

Assam Legislative Assembly Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

SEVENTH SESSION OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLED AFTER THE
THIRD GENERAL ELECTION UNDER
THE SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLICAN CONSTITUTION
OF INDIA

BUDGET SESSION

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**Proceedings of the Seventh Session of the Assam Legislative
Assembly assembled after the Third General Election
under the Sovereign Democratic Republican
Constitution of India**

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 9 A.M. on Friday the 28th February, 1964.

PRESENT

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury, B. L., Speaker in the Chair, eight Ministers, three Minister of State, two Deputy Ministers and seventy-seven Members.

Speaker : Announcement, re : correction in the Governor's Address

Mr. SPEAKER : Before I take the Business of today, I would like to read out a letter received from the Governor of Assam. In the Address of the Governor, there is a mistake and the Governor has intimated it to me to get it corrected. I am reading the letter:—

Dear Mr. Speaker,

It has been brought to my notice that a mistake has inadvertently crept into my Address to the Legislature with regard to the reference to administrative units at Page 13 of the Address. The sentence referring to this subject may please be corrected to read as follows:—

“A new administrative unit has been set up at Dhemaji and two other units will be set up in the Nongstoin area and in the Pawai-Lakher region.”

Yours sincerely,

Sd/—VISHNU SAHAY.
GOVERNOR OF ASSAM.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir. May I know whether printed correction slip will be distributed to each Member?

Mr. SPEAKER : Yes.

There is no question. So, item No. 2.

Obituary References

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, with a heavy heart and profound sorrow I would like to refer to the sad demise of some important personalities of our country during the month. I would first like to refer to the sad death of Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Ex-Union Minister on the 6th February, 1964 at the age of 75.

Born at Lucknow in 1889 Rajkumari got her education in England. Thereafter, she worked as a member of the All-India Women's Conference and Chairman of the All-India Women's Education Fund Association for many years. She was also a member of the Advisory Board of Education, Government of India for many years. For 16 years she worked as the Secretary of Gandhiji and served in the Board of All India Spinner's Association and Hindusthani Tamili Sangh during Gandhiji's life time.

She was the Deputy Leader of the Indian Delegation to U.N.E.S.C.O., Meetings in 1945 and 1946 in London and Paris. She was also the leader of the Indian Delegation to W. H. O., Annual meetings in 1948, 1949, 1951 and 1953. She was the President of the World Health Assembly in 1950, President of the All-India Conference of Social Work in 1948-49. She was the Chairman of the Indian Red Cross Society, Vice President and Vice-Chairman, International Red Cross and League of Red Cross Societies respectively. She was the Chief Commissioner of the St. John Ambulance Brigade in India and President of the Indian Council of Children Welfare since its inception. She was a lover of sports and a keen tennis player and as such she was the Chairman and President of many Institutions of sports and music.

She was awarded Count Folks Bermadutto Medal of the League of the Red Cross Societies in 1957. Late Rajkumari Amrit Kaur received high appreciation for her administrative ability and has endeared herself to the people of the country.

Shri V. T. KRISHNAMACHARI

I would next refer to the sad death of Shri V. T. Krishnamachari, the first Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission on the 13th February, 1964, at the age of about 83 years.

Born in February, 1881, Shri Krishnamachari got his education from the Presidency College, Madras. He entered Government service in 1902 and served under different capacities. He worked also as the Prime Minister, Baroda State from 1927-44. He was the delegate to the League of Nations in 1934 and 1936 and also attended all the Round Table Conferences in London. He was a member of the Reserve Bank Committee, Federal Finance Committee and also Adviser to the Imperial Conference in 1927. From 1940-44 he was the Chairman, Committee of Minister, Chamber of Princes. He was the delegate to the San Francisco U. N. Conference in 1945, the preparatory Commission and the first session of the General Assembly in 1945-46. He was the Prime Minister of Jaipur from 1945-49. He was a member of the Indian Delegation to the Sterling Balances's talk in London in June 1948, the Chairman, Indian States Finance Enquiry Committee in 1948-49, Chairman Indian Fiscal Commission in 1949-50, Vice-President, Constituent Assembly in 1948-49.

As the first Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission his contribution in drawing up the development plans of the country was very great and in his death India has lost one of her veteran administrators and planner.

Dr. VERRIER ELWIN

I would also like to refer to the sad death of Dr. Verrier Elwin, a noted anthropologist and Tribal Adviser to the Governor of Assam on the 22nd February, 1964 at the age of 61.

Born in August 1902, Dr. Elwin got his education in Morton College, Oxford. He had a brilliant academic career. He came to India in 1927 to join the Christa Seva Sangh for the purpose of working out the relation between Christians and Hindu and other types of mysticism. He became formally an Indian citizen in 1954. He was one of the founder members of the Bhumidan Seva Mandal for the services of the aboriginal on the scientific and humanitarian basis. The Mandal is now called as Tribal Welfare and Research Unit. He was also a great literate. Even at his early age of 25, he revealed his scholarly erudition by writing three books on the subjects which later on formed the basis of his research in anthropology and tribal religion. Dr. Elwin came under Mahatma Gandhi's influence and he began to support enthusiastically Indian National causes about which he wrote a number of books. He became a disciple of Gandhiji and a member of the Sabarmathi Ashram. After sometime, Gandhiji sent him to N.-E. F. A. to enquire into the affairs there. He was arrested and deported from the province. On his return, Gandhiji sent him to the Central Provinces (Madhya Pradesh) to work among the tribal Gonds and Baigas in remote areas. From 1932-53, he widely toured all over Central India in Bastar, Bihar and Orissa studying anthropologically, tribe after tribe with devoted interest.

As the Adviser to the Governor of Assam he toured over 2000 miles on foot the remote parts of the N.-E. F. A. and has written for official publications by the N.-E. F. A. Administration two large collections.

He was a member of the Central Advisory Board for Tribal Welfare and served for sometime in the Central Advisory Boards for Anthropology. He was the Chairman of a Committee to evaluate the working of the Special Multipurpose tribal blocks and also a member of the Scheduled Tribes Commission.

As a literature he wrote a number of publications which won him fame and awards. His work has been described as landmark in the exploration of the intellectual history of mankind and has contribution to Indian ethnography is considered unparallel. He strived hard for the acceleration of measures for developments of the tribal areas.

The President of India awarded him Padma Bhushan in 1961. In his death, India has lost a great literate, anthropologist and scholar, who dedicated his life for the welfare of the tribal people.

I hope this august House will associate with me in expressing our sincere condolence at the sad demise of illustrious personalities and in conveying our deed sympathy to the members of their bereaved families.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, while listening to the obituary references made by the Leader of the House, I was remembering one very memorable incident connected with Rajkumari Amrit Kaur. It was in the year 1934 when the entire area to which I belong was washed away by Kopili flood.

Mr. SPEAKER : She was a different person, not Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat) : But in the I Statesman saw there was a reference to the 1934 floods in the obituary reference in it.

Mr. SPEAKER : She was a different Amrit Kaur.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI : I am sorry, Sir. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur gave up her princely comforts for the interest of the country. She was educated in England and brought up in a palace, but the influence of Gandhiji prevailed upon her. In spite of the reactionary atmosphere in which she was brought up she decided to join the national movement under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. Not only that, she preferred the austerity of an ashram to the comfort of a palace. She was Private Secretary to Mahatma Gandhi for about 16 years. She was imprisoned for three years for participating in the non-co-operation movement. Her activities in social, political and other spheres of life have been referred to by the Leader of the House. She was foremost among those who took up the cause of the women of India. She was the first Chairman of the All-India Women's Conference. Her aim in life was to become a medical practitioner. Though she could not become doctor, she became the Medical Minister to give shape to the Medical Department in independent India. She was Chairman of the All-India Red Cross Society. Her various activities in political and social life will be ever remembered by the people of this country.

Shri V. T. Krishnamachari was a man of great qualities. He was an able administrator. He served in various States of the country. Under the British regime, he was conferred the titles of K. C. I. E. and K.C. S. I. These titles were very distinguished ones, but he renounced all these honours after independence because the Government of India made it a policy not to continue the titles or honours conferred on any persons in India by the foreign Government. He was a delegate to the League of Nations. He attended the San Francisco Conference in 1945 as a delegate of India. He attended the first U. N. General Conference in London. He served the country till his ripe old age in the capacity of the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission. His contribution to the development works in India is immense.

Dr. Verrier Elwin had created some controversy in our midst, especially in Assam, over his "Philosophy for North-East Frontier Agency". Born an Englishman he accepted Indian nationality in the year 1954. He came to India in the year 1927 to serve in the Christian Seva Samity. But his ideas and thoughts so changed here that he decided to join the national movement under Mahatma Gandhi to fight against the Government of his own country. He took up the cause of the neglected tribal people and worked among the Adhivasis of Orissa, Bihar and the tribal people of Assam. He discovered the tribal way of life and brought it to the lime-light. It was he who really drew the attention of the people of India and the world to the condition and the ways of life of the tribal people. His services will be remembered by all of us.

Sir, on behalf of myself and on behalf of my colleagues on this side, I join with the Leader of the House in expressing our sincerest sorrow at the sad demise of these great lady and gentlemen of our country. I pray for the peace of their departed souls.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I fully associate with the sad feelings and expressions that have been made on the floor of this House by the Leader of the House on the death of these three personalities. They dedicated their lives for the welfare of the entire humanity.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur was the founder member of the All-India Women's Conference, of the All India Women's Education Fund Association, was a member of the Advisory Board of Education, Government of India. She was the Deputy Leader of the Indian Delegation to the UNESCO; she was the President of the Indian Council of Child Welfare, a lover of children, tennis play, flower, etc.

Shri V. T. Krishnamachari from Madras was the Deputy Chairman of the National Planning Commission, a delegate to the San Francisco U. N. Conference, a member of the Indian Delegation for Sterling Balance Talks in London, Vice-President, Constituent Assembly, Chairman of the Indian Fiscal Commission and Member, National Planning Commission, etc.

Dr. Verrier Elwin was Adviser for Tribal Affairs to the Governor of Assam for the North-East Frontier Agency. He was a noted Anthropologist. He was awarded Doctorate by the Oxford University. He worked among the tribal people and was unreservedly a leader of the tribal people.

I pay my homage to these three departed souls.

Shri STANLEY D. D. NICHOLS-ROY [Cherrapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of our group, I would like to associate myself to express our deep and profound sorrow on the sad demise of illustrious persons like Shri V. T. Krishnamachari, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur and Dr. Verrier Elwin.

Having come in contact with Dr. Elwin, I would say a few words about this great renowned personality. He was a true lover of the simple, tribal people and spent a large part of his life among them. It was his genuine desire to see that tribal people progress and develop in their own genius. He had written many books on tribal life and culture and Philosophy for North-East Frontier Agency is one of them. Though sometime he was misunderstood that he wanted to isolate the tribal people of North-East Frontier Agency from the world but really he did not mean to do that—he wanted the tribal people to develop and progress under their own tradition and culture and for that people misunderstood him that he wanted to keep them away from the citizen of the rest of India.

He had a very gentle nature and everybody who came in close touch with him realised the sincerity and depth of his character. Besides, he had a very pleasing sense of honour and this was also appreciated by the people he worked among. He passed away leaving his family in deep sorrow and grief and also his associates. While expressing our sorrow for his sad departure, we would request to the Government of India as also the State Government that something should be done for his small family which is being left without any means of support.

Though we had not come in contact with the two other renowned personalities, we fully associate ourselves with the sentiments expressed on the sad loss of those great leaders of India.

Mr. SPEAKER: I fully associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Leader of the House, the Leader of the Opposition and other hon. Members of this House on the death of an illustrious son of India in Shri V. T. Krishnamachari, M. P., on the sad demise of a talented daughter, Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur and on the passing away of a great scholar and renowned Anthropologist, Dr. Verrier Elwin.

Shri V. T. Krishnamachari was one of the noblest sons of India. He served his motherland in different capacities. He was an able administrator and a great constitution lawyer. He took active part in the constitution making of India and was the Vice-President of the Constituent Assembly. He was a voluminous writer and a great orator. The void created by his death in the Indian body politic will take a long time to be filled in Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur—she belonged to the Royal family of Kapurthala. She came under the influence of Mahatma Gandhi and became one of his closest associates in the struggle for freedom of India for which she suffered a lot. She was the member of the Congress Working Committee for several terms. Besides, she was a Union Minister. She was a renowned social worker. In her death the social service activities of India undoubtedly receive a set back.

Dr. Verrier Elwin was a Britisher by birth and adopted the Indian Nationality. He was an astute scholar and an authority in Anthropology.

He was a friend of the Tribal people of India. He studied their problems and gave thought to their solutions. He was the author of a series of original books mostly on tribal affairs. His death will surely be mourned by all intelligentsia of India most particularly by the people of Assam.

We deeply mourn the loss of these eminent personalities and pray to God for the eternal peace of their souls.

I would now request the hon. Members to stand in prayerful silence for one minute.

(The House stood in silence for one minute.)

Adjournment Motion *re: Firing in Shillong*

Mr. SPEAKER: Now before I take the next item of the agenda, I like to bring to the notice of the House some adjournment motions tabled by some of the hon. Members. Yesterday, we received notice of adjournment motion from Shri Dulal Chandra Barua, Shri Tarapada Bhattacharjee, Shri Rathindra Nath Sen, Shri L. P. Goswami, Shri H. Hyn-niewta, Shri H. Lyngdoh, Shri Stanley Nichols-Roy, Shri B. B. Lyngdoh, Shri Madhusudhan Das and another motion also from Shri Santi Ranjan Das Gupta. The motions tabled by Shri Dulal Chandra Barua and others are the one and the same and the motion tabled by Shri Das Gupta is a different one.

Before allowing the motion to be moved I want to be satisfied regarding the admissibility of the motion. I now request the movers of the first resolution to give their views regarding its admissibility.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have tabled this motion because it relates to a matter of grave public concern. It is of recent occurrence. Everybody knows, including yourself, that the incident, on which I have tabled the motion, took place on 17th February in the very capital of Assam. This incident occurred in the Barbazar area of Shillong which paralysed the normal life of the entire capital of the State.

Therefore, Sir, it is a definite matter of urgent public importance. After the Independence it is the first time that this State is facing such a situation where the police vehicle and police outposts were set on fire by unruly crowds and at the same time, such a situation is threatening the security and law and order of this particular State. Therefore, Sir, it is a case of failure on the part of the Government to maintain law and order.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, Order, I want to bring to the notice of hon'ble Member the provision of rule 57. There are certain restrictions on such kind of Motion and the circumstances also are there under which the Motion can be moved. Therefore, the hon'ble Member will have to satisfy me and the House with all the conditions laid down in rule 57, instead of going into the merit of the case.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Sir, rule 57 concerns with more than one such Motion, but this Motion is only in my name and that is a definite matter of urgent public importance, as I have already explained, and this is also a matter of recent occurrence. It was not discussed previously and it is not raising the question of privilege. It relates to a matter of law and order of a particular State. It is a matter of failure on the part of the Government to maintain law and order. As it is a definite matter of urgent public importance and of recent occurrence and it should be admitted. This is my submission, Sir.

***Shri HOOVER HYNNEWTA (Shillong):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it rather hurts me to rise to support for the admission of this adjournment motion. Sir, the whole country is seized with matter when a similar motion was brought before the Lok Sabha few days back and we are all aware that the Speaker of the Lok Sabha had to take all necessary steps to see whether it was within the competence of the Lok Sabha to discuss this question and Sir, it was only on the ground that this matter was within the jurisdiction of the Government of Assam that the Speaker had to rule the adjournment motion out of order. But, Sir, a *prima facie* case was established regarding the urgency and the importance of this question and we draw your kind attention to the opinion expressed by the Union Home Minister himself. The Home Minister appreciated the gravity of the situation, and not only the Home Minister but at least two leading newspapers—one of Assam and the other of Calcutta—in the editorial have underlined the gravity of the situation. The *Assam Tribune* editorial said "The Speaker's rejection of the Adjournment Motion in the Lok Sabha by no means

missed the gravity of the situation." and the *Hindustan Standard* in its editorial on the 20th February, 1964 said "Whether troops were employed or not the situation in the town has been grave since February 17". So, Sir, I think the only question on which we would like the mover of this adjournment motion to satisfy you is whether this matter is of urgent public importance. That, Sir, it is a matter of urgent public importance, I do not think we require to satisfy you. It is a definite matter of public importance since firing was actually resorted to by the police on the 17th February, 1964. Regarding the question whether it is of recent occurrence I need not speak on this point, because by my Hon. friend has already said that it took place only a few days ago. So, Sir, it is a matter which must be discussed by this House. I would like to speak on certain points to convince you that it is actually a matter of great public importance regardless of what the Home Minister of our country said on the floor of the House in Lok Sabha. I think, Sir, you are entitled to the right to arrive at your own finding regarding the urgency of this matter. I would like to point out, in this connection, Sir, that no less than the great organisation like the Congress organisation which is running the administration in State was constrained to pass a resolution of this nature on the 21st February, 1964 at 1 A. M. in the Congress Bhavan. The meeting of the Executive Committee of the District Congress Committee regretted very much that a great situation had arisen in Shillong from the 17th February 1964 when police arrested some persons in and around Barabazar area. Some members of the Executive Committee who happened to be there in the Barabazar area during the arrest informed Committee that the arrests were indiscriminate accompanied by beating and insult in the presence of the crowd. This meeting was convinced of the crisis of indiscriminate arrest by the police which is the custodian of law and order, by beating the arrested persons causing serious injuries to the.....

Mr. SPEAKER : You are going to the merit of the case.

Shri HOOVER HYNNEWTA (Shillong) : Sir, I am not going to the merit at this stage, I am just saying as to whether the arrests were made and whether that accompanied by beating. I am simply mentioning that even the District Congress Committee has considered this to be a very serious and an urgent matter of public importance. I am not going at this stage into the merit of the adjournment motion, but I am simply discussing the urgency whether this question should be considered by this House. At the same time, we have to view this question from the point of view of emergency which is still prevailing in our country. We have to face the enemies outside on the China front and the two fronts, I mean the Pakistan fronts, and recently we had to face the enemies also inside our own territory and this has underlined the gravity of the situation. One thing more, Sir. We cannot be unmindful of the fact that there are too many instances one of which is on the question of Kashmir issue in the Security Council raised by Pakistan.....

Mr. SPEAKER : That is not a subject of this issue.

Shri HOOVER HYNNEWTA (Shillong) : I am just pointing out that so many things are occurring at the same time. I am not going to say that we are responsible for what had happened in Kashmir.

Mr. SPEAKER : Mr. Hynniewta, you have been able to make out the points that it is a definite matter of urgent public importance you have been able to make out these three points.

Shri HOOVER HYNNIEWTA (Shillong) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, since you have been kind enough to say that I have been able to make out the points, I would like to submit that according to sub-rule (2) of Rule 56, the Speaker shall decide whether the matter to be discussed is definite and whether it is of urgent public importance. You Sir, in your wisdom, have decided that I have been able to establish the *prima facie* case and the matter is of great public importance. Since you have arrived at this finding it is no use wasting the time of the House by reading out the restrictions mentioned in Rule 57. I would like to know from you, Sir, on which point you entertain some doubt. Then I shall make an endeavour to explain the position.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance, etc.) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have already pointed out that before an adjournment motion is admitted all the conditions laid down in the Rules 57, 58 and 59 have to be satisfied. It is not enough for the hon. Members to say that the matter is of urgent public importance or the matter is of very grave nature, but all the conditions laid down in the rules have to be satisfied. I would humbly submit, Sir, that sub-clauses (iv) and (vi) of Rule 57 and also Rule 59 stand in the way of my friends. You will be pleased to see Sir, that sub-clause (iv) reads as follows: "the motion must not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration, or with reference to which a notice of motion has been previously given.....". I particularly emphasise the sentence "with reference to which a notice of motion has been previously given". Sub-rule (vi) says "the motion shall not deal with any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law having jurisdiction in any part of India". Sir, in this connection, I would like to refer to the portion in the Address of the Governor to effect that "the law and order situation in the State was on the whole, satisfactory. It is, however, a matter of great regret that the general peaceful atmosphere was marred by the recent unfortunate incidents in Shillong when seven Policemen were injured and the Police were constrained to open fire in self-defence on the 17th February, 1964 resulting in the death of two persons and injury to sixteen others. Government have decided to hold a judicial enquiry. I sincerely hope that all sections of the population will join in seeing that law and order is maintained in the State. Besides, in the amendment to the Address of the Governor, notice of which has already been received by us, there are the following amendments appearing in the name of Mr. Hoover. "But it is regrettable that the Address did not mention of the failure of the Government about the fact— (1) that troops were called in to maintain law and order on the 17th February, 1964 and after the said date and that there is a large influx of police personnel into the town of Shillong, establishing thereby a Police Raj in the said town." Then there is another amendment in the names of Mr. Nichols-Roy and Mr. Hoover. It reads—"But it is regrettable that the Address did not mention of the failure of the Government (1) any reference to the time that the report of the Judicial Enquiry to be appointed on the Shillong police firings, will be published after its submission to the Government." Furthermore, in amendment 7 it is said—"the facts mentioned in connection with the police firing in Shillong on 17th February, 1964 are incorrect, and that the Address makes no reference whatsoever to

the unfortunate incidents of 12th February, 1964 in connection with the improper searching of a respectable Khasi lady by an Excise party." My submission is, Sir, that under the rules, when a notice of a motion has been previously given, the matter, however urgent it may be, cannot be raised through an adjournment motion. The purpose of such a motion is to give the House an opportunity to discuss matters of urgent public importance at the earliest. Now, as the hon. Members will see, the next item on the agenda is debate on the Governor's Address. So, if the item on agenda is taken, the hon. Members will have earliest opportunity to discuss the matter which is the subject matter of the adjournment motion.

Then Sir, I would like to point out, in this connection, that it would not be advisable for my hon. Friend or any other hon. Member to make a reference to a matter which will be gone into by an Enquiry Commission because such a discussion may prejudice consideration of the matter before the Commission. This aspect should be borne in mind not only now but also at the time of debate on the Governor's Address. It is for you, Sir, to decide how this matter should be permitted to be discussed. In support of my argument, I would like to refer not only to our rules but also to the Practice and Procedure in the House of Commons in England. Sir, at page 371 of the May's Parliamentary Practice, 16th Edition, it would be found that motion for adjournment can be disallowed when the matter of the adjournment motion could be raised by moving an amendment to the Address in answer to the King's speech. Then, Sir, you will find in the Parliamentary debate of 1944-45 that a similar matter came up before the House of Commons as a result of the firing by the Athens Police on a demonstration, as a matter of urgent public importance. In the Course of a ruling the hon. Speaker said "I am afraid I could not accept the Motion. Quite obviously the hon. Member can put down an Amendment to the King's speech."

Then Sir, I would also like to refer to page 372 of the May's Parliamentary Practice where it is laid down that adjournment motion cannot be allowed in matters which involve more than the ordinary administration of the law. Therefore, I submit, Sir, that apart from the grounds mentioned by me there are many other objections to the admissibility of this adjournment motion however urgent it may be and whatever be the nature of gravity. The hon. Members will have the opportunity of discussing this matter soon after the next item is taken. Hence Sir, I submit that this adjournment motion is not admissible under the rules, procedure and practices elsewhere.

Shri HOOVER HYNNEWTA (Shillong): Mr. Speaker Sir, I have been anxiously waiting for these objections from the Government side even though the matter is of great public importance. However, Sir, first of all, I would like to mention the fact that we are not guided here by May's Parliamentary Practice. (*Laughter from the Treasury benches*) Sir, our friends opposite seem to suffer from lack of the sense of humour even when the police are firing at our back (*more murmuring from the Treasury Benches*). I submit Sir, that we are not bound here by May's Parliamentary Practice since, Sir, this House has adopted Rules of its own under the Constitution and when this House has got Rules of its own it should not be guided by the procedure followed in the British Parliament. Sir, we have adopted very elaborate rules governing the admissibility of this motion.

Mr. SPEAKER: Which Rule the hon. Member is referring to ?

Shri HOOVER HYNIEWTA (Shillong): I am coming to that Sir. Now Sir, I propose to deal with the Rules that this House has adopted in such matters. Here clause (iv) of Rule 57 says—"the motion must not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration, or with reference to which a notice of motion has been previously given.....". I say Sir, that the first part does not relate to the moving of this adjournment motion but the second part with reference to which the Hon'ble Law Minister has drawn the pointed attention of this House is relevant. I would like to point out that these objections are groundless in view of the fact that no previous motion has been brought or notice of motion has been previously given. The Governor's Address was not a motion. The Governor's Address cannot be termed under any circumstances as a motion. It is a declared policy on the part of the Governor given on behalf of the Government and so it cannot be treated as a notice of motion. This adjournment motion was submitted previously, it was submitted in the morning by our friend, Shri Dulal Barua and we also submitted it in the morning and notices of amendments to the Governor's Address were given sometime later. But even assuming that the Address is treated as a motion I say assuming—this adjournment motion has come first before the House. Now Sir, I would submit also that according to sub-rule (vi) of this Rule which says "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 under any Court of Law or any Tribunal and we do not know whether any Tribunal has been appointed so far. What we hear is only an expression from the Government that a Tribunal will be appointed, but we do not know whether it has been appointed. If it is appointed, we do not know also the terms of reference, we do not know whether the terms of reference will cover every matter which we like to discuss on the floor of this House. That Tribunal Sir, has yet to be born. Here again Rule 59 deals with Tribunals which have been born and which have started functioning. It says here—"No motion which seeks to raise discussion on a matter pending before any statutory tribunal". I hope Sir, the Hon'ble Law Minister will realise the meaning of the word 'pending'. Since, as I said, the Tribunal which Government propose to set up in this connection has yet to be born, therefore, no matter can be said to be pending before it.

So, Sir, I submit that under the Rules which this House has adopted this motion is perfectly in order and have been admitted. I submit to you Sir, that you will kindly give your consent to this motion of adjournment.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): On a point of information Sir, I have great respect for my young friend, Shri Hynniewta who said that we are not guided by the practice in the House of Commons; may I draw his attention to the provision in the Constitution, Section 194 sub-clause (3) where it is said—"In other respects, the powers, privileges and immunities of a House of the Legislature of a State and of the members and the committees of a House of such Legislature, shall be such as may from time to time be defined by the the Legislature by law, and until so defined, shall be those of the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and of its members and committees, at the commencement of this Constitution". From this, it will be seen that we are guided in this matter by practices in the House of Common.....

Shri HOOVER HYNIEWTA : Here we are guided by the words "be defined"—those are the words used by the Constitution. In this we have defined.....

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Law): On a point of explanation Sir, Here a separate motion for adjournment on a matter of great public importance was tabled and we have made very elaborate definition of the details giving the motion of adjournment in this House.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in support of the submission made by my esteemed friend, Shri Hoover Hynniewta, I want to point out something against the ground that has been shown by the Law Minister under Rule 57 (iv) of the Rules of Procedure And Conduct of Business in the Assam Legislative Assembly that the motion must not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration. Sir, I submitted this adjournment motion at about 9 A. M. yesterday and the Governor's Address was delivered at 10-8 A. M. Apart from this, we have not up till now formally moved this amendment motion (*a voice* : this is not necessary) : we are simply giving its notice formally. Last time, Sir, you allowed only one amendment motion. My friend, Shri Hynniewta may not even move his amendment motion. We are taking up the adjournment motion by considering its urgent public importance.

Mr. SPEAKER: You must keep to the point.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: I am dealing with the question of "previous" notice, *i. e.*, under sub-clause (iv). Sir, what the Law Minister is apprehending is, *i. e.*, the Tribunal is in the mother's womb. Until and unless we know when the Government has appointed, that such and such Commission will go into the matter of firing which took place in Shillong, we are not on sure grounds. The hon'ble Finance Minister is apprehending that by discussing this matter the Tribunal would be prejudiced. At the same time, I must remind the Finance Minister that if we discuss this matter in the Governor's Address, that may also prejudice the Tribunal. Therefore, the point of objection by the hon'ble Law Minister that the motion is not in order cannot be accepted. The question of previous opportunity does not arise here. We are here concerned only about Rules 56 and 57. This should, therefore, be allowed.

Mr. SPEAKER: I reserve my ruling till Monday. The other motion will be taken up tomorrow.

Now, we pass on to the next item.

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta): Sir, I rise on a point of order. This motion of thanks giving has been tabled before the hon. Member heard the Governor. So, it is out of order.

(Laughter)

Speaker's announcement Re: Members of different Legislature Committees

Mr. SPEAKER: Item Nos. 3 and 4, I shall now announce the names of Members as follows—

Shri HOOVER HYNNIEWTA: Shri Das has raised a point of order, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: I shall come to that later.

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN

(Under Rule 9)

1. Shri MohiKanta Das.
2. Shri Sriman Prafulla Goswami.
3. Shri Abdul Munim Choudhury.
4. Shri Rathindra Nath Sen.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

(Under Rule 239)

1. Shri Mahammad Idris ... Chairman.
2. Dr. Homeswar Deb Choudhury ... Member.
3. Shri Bishnu Lal Upadhyaya ... „
4. Shri Narendra Nath Sarma ... „
5. Shri Tarapada Bhattacharjee ... „

COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES

(Under Rule 246)

1. Deputy Speaker ... Chairman.
2. Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed ... Member.
3. Shri Baidyanath Mookerjee ... „
4. Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami ... „
5. Shri Mohananda Bora ... „

HOUSE COMMITTEE

(Under Rule 312)

1. Shri Khogendra Nath Nath ... Chairman.
2. Shri Dulal Chandra Barua ... Member.
3. Shrimati Padma Kumari Gohain... „
4. Shri Pulakeshi Singh ... „
5. Shri Madhusudhan Das ... „
6. Shri Abdul Jalil Choudhury ... „

Report of the Business Advisory Committee

Under Rule 230 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly, I beg to report to the House that the Business Advisory Committee held its sitting on the 14th February, 1964.

In this meeting of the Committee an outline of the Provisional Programme was chalked out upto 7th April, 1964 detailing the Business so far received from various Department and giving sufficient scope and time to enable the hon. Members to take part conveniently in the Debate on Governor's Address as well as the General Discussion on the Budget as usual feature of the Budget Session. A copy of the Provisional Programme was circulated to each member which therefore I need not recapitulate as the full course of business so far received for the current Session and the days allotted for transacting the different classes of business will be seen therefrom.

I think the House approves of this.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): We have something to say, Sir. In this programme that has been placed before us by the Business Advisory Committee we find that only 3 days have been provided for private members' business in the whole period. There are many Resolutions pending and there are also many other motions submitted by the hon. Members. Moreover, Sir, only four or five days have been allotted on the vote on grants. So, we find that this programme has not satisfied us, we want more days for private members' business as well as for discussion by way of Cut Motions.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding): Last year the time allotted was so short that we could not properly discuss the Cut Motions and also the Resolutions. Therefore, Sir, some more time should be given for discussing Cut Motions and Resolutions.

Mr. SPEAKER: Regarding the private members' business, I think the suggestions given by the Hon. Member, Shri Tarapada Bhattacharjee may be taken up by the Business Advisory Committee. This is a provisional programme and if necessary we can prolong the present Budget Session and that matter can be placed before the Business Advisory Committee. Regarding more time for cut motions and general discussion on the Budget, we are under certain handicaps. As the hon. Members must know the budget has to be passed by 31st March. As the matter stands at the moment, there is still scope for revising the agenda and also for giving more time for Cut Motions. The members of the Business Advisory Committee are very anxious to allot more time for discussion on the Budget as well as for the cut motions but from the time schedules as would be apparent from the order paper, you will appreciate that the maximum possible under the circumstances have been done. The only thing I may request the hon. Members is this that if they want to sit late during the days when the Cut Motions will be discussed, it is upon the House to decide whether they are prepared to sit late, i.e. till 6 P.M. every day after a short recess and thus have more time for discussion. This is for the hon. Members to decide. I shall discuss this matter with the Leader of the House and with the Leader of the Opposition and others and fix up a revised programme accordingly.

Discussion on admissibility of Adjournment Motions

Shri HOOVER HYNIEWTA: Mr. Speaker Sir, may we have a clarification. You have said, Sir, that you will discuss this matter with the Leader of the Opposition. May we know whether it is with regard to extension of the sitting hours of the House or with regard to extension of the dates. We would like to know this.

Mr. SPEAKER: I have already explained to you that we cannot extend the date of passing the Budget till after the 31st of March—that is the handicap. Therefore, what we can do is to extend the session of the House.

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS: Private Members' business falls within this period. It may be taken to April.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: The Rule is very clear on the point. We can sit late while discussing the demands for grants because Rule 144(2) clarifies the time limit "On a day allotted under sub-rule (1) for the voting of demands for grants no other business will be taken up before 4-30 p.m. or at 11-30 a.m. if it is a Friday except with the consent of the Speaker."

And there is another Rule on the same point which says that all demands for grants cannot be continued after 4-30 p. m. So, we are handicapped.

Mr. SPEAKER: All the Budget demands must be passed on the last date.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, last time when we had shortage of time for discussion you gave us an assurance that you would make arrangements. We want more time in this session because Budget Session is the most important Session for which we could not meet earlier ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Mr. Speaker Sir, in this connection, I may point out that this matter was taken into consideration at the time we were present at the Advisory Committee, and the Leader of the Opposition will bear me out that so far as the non-official list taken before 31st March equal number of days we had agreed to allot in the month of April. In so far as the time for Cut Motions is concerned, we have given more time than was given last year and it was suggested that on a particular day the members are to sit for a longer time—we have no objection. Then as regards suggestions that we could have met earlier—we are anxious to have this Session as early as possible, but the hon. Members will realise that in certain matters we have difficulties. We cannot prepare our budget until matters are finalised by the Planning. I have taken a great risk in providing the budget even without certain matters being sanctioned by the Planning Commission. That the hon. Members will realise.

(Interruptions)

Mr. SPEAKER : Order, order. We are left with no other alternative. I go by the wishes of the House.

The point is this. If we want to sit for longer days that will be discussed with the Business Advisory Committee, and the decision will be conveyed very shortly. Then regarding the Cut Motions fixed for the day, the Finance Minister has agreed that they are prepared to sit longer during the Cut Motion days. Then we shall have more time.

Shri STANLEY D.D. NICHOLS-ROY [Cherrapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I make a suggestion.

There are three recess days and one Wednesday has not been made a recess day.

Mr. SPEAKER: For giving more time for Cut Motions, there are holidays.

That was discussed in the Business Advisory Committee, and the Committee was of opinion that as subsequently there were three days holiday i.e., 27th 28th and 29th, one recess day has been taken out.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the following Motion.

Shri HOOVER HYNNEWTA (Shillong): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise a point of order. Sir, we have just informed the House that you reserve your ruling on the admissibility or otherwise of the adjournment motion, and since the Governor's Address contains a reference to the unfortunate firing at Shillong and since the adjournment motion also seeks to pin-point the attention of the House to that particular matter, I think, Sir, unless and until that question has been disposed of whether we are going to discuss it through an adjournment motion or we will have to discuss it through an amendment to Governor's Address. Unless this point is finally decided by you, Sir, we cannot discuss the Governor's Address. I will draw your kind attention, Sir, to sub-rule (3) of Rule 16 which says that the discussion on the Governor's Address shall be interrupted in course of sitting by an adjournment motion under Rule 61. This adjournment motion is still pending before the House and unless and until you refuse your consent to it, we cannot discuss the Governor's Address because then, Sir, there will be overlapping between the matter sought to be discussed through an adjournment motion and the Address of the Governor. This overlapping will only lead to wastage of time of this House. So, I submit, Sir, that in view of this Rule.

Mr. SPEAKER: Which Rule?

Shri HOOVER HYNNEWTA (Shillong): Sub-rule (3) of Rule 16. I will read it again: "The discussion on the address shall be interrupted in the course of a sitting by an adjournment motion under Rule 61."

We do not know yet, Sir, whether this adjournment motion will be allowed or not. Unless and until you exercise your discretion in that respect, this House is not in a position to discuss the Governor's Address.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Another point, Sir. You are keeping the decision on the adjournment motion pending till Monday. During this period if we discuss the Governor's Address then the admissibility of the adjournment motion will come up again under sub-rule (3) of Rule 57.

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education): Mr. Speaker, Sir. Mr. Hynniewta is right but there is a provision. An adjournment motion interrupts the proceedings of the House when the motion is admitted; the mere admission of a motion does not interrupt.

Mr. SPEAKER: I do not understand why the hon. Members mix up the two things together. I reserve my ruling on the adjournment motion till Monday next and in the mean time, I give opportunity to the hon. Members to continue the debate on Governor's Address, no matter whatever will be the decision of the adjournment motion. The points raised by hon. Members is not totally wrong. I think, at present, we should leave aside this issue. This point should be discussed independently. Governor's Address is one thing and the motion of adjournment is another thing. They are two different issues and one is not interrupted by the other. Therefore, whatever may be of the relevancy in the Governor's Address it will not interrupt the discussion in the adjournment motion. So, pending decision of admissibility of the adjournment motion I have right to allow the debate on Governor's Address to be continued for the time being.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: Sir, my point is

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, Order.

I quite agree with the view of the Finance Minister on the points that according to Rule 57, sub-rule (iii) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, the motion must not revive discussion. Governor in his address made a reference to it and a judicial inquiry into the incident has been decided upon. Moreover, in the amendments to the motion of thanks for the Governor's Address contains reference of this incident and the hon. Members will get ample time to discuss it. So, at present, the adjournment motion cannot be allowed. If we allow the adjournment motion, the Governor's Address will be interrupted. We can relax any Rule. So, ruling given by will not be prejudiced by the discussion on Governor's Address.

Shri HOOVER HYNNIEWTA (Shillong): Sir, as my friend, Shri Dulal Chandra Barua rightly said that if some of the members are allowed to take part in the debate on Governor's Address, the admissibility of the adjournment motion, under Rule 57, sub-rule (iii), would come up again. We do not know whether the adjournment motion will be allowed again for the second time on Monday next. You may refuse to give your consent.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Sir, I would like to say, in this connection, that what the friend of the hon. Member has referred is not actually the fact. He tried to prove the merit of the case rather than the essential point of its admissibility. The point at

issue is that so long the admissibility of an adjournment motion is not decided, it cannot be discussed in the House. Again, Sir, the hon. Members will find from Rule 51 of the Rule of Procedure and Conduct of Business that the Speaker has the right to decide admissibility of any motion and the Speaker has reserved his ruling till Monday next. So, when a Judicial Inquiry into the incident is decided upon and when the Speaker has reserved his ruling till Monday next, the honourable Members should not press for the immediate ruling of the Speaker on the adjournment motion.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): Sir, let us take the practical view of the matter. The honourable Speaker was pleased to reserve his ruling on the adjournment motion till Monday next. As the hon. Member, Hynniewta has rightly pointed out that in course of the debate on Governor's Address there must be some reference of Shillong firing and other matters like refugee problem, etc. On Monday next again, we shall have to discuss the same points on the floor of this House, if the adjournment motion is not allowed. So, the Governor's Address will pre-judice the issue and again Government may come forward with the plea that as this matter has already been discussed, there is no need for the adjournment motion.

Shri HOOVER HYNNIEWTA (Shillong): Sir, my point is that if you allow the debate on Governor's Address now, most of the hon. Members will surely discuss the incident of Shillong firing today. The decision of admissibility of the adjournment motion is still pending for Monday next. So, unless and until you refuse your consent to it, there will be overlapping of facts between the matter sought to be discussed through adjournment motion and the debate on the Governor's Address. This can only be avoided if you give the ruling before the debate on Governor's Address commences.

Mr. SPEAKER: I assure you that you will not be debarred by any Rule to discuss the adjournment motion if it is allowed. We can relax any Rules.

Shri HOOVER HYNNIEWTA: We are only afraid because we do not know the working of your mind.

Mr. SPEAKER: You see I am the interpreter of the rules. Therefore, I have given the assurance that in case the adjournment motion is allowed for discussion, no speech on the subject, in course of the Governor's Address, will stand on the way to discuss this adjournment motion.

Debate on Governor's Address

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Governor has been pleased to mention almost all the main problems confronting the State. He has given more stress on the problem of the security of our State. He has stated that a result of the Chinese aggression, our measure for civil defence has come to the forefront. Already more than 17,000 home-guards have been recruited. Out of them more than 12,000 have completed their training and the rest are under training. The measure is being strengthened day by day.

The Governor also mentioned about the Pakistan's evil intentions. He mentioned that Pakistan is trying to take advantage of every possible opportunity to harm our State as also that of our country. Sir, in this respect, I would like to submit that after the Sino-Pakistan axis the situation has changed rapidly and the security of our State has become a problem of first consideration. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, the Union Minister without portfolio has cautioned about the Sino-Pak alliance. We do not know as a result of this alliance, in what way Pakistan is intending to damage us but we must be prepared and remain alert to meet any eventualities.

The Governor has also mentioned about the Pak infiltrators. Our Government is taking earnest effort to drive out the illegal Pakistani infiltrants who are residing in our State without any valid passport. Six Special Officers have already been appointed to deal with these infiltrators and we hope that this menace will be stopped as early as possible. This task of driving out Pak infiltrators has become a matter of urgent importance because of recent increasing hostility of Pakistan towards our country and unless dealt with effectively, these Pak infiltrators may add fuel to fire. I am glad to say that our Government is trying its best to deport the Pakistani infiltrators, and leaving no stone unturned to drive out them.

Sir, our Government has been able to maintain peace and internal security in our State in spite of great provocation on the other side of the border. In this connection, we are to note what happened in Pakistan recently. As a result of violent atrocities on minority community in Pakistan some incident occurred in Calcutta, but we are extremely sorry for that happenings and we do not appreciate all these things. But in spite of this provocation by Pakistan, we have been able to maintain peace and tranquillity in our State.

We are very sorry for the incident of Shillong which occurred recently and I am glad that Government have decided to hand over the entire matter to a Judicial Commission for enquiry and we hope on the result of this enquiry the Government will deal with the culprits properly.

Our Government have taken a strong measure to safeguard the railway lines as also to give proper security to the people living in the Nagaland Border from the Naga hostiles. We know that Naga hostiles are trying their level best to create trouble not only in Nagaland but also in our State. But I am glad to mention that our Government have taken measures to give proper protection to the people living in the Nagaland Border and also to maintain the railway line in proper secured condition.

Regarding Anti-corruption Branch the Governor has been pleased to mention that Anti-corruption Branch of the Police Department is going to extend its activities against corruption. Already large number of corruption has been detected and the Government is taking steps accordingly.

The Governor has also mentioned that Government is going to set up Vigilance Commission and also Committee at district and sub-divisional level to receive complaints and to dispose of all these complaints, as early as possible. We hope, if public extend their hand of co operation Government will be able to do away with these evils in the near future,

The Governor also mentioned in his Address about the social welfare and economic matters rendered towards tribal areas particularly to Mizo district. It is heartening to note that Government has taken serious steps for development works in Mizo Hill district and also in other autonomous districts. Government is trying to remove economic and social disparity in our country. We know that people living in backward areas, are economically and socially backward and therefore it is the duty of the Government to improve their conditions. I am glad, the Governor has mentioned that our Government is giving the due consideration to the problem in right earnest. Our State is particular famous for floods. We all know that annually floods occur in our State and destroy our crops and that is why, the Government has given first priority to this matter of great public importance. A special Flood Control Board has been set up with the Chief Minister as its Chairman with a view to give highest priority to this matter of urgent public importance and to draw up schemes for controlling flood. We know that with the help of the Central Government and with the help of the technical personnel we shall be able to cope with this serious problem. The Governor here mentioned about taking over of the Cement factory to be run on the public sector. We are glad in this respect because we are going to establish a society based on the principal of socialism and if we are really sincere in this matter we must nationalise all the means of production. Cement factory is one kind of consumer's goods producing factory and the Government has taken it up. It is heartening for us, and in this respect I would like to mention and draw the attention of the Government about another industry namely the Associated Industry Limited also may be taken over by the Government because the major shares of this private company have been purchased by the Government itself. If the Government take up this concern, I think we shall be able to march a step forward towards our goal of establishing socialistic society. The Government have decided to set up mining corporation. Though it is late, I am glad and congratulate Government for setting up this mining corporation. Assam is famous for its mineral resources, but some of the mineral resources have not yet been properly tapped for want of proper organisation and research. We hope along with the establishment of this mining corporation we shall be able to find out many undiscovered mineral resources in our State.

The Governor has also mentioned that the Government is trying to maintain the tempo of development works in spite of the emergency and we hope that our Government will try its level best to implement all those projects and development works whether the state of emergency is there or not. In this respect, I would like to mention about some development works of Public Works and Public Health and Medical Department. I would request the Government to implement all the schemes of the Public Works Department which has been approved, as speedily as possible. Regarding the Public Health Department, Sir, I would request the Government that the conditions of the subsidised dispensaries should be improved. At the moment these dispensaries are running in a very dilapidated condition. In some of the subsidised dispensaries there are no doctors and compounders. I appeal to the Government to look into this matter and see that all the subsidised dispensaries function properly.

The Governor has mentioned in his Address about the rising in prices. It is a fact that the prices of essential commodities have gone up very high and it is particularly so in the case of rice. The price of this commodity has increased by about 20 per cent and Government has not yet been able to check the price line in spite of its best efforts. But we hope that by creating a buffer stock and by opening more fair price shops and also by finding out hoarders and profiteers Government will be able to check the price line. In this respect I submit that unless price line of the essential commodities is checked we shall not be able to establish a socialist State and our Fourth Plan will be hampered to a great extent. In this respect I would like to submit that Government has fixed the maximum price for paddy and thus the price of paddy has been increased recently, but the maximum price for rice has not yet been fixed and as a result I think the price of rice has also gone high. I hope Government will consider this matter and fix the maximum price of rice at least for retail sale. One thing more is that the distribution method should be more scientific and it should be left to the Government agency which should be free from doubts.

I am glad that the Governor has been pleased to mention here about the Committee which has been set up by the Government to investigate the possible economy in the administration and he has also mentioned here that this Committee has submitted its report. I do not know about the recommendations of the Committee. But I am definitely of opinion that we may save a very large amount of money if we scrutinise the administrative machinery and try to effect the economy in our administration. I hope Government will take serious view of this matter, and try to save some money on this administrative machinery.

The Governor has mentioned about setting up of a high power committee for administrative reforms. It is very important and I am glad that our Government is going to set up this Committee. This administrative machinery is, I think, quite in dark about its duty under the present changed circumstances. This administrative machinery was set up by the British imperialism during those days to safeguard the interest of imperialism. But now after independence and more particularly when you have decided to establish a socialist State this machinery is not competent enough to lead us to our goal. I hope Government would take this into consideration and in this respect I would like to suggest that the entire administrative machinery should be democratised and the representative of people should be associated with administration.

That is the representatives of the public should also be given opportunity to share in the administration because we are going to have a democratic society. In a democratic society we can not ignore public representatives' performances and we also can not expect to have a democratic society to be established by highly centralised officials. I would, therefore, suggest that in the matter of administrative reform democratization should be introduced and I hope, our Government would consider this matter very carefully.

Sir, in this connection, I would like to say one very important thing and that is regarding the security of our State. I request the Government to give a very serious consideration to this matter. I would particularly request the Government to increase the number of police force in the State because the present Police strength is not capable of maintaining the law and order as we expect. Besides there is the border problem. We must be very vigilant of our border as well as our internal security. That is why it is necessary that our police force should be increased and we must have an efficient secret police service organisation because our State being a frontier one we must be always careful about works of the fifth columnist and anti-social elements. So, our Government should maintain a secret Police force so that it may take precautionary measures before anything happens. Therefore, I humbly submit that our Government should give due thought to this matter.

Now, I would like to say about the transport. We know our geographical position. At any moment our river route might be stopped and the railway route might be hampered if something happens. That is why we must always keep our transport line, both road and rail, in perfect order so that in time of any emergency we might not have to face any difficulty or trouble in getting the essential commodities. Sir, I am very glad that our Government has been able to maintain law and order and internal security in spite of so much provocation from the other side of the border and I hope, our Government would always maintain the same and suppress all acts of communalism or anti-social activities with iron hand.

With these few words, I convey my thankfulness to the Governor for his kind Address delivered in this House on the 27th February 1964.

Shri RUPRAM SUT (Nowgong): মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ মাননীয় ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ে ২৭-২-৬৪ তাৰিখে ৰাজ্যিক বিধান সভাৰ অধিবেশন উদ্বোধন কৰি দিয়া ভাষণটি চমু অথচ অতি মূল্যবান আৰু গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ ভাষণ হৈছে। সেই ভাষণৰ বাবে ধন্যবাদ জনাই বন্ধুবৰ শ্ৰীদেবেশ্বৰ নাথ শৰ্মাই যিটো ধন্যবাদসূচক প্ৰস্তাৱ সদনত দাঙি ধৰিছে সেই প্ৰস্তাৱ সমৰ্থন কৰিবলৈ মই ঠিয় হৈছো। মাননীয় ৰাজ্যপালৰ এই চমু ভাষণটিতে তেখেতৰ চৰকাৰৰ যোৱা বছৰত বিভিন্ন কাৰ্য্যকলাপৰ সবিশেষ বিৱৰণ বিষদ-ভাৱে দিয়াটো সম্ভৱ নহয়।

অথচ তাৰ ভিতৰতে এই সমস্যাৰহল ৰাজ্যখনৰ যিবোৰ গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ সমস্যাৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰি তাৰ সমাধানৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে যিবোৰ ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লৈছে আৰু ভৱিষ্যতেও হাতত লোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি প্ৰশাসনৰ যি নীতি গ্ৰহণ কৰিব খুজিছে তাৰো ইঙ্গিত স্পন্দৰ ভাৱে দাঙি ধৰিছে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ ইতিহাসৰ অন্যতম সৰ্ব্বটপূৰ্ণ মুহূৰ্তৰ পটভূমিত এই মহান সভাক্ষত মাননীয় সদস্যবৃন্দ সমবেত হৈছেহি। সমগ্ৰ অসম আজি ভয়ানক। সম্ভাৱনাপূৰ্ণ উত্তপ্ত আবহাৱাৰ মাজত। নানা কাৰণত এই আবহাৱাৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। যোৱা বছৰতে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যখনৰ ওপৰত চীনাৰ প্ৰত্যক্ষ আক্ৰমণ অনুষ্ঠিত হোৱা নাই যদিও ১৯৬২ চনৰ চীনৰ পাশৰিক আক্ৰমণে সৃষ্টি কৰা জৰুৰী পৰিস্থিতিৰ পৰিণাম স্বৰূপে দেখা দিয়া নানা জটীল সমস্যা আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ পৰা

স্বাভাবিক যোৱা নাই। আমাৰ উত্তৰ সীমান্তৰ সিপাৰে আক্ৰমণাত্মক মনোবৃত্তি লৈ যি কোনো মন্তব্যত পুনৰ আক্ৰমণৰ বাবে চীনাহঁত যেন খাপ দি আছে। আমাৰ পশ্চিম সীমান্তৰ বিদেশী ৰাষ্ট্ৰ পাকিস্তানৰো আমাৰ প্ৰতি শত্ৰুভাৱপন্ন মনোভাৱ আৰু কাৰ্য্যকলাপ অশান্তি জনক ভাৱে বৃদ্ধি পাইছে। তাৰত তথা অসমৰ বিৰুদ্ধে চীন-পাকিস্তানৰ অপৰিত্ৰ মৈত্ৰী স্থাপন আৰু কাৰ্য্যকৰী সহযোগীতাই পৰিস্থিতি জটীলৰ পৰা জটীলতৰ কৰি তুলিছে। পৰ্যালোচনাৰ কালছোৱাত পাকিস্তানী ৰাইফল বাহিনীয়ে স্থিতাবস্থা চুক্তি লংঘন কৰি কাছাৰৰ লাঠীচীলা ডুমাৰীৰী এলেকাত আৰু খাছী-জয়ন্তীয়া পাহাৰৰ লোভাচোৰা এলেকাত গুলি বৰ্ষন কৰি ভাৰতীয় নাগৰীকক আহত কৰিছে। এইবোৰ এলেকাত সীমা নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণৰ কাম সম্পূৰ্ণ নোহোৱাৰ আচিলাতে পাকিস্তানে এনে দুঃখজনক কাৰ্য্য কৰিবলৈ প্ৰয়াস পাইছে। আমাৰ চৰকাৰে সীমা নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণৰ কাম সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত যি প্ৰচেষ্টা চলাইছে সি সচাকৈয়ে শলাগৰ পাত্ৰ; কিন্তু পাকিস্তানৰ অনমনীয়তাৰ বাবেহে এই কাৰ্য্য সম্পাদন কৰাত বাধাৰ সৃষ্টি হৈ আছে।

পূব পাকিস্তানত সংখ্যালঘু সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ ওপৰত অৱৰ্ণনীয় অত্যাচাৰ হৈছে আৰু তাৰ ফলত হাজাৰ হাজাৰ লোক ভাগি আহি আশ্ৰয় প্ৰাৰ্থী হিচাবে অসমত সোমাইছে। ইতিমধ্যে প্ৰায় ৬০ হেজাৰ আশ্ৰয় প্ৰাৰ্থী অসমত সোমাইছে। এওঁ লোকক আশ্ৰয় আৰু সেৱা শুশ্ৰূষাৰ বাবে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে লোৱা ব্যৱস্থা সমূহ শলাগিব লগীয়া। এই ঘটনাৰ প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়া স্বৰূপে আমাৰ ইয়াৰ সংখ্যালঘু সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ মাজতো আতঙ্কৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। স্বাৰ্জৰিত মহলে ইয়াৰ স্ৰাৱগ সন্নিবিষ্ট গ্ৰহণ কৰি আবহাৱা আৰু উত্তপ্ত কৰি তুলিছে।

এনেকুৱা সময়ত কিছুমান সংখ্যালঘু সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ মানুহে ছাঁটোকে বাঘটো যেন দেখি কোনো কোনো ঠাইত অবাঞ্ছনীয় আলোড়নৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছিল। ১৮।১৯ ফেব্ৰুৱাৰী তাৰিখৰ বাতৰী কাকতে চাৰি হাজাৰ সশস্ত্ৰ মুছলমান মানুহে বৰদোৱা আক্ৰমণ কৰিবলৈ উদ্যত হৈছিল আৰু ৫ হাজাৰ সশস্ত্ৰ মুছলমান মানুহে জুবীয়া বজাৰ আক্ৰমণ কৰিবলৈ অহা বুলি বাতৰী প্ৰচাৰ কৰাত পৰিস্থিতিয়ে আৰু জটীল ৰূপ ধাৰণ কৰিলে। বাতৰী কাকতৰ এইবোৰ প্ৰচাৰ ভিত্তিহীন। এই বাতৰিৰ contradiction নগাৱঁৰ ডেপুটি কমিশ্যনাৰে আক্ৰমণৰ কথাটো মিছা বুলি কৈছিল। কিন্তু সেই কথা উচিত সময়ত বাতৰী কাকতে প্ৰকাশ নকৰি প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে ২২ তাৰিখৰ দিনা। এনেকুৱা বাতৰীৰ প্ৰচাৰ অসমত নহৈ যদি অন্য কোনো ঠাইত হল হয়, তেন্তে যি কোনো সময়তে দেশত ভয়ঙ্কৰ অৱস্থাৰ সৃষ্টি হল হেতেন?

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ে দেশৰ নানা সমস্যাৰ কথা আলোচনা কৰিছে। কিছুমান মানুহে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যখনক দুৰ্য্যোগৰ ফালে নিবলৈ চেষ্টা চলাইছিল। কিন্তু তেওঁলোক কৃতকাৰ্য্য নহল। এই কাৰ্য্য কলাপৰ বিৰুদ্ধে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে তৎপৰতাৰ ব্যৱস্থা লোৱাৰ কাৰণে অৱস্থা বেয়ালৈ যাব নোৱাৰিলে, তাৰবাবে চৰকাৰ শলাগৰ পাত্ৰ। কিন্তু বৰ্ত্তমান অৱস্থাত আমাৰ পুলিচ বিভাগটো আৰু শক্তিশালী কৰাৰ আৱশ্যক হৈ পৰিছে আৰু চৰকাৰেও তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা অৱলম্বন কৰিছে। আমাৰ দেশৰ সমস্যাৰ সম্মুখীন হবলৈ বাহিৰৰ পৰাও পুলিচ অনাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। অতি পৰিতাপৰ বিষয় যে, অলপতে ছিলঙত এটা অবাঞ্ছনীয় দুৰ্ঘটনা হৈ গল। কিন্তু চৰকাৰে অতি ক্ষিপ্ৰতাৰে সেই পৰিস্থিতি আয়ত্বধীনলৈ আনিলে। কিন্তু দেশৰ শান্তি শৃংখলা ৰক্ষা অকল পুলিচেই কৰিব নোৱাৰে তাৰ বাবে জনসাধাৰণ আৰু সকলো দলৰ সহযোগীতা লাগে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ৰাজ্যপালে উল্লেখ কৰিছে যে, জৰুৰি পৰিস্থিতিৰ ভিতৰতো আৰু তাৰ পৰিণাম স্বৰূপে নানা সমস্যাৰ সন্মুখীন হব লগা হোৱা স্বত্ত্বেও চৰকাৰে বিভিন্ন ক্ষেত্ৰত উন্নয়ন মূলক কাৰ্য্যবোৰত আগবাঢ়ি গৈছে। আমাৰ শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্ৰতো আমি বহুতখিনি আগবাঢ়ি গৈছো। ইঞ্জিনীয়াৰিং পলিটেকনিক, টেকনিকেল আদি অনুষ্ঠানবোৰ বাঢ়ি অহাৰ লগে লগে ছাত্ৰ সংখ্যাও বহুত বাঢ়ি গৈছে। চৰকাৰে শিক্ষাৰ মান উন্নত কৰিবৰ অভিপ্ৰায়েৰে শিক্ষক সকলক প্ৰশিক্ষণ দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। আমি সকলোৱে জানো যে, আমাৰ দেশৰ গ্ৰেজুৱেট এজনৰ জ্ঞান ইংলণ্ডৰ মেট্ৰিকুলেট এজনৰ সমান। আমাৰ এম, ডি, স্কুল বিলাকৰ পাঠ্যক্ৰম গোলমলীয়া হোৱাৰ কাৰণে নানা সমস্যাই দেখা দিছে। দুঃখৰ বিষয় যে, যোৱা বছৰ নগাওঁ মহকুমাৰ এই পৰ্য্যায়ৰ ৬৫০ জন ছাত্ৰ পৰীক্ষাত বহি মাত্ৰ ৫৯ জনহে ইংৰাজীয়ে উত্তীৰ্ণ হৈছে। সেই কাৰণে ই এম, ডি, আৰু এম, ই,ৰ মাজত পাঠ্যক্ৰমৰ ব্যৱধান দূৰ কৰিবৰ বাবে দুয়োটাতে একে পাঠ্যক্ৰমৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবৰ বাবে এলিমেন্টাৰী বৰ্ডে সিদ্ধান্ত লৈছে তাৰ বাবে এলিমেন্টাৰী এডুকেশ্যন বোৰ্ড শলাগৰ পাত্ৰ।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ অসম ৰাজ্যখন, বানপানী, গৰাখহনীয়া আদি নানা গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ সমস্যাবে ভৰা বানপানী আৰু গৰাখহনীয়াই লাখ লাখ, কোটি কোটি, টকাৰ শস্য নষ্ট কৰি দেশক জুৰুলা কৰিছে। ইয়াৰ ফলত খেতিয়কৰ অৱস্থাৰ উন্নতি হোৱা নাই। এই সমস্যা দূৰ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে বান নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ বোৰ্ড গঠন কৰিছে। এইবোৰ্ডে কাম হাতত লৈছে আৰু ভালেখিনি আগ বাঢ়িবও পাৰিছে। কলং নদীয়ে আমাৰ নগাওঁ জিলাত বিশেষকৈ নগাওঁত যি সমস্যা সৃষ্টি কৰিলে সেই কলং নৈ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰিবলৈ ইতিমধ্যে কাম আৰম্ভ হৈ গৈছে আৰু আমি আশা কৰিছো এই কাম অহা বাৰিষাৰ আগতে সম্পূৰ্ণ হব।

পৰ্যালোচনাৰ কালছোৱাত অসমত বানপানী, গৰাখহনীয়া, ধুমুহা আদিয়ে বিস্তৰ ক্ষতি কৰিলে। এই প্ৰপীড়িত ৰাইজৰ কষ্ট লাঘবৰ কাৰণে বিনামূলীয়া সাহায্য টেণ্ডাৰলিফ পুনৰ সংস্থাপন সাহায্য ঋণ কঠিয়া-বিধানৰ ঋণ, গৰু-মহ কিণা ঋণ, আদিত চৰকাৰে বহুতো টকা খৰচ কৰিছে আৰু ইয়াৰ বাবে আমাৰ চৰকাৰ ধন্যবাদৰ পাত্ৰ। এই প্ৰসঙ্গত মই নগাৱৰ শিদ্ধিয়া পোটনী মৌজাত হোৱা শিলা-বৃষ্টিৰ ধ্বংসলীলালৈ আঙুলীয়াই সদনত নিৰ্বেদন কৰিব খুজিছো যে, এই অঞ্চলৰ ধ্বংস লীলা চৰকাৰৰ ৰাজহ আৰু যোগান বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয় সকলে দেখিছে আৰু ৰাইজৰ কি অৱগণীয় দুৰ্দশা হৈছে তাকো দেখিছে। তেওঁলোকৰ সহায়ৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা মাত্ৰ ৫,০০০ হাজাৰ টকা বিনামূলীয়া সাহায্যৰ বাহিৰে এতিয়ালৈকে অন্য ঋণ আদি দিয়া হোৱা নাই। ইয়াৰ ফলত প্ৰপীড়িত ৰাইজৰ অশেষ কষ্ট হৈছে। ঋণ আদি পাবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰলৈ আৱেদন কৰা স্বত্ত্বেও চৰকাৰে এতিয়ালৈকে মঞ্জুৰ কৰা নাই। তাৰ পিচত, নগাওঁ টাউনত যোৱা বছৰ হোৱা বানপানীয়ে তিনিমাহ জুৰি নগাওঁ টাউনখন ডুবাই ৰাখে। মিউনিসিপালিটিৰ ৰাষ্টা-ঘাট নষ্ট কৰিলে আৰু দ' ঠাইত বাসকৰা লোক সকলৰ খেৰ-বাহ'ৰ ঘৰ বিধ্বস্ত কৰিলে। এই সংক্ৰান্তত 'টেণ্ডাৰলিফ' আদি সাহায্য দিয়া হৈছিল যদিও দ' ঠাইত মানুহবিলাকৰ ঘৰ আদি সাজিবৰ বাবে ঋণ দিব বুলি ডেপুটি কমিশ্যনাৰে যিবিলাক দৰ্খাস্ত গ্ৰহণ কৰিছিল তাৰ বাবে কোনো ৰকমৰ মঞ্জুৰী আজিও হোৱা নাই। এনে অৱস্থাত তেওঁলোকে এতিয়া ডেপুটি কমিশ্যনাৰ অফিচৰ চোপাশে যুৰি কুৰিছে ঋণ সংক্ৰান্ত বিষয় লৈ।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই কাৰ্য্যালোচনাৰ কালছোৱাত চৰকাৰে দুৰ্নীতি নিৱাৰণৰ কাৰণে প্ৰচেষ্টা চলাইছে। দুৰ্নীতিৰ কথা সকলোৱে কয় কিন্তু দুৰ্নীতি দৰীকৰণৰ কাৰণে কাৰ্য্যকৰী পৰামৰ্শ পাবলৈ টান। সি যিয়েই নহওক দুৰ্নীতি আতৰাবলৈ চৰকাৰে হাততলোৱা প্ৰচেষ্টাত আমাৰ সমস্ত জনসাধাৰণে সহযোগ পালেহে দুৰ্নীতি দূৰ হব। এই সম্পৰ্কত কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ আহিৰে যি কমিচন গঠনৰ বাবে সিদ্ধান্ত কৰিছে তাৰ প্ৰতি ওলগ জনাইছে।

ভাৰতৰ জৰুৰী পৰিস্থিতি উদ্ভৱ হোৱাৰ পিচৰ পৰা চৰকাৰে হাতত লোৱা 'হোমগাৰ্ড' আৰু 'গাউৰক্ষী বাহিনী' গঠন আদি কাম এই বছৰো সম্ভাষণজনকভাৱে চলি আছে এই বিলাক কামৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ ব্যয় কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে বহন কৰিবলৈ গাত লৈছে। তাৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে চলোৱা প্ৰচেষ্টাৰ শলাগ লৈছে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ে আগতেই কৈছে যে, এনে এটা চমু ভাষণত তেখেতৰ চৰকাৰে কৰা সকলোবোৰ কামৰে বিশদ বিৱৰণ দিয়া সম্ভৱপৰ নহয়, তথাপি গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ সকলোবোৰ বিষয়ৰেই ইয়াত চমুকৈ হলেও উল্লেখ হৈছে। ইয়াৰ বাবে আমি তেখেতৰ ওচৰত কৃতজ্ঞ আৰু তেখেত আমাৰ ধন্যবাদৰ পাত্ৰ। ইয়াকে কৈ ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণৰ ওপৰত শ্ৰীযুত দেবেন্দ্ৰ নাথ শৰ্মা ভাঙৰীয়াই অনা ধন্যবাদ সূচক প্ৰস্তাৱটো আন্তৰিকতাৰে সমৰ্থন জনাওঁ আৰু সদনৰ মাননীয় সদস্য সকলক অনুৰোধ কৰো যেন, তেখেতৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটো সৰ্বাস্তঃকৰণেৰে নিৰ্বিৰোধে গ্ৰহণ কৰে।

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that at the end of the motion moved by Shri Devendra Nath Sarma relating to the Governor's Address the following may be added:—

But this House regrets that the Governor has failed to mention in his address—

1. The failure of the Government of Assam to maintain law and order in the State.
2. Failure of the Government of Assam to deal with the problem of insecurity in the State of Assam.
3. Failure of the Government to curb the forces of disintegration in the State of Assam.
4. Failure of the Government of Assam to take effective steps for deportation of Pak infiltrators from Assam.
5. Failure of Government to take effective steps to root out corruption, nepotism and favouratism in Government level.
6. Failure on the part of the Government to check the rise in prices of essential commodities.
7. Failure of the Government to curb profiteering and black-marketing rampant in the State.

8. Failure of the Government to improve the supply position of the State.

9. Failure of the Government to take steps to observe economy and to improve efficiency in the administration.

10. Failure of the Government to remove the disparity of income among the people of the State.

11. Failure of the Government to take steps to solve the growing unemployment problem in the State.

12. Failure of the Government in the industrial sector.

13. Failure of the Government to publish the Mehrotra Commission report on the Silchar Police Firing of 1961.

14. Failure of the Government in the field of educational advancement in the State.

15. Failure of the Government to provide amenities to the labour.

16. Failure of the Government to increase agriculture production.

17. Failure of the Government to solve the problem of landlessness of the agriculturists in Assam.

18. Failure of the paddy procurement policy of the Government.

19. Failure of the co-operative movement in Assam.

20. Failure of Government transport service in Assam.

21. Failure to remove the backwardness of the Tribal people of Assam.

Sir, while moving my amendment I would like to make certain observation on the Governor's Address. During the last two years of my term as Member of this House I had the privilege of listening to three Address by the Governor. My reaction to it is that why there should be this costly formality. We do not find anything new in the Governor's Address. We got this Address printed in costly paper. For the first time when I was sitting on the floor of this House eagerly waiting to know something from the Governor's Address about the policy of the administration, a review of Government's past failures and achievement I was disappointed only to hear about attempts and achievements, and there was not a word about the failures of the Government. When I heard to-day the vote of thanks moved by hon'ble Member, Shri Devendra Nath Sarma, if he represents the view of the Ruling Party, I heard him saying or expressing certain disappointments in certain departments or in certain works of the Government during the past years. So, the general feeling among the Members of the Treasury Benches is also that what the Government did in the past years was not satisfactory. In the second year, I heard the Governor's Address and this time also, for the third time, I had the privilege of listening to the Governor's Address. This year the Governor in his Address, in the first paragraph, has stated like this:

"The Finance Minister will be reviewing in detail the administrative and economic trends in our State and I shall only briefly review the problems that my Government had to face during the past year, their achievements and their future programme."

Sir, I had the reasonable hope to expect from the Governor that while delivering his Address the Governor will frankly admit the failure of the Government during the past years and seek the co-operation on behalf of the Government of the Hon'ble Members of the House so that these failures of the Government in the past years can be rectified. We represent our constituents. We carry the hopes and aspirations of our people. We in that capacity are here to offer our suggestions to the Government to remove the defects in administration, to sit together to find a solution. But this opportunity is being denied to us by the Governor in his address by putting before us a catalogue of achievements in the past years and keeping away from us the failures of the Government.

Coming to the law and order situation, Sir, though I have moved on amendments on 21 points I will not deal with all the points and leave some of them to be dealt with by my Hon'ble Members from this side who will follow me. That the law and order situation in this State has not changed is evident from the Governor's address. Sir, I will take you back to his address delivered on the floor of this House in the Budget Session in the year 1963. There in paragraph 11 his observations on the law and order situation of the State was thus:

"The law and order situation during the year was quite satisfactory until the first week of February, 1963 when communal disturbances broke out in Silchar. I am sure you will join with me in expressing regret of the death of 9 persons and injury to 51 persons and in condemning the acts of hooliganism. My Government took immediate action to put down the trouble and to prevent their spread to other parts of the State. Prompt imposition of Curfew, promulgation of Section 144, Cr. P. C., declaration of certain offences as cognizable and non-bailable, arrest of all suspected persons, these and similar steps have produced the desired result."

Now this year while observing on the law and order situation the Governor has made this observation. "The law and order situation in the State was on the whole satisfactory. It is, however, a matter of great regret that the generally peaceful atmosphere was marred by the recent unfortunate incident in Shillong when seven Policemen were injured and the Police were constrained to open fire in self-defence on the 17th February, 1964, resulting in the death of two persons and injury to sixteen others. Government have decided to hold a judicial enquiry. I sincerely hope that all sections of the population will join in seeing that law and order is maintained in the State."

Sir, under these unfortunate circumstances and after taking lives of some people by Police firing we have to hear the Governor's Address and his satisfaction over the law and order situation in the State. Last year the Address mentioned the killing of 9 persons and injury to 51 others and this year the Governor has in his Address mentioned the killing of two persons and injuring 16 others here at Shillong. So, Sir, before I go dilate this point elaborately, I would simply say that

the law and order situation in the State is not at all satisfactory; if it had been satisfactory the Government would not have come forward with this statement of killing human beings and injuring innocent people, Sir, the Hon'ble Member Shri Rupram Sut in his maiden speech on the 'vote of thanks' referred to the situation in the mid part of February in Nowgong. While he has confined his observations to the situation in the Nowgong District I would like to draw the attention of the House to the situation in the entire State of Assam. What we hear. In major portion of the State there was promulgation of Section 144, Cr. P. C. definitely in order to maintain peace; who is responsible for this disturbance of peace? Who is responsible for necessitating the promulgation of Section 144, Cr. P. C. grafting the civil liberty of the people?

Mr. SPEAKER : The House now stands adjourned till 10 A. M. tomorrow, the 29th February, 1964.

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A. M. on Saturday, the 29th February, 1964.

R. C. CHOUDHURI,
Secretary,
Legislative Assembly, Assam.