো । শাসনত অধিষ্ঠিত দলক অনুৰোধ জনাওঁ যাতে এইদৰে খাম-খিয়ালি চলি থকাৰ ফলত যি পৰিমাণ ধনৰ অপচয় হৈছে সেইটো যাতে বন্ধ হয় আৰু অপচয় হোৱা ধনৰ যাতে সন্ধান হয় । ইয়াকে কৈ মই মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলো ।

* Shri Debeswar Sarmah—মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি দিনটোৰ শেষৰ পিনে দু-আঘাৰ নিবেদন জনাই মোৰ ভাষণ শেষ কৰিবলৈ আগ-বাঢ়িছো ।

মই ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ক ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন কৰিছোঁ; কিন্তু তেখেতে কোৱা কথাবোৰৰ ওপৰত মূল্যদি নহয়, তেখেত ইয়ালৈ আহি আমাক দৰ্শন দিয়াৰ বাবেহে। তেখেত ইয়ালৈ আহি আমাক দৰ্শন দিয়াৰ কাৰণে আমি ভাল পাইছোঁ আৰু লগতে তেখেত সকললৈ মোৰ পুতৌ উপজিছে কাৰণ আমাৰ দেশৰ সংবিধানটোৱেই এনেকুৱা। এনময়ত ভাবিছিল ৰাজ্যপাল নিৰ্বাচন হ'ব লাগে। কিন্তু সেইটো নহল আমাৰ দেশৰ শীৰ্ষস্থানীয় লোক সকল যেনে—আমাৰ ৰজ্জুকুমাৰ নেহেৰু ডাঙৰীয়া। এই সকল বিচক্ষণ লোক আৰু এখেত সকলকে ৰাজ্যপালৰ পদ নিয় হয়। কিন্তু এখেত সকলৰ দুৰ্ভাগ্য য় লোকৰ অপকৰ্মবোৰ ধুনীয়াকৈ সজাই পৰাই সদনৰ আগত দাঙি ধৰিব লগা হয়।

ৰাজ্যপাল সকল, অকল নেহেৰুৰ প্ৰতিয়েই নহয় সকলোৰে প্ৰতি মোৰ এটা সহানুভূতি আছে। কেতিয়াবা মই ভাবো—থাকে ৰাজভবনত, উঠে ভাল গাড়ীত, দৰমহা পাই ভাল। এই সকল আমাৰ সম্মানীয় ব্যক্তি আৰু ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ প্ৰতীক। তেখেত সকলে ইমান পুণ্যৰ মাজত কি পাপ কৰি আহিছে যে লোকৰ অপকৰ্মবোৰ দাঙি ধৰিবলৈ দায়িত্ব লব লগা হ'ল। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে সদস্য শ্ৰীগোবীশঙ্কৰ ভট্টাচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে ইয়াত এটা নতুন যুগৰ সূচনা হৈছে। তেখেতে কোৱাৰ দৰে ময়ো কওঁ যে ভাই-ককাই একেলগে থাকিলে হাই-কজিয়া লাগেই। কিন্তু যেতিয়া বেলেগ হৈ যায় তেতিয়া আমাৰ বেয়া লাগে। নেহা অসমৰ ভিতৰৰ পৰা ফাটি গল, লাহে লাহে নগা ভাই সকলো আমাৰ পৰা আতৰি গল। এই নগা ভাইসকলৰ কথা আমি, বিশেষকৈ আমাৰ শিৱসাগৰ আৰু জয়সাগৰৰ মানুহে হাঁড়ে হাঁড়ে বুজো কাৰণ তেওঁলোক আমাৰ বুকুৰ বন্ধু। গদাধৰে লৰা ৰজাৰ দৌৰায়ত থাকিব নোৱাৰি পলাই গৈ নগাপাহাৰত থাকিব লগা হৈছিল। লৰা ৰজাৰ কথা ক'লে কিছুমানে আকৌ হাঁহে, কাৰণ তেওঁলোককো লৰা ৰজাৰ লগত তুলনা কৰিছোঁ বুলি ভাবে। গদাধৰে নগা ভাই সকলৰ আশ্ৰয়ত থাকি প্ৰাণ বচাই এখন শক্তিশালী ৰাজ্য স্থাপন কৰিছিল।

শ্ৰীযুত গোবীশঙ্কৰ ভট্টাচাৰ্য্যই বতৰে-আবতৰে চৰকাৰক তিৰস্কাৰ

নকৰে। কিন্তু আজি যে গাবো পাহাৰ, নগা পাহাৰ, খাছিয়া পাহাৰ অসমৰ পৰা ফাটি গ'ল সেই সম্পৰ্কে চৰকাৰক দোষ নিদিওঁ। কিন্তু আজি কুৰি বছৰীয়া কংগ্ৰেছ শাসনক মানি লবলৈ টান পাইছো। কলহ ছুটা একেলগে থাকিলে ঠেকা ঠেকি লাগেই। এই ভাৱৰ কন্দল আজিৰ কথা নহয়। ১৯১৯ চনত Hill people এ যিটো Re-presentation বট্টিছ গবৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ আগত দাঙি ধৰিছিল। তেতিয়া Montego-Chemford আছিল। আজি কুৰিবছৰীয়া কংগ্ৰেছ শাসনৰ ভিতৰত অসমৰ অৱস্থা কি হৈছে? আমি যদি আদিব পৰা অন্তলৈ ফঁহিয়াই চাওঁ তেন্তে দেখা পাওঁ অসমৰ বুকুৰ পৰা সকলো বোৰ ওলাই গৈ ৩ খন মান District ত পৰিবগৈ। বাকী কেইখনো ওলাই গলে অসমৰ অৱস্থা কি হয় কৰ নোৱাৰো। কিন্তু অসমীয়া মানুহ বোৰ হলে বৰ ডাঙৰ কলিজাৰ মানুহ আছিল। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে কওঁ বিশাল ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ ওপৰত কাঠৰ দলং দিবলৈ শাল গছৰ খুটা কটাইছিল কলীয়া ভোমোৰা বৰফুকনে। শৰাইঘাটত দলং হওক বা নহওক সেই মানুহ বোৰ বৰ ডাঙৰ কলিজাৰ মানুহ আছিল। জয়সাগৰ, শিৱসাগৰত পুখুৰী খন্দা, ৩৭নং National Highway এই বোৰ মানিব পাৰি। কিন্তু আজি আমাৰ মানুহ কি হৈছে? ইংৰাজীত যাক কয় 'মেনেকিং' অৰ্থাৎ তুচ্ছস্তৰ। তাৰ কাৰণ কি? আদিব পৰা অন্তলৈ যদি ফঁহিয়াই চাওঁ আমি দেখা পাওঁ যে দিল্লীত যিয়ে বাম টাঙোন জোকাৰিব পাৰে সেয়ে ঋণ পায়। তাৰ প্ৰমাণ মই নিজে পাইছো। কাৰণ মই লোকসভাত পাচ বছৰ আছিলো আৰু Estimate Committee ৰ সদস্যও আছিলো। গোটেই কথাবোৰ দিল্লীত থাকি অলপ নহয় অলপ বুজিবলৈ পালো। আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ যি সকল লোক আছে সেইসকলে আজি যি সমৰ্থন পাইছে বোধকৰো আন কোনো ৰাজ্যৰ চৰকাৰেই তেনে কোনো সমৰ্থন পোৱা নাই কিন্তু আমাৰ যিটো চৰকাৰ তাত যেন আমি সম্পূৰ্ণ মানুহ নহয়েই।

(A voice : বৈষ্ণৱ)

বৈষ্ণৱ হলেও ভাল আছিল, তুলসী চন্দনৰ ফোট লৈ, হাতত ঘটি লৈ মালা জপিব পাৰিলোহেতেন। মই পৰহি এটা শব্দ উচ্চাৰণ কৰিছিলো, সেইটো আৰু পুনৰাই উচ্চাৰণ কৰিবৰ মন নাই। বঙালীত এটা কথা আছে,

ইমান সদস্যৰ আগত কবলৈ মন নাই। মানে 'গায়ো নহয়, বলধো নহয়'।

আমাৰ চৰকাৰে দিল্লীৰ ওচৰত সদায় আঠু লৈ থাকে : আঠু লোৱাৰ কথাটো কচকৌ তুলি কব পাৰি। আজি Hill State ত যি হ'ল যি নহল হ'ল। আমাৰ ইয়াতে কংগ্ৰেছ, S.S.P., P.S.P., Independent আনকি কমিউনিষ্ট দলেও গৈ একেলগে বহিছিল। কিন্তু চৰকাৰটো সকলোৱে লব পৰা নাই। এইটোত অকল Minister ৰ এ দোষ নাই আমাৰ আটাইবোৰৰ দোষৰ বাবেইহে।

বিশেষকৈ আজি কংগ্ৰেছে যোৱা আট্টে কুৰি বছৰে আমাৰ বাইজৰ অকুণ্ঠ সমৰ্থন পাই আহিছে। মই ১৯২১ চনতে Law College ৰ পৰা আহিয়েই কংগ্ৰেছত যোগ দিছো আৰু তেতিয়াৰে পৰাই কংগ্ৰেছক সমৰ্থন দি আছো। অসমৰ বাইজে আজি এই আট্টে কুৰি বছৰে অসমৰ কংগ্ৰেছক সমৰ্থন দি আছে যদিও আমি ইচ্ছাকৃত বা অনিচ্ছাকৃত ভাৱে অসমৰ বাইজক বিশ্বাসঘাটকতা কৰি আহিছো আৰু তেওঁলোকক নাৰ্থা প্ৰাপ্তিৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত কৰি আহিছো।

এতিয়া আকৌ মেঘালয় হ'ল। আমাৰ গাতে কিমান দোষ আছে আমি কব নোৱাৰো; কিন্তু মই এইখিনি দোষ জানো যে, আমাৰ আঠু ছুটাৰজোৰ নাই।

আজি কালি দেওবাৰে বন্ধ দিছে। আগেয়ে হলে আমি দেখো যে, আমাৰ উজনি অসমৰ চাহ বাগিছা বিলাকত কিছুমান মানুহ আছে আৰু তেওঁলোকে দেওবাৰৰ দিনা Country Liquor খাই বাস্তাই-ঘাটে ধলং-পলংকৈ ফুৰে। আমাৰ চৰকাৰবোৰ আজি ঠিক তেনেকুৱা অৱস্থাই হৈছে। আমাৰ চৰকাৰে দিল্লীৰ ওচৰত যিমান আঠু লৈছে সিমান আমাক দিল্লীয়ে অৱহেলাহে কৰিছে। আজি সেইকাৰণে আমাৰ মুখামন্ত্ৰীৰ গা ভাল হয়নে নহয় সেইটো দিল্লীয়েহে ঠিক কৰে। অমুখ কি, কেতিয়া ভাল হব, সেইটো দিল্লীয়ে ঠিক কৰি দিয়া নাই আৰু তাৰ কাৰণেই আমি অপেক্ষা কৰি আছো। এতিয়া সেইকথা কেতিয়া দিল্লীয়ে ঘোষণা কৰে তালৈহে আমি বাট চাই আছো।

এতিয়া মেঘালয় ফাটি গ'ল—মই সৰ্বাস্তকৰণেৰে মেঘালয়ৰ কল্যাণ কামনা কৰো। মানুহে মোক ভুল বুজিব পাবে মই আনকি ওচৰচুবুৰীয়া পূব পাকিস্থানৰ সৰ্বাস্তকৰণেৰে তেওঁবিলাকৰ সমৃদ্ধি বিচাৰো। কেলৈ,

তেওঁবিলাকৰ ভিতৰত যেতিয়া গণস্ব হব তেতিয়া তেওঁবিলাকৰ মানুহ
বিলাক উন্নতিশীল হব, prosperous হব। তেতিয়া ভাৰতৰ গাত দি
তেওঁবিলাকৰ মানুহবোৰক ভাৰতৰ বিৰুদ্ধে কোনেও উচিত নোৱাৰিব।
মোৰ শ্ৰদ্ধেয় বন্ধু মাননীয় শ্ৰীকনী বৰা ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে, হাজাৰে
হাজাৰে মানুহে মাটি বিচাৰিছে—মাটি ভাঙিবলৈ গৈছে। গাঁৱৰ এজন
মানুহে এডোখৰ মাটি লবলৈ হলে জিমালৈ তিনিদিন আহিব লাগে।
কিন্তু মাটি যাৰ আছে সি সহজে পাইছে। মণ্ডলক, কানুনগোক ঘোচ
খুৱাব লাগে। ওপৰৰ যি কেইজন অফিচাৰ আছে তেওঁলোকক দিব লাগে।
যি কেইজনে ঘোচ নাথায় তেওঁলোক হৈছে অমোগ আৰু অকৰ্মণ্য।
আন এটা কথা আছে—বোধকৰো সেইটো শিষ্টাচাৰৰ বাহিৰ। এতিয়া
শ্ৰীমান গোবীশংকৰ ভট্টাচাৰ্য্যই কোৱাৰ দৰে এই মেঘালয়ে যি বিচাৰিছে
তেওঁলোকক দি দিয়ক—পুলিচ দিয়ক, আৰু যি লাগে সকলো দিয়ক।
এতিয়া আমাৰ আৰু খিতফাল কৰি লাভ নাই। আমি নিদিও বুলি
কৈছো দিল্লীয়ে পাচত বেচিহে দিব। ইন্দিৰা বোধকৰো অহা ২ তাৰিখে
মেঘালয় open কৰিবলৈ আহিব! তেখেতে যদি পাহাৰৰ দাতিয়ে
দাতিয়ে গৈ যদি শিৱসাগৰ আৰু নগাবাজ্যৰ সীমা চায়, তেতিয়া দেখিব,
তেখেতৰ পিতাদেউকে এই নগাবাজ্যখন সৃজন কৰি ভাৰতৰ কি অনিষ্ট
কৰিলে। তেখেতে নগাবাজ্য সৃষ্টি কৰোতেতো বিদৰ্ভ সৃষ্টি কৰা নাই।
এতিয়া বিদৰ্ভ দিয়ক। চৰনে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যখন খণ্ড-খণ্ড কৰি আমাক
ধ্বংস কৰিব খুজিছে। কিন্তু আমি ধ্বংস নহও-ধ্বংস হব গোটেই ভাৰতবৰ্ষই;
কাৰণ আমাৰ খন হৈছে সীমামুৰলীয়া ৰাজ্য। তাকে কোনে কলে-কোনে
শুনে? মই যেতিয়া দিল্লীত—চৰনক কলো—তেতিয়া চৰনে কৈছিল “Oh
Sarmah we know that your extreme views” মই তেওঁক ক’লো
ধন্যবাদ মই তেতিয়া তেওঁক ক’লো যে, তুমি এতিয়াও অসম দেখা নাই,
আনকি পূব সীমান্ত দেখা নাই, সেয়ে তেওঁলোকক যি লাগে দি দিয়া।

জীৱনত মই বহুতো ভুল কৰিছো কিন্তু উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় মোৰ Regret
নাই। কিন্তু মোৰ এটা ছুখ হুগুছে যে, সিদিনাখন A.P.H.L.C.ক
সন্তুষ্ট কৰিবলৈকে মেঘালয় হৈ গ’ল। এতিয়া চিলংৰ পৰা আমাৰ

ৰাজধানীখন নোযোৱা কথাটোত নোক'লো—সেই কথাটোত মোক পাৰ্শ্ব চুইছে বুলি মোৰ অনুমুচনা হয়। সেই বাবেই আজি মোৰ বাওঁহাতৰ পিনে থকা সকলক কওঁ যে, যিমান সোনকালে পাৰে ইয়াৰ পৰা ৰাজধানীখন লৈ যোৱা হওঁক। মই অনেকবাৰ যত্ন কৰিছো কাৰণ বছৰি কিমান Men hours ক্ষতি হয়। গুৱাহাটীৰ পৰা চিলংলৈ উঠি আহোতে T.A. টো বহুত টকা যায়। কিছুমান এনেকুৱা Beautiful অফিচৰ আছে সেইসকলে এই ৬০ মাইল উঠি আহি অফিচলৈ আহিব নোৱাৰে। তেওঁলোকৰ শক্তি সামৰ্থ্যও কম। যি সকল পৰিশ্ৰমী আমাৰ নিচিনা তেওঁলোক আহিব পাৰে আৰু কামো কৰিব পাৰে। সেইকাৰণে মই আজি মেঘালয়, হোৱাৰ বাবে ইয়াত ৰাজধানীখন চিলংৰ পৰা নিবলৈ কোৱা নাই। কংগ্ৰেছে আজি বহু কাল ধৰি আঢ়ৈ কুৰি বছৰে প্ৰস্তাৱ লৈ আছে। Montego-chemforde council ৰ দিনৰ পৰা For the sake of economy and Democracy এই প্ৰস্তাৱ লৈ আছে কাৰণ বহুটো T.A. বাচিব আৰু Men-hours অফিচৰ বাঢ়িব।

গাঁৱৰ ৰাইজসকল চিলংলৈ নাহিলে একোৱেই নহয়, লাগে যিমানই সামান্য কাম নহওক। এইটো সকলোৱেই স্বীকাৰ কৰিব। সকলোৱেই মিনিষ্টাৰৰ ওচৰলৈ আহে কিন্তু মিনিষ্টাৰে কি কৰিব? মিনিষ্টাৰ যে বলিয়া হোৱা নাই সিয়েই যথেষ্ট। ৰাতিপুৱাৰ পৰা গধূলিলৈকে মানুহে বেঢ়ি থাকে, অফিচাৰবটো কাম নায়েই, কেবাগী বিলাকেও Law-college ত পঢ়ে—মিনিষ্টাৰে কি কৰিব? আমাৰ মিনিষ্টাৰ সকলৰ প্ৰতি মোৰ পুৰ্তী হয়। মই সিদিনা Revenue Minister ক শুধিলো—চৌধুৰী আপুনি মগজতো বাখিছে কেনেদৰে? ইমান মানুহে মুহূৰ্ত্তে মুহূৰ্ত্তে বেঢ়ি ধৰে—ৰাতিপুৱাৰ পৰা সন্ধ্যা ৬ বজালৈকে—সকলোবিলাক problem solve কৰিব লাগে। কেনেকৈ solve কৰিব?

এতিয়া আমাৰ ৰাজধানীখন যতে পাতক—গুৱাহাটীতে পাতক, বৰ্ষিষ্ঠতে পাতক বা নগাৱতে পাতক ৰাধুবুৰীতে পাতক মানে ১৯৭০ চনৰ ভিতৰতে নিব লাগে। কিন্তু যাতে ৰাজ অট্টালিকা নাপাতেগৈ যাতে “হাটীৰ লাট দেখি শহাই অনুসৰণ নকৰে” কাৰণ আমাৰ দেশত ধন নাই।

কটন কলেজৰ হোষ্টেল বা কলেজৰ নিচিনা ঘৰ সাজক তেতিয়া বহুত ধনো বক্ষা পৰিব আৰু বাইজো বক্ষা পৰিব আৰু তেতিয়াই গণতন্ত্ৰৰ স্তম্ভ পৰিৱেশ হ'ব। সেয়ে যিয়ে লংকালৈ যায় সেয়ে ৰাৱণ হয়। আমি চিলং পালেই একো একোজন ৰাৱণ হও আৰু ভৈয়ামৰ বাইজৰ দিগদাৰী বোৰ আমি একোকে নেদেখো। কিন্তু আমাৰ চৰকাৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ চৰকাৰ নহয় জানো? বা আমি ৰাইজৰ প্ৰতিনিধি নহয় জানো?

সৰ্বসাধাৰণ ৰাইজ আজি ক'ত থাকে আমি কব নোৱাৰো। আমি সৰ্বসাধাৰণ মানুহৰ কথা কওঁ। সৰ্বসাধাৰণ মানুহৰ চৰকাৰ খন অজপ সৰ্বসাধাৰণ মানুহৰ ওচৰলৈ যাব লাগে। সেইকাৰণে মই ভাষো মেঘাসন্নক যি লাগে সকলো দিয়ক- "with good grace, with a smile and not with a frown" তেওঁলোকে যি খোজে আজলি ভৰাই দিয়ক আৰু লগে লগে আমাৰ ৰাজধানীখন ইয়াৰ পৰা লৈ যাওক।

চিলংৰ বহুতৰ পৰিবাৰ সকলৰ বোলে ভৈয়ামলৈ গলে ঘামচি হয়। স্বামী সকলেই তেওঁলোকৰ ঘামচি বাচি বাচি দিব। তৃতীয় কথা চৰন দেৱে দিল্লীত কয় যে, অসম চৰকাৰৰ বহুতো 'চেক পষ্ট' হৈছে। আনহাতে পাকিস্তানী অনুপ্ৰৱেশকাৰী আহিয়েই আছে।

'Despite of all possible preventive measures taken by the Govt. infiltration by Pakistani nationals continued to be reported'

অসম দেশৰ নিৰাপত্তাৰ প্ৰতি আজি প্ৰায়েই আওকান কৰিছে।

যেতিয়া চীনাসকল আহিছিল তেতিয়া মোৰ মনত পৰে "মোৰ কেইবাজনো বন্ধু আছিল। তেতিয়া আমি ভয়তে টেপা খাই আছিলো। তেতিয়া কেশৱদেউ মালব্যও আছিল। উৰিষ্যাৰ বিজুপাটনায়কে কৈছিল যে, এতিয়া অসমখন লয় লওক পাচত আমি পুনৰ উদ্ধাৰ কৰিম। আমাৰ প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰীয়ে চীনি হিন্দী ভাই ভাই বুলি শেষত এটা Statement Radio ত দিছিল যে "My heart goes out to the people of Assam" হয় হয় Heart goes out। এইয়ে ইয়াৰ নিৰাপত্তা কৰিব খুজিছেনেকি? কিছুমানে ভাবে যে, চীনাসকলে টলকা মাৰি আছে আৰু পাকিস্তানে

মিহি মিহি সৰু কথা কৈছে। কিন্তু লক্ষণ বৰ ভাল নহয় বুলি আমি ভাবো। কাৰণ লিখা-পঢ়া বহুতো পাইছে।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, Original thing আমাৰ নিৰাপত্তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা একেবাৰেই নাই। কেন্দ্ৰত কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে নিজৰ ভিতৰতে খোৱা কামোৱা কৰি নিৰাপত্তাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত অলপ দিছে নেকি? পৰহি D. Das. য়ে এটা প্ৰৱন্ধ লিখিছে Horse Trading। আজি কংগ্ৰেছৰ ভিতৰতে কোনে কিমান পইচা দি নিজৰ ফালে লৈ যাব পাৰে তাৰহে চেষ্টা চলিছে।
(হাঁহি)

সদনত কথা কওঁতে এনেদৰে হাঁহিব কৰো অধিকাৰ নাই। আমাৰ হাতত 'পাৱাৰ' আছে বুলি যেনিবা Corruption আছে; কিন্তু 'পাৱাৰ' নথকা আপোনালোকৰো Corruption কম নহয়। মই এই কথাটো কৈ আনন্দ পোৱা নাই মোৰ অন্তৰ খনে কান্দিছে কাৰণ আমি বুঢ়া হৈছো। আজি কংগ্ৰেছে তিনিকুৰি বছৰে চলাই চলাই বেয়া হৈছে, বুঢ়া হৈছে, ঘূৰে ধৰিছে। কিন্তু যিসকল ডেকা উঠি আহিছে সেই সকলে যাতে এইটো অনুকৰণ নকৰে। অকল আমাৰ এই ছবৰস্থাত হাঁহিয়েই বহি থাকি ক্লান্ত হলে নহয়। বুঢ়া মানুহৰ দিন গৈছে। এতিয়া ডেকা বিলাকৰ দিন আহিছে।

এতিয়া নিৰাপত্তাৰ কথা কবলৈ যাওঁতে আমাৰ দেশৰ নিৰাপত্তাৰ কি হৈছে আজি আমি কব নোৱাৰো চীন আৰু পাকিস্তানে যি দিনা আৰু সৰু কথা কৈছে ই ভাল লক্ষণ নহয় বুলি ভাবো। পিছে আমি Security, Security কাৰি আছে কিন্তু আমাৰ Security ক'ত? পাকিস্তানী infiltration ৰ কথা কলেও আমাক কয়—Communal? তেনেহলে দেশৰ নিৰাপত্তা ক'ত? আজি আমাৰ নিৰাপত্তা আছে জানো? নিৰাপত্তাৰ কাৰণে আজি আমি কোনো মানুহকে Spare কৰিব নোৱাৰো। নিৰাপত্তাৰ কাৰণে তাল তৰোৱাল লৈ লাচিত বৰফুকনৰ দৰে আগবাঢ়ি যাব নোৱাৰো। আমাৰ চৰকাৰে নিৰাপত্তাৰ কথা কৈছে কিন্তু নিৰাপত্তা হৈছে নে নাই তেওঁলোকে চাইছে জানো যদি চোৱা নাই তেনেহলে বিশ্বাসঘাটকতা কৰিছে। যেতিয়া চীনা আহিছিল তেতিয়াৰ কথা নকলেও হব আমাৰ চৰকাৰ আগতেই ভাগিল। দৰংৰ উপায়ুক্তটো পলাই গ'লেই, উত্তৰ

লক্ষীমপুৰৰ মহকুমাধিপতিও পলাইছিল কিন্তু সোৱনশিৰি ঘাটত নাওঁ নাপায় হে যাব নোৱাৰিলে। তেওঁ এতিয়া মহাৰাষ্ট্ৰত বীৰ হ'ল গৈ। ২ দিন পিচতে চীনা নিজে উভতি গ'ল বুলিছে। ইফালে নেহেৰুৱে অসম দিয়ে দিলে। এতিয়াও যদি চীনা আহে তেনেহলে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে প্ৰতিবোধ কৰিব পাৰিবনে? আমাৰ Security ৰটকটীয়া কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে infiltration বন্ধ কৰিব নোৱাৰে। আগতে মৈমানসিংহ আহিছিল মাটি বিচাৰি। আজি আৰু সিহঁত মাটি বিচাৰি নাহে। মই আগতেও মনিকন্দ্ৰিনৰ কথা কৈছোৱেই—তেওঁ আহি নগাওঁত পাঠশালা স্কুলৰ মাষ্টৰ সোমাল। আমাৰ চৰকাৰে তেওঁৰ পাচত Spy লগালে। ইফালে তেওঁক ১ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত অলৈ-তলৈ বদলি কৰিলে। শেষত যেনিবা মোৰ সমষ্টিত পৰিল। অৰ্থাৎ তিতাবৰত। তাৰ পিচত মই ধৰিলত তেওঁক মৰিয়নীলৈ পঠিয়ালে। এনেকুৱা Securityৰ কথা চৰকাৰে সদনত কব নালাগে। পকিস্তানী infiltration ৰ কথা চাওঁক।

.....Despite all possible preventive measures taken by the Government, infiltration by Pakistani nationals continued to be reported. Altogether 4,365 Pakistani infiltrators were detected during the year, of whom 708 were prosecuted in courts of Law, 3,316 served with orders for leaving India, while 127 were detected at the border itself and pushed back. The balance of 214 cases are still under investigation. It has since been decided that future cases of infiltration will be dealt with under the provisions of the Foreigners' Act and that the existing tribunals set up under the Foreigners' (Tribunal) order, 1964, will be abolished to the eternal shame of this Government.

আজি আমাৰ democracy ৰ কাৰণে ভোট লগা হৈছে, সেই ভোটৰ আশাতে বিদেশী সকল আমাৰ দেশত অহাটোত আমি আওকাণ কৰিছো। তাৰ পিচত আমি সেই মানুহ বোৰক খেদাবলৈ মোকদ্দমা কৰিবলৈ গৈছো।

মোকদ্দমা কবিনো বাক কিমান বিদেশীক খেদাব? অনুগ্রহ কৰি আমাৰ ৰাজহ মন্ত্ৰীয়ে তেখেতে ওকালতিও কৰিছিল—ক'বনে কিমান বিদেশীক মোকদ্দমা কৰি খেদাব পাবিছে। মোৰ ওপৰত খং নকৰিব ইয়াৰ পিচত হয়তো মই সদনত নেথাকিম।

সকলোৱে সমান স্বত্ব পাব লাগে। সংখ্যা গৰিষ্ঠই যদি সংখ্যালঘুৰ ভয়ত থাকিবলগীয়া হয় সেইটো বৰ লাজৰ কথা। যিসকলে ভাবিছে যে ভোট পাম সেই কাৰণে হোৱাই নোহোৱাই সমৰ্থন কৰে সেইটো ভাল নহয়। তেখেত সকলে ইয়াত কয় আমি আমুক কৰিছো আমি তমুক কৰিছো মই পঢ়ি শুনাইছো ৮ হাজাৰ মানুহক পুলিচে ধৰি আনিলে আৰু হাজোতত দিলে। ৮ হাজাৰৰ ভিতৰত ৪ হাজাৰেই হাজোতৰ পৰা খালাচ পালে। ২ হাজাৰ মোকদ্দমাও জাৰিলে আৰু ১৭ জনৰ শাস্তি হ'ল। পুলিচৰ Question যদি জুলুমেই হয় তেনেহলে পুলিচ abolish কৰক।

এইটো বৰ দুভাগ্যৰ কথা, লাজৰ কথা, আমি শুনি লাজ পাওঁ। কবলৈ লাজ লাগে। কিয়নো আমাৰ ইয়াত বাই-ভনী আছে, ককাই-ভাই আছে। ভাবি আচৰিত লাগে নগাৱৰ বহা থানাৰ যোগায় গাওঁ বুঢ়াক ঘৰতে মাৰিলে। তেখেত Tribal মানুহ। কিন্তু এই কথাত কোনেও মাত নামাতিলে। তেখেতক ঘৰতে জান মাৰিলে—এই যোগায় দাসৰ নামত Encroachment কৰি Register কৰা আছে। কিন্তু পাকিস্তানী ভগনীয়াৰ কথা ক'লে গৰ্জি উঠে। যি সকলৰ মাটি বাৰি আছে সেই সকলক সম্বৰ্ণনা জনাও। কিন্তু এক শ্ৰেণীৰ মানুহ আছে যি সকলে কেৱল আমাৰ বৈৰী কৰিবলৈকে আছে। এই সংক্ৰান্তত আমাৰ চৰকাৰে এখন Notice issue কৰিছিল। কিন্তু সেই Notice খনক মই কলঙ্ক বুলি ভাবো।

তাৰ পাচত নগালেণ্ডৰ প্ৰশ্ন আহে। উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আপুনি শুনি আচৰিত হব মোৰ সমষ্টিৰ ৬ অংশ মানুহে নগালেণ্ড চৰকাৰ আৰু অসম চৰকাৰ দুয়োটা চৰকাৰৰে খাজানা দিব লাগে। এবাৰ নগালেণ্ড চৰকাৰে খাজানা আদায় কৰি নিয়ে তাৰ পাচত অসম চৰকাৰে খাজানা আদায় কৰে। অলপতে আমাৰ Revenue Minister এ ধৰৰ আনিছে যোৰহাটৰ পৰা তাত বোলে C.R.P. বহুৱাই লৈ D.I.G. ক ধৰি নিছে। এয়া নগালেণ্ডৰ মানুহ নে C.R.P. মানুহ? মই ভাবি দুখ পাও ভাবি লাজ

পাওঁ, আমাৰ চৰকাৰ আছে বুলি। যদি আমাৰ চৰকাৰ আছে তেন্তে এই বিলাক অৰাজকতা কিয় হবলৈ পাইছে। এই বিলাকনো চৰকাৰে চকু কান দিব নালাগে নে? নগালেণ্ড চৰকাৰ প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীমতী ইন্দিৰা গান্ধীৰ ওচৰলৈ যাব পাৰে—আমাৰ চৰকাৰে কি কৰিছে? T.A দেখোন আদায় কৰিয়েই আছে। আমাৰ Finance Minister এ কি কৰিছে এই বিলাক কথা চাব নালাগেনে? নগালেণ্ড চৰকাৰো কোলাৰ নহয়—অসম চৰকাৰো বুকুৰ নহয়—আমি সমান ভাবে শুল্কবিধা পাব লাগিব। আমি তাৰ কাৰণে পুৰুষ হিচাপে ঠিয় দিব লাগিব। C.R.P. আহি কব ধৰ ধৰ—আমাৰ মানুহ ঠিয় হব নোৱাৰে। আমাৰ মানুহ ধৰি লৈ যাব—অলপতে C.R.P এ এজন circle Officer ক ধৰি নিলে। গতিকে নগালেণ্ড Border ৰ কথাত গুৰুত্ব দিব বুলি আশা বাখিলো।

মই এতিয়া নামকৰণ বত্থালৈ আহোঁ। ইয়াৰ আগতে মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰীযুত গৌৰীশঙ্কৰ ভট্টাচাৰ্য ডাঙৰীয়াই নামকৰণ কথা উল্লেখ কৰি গৈছে। কিন্তু মই ভান ভাবেই জানো মই Police source ৰ পৰাও জানো আৰু Magisterial source ৰ পৰাও জানো তাত অসমীয়া মানুহক শিক্ষা দিবৰ কাৰণে conspiracy কৰিছে। তাত আমাৰ অসমীয়া মানুহো contractor আছে আৰু বিহাবৰ সেই মানুহো contractor আছে। পাছে তাত দুজন অসমীয়া মানুহ মৰিল। কথাত আমাৰ চৰকাৰ জানো হাত সাবতি বহি থকা উচিত। মই ভাবি নাপাওঁ আমাৰ অসমীয়া মানুহ যিনিৰ কি হৈছে—এইদৰে অসমীয়া জাতিটো আৰু কিমান দিন জীয়াই থাকিব? আমাৰ ডেকা লৰাবোৰ ফিকি ফিকি বহি থাকে কাম কৰিবলৈ মন নকৰে মই শ্ৰীচৈলেনৰ চকুলৈ চাইছো—তেওঁ কি কৰিব পৰিব—শ্ৰীহুলালৰ মুখলৈ চাইছো। হুলালৰ মুখলৈ চালে মোৰ পুতৌ হয়—তেজ নাইকীয়া যেন লাগে যদিও মোক টান টান কথা শুনাই হুলালে জানো কিবা কৰিব পাৰিব? তেওঁলোকৰ গাত তেজ নাইকীয়া হৈছে আমাৰ সমস্ত ডেকা লৰা বিলাকেই এনে হৈছে। নামকৰণ যিটো class হৈছে তাত চৰকাৰে গাৱলীয়া মানুহ খিনিক মাৰিছে। তাত ঠিকা বিচাৰি যোৱা, চাকৰী বিচাৰি যোৱা, গাৱলীয়া মানুহ খিনিকহে মাৰিছে।

মই Industryৰ কথা কওঁ। আমাৰ Industry Minister ৰ মুখলৈ চালে একো কবৰ মন নাযায়। তেখেতৰ মুখলৈ চালেই তেখেতৰ দেউতাক মোৰ বন্ধু মহাদেৱ শৰ্মালৈ মনত পৰে। মই অম্লবোধ কৰোঁ অৱশ্যে পৰামৰ্শ আগবঢ়ালে আজি—কালিৰ ডেকা লৰা হতে নামানে। কলিৰ মাজ যুগ পাইছেহি। গতিকে আমাৰ Industry Minister এ Industry যতেই Industry কৰে ততেই যেন অনা অসমীয়াৰ কলনি নকৰে। তেওঁ যেন আমাৰ এইকণ অপকাৰ নকৰে। বেই বছৰ মানৰ আগতে অসমৰ liquid Gold আনক বিলাই দিছো তাৰ বিনিময়ত পালো কি? এতিয়া যেন আমাৰ ধন বহু আনে লোট নিব নোৱাৰে তালৈ চলিহা চৰকাৰে নজৰ ৰাখে। আমাৰ বেকাৰ ডেকা লৰা বিলাকক টেকনিকেল পঢ়িবলৈ পঠাব লাগে—তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে ভাল ব্যৱস্থা কৰি দিব লাগে যাতে যেন আমাৰ ডেকা লৰা বিলাকক ভাল কামত লগাব পৰা যায়, তেওঁলোকৰ পৰা ভাল কাম আদায় কৰিব পৰা যায়। আমাৰ ডেকা মিনিষ্টাৰ সকলে এই বিলাক কথাত গা লাগি কাম কৰিব লাগে যাতে আমাৰ সকলো কাম সহজ হৈ পৰে। কিন্তু মই আশাকৰোঁ যাতে Industry ৰ নামত অনা অসমীয়াৰ কলনি নকৰে। বঙ্কাইগাৱৰ Railway workshop ত ১৫ হাজাৰ অনা অসমীয়া মানুহ সোমাল।

আমাৰ শ্ৰীকনী বৰা মাটিৰ সমস্যা লৈয়ে ব্যস্ত। আমাৰ অসমতনো মাটি আছে কিমান? গোটেই খিনি মাটি ভাগ কৰি ললে ১৫ বিঘাকৈহে ভাগত পৰিব। আকৌ যেতিয়া লৰা-ছোৱালী ডাঙৰ হব সেই ডেৰ বিঘা মাটিকে ভাগ কৰিব লগীয়া হব, তেতিয়া কিমানকৈ পাব? উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই নিবেদন কৰিব খুজিছো এই বিলাক কথাত তেখেতে কেনেকৈ সভাশ্লগিত প্ৰশ্নৰ উঠায়। য'ত ৰাজ্যৰ দল বিলাকে নিয়ম ভঙ্গ কৰে তেওঁ বিলাকৰ ওপৰত বিহিত ব্যৱস্থা লবলৈ আমাৰ Article 19, Article 31 ত লিখি থোৱা আছে। তেওঁলোকে encroachment কৰিছে অসমীয়াই হওঁক, অনা অসমীয়াই হওঁক ইয়াতো যাতে কলিকতাৰ অবস্থা নহয়। মই ৰাচিয়াৰ কথা কৈছো—মই চীনৰ কথা কৈছো। গতিকে এতিয়া যিটো মাটিৰ প্ৰশ্ন আহিছে সেই মাটিৰ প্ৰশ্নটো আমি সকলোৱে সমাধান কৰিব

লাগে। Encroachment ব নামত যেন "এদেও দুদেও লোটা নিয়াব চেও" নহয়।

আমাৰ অসমখন বৰ দুখীয়া। আমাক যিকোনো সময়তে চীন আৰু পাকিস্তানে লৈ লব পাৰে। যদি কোনোদিনে সমস্যা সমাধান নহয় তেতিয়াহলে আজিৰ যিটো বহুসংখ্যক কালিলৈ undue হৈ থাকিব। গদাধৰ সিংহই কি কৰিছিল? লৰাবজাৰ অত্যাচাৰত নগা পাহাৰ পাইছিলগৈ। কিন্তু অনাহাতে লৰা বজাক যি বিলাকে সহায় কৰিছিল, সিবিলাক ভাল পুৰুষ নাছিল আৰু শুল্ক মানুহ নাছিল। তেওঁ বিলাক দুষ্ট প্ৰকৃতিৰ আছিল। গতিকে যি কোনো সময়তে তেওঁবিলাকে বজাৰ বিক্ৰমে যাব পাৰে। হেনজানি আজি যি বিলাক সমস্যা সৃষ্টি হৈছে সেই বিলাক ঠিক কৰি যাব লাগে।

তাৰ পাছত এখন paper ত শুনিছো যে আমাৰ paper pulp বজাৰৰ কাৰণে বিহাবে হেনো ভণ্ডা মেচিন দিব। আচলতে মেচিনবোৰ তেওঁলোকৰ তাত অচল হৈ পৰিছে কিজানি। অৱশ্যে কোনোবাই পইছা নিদিয়াহলে মেচিন দিয়াৰ কথা নোললহেঁতেন। মই কব নোৱাৰোঁ এই ভণ্ডা মেচিনবোৰ কেৱল আমাকেহে দি থাকিবনে কি? কিন্তু তেওঁবিলাকৰ কি মৰমটো নো হৈছে আমাৰ প্ৰতি? আৰু তেওঁবিলাকে এই ভণ্ডা মেচিনেৰে আমাক কি মৰমটো দিব বিচাৰিছে? এইটোৱেই হল প্ৰশ্ন? তাৰোপৰি U.P.C.C য়েও হেনো কিছুমান Tractor অসমলৈ Supply দিব খুজিছে। এই ভণ্ডা মেচিনৰ লগতে Tractor ৰ কথাটোও একেই। কাৰণ এইবিলাক outdated machinery, তেওঁবিলাকে এই ভণ্ডা মেচিনবোৰ কিয় Supply দিব খুজিছে এইটো কথা দকৈ চিন্তা কৰিব লাগে। এই বিলাক যে ভণ্ডা মেচিন নহয়, তাৰ কি প্ৰমাণটো আছে? "I fear the grapes and more so when they come out."

(সময় সঙ্কত)

মই Agriculture ৰ বিষয়ে কলোহেঁতেন। উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সময় নাই।

(voices অলপ সময় আছে—কণ্ঠক, কণ্ঠক)

Agriculture Deptt. এ কি কৰিছে? তেওঁবিলাকে কাগজৰ তোলা-

পাতত হাল বাই খেতি কৰিছে। ইফালে তেওঁবিলাক আমোকত ইমান ধান হৈছে আমোকত ইমান চাউল আছে ইত্যাদিৰ হিচাব দিব আৰু কিন্তু কাৰ্য্যক্ষেত্ৰত একো নাই। Statistics Deptt. ৰ পৰা Agriculture Statistic বুলি সেই মানুহ বিলাকৰ পৰা হিচাবপত্ৰ আদায় কৰে। পাছত গৱৰ্ণৰ মানুহে এই Statistic Deptt. মানুহক গৱৰ্ণলৈ আহিবলৈকে মানা কৰিলে। তাৰ অৰ্থ কি? এইটো কথা Note কৰিব লাগে। এইটো নকৰিলেই নহব।

তাৰ পাছত ৰজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত কৈছে যে Education ৰ qualitative improvement হব লাগে। এইটো বৰ অন্তঃসৰ শূন্য কথা। কাৰণ এজন university ৰ professor এ মাত্ৰ ৪০০ বা ৪৬০ টকা পায়। তাৰে এটা পৰিয়ালৰ স্বামী-স্ত্ৰী আৰু ল'ৰা-ছোৱালীয়ে খাবলৈকে নোহোৱা হয়। তেনেস্থলত সেই পৰিয়ালটোৱে বাক কেনেকৈ গুৱাহাটী, ডিব্ৰুগড়, যোৰহাট আদি ঠাইত চলিব? এইটো বৰ চিন্তা কৰিবলগীয়া কথা কাৰণ তেওঁবিলাকৰ ল'ৰা-ছোৱালীয়ে না-জানে অসমীয়া, না জানে হিন্দী, না-জানে সংস্কৃত আৰু না-জানে ইংৰাজী।

তেনেক্ষেত্ৰত কেনেকৈ Education ত qualitative improvement বিচাৰিব পাৰে? শিক্ষা বিভাগটো উন্নত কৰিবলৈ হ'লে নিশ্চয় Investment হব লাগে। Investment on man, গতিকে শিক্ষা বিভাগটো Industry Deptt. হিচাবে লৈ যদি Investment কৰে, তেতিয়াহলে ভাল হয়। এই কথাটোক মই ৬ জৱাহৰলাল নেহৰুজীকো কৈছিলো যেতিয়া তেওঁ Steel Industry opening কৰিবলৈ আহিছিল। তেতিয়া আমাৰ ল'ৰা ছোৱালী বিলাকে N.C.C. ৰ পেৰেড্ কৰিছিল আৰু পেৰেডত ল'ৰা-ছোৱালী বিলাকক চাই যাবলৈ ক'লো। তেতিয়া তেওঁ নেৰাওঁ বুলি আপত্তি কৰিছিল। কিন্তু তেতিয়াই মই এই investment on man কথাষাৰ কৈ বৰকৈ টানি ধৰাত তেওঁ শ্ৰীজগজীৱন বামৰ সৈতে N.C.C. পৰিদৰ্শন কৰিলে। তেতিয়াৰ পৰাই আজিলৈকে এইটো Neglect কৰি আছে।

এতিয়া শুনিছো শিক্ষা বিভাগত কেবাগৰ পৰা Asstt. Director ক Director কৰিব খুজিছে। (সময় সঙ্কত)

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই সামৰণি মাৰিবই খুজিছোঁ। এই গোটেইখননো কিমান ক'ম, কৈ থাকিলে দেখোন একোটা মহাভাৰতেই হৈ যায়। গতিকে মুঠৰ ওপৰত ইয়াকে কব খুজিছোঁ। যে যি সকল আজি ক্ষমতাত অধিষ্ঠিত হৈ আছে অৰ্থাৎ আমাৰ মন্ত্ৰী সকল, মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী, আৰু প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰীৰ যি ক্ষমতা আছে, সেই ক্ষমতা ঔৰংজেবৰো নাছিল জানো? গতিকে আজি ক্ষমতাত অধিষ্ঠিত লোকে যেন ক্ষমতাৰ অপপ্ৰয়োগ নকৰে। মই ভগবানক খাঁটো তেওঁলোকে যেন ভালকৈয়ে ক্ষমতাৰ প্ৰয়োগ কৰে। ইয়াকে কৈ মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

(সময় সঙ্কেত)

Adjournment

The Assembly then adjourned till 10 A. M. on the 25th March 1970.

Shillong,
The 18th March, 1970

U. Tahbildar,
Secretary
Legislative Assembly Assam.