

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 10 A. M., on Tuesday, the 3rd March, 1964.

P R E S E N T

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA, B. L., Deputy Speaker in the Chair, Seven Ministers, Three Minister of State, Three Deputy Ministers and Sixty Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Re: Construction of Bund from Jhanjiemukh, Neamati to Borghop

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) asked :

*3. Will the Minister-in-charge of P. W. D. (E. & D.) be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether the Government have taken any proposal for construction of the bund from Jhanjiemukh, Neamati to Borghop to protect the entire Jorhat Subdivision of the danger of erosion ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that the Technical Experts from the Government of India after visiting the said area declared that as danger zone ?
- (c) If so, what measures the Government have so far taken in this respect ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [Minister, P. W. D. (E. G. & I.)] replied :

3. (a)—No. There is already an existing embankment from Jhanjiemukh to Neghring.

(b)—Technical Experts from Government of India have not declared the area as danger zone.

(c)—After inspection of the site of erosion during last floods, the Technical Experts from Government of India have recommended to keep the situation under careful watch ; as there is no danger to river embankment, Jorhat town and Trunk Road. The situation is under careful watch at present.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) : Whether this matter has been taken up in our Flood Control Board ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, the position is like this : As a result of the request made to the experts of the Government of India in a meeting of the Flood Control Board they visited all the areas including this particular place, viz., Neamati. So, I can say that the matter was discussed generally in the Board.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : In view of the urgency of the matter whether Government propose to take up the matter early ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Sir, as I have already said, Jorhat town is not in danger at the moment as the bank under erosion at Neamati is about 8 to 10 miles away from Jorhat town. There is not so much of immediate danger as has been sought to be made out in the question. I have already stated that the situation is under careful watch of the Government.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) : Whether erosion is taking place in Neamati and Kokilamukh ? What Government propose to do to protect Neamati and Kokilamukh ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Sir, although erosion had been going on since 1950 in all these areas, up till now only 650 acres of land had been eroded. Considering the rate of erosion it could not be said that the position was very serious. The river Brahmaputra erodes its banks all over Assam ; in this place and in other places also. It is a question of finding out funds by the Government to give protection to all or any of the areas. Fund will have to be found out. In view of these difficulties, Government have not taken up as yet any scheme for the protection of that area.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) : Is the Government aware that heavy erosion is still going on there ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Yes, but it is not heavy.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : Then what steps Government propose to take to stop erosion ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : At the moment Government do not propose to take up any scheme for stopping erosion because any scheme to stop erosion, so far as the river Brahmaputra is concerned, is a very very costly proposition. For giving protection to the people residing on the bank of the river from flood, Government have been strengthening the existing embankment.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) : In view of the fact that a large number of people are earning their livelihood there at Neamati and Kokilamukh will the Government effectively do something to protect these people ? Otherwise, the outcome will be that a large number of people will be thrown out of employment ?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has already replied to that question.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : Due to heavy erosion in that area the Steamer Company wants to shift the ghat from that place. If these things happen then there will be large number of unemployment. What steps Government propose to take to this effect ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Sir, there are two principles in taking up the work of protection, so far as the river Brahmaputra or as a matter of fact, any other river is concerned. The first thing to be considered is whether protection is technically feasible, and secondly, if it is technically feasible, whether the cost of protection would be commensurating with the cost that would be involved in doing the protection work. If the cost of protection is much more than the value of the land that the river would be eroding, then certainly Government will have to take to a less costly alternative, viz to rehabilitate the people.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI : In which category Neamati falls ? Whether it is technically feasible or not ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : That has not been decided.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) : Will it be decided very soon ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : The matter is under careful watch.

Re: Weaving Superintendent's Office at Silchar

Shri RATHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj-North) asked :

*4. Will the Minister-in-charge of Weaving, etc., be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether the Government propose to open Weaving Superintendent's office at Silchar during the current year ?
- (b) If not, for what purpose some employees are being maintained by the Government for a pretty long time at Silchar ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Sericulture and Weaving) replied :

4. (a)—Yes

(b)—Does not arise.

(a) হয়, অতি সোনকালে খোলা হব ।

(b) এই প্রস্তাবৰ পিচত সেই কথা নুঠে ।

Shri RATHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj North) : মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জনাবনে কেতিয়া এই অফিচটো খুলিব ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: (Minister, Weaving) : অতি সোনকালেই খোলা হব ।

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) : যোৱা বছৰো এই কথা সদনত আলোচনা হৈছিল আৰু মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছিল যে অতি সোনকালে অফিচটো নিয়া হব ; কিন্তু এতিয়াও নিয়া হোৱা নাই । ইয়াৰ কাৰণ কি ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, চুপাৰিন্টেন্ডেণ্ট নিৰ্বাচনৰ কাৰণে অসম লোক সেৱা আয়োগক দিয়া হৈছে । যি জন নিৰ্বাচিত হৈছে তেওঁৰ Police Verification ৰ কাৰণে পঠোৱা হৈছে । সেই কাম সম্পাদন হলেই অফিচ নিয়া হব ।

Shri RATHINDRA NATH SEN: মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে ভাবেনে যে কাছাবত খাদী উৎপাদন ভাল হয় ।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : তেতিয়া উৎপাদন আছিল ।

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: এটা অফিচ আন এটা অফিচৰ লগত বাধি থোৱাটো কোন নীতিৰ কথা ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : উত্তৰত কোৱাই হৈছে যে, কৰ্মচাৰী নিয়োগ কৰিব নোৱাৰাৰ ফলতেই অন্য স্থানৰ পৰা কাম চলাবৰ কাৰণে এনে কৰা হৈছে।

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat) : কেইজন কৰ্মচাৰী এতিয়ালৈকে নিযুক্ত কৰা হৈছে আৰু কোন শ্ৰেণীৰ ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : অফিচৰ কেবাগী।

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI : কি কাম কৰিছে—অফিচৰ কামনে আন কাৰবাৰ কাম ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : অফিচৰ কাম কৰিছে।

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) : এই কৰ্মচাৰী কেইজনে কাছাৰৰ আঁচনিৰ কাম কৰিছেনে যোৰহাটৰ কাম কৰিছে ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : কাছাৰৰ আঁচনিৰ কাম কৰিছে।

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : যোৰহাটৰ চুপাৰিন্টেনডেণ্টেই কাছাৰৰ কামো চাব লাগে নে কি ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : হয়।

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI : কিমান দিনৰ পৰা চলাইছে ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : উপযুক্ত অফিচাৰ নথকা বাবেই তেনে কৰা হৈছে। এতিয়া উপযুক্ত প্ৰাৰ্থী নিৰ্বাচিত হৈছে আৰু Police Verification হৈ গলেই নিয়োগ কৰা হব।

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI : এনেকুৱা আৰু কিবা অফিচ আছে নেকি যত তলৰ অফিচাৰ নিযুক্ত কৰি ওপৰৰ অফিচাৰ নিযুক্ত নকৰে ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Weaving) : কাম কৰিবৰ বাবে প্ৰয়োজন হোৱাৰ কাৰণে তলৰ অফিচাৰ নিযুক্ত কৰা হব পাৰে।

Shri ABDUL JALIL CHOUDHURY (Badarpur) : গুৱাহাটী বা ছিলঙলৈ আনিবলৈ চিন্তা কৰিছে নেকি ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : নাই।

Shri MAHADEB DAS (Barpeta) : চুপাৰিন্টেনডেণ্টে জন যোৰহাটৰ পৰা শিলচৰলৈ মাছে কেইবাৰ যায় ?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : সেইটো তেখেতে কেনেকৈ কব।

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Weaving) : যেতিয়াই দৰকাৰ তেতিয়াই যায়।

Re: Permission of the Development Authority for construction of house, etc.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked :

*5. Will the Minister-in-charge of Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the Municipal Authorities of the Towns where Master Plan Scheme have been implemented, cannot erect a house, nor can make a road or path without the permission of the Development Authorities concerned ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Town and Country Planning) replied :

5. (a)—Under the Assam Town and Country Planning Act, 1959 (as amended), no person can undertake any construction or development of land without the permission of the Development Authority if either of the following events has occurred—

- (1) If the Master Plan for Gauhati is adopted by the Government and finally published under sub-section 2 of Section 10 of the Assam Town and Country Planning Act, 1959 (as amended).

Or

- (2) If any area is declared as a Scheme Area under sub-section (1) of Section 15 of the said Act.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamapur) : Is the Minister aware that the people of Gauhati have been subjected to great hardship in taking permission from the Development Authority though permission was granted previously by the Municipal Authority ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Planning) : The hon. Members legislated this Act. When they legislated these restrictions were put deliberately and knowingly upon the people of Gauhati. Therefore, now to say that they are smarting under this difficulty is, I think, a little late in the day.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI : May I know whether the Municipal Authority has been suspended in Gauhati where the Development Authority is functioning now ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : With regard to taking permission for development of land or construction of houses, the Development Authority has overridden the authority of the Municipal Board. Formerly, both the Municipal Board as well as the Development Authority were demanding that applications should be made to them for such permission. Now, under Section 64 of our Act, it appears that wherever there is conflict the authority of the Gauhati Development Authority would prevail. Now, we have notified that for such permission applications should be made to the Gauhati Development Authority.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI : My point is different. A person applied to the Municipal Authority first and he got permission from that authority. In conformity with the permission he received the man constructed his house. Later on the Development Authority came in and they have issued a notice on the man imposing a fine of Rs. 50 per day. May I know whether that person is to abide by the permission obtained from the Municipal Board or he is to pay a daily fine of Rs. 50 to the Development Authority?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : From the time the notification of the Gauhati Development Authority was issued permission must be obtained from them. If it was not taken then the fine imposed would prevail.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat) : May I know whether permission has to be sought from both the Municipal Board and the Development Authority?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : No longer from the Municipal Authority, but only from the Development Authority.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI : Now, Sir, from the question of the hon. Member, if I have understood him correctly, the position seems to be this : a man constructed a house by taking permission from the Municipal Authority. Now the Development Authority comes in and imposes a daily fine. May I know whether there is any co-ordination between the Municipal Authority and the Development Authority?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : It is true that for a small period of time there was no co-ordination. I am sure the case refers to that period when there was overlapping jurisdiction. Now the position has been clarified and there is no overlapping of jurisdiction. With regard to the fine imposed during the overlapping period, I feel it must be favourably reconsidered.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : May I know whether any instruction has been given to the Municipal Board, Gauhati that they should not entertain any applications for permission to construct houses, roads, etc., and then ask the persons concerned to apply to the Development Authority?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : It has already been notified by the Secretary to the Government of Assam, Local Self-Government Department, on 13th August, 1963.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI : When a person wants to purchase or sell within Gauhati he is to take permission from the Development Authority. May I know whether such purchase or sale would be made according to the rules of the Revenue Department or the rules of the Development Authority?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : Purchase and sale of land are not controlled by us. The relevant provision is in Section 13 of the Town and Country Planning Act. It says : "The Plan as adopted by the State Government shall be published as prescribed in Section 10, and after such publication no person shall use any land, sub-divide any land or set up any new structure on any land covered by the Plan or change the existing structure of any building or use of any building or land within the area except with the permission of the Authority on a written application submitted for that purpose". The purpose is to regulate subdivision. In Gauhati, we found that subdivision had gone to infinitesimal proportions. In order to prevent that, we have provided that a minimum land area is to be retained

and the built-up area is only a percentage of the total area. For this purpose, permission from the Development Authority is needed for construction. We do not control purchase of land. Everybody is free to purchase or sell land. Permission for construction is necessary only to ensure that subdivision does not go to illogical proportion.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI : May I know whether Government will issue instructions to the Development Authority stating that if the plot to be purchased does not fall below the required limit, permission for construction should be issued promptly ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : I think the legislators were very clear in this respect. They have provided that any application which is not replied to by the Authority within a period of one month will be automatically deemed to have been permitted. The relevant provision is sub-section (4) of Section 13 : "The Authority shall not refuse the permission except on the ground of contravention of proposals contained in the Plan or the Regulations and unless the permission has been refused within a period of one month from the receipt of the application or such other information as may be called for by the Authority under sub-section (3), it shall be presumed that the permission has been given." One month is not a long period.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI : The difficulty is that the Registration Department will not register the sale deed unless and until permission is accorded by the Development Authority. The Registration office does not register any sale deed unless it is accompanied by the necessary certificate from the Development Authority.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : I think the Registering Authority is not correct. If anybody points out this section, the Registering Authority will rectify their mistake.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : But permission is necessary now. There was an amendment to that effect last year.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : Oh, I see. But if there is any deliberate delay in giving permission it should be brought to our notice. We will then issue instructions that no unnecessary delay is made.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Re:Sluice gates in the embankment of Puthimari River

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpuri) asked :

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

- (a) How many sluice gates have been provided in the embankment of Puthimari on each bank in the portion from Lechakona village to Athgaon for supply of water to the paddy fields ?

- (b) How many of these sluice gates have been constructed and where they have been located ?
- (c) Whether these sluice gates taken up for construction have been completed and whether any water was allowed to the paddy fields in the areas ?
- (d) When the other sluice gates will be taken up for construction ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that the sluice gates so far constructed in this embankment are without proper supervision and they have been left to the whims of the contractors and they have already been damaged before they could be utilised ?
- (f) How many of such sluice gates have been found to be damaged before they could be used and what steps Government have taken for realisation of the loss ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [Minister-in-charge, P. W. D. (F. C. & I.) Wing] replied :

3. (a)—There are provisions for 5 numbers of sluices on the Puthimari embankment between village Lechakona and Athgaon, 2 on the left bank and 3 on the right bank.

(b)—Four sluice gates, two located on the right bank at chainage 12000' and 26000' and two on the left bank at chainage 10000' and 24000' have been constructed.

(c)—Four sluice gates mentioned above have been completed and water has been allowed to the paddy fields when needed.

(d)—The remaining sluice gate at chainage 2000' on right bank was taken up for construction in 1962-63 but had to be suspended because of public obstruction.

(e) & (f)—The gates were constructed under supervision of trained departmental personnel. Some defects were found in the floor of the sluice on the left bank at chainage 24000' and in the sluice on the right bank at chainage 2,000'. The defects are now being rectified by the contractors concerned at their own cost. As final payments for these works have not been made there has so far been no loss to Government.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): With regard to question No. 3(c) it is said in the reply that four sluice gates have been completed and water has been allowed to the paddy fields; may we know from the hon'ble Minister when these sluice gates have been completed, in what year they have been completed and whether the water has actually flown to the fields or whether water flows only to the file? (laughter)

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY Some of the gates have been constructed very recently, it will possibly take some time for water to flow to the fields ?

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI: But Sir, in the reply it is said that water has already been allowed to flow to the paddy fields ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: When rains start then, I suppose, there will be sufficient water to flow to the fields.

Shri ABDUL JALIL CHOUDHURY (Badarpur): बराक नदी का erosion रोकने के लिए सरकार की क्या तजवीज है ?

Complaint by a Member *Re: replies to questions*

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, may I draw your attention to the fact that the number of replies to questions these last few days is very few and we are often given replies to most important questions generally at the last moment. May I request you to see that replies to our questions are given as early as possible ?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is the general complaint made by hon. Members in every session of the House. I learn from the Assembly Secretariat that about 400 questions have been sent to the Government for reply but the progress of replies seems to be very slow. So, I would request the Government to see that replies are promptly given.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): I shall look into the matter, Sir. But as you know, replies to some questions have to be collected from the districts and this naturally takes time. However, as I have said, I shall look into the matter, and see that replies are given as early as possible.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): This, time Sir, the progress of replies is very very slow.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Finance Minister on behalf of the Government has given the assurance that he will look into the matter and see that the replies are given as early as possible.

Adjournment Motion

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I see that there is an Adjournment Motion tabled by the hon. Member, Shri Tarapada Bhattacharjee regarding strike in the Dibrugarh Medical College, will the hon. Member be pleased to explain the admissibility of this motion ?

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): We have discussed about the Gauhati Medical College yesterday; by my Adjournment Motion, I want to discuss about the situation created in the Dibrugarh Medical College as a result of certain decision of the house Surgeon and this is a very important matter and also of urgent public importance. I request you to kindly allow me to move the motion.

(Voices from the Treasury Benches.—There is already a Short Notice Question regarding this same matter).

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes, there is a Calling Attention Motion under Rule 50 tabled by the Leader of the United Opposition Front, Shri Goswami, to discuss the situation of both the Dibrugarh and Gauhati Medical Colleges. I think the hon. Member will get ample opportunity to discuss this matter on Thursday next fixed for discussing the Calling Attention Motion. Therefore, under Rule 57I rule that this Adjournment Motion is out of order.

Debate on Governor's Address

Shri STANLEY D. D. NICHOLS-ROY [Cherrapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Mr. Deputy Speaker, in rising to make a few comments on the Governor's Address, I would like to mention that one of the main topics of discussion which we wish to discuss is the question of the handling of the law and order situation, or the mishandling of it by the Government at Shillong particularly and that will be taken up at considerable length, during the discussion on the No-Confidence Motion and since there are still a large number of people suffering from those unfortunate incidents today and who would be continuing to suffer for a number of months hence, I feel that we shall be able to do greater justice to this aspect during the No-Confidence Motion. Now, the Governor's Address is supposed to contain, or at least we expect it to contain the general policy and achievements of the Government during the past year. The Governor also stated as mentioned in the last page—"I have briefly reviewed the problems confronting our State and how the Government has been tackling them.....". Now, he did not say "I have reviewed some of the problems" so we may take it that all the problems of Assam are wrapped up in these 14 pages, they have been reviewed and tackled. As has already been mentioned briefly by the hon. Member from Shillong, there are a large number of problems in the Hill districts which have not been even mentioned, perhaps because the Government is unable to tackle them, but in any case they certainly need reference.

Now Sir, since I represent the Constituency where the biggest problem is that of the border people, I will have to repeat and stress at considerable length the tremendous problem that still faces the Government in the border—the border with Pakistan. Till today after sixteen years of Independence we find that large areas of the border people are without any communications worth mentioning. There are a number of roads that have been connected with some of these areas but these roads after so many years are hardly usable during the rainy season.

This brings about high cost of commodities to the border people. There does not seem to be a sense of responsibility or urgency in those who are in charge of improving communication. The border people seem to have been ignored, forgotten because nobody makes very much agitation. As was mentioned yesterday they seemed to have been left to a slow, painful death. Apart from the high cost of essential commodities which these people had to bear there is deteriorating agricultural conditions. The Member from Shillong Mr. Hynniewta has already mentioned about the dead and dying orange trees. Sir, during the last 50/60 or even hundred years the sylhet orange, as it was called in the old days, and in more recent years by the correct term Stella orange or Khasi Hills orange which have been well-known throughout India,—today we find that these trees have been allowed to deteriorate and die. Apart from the orange trees that have been dying or are dead the people took to betel nut growing. We were hoping that they would be able to maintain their livelihood through these and other cash crops such as betelnut but during the last few years there has been a disease that affected a large number of these betel nut trees amounting almost to epidemic proportions and very little, if anything, has been done to stop this disease killing all the betelnut trees of the border area. Besides this, during the last two to three years, the border people have been affected by cyclones and storms

that have damaged other crops such as Pan leaf and they are now in a very precarious condition. The trade continues to be disturbed from time to time with the people across the border. In spite of occasional relaxation there is never any certainty about the availability of commodities from across the borders or they have not been able to sell their goods from this side. They are living literally from hand to mouth and many times the hand does not reach the mouth. Then one of the most serious problems that have been faced by certain villages is the loss of land where they used to grow crops. I have been to a certain village where the people say, we don't want any compensation or subsidies but we want our own land adjoining our villages where we have grown betel nut and other crops for centuries but it is now supposed to be in Pakistan in the last two years. They cannot understand—partition took place in 1947 and the border people fail to understand why all of a sudden in the last two to three years they have been deprived of their land. Nobody came there before. We tried to explain to them that this demarcation has taken place only recently and so forth but still they say that it is their land. They have been growing their paddy and other crops there and they have now been deprived of that. They do not have the wherewithal to maintain their livelihood. Nothing seems to have been done although representations have been made by them to the proper quarters.

Now, Sir, one of the best possible ways of helping the border people is through roads and a few roads have been constructed in certain areas and we would expect that a Government which was interested in helping people in economic distress would see that they would not let the people suffer from the construction of these roads. Sir, it is sad to see that in many areas roads are constructed and the people who have lands through which these roads go are often the people who suffer the most. I will give one major source of complaint. The orchards, betelnut groves, orange groves in that part of the country are always on the slopes and the roads that go through the gardens are constructed and the damage that is done is very considerable. But, unfortunately somehow or other in spite of complaints by representatives, compensation is given for only that portion of road which is actually used as road whereas the damage that is done to the garden below the road is often four or five times the cost of the strip for which compensation is actually paid. We have represented this matter time and time again but nothing seems to have been done about it. Only today I have seen a representation that was forwarded on to the District authorities in which the same complaint is made that the compensation paid was very small which was for the strip of land passing through the orange garden but he will lose it for all time to come. In this case, he was being paid compensation only for a few trees on the strip of land, not compensation either for the land itself or for the trees damaged on the slopes. This is a general complaint and Government could have helped the border people by giving them adequate and fair compensation for the roads that go through their lands. There seems to be a very callous attitude to the people living on the borders.

Then I come to the problem of coal industry which because of the decision of the Government of India to remove control is facing a crisis. You know, Sir, in the border area at Cherra one main industry which is keeping the people alive is the coal industry and a large number of people depend on it, but due to the fact that the cost of transport from Cherra

coalfield down to the plains of Assam is very expensive, the coal is not attractive to the Steamer Companies, Tea Gardens and others and will not be in demand now that the coal control has been removed. It would be a very serious problem to the coal industry and we are afraid that this will threaten the very existence of the whole industry in that part of the country. I request the Government to look into this matter because it is a very serious matter for the border people who have lost their trade, who have lost their orange gardens and who are losing their livelihood day by day and this is one of the remaining sources of their livelihood.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries): Sir, may I enquire from the hon. Member whether it is possible to amalgamate the distinct collieries which are run by private parties into the scientifically run collieries in that area?

Shri STANLEY D. D. NICHOLS-ROY: Sir, the hon'ble Minister has asked a question which, I am afraid, I am not in a position to answer outright without consultation with the actual miners of the areas. But if the Government can take up the matter this is one of the points which could be considered.

Now, Sir, the Governor's Address has made a reference to education and I am afraid that one question has not been mentioned. We had expected that something would be mentioned about this. No thanks were given to the fact that the Government of India had appointed a University Commission to go into the feasibility of setting up a University in the hill areas. Again in regard to achievements in education and also in tackling the problems of education it seems that the hill areas have been ignored in regard to the location of Government colleges and technical institutions in the hills. And again, Sir, the failure on the part of the Government in the agricultural and horticultural departments. As I have already mentioned about the famous Khasi oranges. It is well-known that Assam could probably be the best State in India in regard to horticulture. We can grow practically anything in the plains and the hills and this area is rich in certain fruits and vegetables. But these have not been developed in a way which we had expected. As a matter of fact, in the pineapple growing areas in the hills we find there is no planned development. In certain areas of India, we find, for instance, in Kerala, that there is a concentrated effort to help the growers how to improve the size, how to improve the gardens and so on. But here there does not seem to be any effort in that direction.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are other speakers also and as this is the last day for debate on the Governor's address, you have to conclude early.

Shri STANLEY D. D. NICHOLS-ROY: Sir, with regard to the problem of citrus we had expected that the Citrus Research Station set up by the Government of Assam many years ago would have solved many problems which were facing this industry, but they have not perhaps because we have had so many different Research Directors in the last ten years and because the Director of the Research Station is transferred before he really gets to know what the problem is. I do not know but the fact remains that the problems are still there. Sir, if we want to solve any major

problem of the citrus growing areas we have to go to far off places like Coorg where they are doing research in a proper way. This research is meant for the States which are supposed to be potentially rich in these commodities. But it is a sad commentary on how the Government has been tackling the problem.

Sir, there has been a statement made whsch, I am afraid, we have to take issue. In the first page of the Governor's Address it has been stated "that the Government has kept stocks of essential supplies". Now, if the statement would not have been made, we may not have taken up this issue. But since it has been made that the Government has kept stocks of essential supplies we have to point out that in regard to roofing materials, namely C. I. sheets, perhaps the less said the better. Some of our people have been waiting for C. I. sheets for the last two or three years and have not been getting the C. I. sheets, not to speak of the "stocks" in the Government's hand. Still the Government made a statement that they have kept stocks of essential supplies. I wonder if roofing is not an essential supply. Then again, Sir, during the months of January and February, almost for the entire period, there is no rice for the border people. The people had to come to Shillong to collect their monthly quota of rice and there were no stocks of rice for all these months. Sometimes the permit holder had to deposit advance payment for the rice but he was kept waiting for two or three weeks at a time before getting the rice. Even then the Government had stated that they have kept stocks of essential supplies.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your time is up.

Shri STANLEY D. D. NICHOLS-ROY : My last point is with reference to the law and order situation. There is one aspect of the Shillong firing which was not mentioned and which, I think, in this type of statement, we expected. Why was this police firing resorted to and nothing was mentioned about the incident of the 12th of February which apparently from all the reports which we received was the cause of the police action on the 17th February. The searching of a single individual Khasi lady by the Excise party was the cause and failure of the method of handling the excise search. That search was apparently the source of all the trouble that finally culminated in the death of two persons on the 17th. Sir, the Excise problem in this part of the country is well known to us. I personally have seen reports to the authority of certain illegal distillers and it is well known to the Excise staff where the people are doing illegal distillations. So it is not a problem of an individual; the problem has to be tackled not by searching individual ladies in the town. We cannot understand how the Excise problem is solved by searching one Khasi lady who was going to her work and who had nothing to do with the Excise matters. And due to that action on the part of the Excise staff obviously all the trouble started. But as I have said, we shall discuss these matters in greater detail when the no-confidence motion is discussed on the next occasion. With these few words, I conclude. Thank you, Sir.

***Shri LILA KANTA BORAH (Kaliabor):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to speak a few words in support of the motion moved by my friend Shri Narendra Nath Sarma. Sir, we are grateful to the Governor for the Address which he has delivered on the floor of this House. His is a very thorough speech and at the same time it is comprehensive in so far as it deals with almost all the salient features of all the problems of our State. Sir, the Governor has also mentioned in his Address regarding the massive Chinese aggression on our country and he has pointed out those steps which his Government have undertaken for meeting the challenge in the sphere of Home Guard, Civil Defence Organisation, Village Defence Party and for keeping up of the morale of the people.

Sir, as far as I understand those steps are not adequate in as much as these are not being done on a war footing. When we are being threatened by an aggression whatever we do should be done on war footing, but our movements in these respects are very slow. Sir, as a matter of fact, it should create a sensation in the minds of the people so that they may come in their thousands and lakhs and join thereby creating an atmosphere of meeting the challenge. I hope the Government will try to improve and be prepared for meeting every eventuality that may come. Sir, there has been no armed aggression of our country since the Chinese have left, but it should not make us complacent for there is no knowing of the Chinese mind. As we all know, Sir, that the leaders of China are of such nature that hardly any reliance can be placed on them. Sir, it is really surprising that Pakistan has joined hands with China. We know that the ideologies of the two countries are quite different. Even then they have joined hands. Now, Sir, it is very difficult to say how the United Kingdom and the United States had still kept reliance on Pakistan taking Pakistan as a friendly nation after her open alliance with China, even after great persuasion by these countries not to take side with China. Sir, it appears that we are living in a state of confusion worse confounded. Sir, in politics, we find that sometime strange bed-fellows meet together. Sir, so far as Pakistan it concerned, we find they have very little political conviction there is one political conviction in their mind, that is, India is her enemy, India must be taught a lesson, or if possible she should be subjugated by whatever means possible—whether it be fair or foul, whether it is noble or ignoble. Their only aim appears to be that they want to teach India a lesson. Sir, the border situation with Pakistan is rather ablasing. There has been heavy influx of refugees from Pakistan to India and thousands of them are coming to Assam also. We have seen in reports yesterday that 75,000 of refugees have already crossed over to Assam. Sir, why have they come over to India? It is due to the tortures which have been perpetrated on the minority community there. Sir, it is not only barbarous, but it is also of the nature of nasty brutish assault. We find that due to this influx of refugees and due to what is going on in Pakistan there has been a great confusion in our country also specially in West Bengal as well as in Cachar. Sir, though human beings we have some limitation we have our sentiments too, but, Sir, these things must not land us to indulge in the way Pakistan has done. Sir, Pakistan is going the mad way, we know this is the madman's way, can we, therefore, go the same way? We cannot. Therefore, Sir, whatever we say we should be very cautious; we should at the same time be careful regarding what we do. It is very easy to set a house

on fire, but it is a very stupendous task to fight the fire and to extinguish it. Sir, a wiseman is he who takes every precaution to see that no fire breaks out. A wiseman is he who takes all the possible care to see that the house is in order, from fire or from storms ahead.

However, Sir, we find that there are many men and there are even some leaders in our country who think that what has happened in Pakistan should happen in India here. Sir, if we think so, I think, I shall not be saying much, that if we want to go that way, then we will be allowing to perish the soul of India. India is made of different stuff from that of Pakistan. So, Sir, it will be ruinous if we think that what has happened in Pakistan, Muslims in India are responsible for that. If we think so, it will be a dangerous thing. If not, then what is the justification of thinking in the line? As I have stated before it is a madness and we must shudder away from that path.

My friend, Shri Md. Idris and Rupram Sut have already spoken of the incident which took place in the district of Nowgong on the 13th of the last month. I do not like to go into details of this incident, but I can say this much that there is much information and much criticism about this. But practically there is not a single incident worth the name, not to speak of even a single quarrel amongst the Hindus and Muslims in the whole district of Nowgong. Sir, I can say this much that in 1949-50, when the whole country was ablaze, there was not a single incident in Nowgong district. Sir, I am confident that Muslims and Hindus lived in peace and amity. So, I request my friends and public at large, to exercise restraint which is necessary not only for the interest of individual person, but for the interest of the country as a whole. If we have some restraint, and if we think before we say something or act, then it will help us a great deal in maintaining peace and amity in the country. I have been moving down the district not only on this particular occurrence, but since Five or six months back and from my personal experience I can say that Muslims in general are panicky. I have, as a matter of fact, personally asked some Muslims in different areas whether they were panicky and if so, what were the reasons? They could not reply, but they admitted that they were panicky.

Again Sir, one remarkable feature is that during last Durga Puja days, very limited Muslim youngmen came to see the immersion ceremony in comparison with previous years. I have some information that Muslim people in the district of Nowgong ceased to buy land for last few months. Generally they are mad after land and they are ready to give any price for land. But since few months last, they are not buying land. This shows how panicky they are. They are not sure whether they will be able to remain in Assam.

Since 13th of the last month, Mr. Idris and myself visited different parts of the district, specially those areas where the recent occurrence took place. I find that Muslims are afraid of Hindus and those Hindus who are in small pockets are also afraid of Muslims. What is the reason? The reason is that for nothing they are afraid. But the fact remains that both communities are afraid of each other. Sir, I find that the cause lies elsewhere, the root lies elsewhere, it is up to our Government and for the leaders to find out that root, so that the cause may also be removed.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please try to be brief.

Shri LILA KANTA BORAH (Kaliabor): Sir, everybody in this House gravely spoke about what has happened in Shillong. The incident in Shillong which took place on the 17th January, 1964 last was really an occurrence which anybody do not like. This sort of incident will bring animosity and hatred and also endanger the safety and security of the State. Sir, anybody with a good spirit will avoid all such kind of occurrence. We are sorry that the police here had not handled the matter in a tactful way as was expected. Police is meant for maintaining peace and order of the country. They are not to terrorise the people. They are to see that law and order is maintained. But instead, we find that the whole matter was set ablaze, by the police themselves. Sir, I hope Government will see that in independent India this sort of occurrence on the part of police never takes place in future.

Sir, we are glad that Governor has mentioned about improvement works which Government proposes to take for the development of tribal areas as well as backward classes. Now, Sir, we are very glad to learn about the proposal of the Government regarding the special programme in the Mizo Hills District for which a large sum has already been allotted. Sir, these Mizo people are a sort of martial race and there are at the same time the highest percentage of literate people amongst the tribals. If some help is given to them I am sure that the Mizo people will be not only an asset to our State but to the country as a whole. Very often there is failure of crops in the district. So, Sir, the main problem for them is the economic problem. I hope the Government will take necessary steps so that their economic backwardness may be removed.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your time is up.

Shri LILA KANTA BORAH: Sir, I shall speak on the subject at the time of the Budget discussion. With these few words, I support the motion moved by my friend Shri Devendra Nath Sarma and oppose all the amendments moved by my friends in the opposition.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the motion of thanks moved by our friend Shri Debendra Nath Sarma on the Governor's Address. Sir, the Governor's Address though brief is pregnant with all the relevant information necessary for a full discussion. Now Sir, of the issues which have been mentioned in the Address the most important seems to be the 'law and order' problem in the State. This is exercising the minds of the most of the Members and I think it will be necessary for me to make some observation. Now, in a vast democratic country like India dedicated to the task of development on the basis of the ideology of peace, non violence and secularism there must be a suitable form of Government. There should be stability, peace and order in the State in order that development programmes can be pursued undisturbed. Now, Sir, to maintain law and order and a good social order it is necessary to have an efficient administration; and for that purpose we have in our State the Police Department. Sir, I would like to show how the general trend in the country so far it affects the internal situation is also reflected in the expenditure that is incurred on the Police administration of the State. It is ordinarily very difficult to gauge how we are

progressing but certain trends reflect through expenditure the performancy of the Government and we know in which way we are proceeding. I would like to refer in this connection to the progress of expenditure in the Police Department for the last 10 or 12 years. In 1951-52 the expenditure was Rs. 1 crore, it rose to Rs. 1 crore 87 lakhs in 1956-57. It was Rs. 3 crores 70 lakhs in 1957-58 and then came to Rs. 4 crore 46 lakhs in 1961-62 and then there was a sharp rise in 1962-63 to Rs. 5 crore 26 lakhs and Rs. 7 crore 50 lakhs in 1963-64. So it will be seen that during the last 10 or 12 years the expenditure under Police administration had increased seven-fold. Now, what is the reason for this phenomenal rise? There are certain basic reasons apart from what we see superficially. In addition to this the Governor has observed in page 5 of his Address that "Though measures have been taken for increasing the strength and efficiency of the Police Force of the State, it is still inadequate to deal with emergencies. It has therefore, been necessary to secure the services of Special Armed Police from other States to aid the State Police in maintaining law and order." Now, who is to blame, why our police force has been strengthened enormously? It may be for a number of reasons. It may be that the quality of the police has gone down; their efficiency has gone down and that their inherent inefficiency is sought to be remedied by number alone or it may be that the situation of the country is progressively deteriorating. The deterioration may take place for a number of factors. We as a Nation, as a people, have not been conforming to certain forms, certain values which are necessary for maintaining and developing discipline in the State. Democratic principles enjoin that we must be disciplined, must be respectful to law and order and must have tolerance and mutual respect between different communities. Unless we can develop such an attitude side by side it will be really wrong to entirely depend on the administration to control any difficult situation that may develop from acts of uncontrolled and undisciplined behaviours of certain sections of the people. Therefore, Sir, I would analyse and place before the House that it is no good blaming a particular section alone. Then again law and order situation comes up for consideration when we are shaken out of complacency by certain specific events. For instance, what is happening in Pakistan to-day? Pakistan's failure to protect the minorities on whom atrocities are being committed and who as a result trekking into our territory for safety of their lives is an internal factor causing a severe strain on the law and order situation in the state. A similar situation arose in 1960 as a result of the language disturbance. And also a number of such incidents took place in the Cachar district. It was then that we began to think of law and order. But we must not lose sight of the progressive deterioration of the general behaviour of the people; and what is that due to? Many countries in Asia have completely been thrown out of gear into convulsions and revolutions because they could not maintain discipline and could not work the democratic principles they initially adopted. But on the other hand, this vast country of ours with a population of 44 crores of people has been still standing together. The social fabrics have not been torn as under and it is due to the fact that this country is wedded to the ideals of peace and non-violence into which many of our leaders have been indoctrinated by the Father of the Nation, and they are still adhering to those principles and ideals. But it will be impossible to maintain peace and tranquility and internal harmony unless every section of the people co-operates with the Government inspired by the ideal of secularism.

Now, Sir, why such untoward incidents are happening? Sometimes they occur from a misunderstanding on the part of some of our people of the fundamental rights granted by the Constitution.

Now, Sir, of all the rights conferred by Article 19 of the Constitution the most important is the right of freedom of speech and expression. This right, unless exercised with restraint, is sure to bring about grievous harm to the nation. So, this right should be exercised with restraint. The Press as an organ of freedom of expression has got a responsible part to play. Unverified and unauthenticated publications of any news by distorting facts may sometimes create excitement in the minds of the people and thus cause disturbance and make maintenance of law and order extremely difficult. There are leaders who do not believe in the methods of peace and non-violence and do not have the spirit of secularism which has been adopted by the nation as a whole as an article of faith. Therefore, Sir, it becomes difficult to tackle such a problem effectively. I remember my friend Shri Santi Ranjan Das Gupta wanted eloquent on fundamental rights. I want to remind my friend that fundamental right, are not absolute rights, but they are relative rights and fundamental rights carry fundamental obligations on the part of citizens and the Constitution accordingly makes provision for their regulation under laws to be made by States, or Parliament. We should also behave as a civilised people. Unless we conform to certain decent standards of behaviour then it will be impossible to maintain peace and order in the country. Then, Sir, those who want to move forward as a civilized nation must have certain high standards of conducts to which we must subscribe also and try to develop our character accordingly. Unless we do that we cannot be worthy of the democracy which we have set up in our country. Certain recent developments in East Pakistan are very serious and provocative in nature and are causing severe psychological strain on our people. Pakistan not being a country wedded to the ideals of secularism and democracy, is creating very many difficulties for us. There certain events have taken place which are bound to have invariable repercussions in our country. As my friend Mr. Bora has pointed out, Pakistan might be trying to create deliberately a difficult situation for us so that it may endanger the safety of the minority community in our country. If under provocation given by Pakistan we lose balance and resort to reprisals on the Muslim minority in our State, I am afraid we shall be lured into the bobby-trap set-up by Pakistan, and thereby outrage the ideal of secularism. I also support the view of my hon. Friend that the minority community is living in great panic. What is the cause of this panic? It may be due to certain propaganda that is being carried on in section of the Press and also due to certain activities by certain sections of the people, for which such a situation has been created and for which the minorities have been made to feel that they have no place in this country. Apprehensions have been expressed that some members of the minority Community have been harbouring Pakistani infiltrators and some have become now pro-Pakistani agents, and so on. Sir, these are matters which are to be investigated by the Government. If we talk about in this light and make certain propaganda touching the loyalty of a certain community then it will create a general suspicion in the minds of the majority community against that minority community as a whole. Therefore, we must not do such things which may create a serious problem affecting the whole country. The security of the minority community so far it relates to the question of Pak infiltration is not a temporary issue. It is rather a permanent issue. All men of good will must have a broad outlook in this matter. So, Sir, whatever party one belongs

to, whatever faith one subscribes to, if one has the good of the people at heart and wants peace and prosperity of the people belonging to various castes and creeds, etc., then he has to believe in tolerance and should have an objective approach to every problem. It is a very dangerous thing to spread rumour and exaggerate newspaper reports. There are men of good will at heart, but they do not become active and assert themselves in a difficult situation. Edmund Burke said, "the only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is that good men do nothing". That is why, Sir, I feel that all men of goodwill should see that in a situation like this we must not allow ourselves to be agitated and led astray by passion and sentiments. We must approach every question with an objective mind and also must realise that our irresponsible utterances may aggravate the situation and lead to serious consequences. It is only by exercising tolerance and restraint and with mutual understanding that we can bring about integration and unity amongst different sections of people living in the State. Therefore, I again repeat my appeal to all the members of this House, to people outside and men of goodwill, to view the question a little dispassionately and not to be led by passion.

Now, Sir, I come to the question of corruption. It is a very serious problem. Corruption has become rampant in every branch of the administration. It has become a national problem. Corruption generally thrives in those departments which deal with contracts or permits as well as fiscal departments and the revenue department dealing with landed property. The police have also on ground of corruption lost the respect which they used to enjoy before. They do not enjoy the confidence of the people any more because of their lack of the spirit of service as well as honesty and integrity. Therefore, it is incumbent on the part of our Government to inculcate in them the spirit of service to the people so that they become efficient and improve in quality and not in quantity only. Corruption is definitely on the increase and as such it has become a problem of very serious magnitude. But I feel that it will be necessary to fight the problem effectively in this country by following the method which has been successfully carried out in some other countries of the world particularly Scandinavian countries by an organisation called "Ombudsman". So this authority, a high judicial officer is elected or appointed by the Parliament for a period of 4 or 5 years with almost unlimited powers. He can enquire into conduct of any person except the Prime Minister. He has got direct link with every citizen and can look into their grievances. Therefore, Sir, what I feel is that this problem cannot be left to a certain personnel of the police department or of the anti-corruption branch of the police department, because the police department itself does not enjoy the confidence of the people. If any organisation is expected to be really effective to combat corruption properly then that organisation must be an independent organisation at the head of which there should be a Vigilance Commission which can go into every complaint or charge of corruption against public servants, and without out justice meet fear or favour. There we also find that proceedings drawn up against certain officers hang on for years together. That is a very unsatisfactory process altogether. So, I believe that there should be a tribunal or agency which can deal with the departmental proceedings expeditiously so that the guilty person is punished and the innocent person exonerated. There has been some laxity on the part of the administration in this matter and this problem has not received due attention from the Government it deserves. Therefore I emphasise that corruption must be put an end to. It must be tackled

boldly and effectively and expeditiously. My suggestion is that the present apparatus for fighting corruption is not at all satisfactory and unless there is an independent organisation just as the Judiciary which works without any fear or favour then I do not think corruption will be eradicated. Therefore, my request to the Government is that this aspect of the matter should be taken into consideration and necessary steps taken.

With these words I lend my support to the motion of thanks moved by my friend Shri Deben Sharma on the Governor's Address.

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Bokakhat) : উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই সঙ্কটাপন্ন ৰাজ্যখনৰ ৰাজ্যপালে দিয়া ভাষণত ওপৰত অনা সলাগণী প্ৰস্তাৱৰ সমৰ্থন কৰি মই দু-আঘাৰ মান কব খুজিছো। আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ আটাইতকৈ ডাঙৰ সঙ্কট হল যে আমি শত্ৰুৰ মাজত আছো। চীনা আক্ৰমণৰ পাচত আৰু লগে লগে চীন পাকিস্থানৰ বন্ধুত্বই আমাৰ পৰিস্থিতি আৰু সঙ্কটময় কৰি তুলিছে। আজি অসমত যিবিলাক পাকিস্থানী অনু-প্ৰবেশকাৰী আছে সেইবিলাকক যদি আতৰাৰ পৰা নাযায় তেন্তে দেশত শান্তি হ'ব নোৱাৰে। বৰ্তমানে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে যি ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে তাৰ দ্বাৰা অনুপ্ৰবেশকাৰী বিলাকক বাহিৰ কৰিব পৰা নাই। সেই কাৰণে মই ভাবো চৰকাৰে বিশেষ তৎপৰতাৰে এই বিষয়টো হাতত ল'ব লাগিব। এই ব্যৱস্থা ল'বলৈ যাওঁতে যাতে ভাৰতীয় মুছলমানৰ ওপৰত অত্যাচাৰ নহয় বা ভুলকমে জুলুম কৰা নহয় তাৰ বাবে ট্ৰাইবুনেলৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে। ৬খন ট্ৰাইবুনেল হোৱাৰ কথা আছিল তাৰ ভিতৰত মাত্ৰ ২খন এতিয়ালৈকে হৈছে। লগে লগে এইটোও ক'ব খুজিছো যে পাকিস্থানী অনুপ্ৰবেশকাৰী ধৰিবৰ নিমিত্তে C. I. D. ৰ হাতত দিয়া হয়, তেওঁলোকে বহুত সময়ত ভাৰতীয় মুছলমানৰ ওপৰত অত্যাচাৰ কৰে আৰু টকা পইছা লৈ অনুপ্ৰবেশকাৰীক ৰাখি থয়। আৰু এটা কথা চাব লাগে যে অনুপ্ৰবেশকাৰী কোন পিনেদি আহে? আৰু যিবিলাক বাটেদি এই মানুহবিলাক আহে তাত বোৰ্ডাৰ চিকিউৰিটি আছে নে নাই? আৰু সেই বিলাক ঠাইত Out-post আছেনে নাই এইবোৰ কথা চাব লাগিব। পাকিস্থান আৰু চীনে চেষ্টা কৰিছে যাতে ভাৰতত এটা ভিতৰুৱা গোলমাল হওক তেতিয়া তেওঁলোকে ভাৰত আক্ৰমণ কৰিব পাৰিব। পাকিস্থানে তাৰ সংখ্যালঘু সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ ওপৰত যি বৰ্বৰতা কৰিছে তাৰ এটা প্ৰস্তাৱ আমাৰ সদনত ল'ব লাগে, তাৰ এটা তীব্ৰ প্ৰতিবাদ জনাব লাগে। আমাৰ দেশলৈ পাকিস্থানৰ পৰা যিবিলাক আশ্ৰয় প্ৰাৰ্থী আহিছে তেওঁলোকক চৰকাৰে আৰু জনসাধাৰণে যি সাহায্য দিছে তাৰ বাবে জনসাধাৰণ তথা ৰাইজ সলাগৰ পাত্ৰ। তেওঁলোকক নতুন কৈ বসতি দিয়া বিষয়ত নাথ ডাঙৰীয়াই কোৱাৰ দৰে বৰ্ভাৰতে তেওঁলোকৰ বসতি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা হ'ব লাগে। সিদিনা ছিলঙত হোৱা দুৰ্ঘটনাই শান্তি শৃঙ্খলা ব্যাঘাত হোৱাৰ প্ৰমাণ দিলে। ছিলঙৰ নিচিনা ঠাইত যত পুলিচৰ বৰমুৰীয়া সকল থকা স্বত্ত্বেও পুলিচ থানা পুৰিছে আৰু মানুহ গ্ৰেপ্তাৰ কৰিব লগা হৈছে সেইটো দুঃখৰ কথা। সেই কাৰণে পুলিচ বাহিনী নতুনকৈ সংগঠন কৰিব লগিয়া হৈছে। নগাৰ অত্যাচাৰ আজিও শেষ হোৱা নাই, এই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰ তৎপৰ নহলে শিৱসাগৰ জিলাৰ মানুহৰ অৱস্থা অসম্ভৱ ধৰণৰ হ'ব। যোৱা ২২ নবেম্বৰ দিনা নাওজানৰ ৫জন মানুহ হাৰিত কাম কৰিবলৈ গৈছিল, আজি পৰ্য্যন্ত তেওঁলোকৰ কোনো চিন-চাব নাই। মেৰাপানী অঞ্চলত যিবিলাক ফৰেষ্ট ভিলেজ আছে সেই বিলাকো নগা চৰকাৰে নিজৰ বুলি দাবি কৰিছে এইবোৰ কথাৰ উল্লেখ আমি ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত পোৱা নাই। গেলেকি ফৰেষ্ট ভিলেজ নগাই দাবি কৰিছে। অসমৰ নগা পাহাৰৰ সীমান্তত যিবোৰ ডকাইটি আৰু লুট-পাত হয় সেইবোৰ বিদ্ৰোহী নগাই কৰা নে আন নগাই কৰা সিও সন্দেহৰ কথা।

বানপানী আৰু গৰাখহনীয়াত যিবিলাক মানুহৰ মাটি নাইকীয়া হল সেইবিলাক মানুহক মাটি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা হোৱা নাই। এই মানুহবোৰে মাটিৰ কাৰণে ঘূৰি ফুৰিব লগা হৈছে। কিন্তু বাগান বিলাকত বহুত মাটি আছে বিশেষকৈ মুৰফুলনীত যিবিলাক

মাটি আছে সেইবিলাক মাটি মানুহক দিয়া হোৱা নাই। এইটো দুখৰ কথা যে আহতগুৰিৰ হাজাৰ হাজাৰ মানুহে মাটি বিচাৰি ঘূৰি ফুৰিব লগা হৈছে। আশা কৰো চৰকাৰে S. D. C. পঠাই যত মাটি আছে সেইবিলাক উলিয়াই মানুহক দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰে।

তাৰ পিচত মই কব খুজিছো বজাৰত খাদ্যবস্তুৰ চৰা দাম সম্পৰ্কত। আজি বজাৰত খাদ্য বস্তু আৰু অন্যান্য জিনিচ পত্ৰৰ দাম বাঢ়িছে আৰু জনসাধাৰণৰ বহু অসুবিধা হৈছে। এই চৰা দামৰ পৰা বন্ধা পাবলৈ আমাৰ মানুহে অধিক শস্য উৎপাদন কৰিব লাগিব। তাকে কৰিবলৈ হলে আমাৰ কৃষকসকলে উপযুক্ত পৰিমাণৰ উপযোগী মাটি আৰু সা-সজুলী পাব লাগিব। আমাৰ ৰাজ্যখন এখন দুখীয়া ৰাজ্য—ইয়াত সেইবিলাক কাম সমৰায়ৰ জৰিয়তে কৰিব লাগিব। সমৰায় বিভাগে যথেষ্ট কাম কৰিছে যদিও বৈজ্ঞানিক ভাবে বাস্তৱফালৰ পৰা আগবাঢ়িব পৰা নাই। এই অৰ্থে আমাৰ যিবিলাক 'চেণ্ট্ৰেল' 'বেঙ্ক' আছে—সেইবিলাক টনকীয়া কৰিব লাগিব আৰু বাকী যিবিলাক বেঙ্কৰ অৱস্থা বেয়া আৰু যিবিলাক অচল হৈ পৰিছে—সেইবিলাক পুনৰ গঠন কৰিব লাগিব। সকলো জিলাতেই সমভাবে এই কাম কৰিব লাগিব। তাৰ পিচত দেখা যায় বহুতো শিল্প সমৰায়ৰ জৰিয়তে পৰিচালিত হৈছে যদিও বিশেষ গা কৰিব পৰা নাই। অসমত এটা মৰা-পাট মিল (Jute Mill) স্থাপনৰ কাৰণে মই যোৱা বাৰো কৈছো—এতিয়াও কৈছো যেন চৰকাৰে চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা দিব লগা টকা দি স্থাপনৰ কাম আৰম্ভ কৰে। চেনী কল স্থাপনত যিমান অসুবিধা—মৰাপাট কল স্থাপনত সিমান অসুবিধা নাই। কাষেই মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যেন মৰাপাটৰ কলটো সোনকালে স্থাপন কৰে। তাৰ লগতে এই কথাও কওঁ যে—অসমত এটা চেনী কল স্থাপিত হ'ল; তাৰ বেমেজালিও দূৰ হৈছে আৰু এতিয়া দ্বিতীয় এটা চেনী কল স্থাপন কৰিব লাগে। মই তাৰো দ্বিতীয় চেনী কলটো বেচি কুহিয়াৰ উৎপন্ন হোৱা ঠাই নাওবান ন বৰপঠাৰত সমৰায় ভিত্তিত পাতিব লাগে।

সৰ্বশেষত মই ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণৰ ওপৰত শ্ৰীযুত শৰ্মা ডাঙৰীয়াই অনা ধন্যবাদৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰো।

Shri BRINGTON BUHAI LYGDOH [Nongpoh (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, give my thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to speak a few words on the Governor's Address, but at the outset I must say that I cannot associate myself with the motion of thanks for the Governor's Address. On the other hand I am amazed at the note of complacency in the Governor's Address when the State is facing two very serious problems, problems that are not in existence in any other State in India, the problems that are threatening the very existence of this State. One of these problems is the security of the State and the second problem is the discontentment of the people in the Hills that constitute almost half the area of the State. Sir, last week thirty Members of Parliament raised a motion in Parliament on this question of the State of Assam. It shows the gravity of the problem and the concern of all public men in India and yet I am painfully surprised at the complacency of the State Government on these very serious problems.

Sir, as the hon. Member Mr. Bora had referred to the unholy alliance between Pakistan and China, the most immediate enemies of this region, I think the problem has assumed a very grave proportion. Sir, we generally do not really feel alarmed at the strength of the enemy outside but the real problem, the real fear is from the friends of the enemy inside the State of Assam. That is the real problem which no army can face and tackle. We know for certain and it is a glaring fact that the friends of the enemy are inside our State

whose loyalty is outside the State ideologically on the one hand and racial on the other. I am surprised at the Governor's Address not focussing attention to nor in foreseeing these very serious problems that exist within the State. Sir, we are all very much concerned about these problems. All true people of Assam are deeply concerned whether of the Hills or the Plains. But Sir, it seems that our Government is more concerned with its own safe position.

They are more concerned with their safe majority that they command in this House rather than the safety of the country as a whole. Their intention is just to perpetuate the Congress rule in this State. Sir, we will have more occasion to discuss this problem when we discuss the no confidence motion. In fact the reason behind our motion of no confidence is to focus and discuss this very problem and also the problems of the hills specially after the incident of the 17th last month.

So far as the second problem is concerned, i.e., the hill problem I have said that the problem is a very grave one. It is apparent that the smouldering discontentment in the hill area is that the people here feel both economically and politically neglected. Therefore the problem of the hills is both political and economical. Politically the hill people have been feeling resentment at the attitude of the Government in that the Hills have not been taken by the Government or by the ruling party as equal partners of the State. They have resented against the imperialistic attitude of the Government towards the people of the hills.

In the economic field the utter neglect of the needs of the Hills even after sixteen years of independence is obvious. We have not yet had a single industry established in the hill areas. Educationally, we have not yet had a University, a single Government degree college or technical institution and our Hill people had to cry to the Central Government.....

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries): I may inform the hon. Member that the meter factory is established in Shillong and we are trying to establish a switch-gear factory also.

Shri BRINGTON BUHAI LYNGDOH: It yet remains to be seen. As I have said the Hills people had to cry to Central Government far away at New Delhi. I am glad to say that we have persuaded the Central Government to appoint a Commission for the establishment of a university in the Hill areas and I am surprised that such an important commission that has toured the hill areas recently had no mention in the Governor's Address. But a Commission to divide this district into two units has had a prominent place in the Governor's Address and that high-powered commission for the establishment of a University did not find a place here. Is it a fact that Assam Government is not happy at the idea of the hills having this university?

Sir, on the development front the little that the Government is doing and that also mostly out of the Central fund granted under Article 275 they do not seem to be very realistic in their approach. They do not take into account as to what our needs are in the hills. The basic needs I may bring to the notice of the Government first and foremost are (1) Roads and (2) Schools. These are two foremost needs, essential needs of the hills people. Give them the roads, give them the schools, the other things will follow soon or automatically. A large number of funds granted for the development of the hills people are being directed to wasteful projects and experiments and the basic needs, the roads and schools, remain very very inadequate up till now. As for road-making large funds have been provided from the Central Government for construction of roads in the hill areas but the State Government's attitude is so bad that year after

year huge amounts had to be returned to Central Government for non-utilisation as if the Hill areas are not in any need of roads. That is very surprising. For example I may mention the name of the Naya Bungalow-Jagi Road which has been planned since the beginning of the First Five Year Plan but then it was stopped and the funds were taken away for some other purpose. We had to push up the matter. It is very sad indeed. As for the school when I read the statement of the Education Minister that the Government was intending to take over the private schools, my heart jumped with joy. Sir, it shows the schools are in a very wretched condition. In this connection I have submitted a question to the Government whether Government is now ready to take over those schools where people are willing to hand over. I hope the Education Minister will be able to give a reply to this. It is very important for the Hill districts.

Sir, on the transport problem Mr. Hynniewta has already referred to the discussion in the last August session about the gripping monopoly of our Government on the roads and the Chief Minister gave an assurance of relaxation. But uptill now we have not seen any assurance being put to practice.

We have read in the Governor's Address about reliefs to the people affected by floods and other natural calamities in the plains areas but we have also very serious calamities in this district and no mention of them has been made in the Governor's Address. In particular I may mention of the hailstorm that struck the Bhoi area, the rice-growing area last November for three days consecutively. It is the finest granary of the hill districts which has been hit and the crops were destroyed, people of ten villages were affected. We have moved the Government and the Deputy Commissioner recommended promptly certain loans and reliefs but I am sorry to say that after a long time, a number of months, a paltry sum has been sanctioned as test relief in that area.

My submission to the Government, right from the D. C. to the Tribal Areas Department and to the Finance Department is that the real need of the people at the moment is that some loans should be given to them to sustain them until the next harvest. But this has been refused. And it is anomalous that the Deputy Commissioner has drawn up a scheme and the Tribal Areas Department has approved it; the scheme went to the Finance Department but it has been set aside by the Finance Department. What is the use of this big Tribal Areas Department? I remember some time ago, the Commissioner for Scheduled Tribes, Shri L. M. Shrikant, has made a recommendation to the Parliament regarding the tribal areas and he has stressed the point that it would be useful only if the Chief Minister will take over this Department. But up till now I do not see any sign of the Chief Minister giving any care to attend to that suggestion, nor any care to take over the responsibility in regard to the tribal areas.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): The Chief Minister is the head of all Departments.

Shri BRINGTON BUHAILYNGDOH: No, it is otherwise. I found that when in the last instance we discussed with the Chief Minister he sent the proposal to the Tribal Areas Department. The Chief Minister has no care to implement the suggestion that has been recommended by Shri Shrikant, the Commissioner of Scheduled Tribes. It seems that the Central authorities are being not cared at all by this State Government of this part of the country. Sir, I also want to mention one fact regarding the cinemas in Shillong. The town

has grown twofold or threefold during the last ten or twenty years. But the condition and number of cinema Houses remain the same. Many persons, tribal and non-tribal, have tried hard for a license to open new cinema houses with modern amenities and good building, but the Government has refused on various pretexts. My pertinent question is: Is this because the Government is in the hands of the monopolists who own 4 out of 5 cinema houses in Shillong and that was the reason why the applications for opening of a new cinema house in Shillong which is very much in need were turned down? The people had to fight for the tickets in Shillong cinema and saw the police and military beating the people who struggled and fought for their tickets. Yet, for the interest of the monopolists no license has been granted for opening of a new cinema house in Shillong. These are the things which are going on.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your time is up.

Shri BRINGTON BUHAI LYNDOH: Sir, I would lastly refer to a very very important question. I will speak only one point. Misunderstanding has always arisen between the Hill representatives and the District Council with the Government regarding the land problem. If the Government want to acquire land in this district we have to oppose always. As Mr. Nichols-Roy has said, on one very serious ground. We know the need of the Government for land, whether for its offices, for its servants' quarters, for many projects or for roads. We all would like the Government to have enough of land. But why do we have always to oppose? The one real reason is this and that is the exploitation of the Government regarding compensation of land. Mr. Nichols-Roy just now referred that for a road that passed hundred of square feet through the grove, the Government paid compensation for only a strip of 10 or 15 feet. That portion destroyed by cutting the grove to make the road was not being paid for by Government. Just two weeks ago I visited my constituency in which the road passed through the paddy field. Now that road passed also through the water channel and destroyed it but only the strip across the paddy field was paid. But for the destruction of the channel including whole field no compensation was paid by the Government. In Mawlai which is contiguous to Shillong and which is part of greater Shillong, the Government acquired lands for widening the roads. The people used to sell that land at the rate of one rupee or one rupee eight annas per square feet. But when the Government acquired that land how much they paid? They paid 8 annas per square feet. This is against the law which says that when you are taking by compulsion you must pay 15 per cent above the market rate two times. This is really the most important reasons that has created so much of resentment against the Government taking land in this area. The Government might say that they are taking the land for public purpose and why should there be any opposition. I will cite one example how these Government officials exploit and cheat the people. In Smit-Mawkynre Road I saw a notice issued by the D. C. to the Siem of Khyrim to notify the people to come and take the money for the land taken by the Government. But what happened? There was mention of the name of the man, area of the land taken and amount of compensation to be paid. But in actual practice what happened? The name is there in tact, the area of land taken and the amount of compensation to be paid has been torn away so that the people who would come to take money will not know the amount due to them. They have to accept whatever the officials give them. They will simply say "take your money" and when it was pointed out that it was not adequate and the amount was not paid in full, the people were asked to come afterwards.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER Your time is up.

Shri BRINGTON BUHAI LYNDOH: Sir, these are the very things that display the whole attitude of the Government towards the people. They display the total neglect and total callousness on the part of the Government. They do not have any regard for the hill people. Therefore, in conclusion for the failure in the Governor's Address to focus attention on these problems, I regret that I cannot associate myself with the motion of thanks to the Governor's Address.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have met here under a black shadow of foreign conspiracy inside and outside the frontier of this problem State of Assam. We are confronted with intricate problems both external and internal. Sir, the problems are many, and I am going to deal with some of them today on the Address of the Governor. Sir, I cannot thank the Governor for the Address which he delivered before this House because of the very fact that in this Address we do not get a real picture of the State and what is happening inside the State. Sir, the Address has not given us a clear picture and as such I am one with our Opposition Leader who has moved an amendment on the thanks giving resolution. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our Government has been creating histories though not for achievements but for failures. Take for example, Sir, we have never heard at any time that the Governor's Address is being corrected afterwards. By this atleast our Government has created a history. Sir, when we have met here this year we are confronted with very many problems. Problem No. 1 is the problem of suffering humanity who have crossed the border of the Islamic State to save their honour, prestige and religion. Problem No. 2 is the Pakistani infiltrators who have sucked and have been sucking the life-blood of our people making our existence at stake. Problem No. 3 is the growing fifth column activities and inefficient and corrupt administration. Problem No. 4 is the alarming border situation due to the hostile attitude of Pak-China-Nagaland Junta. Problem No. 5 is abnormal rise of prices of essential commodities and their unchecked upward tendency.

Sir, due to the barbarous tortures on minorities in East Pakistan these people have been leaving Pakistan side the last two months. About 75,000 people have entered Assam through Garo Hills alone. Sir, our Union Minister for Relief and Rehabilitation, Shri M. G. Khanna, is already in the State to study the problems and to see how this uprooted population can be rehabilitated. Sir, we know that our Chief Minister had informed our Khannaji that everyday about 150 families have been entering into the State. Moreover, Sir, through other Districts also many people are coming inside the State. What our Government has done for them? They have opened some relief camps in Garo Hills—about a dozen, we have gathered from the Press report. Sir, for others who have come into other Districts, we know nothing as to what our Government has done. In Shillong itself what I have heard is that when the first batch entered into the State, our Government took three days to come to a decision, and after three days they were paid Rs. 3 per head and were asked to go wherever they liked. Sir, now I understand that the Government is going to open a camp at Boko. But they have decided now, so far as my information goes, to offer Rs. 50 per family, and they will not do anything more for them. Sir, no officer has been deputed for this purpose to look after them so that they may go to Boko or any where. So this is the condition in which the present refugees are passing their days in other districts. Sir, in this connection

I would like to add that our Government recently in their various statements have told us that there is no land in Assam to re-habilitate these people. Sir, I would like to say in this connection that if we can accommodate about 7 lakhs of infiltrators why we cannot make accommodation to the up-rooted humanity who will not at least allow Assam to be converted into Pakistan, and if we can give shelter to 7 lakhs infiltrators we can at least give shelter to those people who have already entered into our State. Sir, I have already told you that into Cachar and other Districts many people already entered and the Government have not done anything for their re-habilitation. So, I shall urge upon the Government to take a definite policy for re-habilitation for those uprooted humanity of East Pakistan. Sir, I have got definite information that about 50,000 people have started from Sunamganj and Habiganj as they could not stay there any more, and they have started march in three directions; one of this party is coming towards Tripura, another party is going towards West Bengal and another is coming towards Assam, and we know, Sir, from the information we have received from various sources, that nobody in East Pakistan specially in the districts of Sylhet and Mymensing are willing to stay there, and these Christians and other minorities of East Pakistan who have already crossed the border will not also go back to Pakistan. So there is a great problem for us the people of the State of Assam and we must give them proper shelter and we must try for their re-habilitation. Sir, we have promised them before partition that whenever necessary, if they cannot stay there, we are there to give them proper protection. So we cannot but stand by them, and I would request the State Government to be prepared to keep them, the new influx of refugees, who are coming and who will come in the near future. Sir, Pakistani infiltration has become a permanent menace for this State. This problem has made the very existence of Assam at stake. Pakistani infiltrators have so much struck their root in the soil of Assam that even the Assam Government have failed to cope with this problem up till now. For the last three years people inside and outside this Assembly have been agitating for driving out the Pakistanis but we find that nothing has been done till now. Sir, even if we find that our Chief Minister in his various speeches have declared that no Pakistani infiltrators will be allowed to stay in Assam, but in actual practice we find it otherwise. Why, Sir, this cannot be done? I cannot understand this. Is there any body in this administration or in the Cabinet who are opposed to this driving out of the Pak infiltrators?

Certainly not. Why this promise was not given effect to? Why the Chief Minister is not in a position to act according to his own judgement? May I know who are those persons in his Cabinet or in the administration who are sympathetic towards those Pakistanis? May I know how Pakistani infiltrators could get shelter in our villages without help from any quarter? Is it very difficult to find out those persons who directly or indirectly sheltered Pakistanis and to take drastic steps against them in the interest of the country?

Sir, as I have told before that these problems have been agitating the minds of public and even the minds of M.Ps. We have seen that some Members of Parliament from Assam have submitted a memorandum to the Government of India a few days back expressing their great anxiety over the Pak infiltration in the State of Assam and urged upon the Prime Minister to take effective steps to make the State free from Pak infiltrators. Sir, may I request the Chief Minister to rise to the occasion, because if he fails, then the future generation will not pardon him. In this connection, I would like to

say that one of our colleague has suggested that people from the minority community should come forward to drive out Pakistanis so that misunderstanding if any amongst the minds of our people may be removed. I welcome this. Let them come forward and do the needful.

Sir, Assam is a problematic State and it is turning steadily towards a second Kashmir because of a corrupt and inefficient administration. There are some hidden hands behind its periodic troubles and the Government is callous to find out the root cause of all the ills. In 1960 there was language riots, pro-Pakistani elements and Pak infiltrators took the initiative to drive a wedge between the Assamese and the Bengalis. They were successful. There was a talk of comprehensive enquiry at opportune moment, but nothing was done. In 1961 Assam Valley trouble subsided but the same modus operandi was applied at Hailakandi. Though there was widespread demand for an enquiry it was not done in the interest of the fifth Columns and Pak infiltrators.

In 1962 when there was the massive Chinese attack, 'Pakistan Zindabad' slogans were heard in the North Bank of the Brahmaputra and at Cachar. Though there was a demand for an enquiry nothing was done. In 1963, Mizo troubles came to prominence and the complicity of certain Mizo leader with Pakistan was established beyond reasonable doubt, but nothing practically was done. I forewarned the Chief Minister again, but he told me to dispel all anxieties on this score. Then there was again trouble in Cachar, but except detaining some 100 Hindu youths no action was taken against the real culprits. Sir, it has become the duty of the police to keep those students in Jail for a week or so before any Hindu or Muslim festival in the public interest and I do not know how long this wonderful practice is going to be applied for maintenance of public safety and tranquillity. Sir, in the year 1964, we have known about the Shillong troubles. It is a talk of the town how the Pakistan Assistant High Commissioner got a Curfew pass to visit the affected areas. I have every reason to believe that there is a hand of Assistant Pak High Commissioner in all the troubles since 1960. I do not know what the relationship of some persons who are often found in the car of the Assistant Pak High Commissioner, with the people of authority and why a Pakistani agent like him is allowed to roam freely having access to all who matter in the present day Assam.

Sir, in this connection, I would like to say that a high ranking lady was very often found going to the residence of the Assistant Pak High Commissioner. What our Intelligence Branch is doing? I urge upon the Chief Minister to enquire into the matter and find out that Matahari who is reported to have been divulging the secrets of our State.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Bhattacharjee, it is the procedure of the House that whenever you speak something or refer to something, you must be able to substantiate the same by producing documents.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: I have got some information I have not named anybody. Let the intelligence find out the truth.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): Who is that lady? The hon. Member should be able to give the name of the lady.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: Is it not a fact that a lady was once arrested at Dawki while going to East Pakistan with some gold ornaments?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): When the Chief Minister is not here the hon. Members should substantiate his statement by producing the document to the Minister-in-charge first and take the permission of the Speaker before he speaks in the House.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): The hon. Member has not mentioned any name. He has only referred to "a lady" only. He did not mention the name of any particular lady.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs): Sir, it is the practice of the House that when we make any allegation against any one who is here in this House, certain rules have got to be observed. Sir, it is not my intention to defend anybody. I am speaking in general only. Before giving any statement which has relation with somebody, it is the practice to get the prior permission of the Speaker. The hon. member did not take.....

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: Sir, the hon. Member has not mentioned any particular name. So, I do not think he has to substantiate it.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): He has specific allegation. He should substantiate it.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: I would also like to know from the Chief Minister why the D.I.G., C. I. D. is continuing in his post for last so many years. Is it because he suppresses all vital information from Chief Minister? People say that some of the Ministers fought for him. In the interest of the Government and administration he must be replaced and some new officer should be given appointment in his post. It has been stated i.e., to quote the Governor's words "Though the internal situation has been generally extremely satisfactory, the continued hostility of China and Pakistan has put a tremendous strain on the administration". Again in the same breath the Governor says that "the law and order situation in the State was, on the whole, satisfactory". I do not know which portion is correct and what actually Governor wants to say. Perhaps there is a hidden meaning in it that this Government is not sure whether the law and order situation was "generally extremely satisfactory" or "on the whole satisfactory".

I admire this lack of knowledge on the part of the Governor. To me it appears that either he is not taking any interest in the affairs of the State or has been advised to keep silent on this vital matters. Assam has Sir, created history. When the Chinese were not far off from Tezpur, the slogan "Pakistan Zindabad" rent the sky of North Bank. In the name of the artificial unity people thought that it is not time to raise those matters but what is the position now? The whole State has become the abode of fifth columnists of Pakistan and with these hostile elements in our midst and a sterile ineffective Police force to maintain law and order and the entire border completely left vulnerable and made only a reception centre of invading hordes, our position in the secular democracy can be better understood than described. In Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang and Nowgong 'Pakistan Zindabad' has already been heard. For Cachar, however, there is nothing new to add.

I would have appreciated the Governor's Address if he would have made some plain speaking admitting the fact that his Government is carrying the administration with Section 144 to temporarily suppress fifth columnist and pro-Pakistanis without breaking their morale, conserving their energies for future and killing by bullets those unarmed Khasis who never committed anti-State activities or raised the slogan "Pakistan Zindabad".

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order, order. The House stands adjourned till 2 P.M.

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 2 P.M. for lunch.

After lunch

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have seen from the list that as many as 20 Members desire to speak to-day, but there will be hardly any time if all those Members speak to-day. I therefore seek the opinion of the House if we are to sit late to-day.

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta) : Sir, tomorrow being a recess day let us sit tomorrow.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister Finance) : It will be difficult for us if we sit tomorrow which is a recess day and at the same time many of my colleagues are going down to-day. For myself I have no objection.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Is there any objection if we sit till 6 o'clock to-day? (Voices: No.)

Then the House will sit till 6 O'clock to-day.

Shri ABDUL JALIL CHOUDHURY (Badarpur) : মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মহামানীয় রাজ্যপালের ভাষণ এবং তাহার উপর উত্থাপিত প্রশংসা-প্রস্তাব সমর্থন করতঃ কয়েকটা কথা বলার সুযোগ যে আপনি আমাকে দান করেছেন তজ্জন্য আপনাকে আমার আন্তরিক ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন করিতেছি। বাজেটে রাজ্যপালের ভাষণ দান এবং তার উপর সমালোচনা যে বিধান সভার এক প্রথা সেই হিসাবে আমি বলিতেছি না। মনে পড়ে জনৈক হিন্দী কবির কথা, 'ছিরেব যিসমে নাহি ওয়াহ চুরত ফুজুল হাঁয় ; জিসমে বু নাহি ওয়াহ কাগজ কা ফুল হাঁয়।' কথা-বার্তা বা বক্তৃতা যদি বাস্তব দৃষ্টি-ভঙ্গিতে না হয় তবে ইহা আমার মতে স্বগন্ধহীন কাগজের ফুলের মত, তাই আমি যাহা বলিব বাস্তব কথাগুলিই বলতে চেষ্টা করব।

রাজ্যপালের ভাষণে রাজ্যের বিশেষ বিশেষ সমস্যা ও তাহার সমাধানের সারাংশ আগামী এক বৎসর কাল সময়ের জন্য পর্যাপ্ত পরিমাণেই আছে। ইহাতে দ্বিধাভীর কারণ নাই, কিন্তু বিতর্কে এইবার বিশেষ স্থান লাভ করেছে "আইন ও শৃঙ্খলা" এবং "রাজ্যের বর্তমান সাম্প্রদায়িক ভীতির ভয়াবহ পরিস্থিতি।" উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, রাজ্যের আইন ও শৃঙ্খলার প্রশ্ন উত্থাপন করিয়া বিরোধীদের প্রায় সদস্যই রাজ্যের কোন কোন জায়গার জিলা ম্যাজিস্ট্রেট ও মহকুমা ম্যাজিস্ট্রেটের নিজ নিজ এলাকায় উক্ত এলাকাকে অশান্তির হাত হইতে রক্ষার জন্য সতর্কতামূলক ব্যবস্থা অবলম্বন করতঃ

ফৌজদারী কার্যবিধির ১৪৪ ধারা বলবৎ করার উপর বিশেষ অসন্তুষ্টি এমন কি উদ্বেগ এবং কেহ কেহ উত্তেজনাও প্রকাশ করিতে দ্বিধা বোধ করেন নাই। এমন কি বিরোধী দলের নেতা এতটুকু বলিতে অত্যাঙি করেন নাই যে, ইহার দ্বারা হিন্দুদের পূজা পর্বের বাধা সৃষ্টি করিয়া মুসলমানদের প্রতি হিন্দুদের সন্দেহের মনোভাব সৃষ্টি হইয়াছে। কোন এক সদস্য এতৎসম্পর্কে বলিয়াছেন, রাজ্য সরকার এখানকার সংখ্যাগরিষ্ঠদের মনোভাব উপেক্ষা করিয়া সংখ্যালঘিষ্ঠদের সন্তুষ্টি করিতেছেন। করিমগঞ্জের সদস্য উক্তি করিয়াছেন, আসাম ক্রমশঃ কাস্মীরে পরিণত হইতেছে।

মহোদয়, এই সব উক্তি তাঁদের নিজেদের মতামত, আমার বলবার কিছুই নেই, কিন্তু এই সন্দেহ এই জাতিয় উক্তি উদ্দেশ্যমূলক, ইহা সহজেই অনুমেয়। মহোদয়, ১৪৪ ধারা বলবৎ করা হইয়াছিল কাছাড় জিলার শিলচর সহরে এবং করিমগঞ্জ মহকুমার করিমগঞ্জ সহরে। পাথারকান্দি থানা, রাতাবাড়ী থানা, বদরপুর থানায় (করিমগঞ্জ মহকুমা) ১৪৪ ধারা জারী করা হয় নাই। ইহা ১৭ই ফেব্রুয়ারী (১৯৬৪) হইতে করিমগঞ্জ সহরে করিমগঞ্জ মহকুমা হাকিম ১৭ তারিখের ঘটনার পর বলবৎ করেন। আমার মতে ইহা কেবল ১৭ তারিখের ঘটনার জন্য বলবৎ করা হয় নাই বরং গত জানুয়ারীর ১০/১২ তারিখ হইতে করিমগঞ্জ সহরের কোন কোন জায়গায় কোন কোন দিন ছোটো-খাটো এক দুই ঘটনা ঘটিতে থাকে বলিয়া সংবাদ পাওয়া যাইত।

Shri RATHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj North) : কোথায় কি ঘটনা ঘটিয়াছিল ?

Shri ABDUL JALIL CHOUDHURY : এইগুলো ছোটো-ছোটো ঘটনা।

Shri RATHINDRA NATH SEN : বলতে হবে—কি ! কি ছোট ছোট ঘটনা !

Shri ABDUL JALIL CHOUDHURY : উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এ বিষয়ে বিষদ ব্যাখ্যার আমার ইচ্ছা ছিল না কিন্তু মাননীয় করিমগঞ্জের সদস্য অমাকে বলিতে বাধ্য করার বলিতে চাই যে, এই সময়ের মধ্যে করিমগঞ্জ বাজারের বা সহরের কোন কোন গলীতে কোন কোন জায়গায় চাউল ওয়ালাদের চাউল বিক্রয় ও সাক-সজীওয়ালাদের সাক-সজী বিক্রয় নিয়া ছোট খাটো ঘটনার রিপোর্ট কি করিমগঞ্জ মহকুমার পুলিশ অধিকর্তা এবং মহকুমা অধিপতির নিকট যায় নাই ? করিমগঞ্জ রেল স্টেশনের একটা ভিখারী মেয়ের মাথার উপর অজ্ঞাঘাত হওয়ার পর মেয়েটাকে কি করিমগঞ্জ হাসপাতালে নেওয়া হয় নাই ? করিমগঞ্জ ফৌজদারী মসজীদের দেওয়ালে কি লিখা ছিল না “বাঙ্গালের মাথা চাই”, “পাকিস্তান জিন্দাবাদ।” ইহা কি মহকুমা অধিপতি শ্রীবড়াকে দেখান হয় নাই ? মহোদয়, এই সব ছোটো ছোটো ঘটনার ফলে করিমগঞ্জ মহকুমা তথা কাছাড় জিলার প্রায় সমগ্র জায়গায় লোকের মনে এবং বিশেষভাবে মুসলমানদের মনে এক ভয়ানক নিরাপত্তাবিহীন মনোভাব ও ভীতির সঞ্চার হয়, এমন সময় করিমগঞ্জের ১৭ই ফেব্রুয়ারীর কূত ঘটনা অতিরঞ্জিত হইয়া এমনভাবে মহকুমার গ্রামদেশে ছড়াইয়া পড়ে যে, মহকুমার শান্তি ও শৃঙ্খলার অবনতি যে কোন মুহূর্তে ঘটিতে পারে দেখিয়া করিমগঞ্জ মহকুমা অধিপতি তৎক্ষণাৎ বিচক্ষণতার সহিত অবস্থা বিবেচনার ১৪৪ ধারা বলবৎ করতঃ লোকের মনোবল ফিরাইয়া আনিয়াছেন। এবং অশান্তি সৃষ্টিকারী লোকদের সংযত ও সতর্ক করিয়া দিয়া মহকুমার শান্তি

অক্ষুণ্ণ রাখিয়াছেন ইহা বাস্তবিকই জিলা ও মহকুমা-অধিকর্তাদের যোগ্যতার ও বিচক্ষণতার পরিচায়ক। মহোদয়। এই আইন বলবৎ করার পূর্ণ ক্ষমতা জিলা ম্যাজিস্ট্রেটের ও মহকুমা ম্যাজিস্ট্রেটের। এই সভায় আমাদের যে ক্ষমতা আছে ইহাতে অন্যের কোন অধিকারই নাই, তেমনি ১৪৪ ধারা প্রয়োগ করার ক্ষমতা ম্যাজিস্ট্রেটের আছে, সর্বসাধারণের ইহার উপর কোনও অধিকার নাই এবং ইহা বলবৎ করা না করার বিবেচনা না করার কথাও তাঁহার হাতে। তাই এই বিধান সভার ইহার বৈধতা ও অবৈধতার প্রশ্ন উত্থাপন করা ম্যাজিস্ট্রেটের স্বাধীন ক্ষমতার উপর হস্তক্ষেপ করা এবং দেশের অশান্ত আবহাওয়ার সতর্কতা মূলক ব্যবস্থা অবলম্বনের বিরোধিতা করতঃ রাজ্যের ভীতির পরিস্থিতিকে দীর্ঘনৈরাদী রাখা ছাড়া আর কিছুই নয়। তবে ইহা সত্য, উক্ত অরুদ্রী ধারা ১৪৪ বা সাদ্য আইন ধর্মকর্মে বাধা দিবার উদ্দেশ্যে প্রণোদিত ইহা বলবৎ করা উচিত নয়। এবং কাছাড় জিলার দুইটি সহরে ১৪৪ ধারা কোন ধর্মকাজে বাধা দেয় নাই। ইহা স্বতঃ-সিদ্ধ কেন না করিমগঞ্জ সহরে ১৪৪ ধারা বলবৎ সত্ত্বেও সহরে শান্তিপূর্ণ বৃহত্তর জুলুস সহ অতি উল্লাস ও আড়ম্বরের সহিত হিন্দু ভাইরা সরস্বতী পূজা সমাধান করিতে পারিয়াছেন।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমি বলিতে চাই, গত ২৪।২।৬৪ ইং S. D. O., করিমগঞ্জ দলগত ও জাতিধর্ম নিব্বিশেষে যে সভা আহত করিয়াছিলেন ইহাতে শ্রীরথীন্দ্র নাথ সেন, এম, এল, এ, এবং অন্যান্য সব নেতৃস্থানীয় লোক স্বীকার করিয়াছেন যে ১৪৪ ধারা পূজায় কোন বাধা সৃষ্টি করে নাই। যে ভাবে রোজার ঈদের সময় শান্তিপূর্ণভাবে কাছাড়ের মুসলমানরা ঈদের নামাজ আদায় করিতে পারিয়াছেন। এই উভয় পর্বের কাছাড়ের কোন জায়গায় কোন সম্প্রদায়িক দুর্ঘটনার সংবাদ পাওয়া যায় নাই। অতএব ১৪৪ ধারা জারী হইলেই যে ধর্মের কাজে বাধা পড়ে ইহা আমি বুঝিয়া উঠিতে পারি নাই; এবং নগাঁও ও গোয়ালপাড়ায়ও ১৪৪ ধারা প্রয়োগ তদ্রূপ হইবে বলিয়া আমার বিশ্বাস। যাহাই হউক উক্ত জিলাসমূহে জিলা ম্যাজিস্ট্রেটগণ উক্ত ধারা অবস্থা বিবেচনার প্রয়োগ করেছেন, কোন হিন্দু কিংবা মুসলমানের কথায় বা পরামর্শে নিশ্চয়ই প্রয়োগ করেন নাই। তবে কেন সংখ্যাগরিষ্ঠদের সংখ্যালঘিষ্ঠ মুসলমানদের উপর ১৪৪ ধারা প্রয়োগে সন্দেহ জন্মিবে—সন্দেহের কোন কারণ নাই। নগাঁওর এই অশোভনীয় একাধিক ঘটনার জন্য আমি দুঃখিত, তবে ইহার মূল কারণ জনসাধারণের মনের ভীতি। মহোদয়। ২য় গুরুত্বপূর্ণ বিষয় রাজ্যের ভয়াবহ ভীতির পরিস্থিতি। সদস্য জনাব ইদ্রীস, শ্রীলীলা বড়া এবং আরও কয়েকজন সদস্য মুক্তকণ্ঠে স্বীকার করিয়াছেন, রাজ্যের সংখ্যালঘিষ্ঠ মুসলমানদের মধ্যে অসাধারণ ভীতির সঞ্চার লাভ করিয়াছে। ইহা এক প্রব সত্য এবং যে যে সদস্য ইহা অস্বীকার করিয়াছেন, সত্যের অপলাপ করিয়াছেন। শ্রী বড়া বলিয়াছেন তিনি পাড়াগাঁয়ে ঘুরে ঘুরে জিজ্ঞাসা করেও ভয়ের কারণ তার জিলার মুসলমানদের নিকত হইতে বাহির করিতে পারেন নাই। উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমি বলিতে চাই পাকিস্তানের এই অমানুষিক অনৈশ্লামিক পশুবৎ অত্যাচার সংখ্যালঘিষ্ঠ অমুসলমান ভাতৃবৃন্দের উপর করার ফলে গোটাভারতে সম্প্রদায়িক পরিস্থিতির উত্ত্বহ হইয়াছে। পাকিস্তানের এহেন অমানুষিক অত্যাচারে যে পাকিস্তান কেবল তাঁর নিজেকে বিশৃঙ্খলিতে লজ্জিত করেছে তাই নয় বরং ঐতিহাসিক সন্মানিত বিশ্ব-মুসলিম জাতীর মস্তক নত করে দিয়েছে। পাকিস্তান যদি তাহার রাজ্যের সংখ্যালঘুর উপর এহেন অত্যাচার বন্ধ করিতে না পারে তবে নিজেকে মুসলীম রাষ্ট্র হিসাবে জগতে পরিচয় দেওয়া উচিত নয়। পাকিস্তানের সংখ্যালঘু সম্প্রদায়ের এহেন দুর্গতি বন্ধ করার জন্য ভারত সরকারের এমন পছন্দ অবলম্বন করা উচিত যাহাতে পাকিস্তান আর কখনও জীবনে তার সংখ্যালঘুর উপর এই জাতিয় নির্মম অত্যাচার চালাইতে না পারে। কিংবা পাকিস্তানের এমন এক নীতি গ্রহণ করা দরকার যেন

হিন্দুস্তান পুনর্ব্বার ভারতের সংখ্যালঘিষ্টদের নিরাপত্তার জন্য পাকিস্তানের গুণ্য দমনের চিন্তা করিতে বাধ্য না হয়। কোন সদস্য পাকিস্তানের অত্যাচার প্রতিরোধের জন্য ভারতীয় মুসলমানের নেতাদের দায়িত্ব গ্রহণের অনুরোধ জানান। আমি ভারতীয় জাতিধর্মনিব্বিশেষে সকলে মিলিতভাবে একবাক্যে একাদ হয়ে প্রতিরোধ করার দাবী জানাইতে চাই। মুসলমান নেতারা একা কেন এই দায়িত্ব গ্রহণ করিবে, ইহা নিরপেক্ষ ও জাতীয় সংহতির রাজ্যে সমিচীন নহে।

মহোদয়! পাকিস্তানের গুণ্যদের গুণ্যমীর প্রতিক্রিয়াস্বরূপ ভারত তথা পশ্চিম বাংলার সংখ্যালঘ মুসলমানদের উপর যে নির্মম অত্যাচার, হত্যাকাণ্ড ও অগ্নিকাণ্ড হইয়া গিয়াছে ইহার প্রতিও আমি আমার ঘৃণা, বিতৃষ্ণা প্রকাশ করিতেছি। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়! অতি দুঃখের বিষয় যে, আজ দীর্ঘ তিন দিনের বিতর্কে একজন সদস্যও পশ্চিম বাংলার গুণ্যমীর নিন্দা করেন নাই কিংবা ইহার প্রতি ঘৃণা প্রকাশ করেন নাই—যার ফলে আজ সমগ্র ভারতে সংখ্যালঘিষ্ট সম্প্রদায়ের মনে ভীতির মর্গাচছনা ছড়াইয়া রহিয়াছে। ইহা আমি এই জন্য বলিতেছি না যে, এখানে কেবল মুসলমানরা নিপীড়িত হইয়াছে বরং আমি এই জন্য বলিতেছি যে আমরা ভারতীয় জনসাধারণ পাকিস্তানের গুণ্যমী বরদাস্ত করিতে পারি না। হিন্দুস্তানের ভিতরে অমুসলমান গুণ্যদের গুণ্যমী এখানকার সংখ্যালঘুর উপর বরদাস্ত করিতে পারি। এই হিসাবে প্রত্যেক সদস্যের উচিত ছিল, পশ্চিম বাংলার ঘটনার নিন্দা করা এবং ঘৃণা প্রকাশ করা। ইহা সত্য, পাকিস্তান ও পশ্চিম বঙ্গের অনুসরণ করে নাই আমার আসাম রাজ্যের জনগণ। ইহা অত্যন্ত প্রসংশনীয় কেবল নয় বরং আমার আসাম রাজ্যে জাতীয় সংহতির উচ্চ আদর্শও সভ্যতার বিশেষ পরিচায়ক।

মহোদয়! আজ সর্বভারতীয় পরিস্থিতি যখন গুরুতর তখন আসামের আরও অধিক গুরুতর। কিন্তু যখন সমস্ত ভারত গত অক্টোবর নব্বৈ বর (১৯৬৩ ইং) মাসে শান্ত ছিল তখনও এই আসাম রাজ্যের মুসলমান সম্প্রদায় আন্তরিক অশান্তির সাগরে নিমজ্জিত ছিল।

মহোদয়! আসাম রাজ্যের চতুর্দিক হইতে অশান্তির সংবাদ আমি পাইয়া ১৯৬৩ ইং ২৭ নবেম্বর হইতে ডিসেম্বর ২০ তাং পর্য্যন্ত উক্ত রাজ্যের পৌরালপাড়া, কামরূপ, দরঙ্গ, নর্থ লক্ষীমপুৰ, নগাঁও, কাছাড়ের বহু গ্রামে পাড়া গায়ে, সহরে, সহরের নিকটবর্তী গ্রাম-সমূহে সভা-সমিতির মাধ্যমে হিন্দু-মুসলমানের সঙ্গে সাক্ষাৎ করতঃ বুঝিতে পারিলাম, মুসলমান সমাজে ভীতির কারণ বহুমুখী। সর্বপ্রথম কারণ! মহোদয়, আমি এই বিধান সভায় ১৯৬২ ইংরাজীতে বলেছিলাম যখন পাকিস্তানী অনুপ্রবেশের সময়্যার উপর বজ্রতা চলিতেছিল তখন কোন কোন উদ্দেশ্যপ্রণোদিত বজ্রতা শুনে আমি আমার বজ্রতায় বলেছিলাম যে এইসব বজ্রতা আসাম রাজ্যের নাগরিক সংখ্যালঘুর মনে এক ভীতির সঞ্চার এবং উভয় সম্প্রদায়ের পারস্পরিক অবিশ্বাসের মনোভাব জন্মাইবে। তৎপর আসাম সরকার তথা কেন্দ্রীয় সরকার যখন পাকিস্তানী অনুপ্রবেশকারী বাহির করার ক্ষমতা পুলিশের হাতে অর্পণ করিলেন তখন একদল আগামেরই লোক ইহাদের মধ্যে হিন্দু ও আছেন, মুষ্টিমেয় অর্থলোভী মুসলমান ও আছেন, কোন, জয়গায় কতিপয় পুলিশ ও সি, আই, ডি, আছেন, তাহারা স্রবিধা অনুযায়ী স্থানীয় নাগরিক মুসলমানদের এই বলিয়া ভয় দেখাইতে আরম্ভ করেন যে. দেখ মুসলমান এখানে থাকিতে পারিবে না বিশেষভাবে যাদের বাড়ী-ঘর কোন একদিন পাকিস্তানে ছিল বা পাকিস্তানে কোন যোগে জন্ম হইয়াছে তাঁরা এখনই বাহির হইয়া যাইতে হইবে। এক শ্রেণীর লোক স্থানীয় মুসলমানদের পাকিস্তান-হিন্দুস্তানে ভ্রমগা বিনিময়ের দালালী আরম্ভ করেছিল। একদল লোক বিধান সভার উদ্দেশ্যমূলক বজ্রতাগুলোর তাদের স্রবিধামত অংশগুলা উদ্ধৃত করে অতিরঞ্জিত

করিয়া বলত যে আসাম চীনার সঙ্গে যুদ্ধক্ষেত্র হইবে তাই আসামে মুসলমান থাকিতে দেওয়া হইবে না। ইহার প্রমাণস্বরূপ আমি বলিতে চাই, কোন কোন জায়গায় হাজার হাজার হিন্দু-মুসলমানের সভায় এই সব মিথ্যা গোজবের বিরুদ্ধে আমি বক্তৃতা করিয়া জনসাধারণকে বুঝাইয়া দেওয়ার পর অনেক বৃদ্ধ অশিক্ষিত গ্রাম্য লোক আমার নিকটে আসিয়া জিজ্ঞাসা করিত, ছজুর! ইহা কি সত্য নয় যে, সরকার আসাম হইতে মুসলমান বাহির করিয়া দিতে চান। ইহা কি সত্য নয় যে, আসাম চীনার সঙ্গে যুদ্ধ করার জন্য আসামকে মুসলমানশূন্য করিতে হইবে। তখন আমি অত্যন্ত জোর গলায় ইহা ভিত্তিহীন বলিয়া জনগণকে আশ্বাস দিতাম অথচ আমার সঙ্গে কংগ্রেসের কিংবা অকংগ্রেসী যে অমুসলমান ভদ্রলোক সভায়, আমার নিকটবর্তীস্থানে বস্তুতঃ উনাকে দিয়া মুসলমানদের বিশ্বাসের জন্য এইসব কথা অস্বীকার করাইতাম যে, এইসব গোজব সত্য নয়, ইহাতে আপনারা কান দিবেন না। এই ছিল লোকের মনে এক প্রকার ভীতি। উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়! আমাদের এইসব বক্তৃতার পরে লোকের মন হইতে এই ভীতি দূর হইতে পারে না কারণ এই এক সময়ে এই একই সমাজের লোক যখন গাড়ী-মোড়া, রাস্তা-ঘাট, যাত্রাবাস, যান-বাহনের ভ্রমণে অতি সম্মানিত পরিবারের লোকই হউক কিম্বা সাধারণ পরিবারের হউক যদি তাহার পোষাক-পরিচছদে কিম্বা সংস্কৃতি ও কৃষ্টিতে কিংবা আচার-ব্যবহারে বিশ্বাস হয়, লোকটা মুসলমান, তখন পুলিশ হউক কিংবা কাষ্টম অথবা এক্সাইজ কন্ট্রোল জিজ্ঞাসা করবে, আপনি কি পাকিস্তানের লোক? এবং কেবল জিজ্ঞাসা নয়, জিনিস-পত্রের তল্লাসী এবং ইহাতেও ক্ষান্ত নয়, পুলিশ মহাশয় যে ভাবে রাজী হইতে চান সেইভাবে রাজী করিতে না পারিলে এই ব্যক্তির ভারতীয় হওয়ার শত প্রমাণই থাকুক না কেন, তাহাকে একবার বাস বা রেল হইতে নামাইয়া নিকটবর্তী সরকারী থানার না হয় বুজা-পড়ার থানায় কিংবা রাজী-রগবতের থানায় যাইতেই হইবে। ইহা হইতে আরও আশ্চর্য্য ও পরিতাপের বিষয়, রাজ্যে আর একটি কথা এই যে, উক্ত রেল কিংবা বাসের ভিতর অন্য যেসব যাত্রী আছেন, কি মুসলমান, কি হিন্দু, কেহ এই ঘটনা ঘটাই অন্যায় হউক না কেন, নিজে বুজিতেছে ইহা অন্যায়, তথাপি দু-একটা মুখের কথা ঘরাও উক্ত অসহায় যাত্রীকে সাহায্য করে না, যদিও সে জানে লোকটা তাহারই প্রতিবেশী ভারতীয় নাগরিক। মুসলমান যাত্রী বলে না এই ভয়ে যে, পুলিশ আবার তাঁকে নিয়ে যাবে এই বলে, তুমি পাকিস্তানীকে সাহায্য করিতেছ কিন্তু অমুসলমান যাত্রী কেন যে বলে না তাঁর কারণ আমি চিন্তা করিয়া পাই নাই।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, যখন ভারতীয় নাগরিক স্বীয় আত্মসম্মানের নিরাপত্তায় ও ভ্রমণ ও চলা-ফেরার স্বাধীনতায় সন্ধিহান বথায় তথায় পাকিস্তানী সন্দেহে বন্দী হওয়ার সম্ভাবনা। বিনা কারণে চলা-ফেরা কারবার ছেড়ে দিয়ে ইজ্জতের ভয়ে বাড়ীর চতুর্সীমায় বন্দী হয়ে বসে থাকে, আন্তরিক শান্তি কেমন করে লাভ করতে পারে বলুন ত? এবং এই তল্লাসী ও চেকের দৌরাত্ম্য আজ ২১৩ বৎসর যাবৎ একটি নির্দিষ্ট সম্প্রদায়ের মধ্যে সীমাবদ্ধভাবে ইচ্ছায় অনিচ্ছায় চলিতেছে এবং ইহার দৌরাত্ম্য ও আসাম রাজ্যের নাগরিকের উপর বেশীর ভাগ পড়ে। কারণ পাকিস্তানী লোক বুঝা-পড়া করে রাজী-রগবতে পুলিশ হইতে অব্যাহতি পাওয়ার বহু ছলনা জানে। ভারতীয় নাগরিক এইসব ছলনাকে নিজের দুর্বলতা মনে করে বলিয়া লাজ্জিত, লজ্জিত হইতে হয়। ইহা কি মুসলমান সম্প্রদায়ের এই রাজ্যে ভীতির কারণ নয়? নিশ্চয়ই ইহা একটি নির্লজ্জ কারণ।

মহোদয়! যেখানে লোক কোন কোন ক্ষেত্রে দেখিতেছে যে, কোন কোন ভারতীয় নাগরিককে আসাম রাজ্যের High Court ও রক্ষা করিতে পারিতেছে না; যেমন উদাহরণস্বরূপ তেজপুরের জটনৈক মুসলমান ভদ্রলোককে আসাম হাইকোর্ট ও স্থানীয় তেজপুরের প্রথম শ্রেণীর বিচারক আসাম রাজ্যের নাগরিক স্বীকার করেছেন, যে ব্যক্তি

৩০ বৎসর যাবৎ আসামের নাগরীক। হাই কোর্টের রায় ১৮।১।৬৩ ইং তারিখে হয়, এবং ১২।১২।৬৩ ইং তারিখে আবার তাহার উপর ভারত ত্যাগের জন্য নোটিশ দেওয়া হয়। সেই স্বলে স্বর্গীয় দেবতা ভীত না হইতে পারেন কিন্তু আসান রাজ্যের মুসলমান ভীত না হইয়া কিভাবে থাকিতে পারে, তারা যান্ধু।

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUAH (Jorhat): আপনি কি এইবিলাক কথা সরকারকে জানাইয়াছিলেন?

Shri ABDUL JALIL CHOUDHURY: এই সব অনেক বিষয় বিবরণ দিয়া আমি একখানা দরখাস্ত মুখ্যমন্ত্রী, পুলিশ সুপার ইত্যাদিকে জানাইয়াছি ১০।১।৬৪ ইং তারিখে।

এবং এই সময়েই আবার পাকিস্তানের তাওবলীনা—তার জের স্বরূপ পশ্চিম বাংলার অনানুষ্ঠানিক ক্রিয়া, আসান রাজ্যের মুসলমানকে জর্জরিত করিয়া তুলিয়াছে। ইহা কাহারও অস্বীকার করার সাধ্য নাই। এবং ইহাও সত্য যে, যে গ্রামে মুসলমান অধিক, অমুসলমান খুব কম, সেখানে অমুসলমানরা ভীত। এই ভীতির ভয়াবহ মহামারীর জন্য প্রধানভাবে পাকিস্তান দায়ী এবং দ্বিতীয় পর্যায়ে পত্রিকার অতিরঞ্জিত খবরাদি ও পশ্চিম বাংলায় পাকিস্তানের প্রতিক্রিয়া ও আসামের বিধান সভা ও লোকসভার কোন কোন বক্তৃতা, বাহাধরা উদ্ভেজনার সৃষ্টি হয়, কিয়দংশেদায়ী। এবং পূর্বে উল্লিখিত মিথ্যা গোজব ও তার বাহকগণ দায়ী। এই গুরুতর অবস্থার শীঘ্র অবসান ঘটানর জন্য আমি সরকারকে দু-একটি পরামর্শ দিতে চাই।

১ম এই যে অতি শীঘ্র একটা শান্তি মিশন জাতি-বন্দ-বর্গ, ও দলমত নির্বিশেষে গঠন করতঃ সখর প্রত্যেক জিলায় জিলায় ভ্রমণ করতঃ বিভিন্ন সম্প্রদায়ের পারস্পরিক আস্থা এবং বিশ্বাসের উন্নতি সাধনে স্বকীয় পন্থা অবলম্বন করা। দেশের নিরাপত্তার জন্য জনসাধারণকে সজাগ করা। আয়কলহ ও দান্দা-হাক্কানা দেশের নিরাপত্তাকে ক্ষুণ্ণ করে ইহা বুঝাইয়া দেওয়া।

স্থানীয় মুসলমানদের প্রতি কোন সাধারণ ব্যক্তি কিংবা সরকারী কর্মচারী কিংবা দৃষ্টকারী অবিচার করিতে চাহিলে সকলে মিলিতভাবে কিংবা দরকার হইলে পুলিশ ও ডি, ডি, পির সাহায্যে ইহা প্রতিরোধ করতঃ সংখ্যালঘুর মন হইতে ভীতি দূর করা এবং তদুপ কর্তৃপক্ষ অবলম্বন করিতে হইবে, মুসলমানদের বাহাতে যে গ্রামে অমুসলমান সংখ্যালঘিষ্ট তাদের নিরাপত্তার সর্বপ্রকার চেষ্টা নিয়া তাদের মনোবল অক্ষুণ্ণ রাখিতে হইবে। এবং সঙ্গে সঙ্গে এই মিশন উদ্বাস্ত পুনর্বাসনের কি করা সম্ভবপর হয়, তাহাও দেখিতে হইবে এবং সঙ্গে সঙ্গে স্থানীয় ভূমিহীন ও খাদ্য পরিস্থিতি উপলব্ধি করিতে হইবে। এই কয়েকটা বিষয়, এই সময়ে একই সঙ্গে হাতে না লইলে বিভিন্ন শ্রেণীর লোক বিভিন্ন প্রশ্ন দ্বারা কমিশনের ওজন কমাইবার চেষ্টা করিবে, ফলে কমিশন হয়তঃ সাধারণের ব্যাপক আস্থা লাভ করিতে না পারিলে, এই অবস্থার অবসান দুরূহ হইয়া পড়িবে।

দ্বিতীয়তঃ অতি শীঘ্র সরকার একটা উন্নতন ক্ষমতাসম্পন্ন কমিটি গঠন করতঃ উল্লিখিত কমিশনের কার্য-কলাপের প্রতিক্রিয়া তদন্ত করিতে দেওয়ার দরকার। যদি কোন আয়গায় কোন ব্যতিক্রম এই কমিটি টের পায় তখন তার এই অসাধারণ ক্ষমতা দ্বারা কোন কোন অফিসার কিংবা যে-কোন ক্ষমতাসম্পন্ন লোককে এমন কি কমিশনের সদস্যকে ও যে-সে আইন ও শৃঙ্খলার দ্বারা আয়ত্বাধানে আনিতে পারে। এই বলে আমি প্রশংসা প্রস্তাব সমর্থন ও সংশোধন প্রস্তাবের বিরোধিতা করিলাম।

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra): মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, স্বাধীনতাৰ ভাষণৰ ওপৰত শৰ্মা ডাঙৰীয়াই যি ধন্যবাদ প্ৰস্তাব আনিছে তাক সমৰ্থন কৰি মই দু-আঘাৰমান কৰ খোজো। কোনো কোনো সদস্যই কৈছে, এইবাৰ স্বাধীনতাৰ ভাষণত নতুন কথা একো নাই। কিন্তু দৰ্শক যদি চায় তেনেহলে দেখিব এইবাৰৰ ভাষণটো প্ৰত্যেকটো কথাই নতুন। চিমেণ্ট কেষ্টৰী চৰকাৰী খঙলৈ অনাৰ কথা, ভিজিলেঞ্চ কমিটিৰ কথা, জুভিচিয়েৰি পৃথকীকৰণ আদি সকলোৰেই নতুন কথা। পাকিস্তানৰ বিষয়ে যিবোৰ কথা কৈছে সিও নতুন। সেই কাৰণে একো নতুন কথা নাই বুলি কোৱা কথাটো সমৰ্থন কৰিব নোৱাৰিলো। আনকি এইবাৰ স্বাধীনতাৰ সদনত সোমোৱা ভাষণটোৰেই নতুন।

(Voice--কেনেকুৱা নতুন)।

আগতে স্বাধীনতাৰ সোমোৱা মাত্ৰেই বৰ শকটকৈ এজনে গৱৰ্ণৰ বুলি চিঞৰ মাৰে; এইবাৰ স্বাধীনতাৰ পৰা সকলোৰে কৈছে আৰু মানুহজনো ক্ষীণ।

মিহওক অলপ অভিব্যক্তি ক'বাত অলপ হৰ পাৰে যে পাকিস্তান, ভাৰতবৰ্ষ তথা অসমৰ আভ্যন্তৰীণ পৰিস্থিতিত এটা বেলেগে ৰূপ ধাৰণ কৰিছে। কৰিবই, কাৰণ পাকিস্তান এখন সাম্প্ৰদায়িক ৰাষ্ট্ৰ। দায়িত্বহীন মানুহে যেনেকৈ দায়িত্বহীন কাম কৰিবলৈ ভয় নকৰে, পাকিস্তানৰ কাৰ্য্যকলাপো তেনে হৈছে। পাকিস্তানে সেই কাৰণে চীনৰ লগতো বন্ধন পাতিছে। পাকিস্তানৰ অৱস্থা যিহে হওক তথাপি পাকিস্তানে গোলমাল কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিব। সেই বিষয়ে স্বাধীনতাৰ মহোদয়ে যি আঙুলিয়াই দিছে সেইটো ভাৰতবৰ্ষ তথা অসমবাসীৰ কাৰণে সাৱধানৰ বাণী দিছে। এই বিষয়ে ৰাইজ আৰু চৰকাৰ যদি সজাগ নহয় তেনেহলে আমাৰ অৱস্থা কি হ'ব কোনেও ক'ব নোৱাৰে। পাকিস্তানৰ যিবিলাক এজেন্ট আছে তেওঁলোকে সমাজত বিশৃংখলা ঘটোৱাৰ চেষ্টাত আছে, সেই কাৰণে আমি সজাগ হৈ থক। উচিত। তাৰ বাবে যিখিনি ব্যৱস্থাৰ দৰকাৰ সেইখিনি ঠিক কৰি লোৱা উচিত।

অনুপ্ৰবেশকাৰীসকলৰ বহিষ্কাৰ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে ছয় জন লোকক দায়িত্ব দিয়া হৈছে। আমি এওঁলোকৰ ওপৰতে নিৰ্ভৰ কৰি থাকিলে নহ'ব। Quit India Notice, Tribunal ইত্যাদিয়ে যথেষ্ট নহ'ব। মই এটা কথাত জোৰ দিব খোজো। মুঠৰ ওপৰত মই তিনিটা কথাত বিশেষ গুৰুত্ব দিব খোজো। সেই কেইটা হৈছে—

- (১) চীনা পাকিস্তানৰ গুণ্ডাগোল;
- (২) দুৰ্নীতি সম্পৰ্কীয় গুণ্ডাগোল; আৰু
- (৩) প্ৰশাসনীয় বেমেজালিৰ বিষয়ে।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, যোৱা বছৰ চীনা আক্ৰমণৰ পিচত দেশত সাময়িকভাবে ঐক্যতা বাঢ়িল সচা, কিন্তু এতিয়া স্বাধীনতাৰ বছৰতো বেমেজালিৰ ভিতৰত ৰাইজৰ মন ভাঙি যোৱা অৱস্থা। চীনাৰ লগত পাকিস্তানৰ মিতানী আৰু পাকিস্তানে সংখ্যালঘু-সকলৰ ওপৰত চলোৱা অত্যাচাৰ আৰু তাত থাকিব নোৱাৰি, সেই সংখ্যালঘুবিলাকৰ আমাৰ ৰাজ্যলৈ আগমন আৰু পাকিস্তানী অনুপ্ৰবেশে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ পৰিবেশ বেয়া কৰি তুলিছে। এই অশান্ত পৰিবেশৰ মাজত আমাৰ ৰাইজে ধৈৰ্য্যৰে থাকিব পৰাটো শ্লাগি-লগীয়া।

তাৰ পিচত, প্রশাসনীয় ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰৰ বহুতো শিথিলতাপূৰ্ণ গুণত বেমেজালি হৈছে বুলি মই ভাবো। কাৰণ চৰকাৰে যিবিলাক অঁচনি লৈছে—সেইবিলাক নানান কাৰণত সম্পূৰ্ণৰূপে কাৰ্য্যত পৰিণত কৰিব পৰা নাই আৰু তাৰ ফলত আমাৰ বহু পৰিমাণৰ টকা অৰ্থলৈ গৈছে। এইবিলাক বাতে কাৰ্য্যত পৰিণত কৰিব পাৰি আৰু সেই ক্ষেত্ৰত বেমেজালি ঘটোৱা সকলক বাতে নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰিব পাৰি, তালৈ চৰকাৰে লক্ষ্য ৰাখি, কাৰ্য্য-পন্থা অৱলম্বন কৰিলে—অতি সোনকালে এই কাৰ্য্য-অঁচনি সফল হব বুলি মই ভাবো।

তাৰ পিচত দুৰ্নীতি-সম্পৰ্কত ইয়াকে কও যে, দুৰ্নীতি ইমান বেচিকৈ বিয়পিছে যে ই এটা উদ্ভিগুৰ কাৰণ হৈ পৰিছে। দুৰ্নীতি আমাৰ চৰকাৰে দূৰ কৰিবই লাগিব—নহলে দেশৰ মঙ্গল সাধনত বাধা আহিব আৰু সেই বাধাই ঘেৰিলে অভিমন্ত্ৰণ চক্ৰবুহ হৈ বিপৰ্য্যয় ঘটাব। এই তিনিওটা ক্ষেত্ৰত, মোৰ পৰামৰ্শ এয়ে যে এই তিনিটা ডাঙৰ সমস্যাৰ প্ৰত্যেকটোৰ শিতানত—একো একোটা নিৰ্দিষ্ট সময় বান্ধি লওক আৰু সেই সময়ছোৱাৰ ভিতৰত, সৰ্ব্ব প্ৰকাৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয় ব্যৱস্থাবে এটা এটাকৈ এই তিনিটা সমস্যাৰ সমাধান কৰক। কাৰণ চৰকাৰৰ নিয়োজিত বহু ভাল, জ্ঞানী আৰু অতিষ্ঠ লোক আছে—যাৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ দায়িত্বৰে এই মঙ্গলজনক কাম চৰকাৰে লব পাৰিব। চৰকাৰৰ নিয়োগ, বদলি আৰু স্থায়ী কৰণত বহু বেমেজালি আছে যিবিলাক চৰকাৰে দূৰ কৰিব পাৰে।

ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত দুৰ্নীতিৰ প্ৰসঙ্গত 'কেচ' ধৰি শাস্তি দিছে, আৰু 'কেচ' কমিছে বুলি কৈছে। কিন্তু conviction হৈছে মাত্ৰ এজন C. I. Sheet চোৰাং বেপাৰীৰ। এই ব্যৱস্থা সন্তোষজনক নহয়।

তাৰ পিচত দুৰ্নীতি নিবাৰণত কমিচনবিলাকত retired মানুহবিলাকক চৰকাৰে নিয়োগ কৰে। মোৰ মতেৰে, retired মানুহবিলাকক নিয়োগ কৰিব নালাগে। তেওঁলোক কামৰ পৰা অৱসৰ পোৱা মানুহ। খৰতকীয়া মানুহক কামত লব লাগে। দুৰ্নীতি দূৰ কৰিবলৈ পুলিচৰ ওপৰত ভাৰ দিব নালাগে, এটা independent bodyক দিব লাগে। যিবিলাক কৰ্মচাৰী দুৰ্নীতিত লিপ্ত—তেওঁলোকক শাস্তি আৰু যিবিলাক honest তেওঁলোকক পুৰস্কাৰ দিব লাগে। দুৰ্নীতিত লিপ্ত বুলি যিবিলাক কৰ্মচাৰীক suspend কৰা হয় তেওঁলোকৰ কেচবিলাক সোনকালে বিচাৰ কৰি, দোষী পালে শাস্তি নহলে সোনকালে মুক্তি দিব লাগে। এই প্ৰসঙ্গতে মই ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ D. I. জনৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিব খোজো। তেওঁক ১৯৫৭ চনতে suspend কৰিলে কিন্তু এতিয়াও কেচ শেষ হোৱা নাই। আৰু শিলচৰৰ D.F.O. শ্ৰীহাজৰীকই ঘোচ্ দিয়া স্বত্ত্বেও গ্ৰহণ নকৰি পুলিচক চমজাই দিছে। তেখেতক মই ভুৰি ভুৰি প্ৰশংসা কৰো।

তেওঁলোকে কয় যে, আমি টকা খায়ো যদি আকৌ কাম পাও, তেন্তে টিলিকি নামাৰিম নে? (হাঁহি) এয়ে হল দুৰ্নীতিপৰায়ণ লোকৰ দৃষ্টিভঙ্গী। তাৰ পিচত বহু ক্ষেত্ৰত বিচাৰেই নহয়। ডিব্ৰুগড়ত spur কৰোতে বহু অফিচাৰক দুৰ্নীতিৰ কাৰণে suspend কৰা হৈছিল—আজিও তাৰ বিচাৰ শেষ হোৱা নাই। ইমান দিন বিচাৰ নকৰি পেলাই থোৱাৰ কোনো যুক্তি নাই। বহু দিন পলম হলে তৃতীয় পক্ষৰ মানুহজনৰ ওপৰত স্নেহ জন্মে আৰু দোষী খালাচ পায়। দুৰ্নীতি যিয়েই নকৰক তাক বিহিত শাস্তি দিব লাগে। দুৰ্নীতিপৰায়ণ লোকক নিন্দা কৰিব লাগে আৰু দৰকাৰ হলে ৭ দিন মান দুৰ্নীতি নিবাৰণি দিন পালন কৰিব লাগে।

তাৰ পিচত ১৯৫০ চনত হোৱাৰ দৰে এতিয়া হিন্দু-মুচলমানৰ কটা-কটি হোৱা নাই—ই বৰ সুখৰ কথা—তথাপি ভাৰতীয় মুচলমানৰ মনত কষ্ট দিয়া উচিত নহয়। কোনোবা পাকিস্তানী হলে তাক শাস্তি দি খেদি দিব লাগে। চীনা আক্ৰমণৰ সময়ত

১০ দিনৰ ভিতৰত সকলো টীনাক খেদি পেলোৱা হ'ল—এতিয়া পাকিস্তানীক কিয় ১০ দিনৰ ভিতৰত খেদি পেলাব নোৱাৰি? এই পাকিস্তানী খেদা কথাটো সোনকালে শেষ কৰিব লাগে।

দুৰ্নীতি নিবাৰণ কৰাৰ সজীৱ ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিব লাগে। দুৰ্নীতি নিবাৰণ কমিটি অকল District level তে নহয়। Subdivision level তে হ'ব লাগে। নহলে মেম্বৰসকলৰ স্বার্থ অহুবিধা হ'ব আৰু দুৰ্নীতি নিবাৰণত লেহেম হ'ব।

কোনো বিষয়াই যদি দোষ কৰে তেন্তে শাস্তি দিব লাগে—অকল transfer কৰিলেই শাস্তি নহয়—এঠাইত টকা খাই আন ঠাইলৈ transfer হ'লে আকৌ তাত গৈ বেছিটকা খাব। গতিকে transfer is no punishment. একো যদি শাস্তি দিব নোৱাৰে তেন্তে দেশৰ আৰু দুৰ্নীতি নুঠিব ব'ল বেছিহে হ'ব।

ইয়াকে কৈ মই মাননীয় শ্ৰীশৰ্মা ডাঙৰীয়াই অনা প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন জনাই সাধৰণি মাৰিলো।

Shri ENOWELL POHSHNA [Jowai (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while taking part in this debate I express my gratefulness to the members of this House who have expressed sympathy on the incident, i.e., on the attempt on my life last month. Since we have got very little time I want to stress my point on a very important issue that has been raised by one of the hon. Members from the hills regarding the election to the District Council of the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills. There has been a serious charge against the Government for the delay in the election to the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District Council but while hearing the Governor's Address, we could come to know about the Commission that has been appointed by the Governor of Assam to inquire into the demand of the people of the Jaintia Subdivision for creating a separate District Council. That very mention in Governor's Address made me to think that the other side is very serious in levelling this charge—serious charge in making it a big issue for political ends. I am not unduly critical, Sir, but on a matter of principle I am always for democratic principle. This House knows very well that we used to speak against and condemn the Government for its undemocratic ways in doing this and in doing that. But what I cannot understand is this how leaders can make this propaganda against the Government for not holding the election in time. Application of Rule 4 of the Autonomous District Council Rules means that the District Council of the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills has failed to implement the rules in making the delimitation of constituencies and Government should not be criticised. By asking Government to apply Rule 4, we are driving the Government state against democratic principles. The matter of delimitation of constituencies rests with the District Council according to the rules and if Government is to delimit the constituencies then Government is interfering with the affairs of the District Council—an undue interference. I am not here to defend the Government but I must say that the charge for the delay of the election to the District Council is not correct. Actually Mr. Hoover Hynniewta in charging the Government for the delay is indirectly exposing the failure of his party in the District.

Council which in case of other District Council they have been able to do without much trouble or delay. On the other hand, Sir, coming again to the Governor's Address regarding the constitution of the Commission to consider the demand of the people of the Jowai Subdivision, I would request the Government to take this matter very seriously by not being misguided by the tactics of the other side who are trying to conceal things.

On the other hand after they have given evidence to the Commission, after they brought people to give evidence to the Commission now they learn that the report of the Commission is not at all favourable to them. Now, they are crying "let us hold the election" On my part I agreed with Mr. Lyngdoh when we met on the 3rd of February in the Chief Minister's room that the first question was to be decided, the issue of the demand of the Jaintia Subdivision for a separate District Council. No purpose will be served if we hold the elections to the District Council now. Suppose we hold the elections now without first deciding the issue of the demand of the Jaintia people to have their own District Council. And if the report of the Commission is favourable it means undue delay and who knows what will become of the report as the atmosphere in the hills is almost inclined to the acceptance of the Prime Minister's proposal. Therefore, Sir, my contention is this. When we are doing anything with the hills problem we should not do it undemocratically and Government has been delaying the election so long and when they have been delaying the election it is not the fault of the Government; it is the fault of the District Council for non-completion of the delimitation of the constituencies. But now when they have found that the report of the Commission will be placed before the House they are pressing on the other hand to hold the election. Where are we? Our people in the subdivision have met the Chief Minister on the 24th of last month. They told him that the news in the Khasi papers is that the election will be held in March has created reaction on the part of the people. Therefore, unless the Government decides this issue first Government is doing injustice to the people. I find that the Government has paid great attention to the demand of the people of Jowai Subdivision in regard to the creation of a separate District Council. I hope the Government will place the report of the Commission in this very session of the House otherwise the problem of the Jaintia Subdivision will not be solved once for all. Before I take my seat I would request the Government and the Chief Minister and the members of the Cabinet to place the report before the House as according to the Governor's Address the report of the Commission is under consideration of the Government. Now, I would request the Government that we people from Jowai Subdivision are against anything that is against the law. We want that everything should be done constitutionally and before the question of election is to be decided I would request the Government especially the members of the Cabinet to decide finally first the report of the Commission and to place the report of the Commission before this House for final decision in order that the contention of the other side that the election should be held first may be removed. On the other hand I am not here to envy my friend, Mr. Hynniewta that it is high time for the election to be held. If it is for the Khasi Hills Subdivision I have no grudge. But if it is for the Jaintia Subdivision I am the last man to support it because I want that the demand of the Jaintia people for a separate District Council should be decided first according to the Constitution of India. With these few words, Sir, I resume my seat.

Shri EMERSON MOMIN [Tura (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in support of the motion moved by some friends of this side, I would like to say something about the matters pertaining to Garo Hills. Ever since Partition of 1947 Garo Hills has been the buffer district of Assam for a pretty long distance to East Pakistan. It has an area of length of not less than 130 miles, from Mankachar to Maheshkholā. We the representatives have drawn the attention of the House to this matter and also the Chief Minister as well as the Public Works Department Minister that roads in the border are very important. Last year also during the budget session I spoke about this thing, but nothing has been materialised. The Minister-in-charge of tribal areas undertook a tour in the district on the 10th to 12th of February last. He has gone up to Rongara. I could not accompany him for want of a vehicle. But when I met him in Tura I told him about the road condition which is very bad and there were many things I have suggested to him but it appears that nothing was done. Another very important problem is the problem of migration of the minorities from East Pakistan. Of course it was not a matter of overnight. Since partition small number of migrants have been coming to this district uptill now. The Chief Minister was very kind enough to have a historic flight by helicopter to Garo Hills when the number of migrants was only 25,000. Now we find that the number has gone upto 75,000 and these people are reported to have come from different places in East Pakistan. A large number of people have not been receiving doles of food distribution.

I want also to point out one thing. During the winter season we generally do not have the severe cold for decades together. But this time the winter was very severe and we have to inform the Government about this, so that we can have some help from them in the shape of warm cloths to those deserving people. When the Chief Minister visited the district he said that 5,000 blankets would be coming but these blankets came very late. Although lots of blankets have come, yet at the time of distribution a few of them although thumb impressions were taken, could not get them. I do not know why this happened so.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Will you kindly repeat?

Shri EMERSON MOMIN: I said that in spite of our request some people have not been able to get their due share of the blankets. In Rongram area some refugees were getting half rations for some time. I appreciate the Governor's speech that the Government extended their helping hand to the helpless people, but in actual practice there are many things which have fallen short. The Minister-in-charge, Tribal Areas was requested to provide some amount of fund to be made available to be used by the Deputy Commissioner, but it appeared that nothing happened. Groups after groups of immigrants have come and on the later part of January daily thousands have come. On the 23rd of January, I visited the Dalu border area. I met the Deputy Commissioner and told him about the migration. The Deputy Commissioner told me "We did not invite them, we have no food to offer them, that Government have no money." It is a very regrettable thing. Then I told him that I am going to send a telegraphic message from Tura to Shillong and to Delhi. While at Dalu the telegraph line was broken. There was no connection between Tura and Dalu. Then I tried to board a bus which was coming to Tura. There were 75 or 80 people in the bus. I also tried to enter into it just to communicate the message that thousands of refugees were coming in.

However, the Deputy Commissioner was going to Dalu and I met him on the way and told him that such things were happening. He repeated the same thing "we did not invite them. They can go back. We have got no money." I wrote in confirmation of my telegram to the Chief Minister and to the Home Minister that such things were happening. I learnt later on that rupees one lakh was granted. Sometimes in October and November in 1963 swarms of wild fowls were flying towards Garo Hills from East Pakistan. People were wondering as to what is going to happen. These innocent creatures also knew that something was going to happen. Later wild pigs and jackals also entered into Garo Hills. Then in January thousands and thousands of people began to come into Garo Hills for their lives without cloths and without their belongings. The Sarba Daya Sangh Organisation took troubles to go to Garo Hills to help these people. On one day between 26th and 27th of January people were fleeing from the Pakistan areas to Garo Hills. They were weeping and waiting for their ill luck and children could not walk fast as grown ups. They had to be carried, and some 200 to 300 people ran from the adjoining villages to Garo Hills. It was evening, their cattle were returning home, some 300 cattle also followed the refugees. It happened during the sunset. The people requested us to send some guards so that they could move safely and stay safely at night. Again after that, very recently on 27th or 26th there was hailstorm in the Northern section of Tura and during the night of 27th February, it rained very heavily on the border areas from Pakistan. They were completely wet and had to dry their clothes in the sun. Such has been the condition. If it had been war evacuees then they could have been free to come away. But it was not so. They were harassed by the Pakistani Police. Recently members of a Hajong community tried to cross over. They agreed to pay Rs. 9,000 just to cross the border and even when money was paid they could not come over because the Pakistani Police demanded two women from them. No human being can help these people. Daily many families are coming over to Garo Hills. We have been writing to Government to make roads on the border areas, but Government always failed to make roads around the border areas whereas on the other side of the border Pakistanis are making roads, and digging trenches and have installed stations of security forces—against one on this side, they place two camps on their side, and their forces while patrolling the border do not hesitate to fire on the Indian people. Very recently I had written to the Minister, Public Works Department that more money should be provided for the border roads. The contractors and workers are not getting their payment regularly. It should be the look out of the Government to promptly pay the workers. Sometimes although we send telegraphic message or petitions we never get any reply from the Government. Whether action taken or not is a different thing, even our petitions are not acknowledged. So I would request the Government that atleast in the case of communication from the members of this Assembly they should reply just to know what steps have been taken. Recently about 500 vehicles have been requisitioned to carry goods, foodstuffs, etc., from Goalpara, Dhubri and Gauhati, etc. I will mention here about the behaviour of a certain high officer of the Police Department. He was coming after the goods carrying vehicles. He was trying to overtake the vehicles. When he was not allowed to overtake the vehicles he became angry and he had beaten one driver. Had the A. D. M. been not present the officer would have been very severely taken to task but that had not taken place. So the behaviour of some high officials in Tura is sometimes intolerable.

Sir, I would like to say something regarding the conditions of the refugees. They are getting help, no doubt about it, but it is not adequate to meet their both ends. At Rangram refugee camp, refugees are getting only half of what they should get. In certain camps blankets are distributed. Thumb impressions and signature of refugees have been taken, but they were not supplied with blankets. Sir, another trouble, these refugees are experiencing is that whatever money they brought from East Pakistan at the time of coming to India, are in Pakistan currency. It is difficult for them to get exchange for that money and whatever scanty money they brought at least 50 per cent of it is deducted in exchanging it to Indian coins. So, I now request our Finance Minister that in order to give relief to these refugees, some arrangement should be made so that they can find no difficulty in exchanging their money.

Sir, now I am coming to say something about police administration in our district. In this respect I want to say police department is not functioning properly in our district. Sir, generally telephone in our place is operating only from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. in a day, and not more than that. Sir, on the 14th of February, 1964, at midnight a telephone call came to me. I was wondering how a telephone call could come at dead of night. When I took up the phone, I heard a voice telling Hallo, I am S. P. speaking from this end. He spoke many things. He talked of taking action against somebody. I thought myself—if somebody commits some wrong, he should be put under arrest. But what is the use of making a phone to me by the S. P. at dead of night? Government is requested to see such matters adjusted promptly. He again called me after five minutes, but I did not lift up the phone. Sir, sometimes we non-Congress Members of Legislative Assembly make suggestions but whatever suggestion we make Government paid little heed to them. So, I request the Government whatever suggestions or complaints come from the Members of Legislative Assembly these should be verified and given proper attention to.

Sir, on the last Budget Session I was speaking about more food production in the district of Garo Hills. Also I told that our people are wet cultivation minded now and for that immense irrigation facilities should be provided. But uptill now nothing has been done in this direction. I would like to draw the attention of the Minister in charge of Agriculture to do something on this score. Because it is a very important matter and with these irrigation facilities we can provide 1,000 families more with cultivable land.

Sir, Now with regard to essential commodities, I would say that supply of these essential commodities is irregular and particularly shortage of sugar is very prominent.

Sir, there is rampant corruption in this district. Government is, it seems, not willing to do away with the practice of corruptions. Then with regard to criminal cases these are not earnestly taken up. I know one case where one man was put under arrest over a year ago and still no single hearing in the court has been done uptill now. I do not know what sort of administration is going on there. I hope probably Government has the intention to do something but their action is very slow. I think I have spoken too much, and with these words I conclude my speech. Thank you.

Shri RATHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj North): Sir, I hope the hono'ble Minister would be kind enough to take note of these serious allegations.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AMMED (Minister, Finance): I have already taken note of it.

Shri R. THANHLIRA [Aijal East (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful for the opportunity given to me to take part in the discussion on the Governor's Address; but I do confess at the outset that in a way I feel disheartened to contribute my share in the discussion, because I find that the speeches made by the hono. Members of this House and whatever suggestions they put forward, fail to attract the attention of the Government and produce little or no effect. Whatever speeches here made by the hon. Members seem to me are meant only for the listening pleasure of the House, if they are pleasure at all. Of course, points raised by some of the more prominent members are noted down here and there and these are replied to with most casual and indifferent manner; and that seems to be the end of all matters. As far as this House is concerned, here we come together to present the various problems and difficulties that we face in our respective constituencies and to discuss them. But it seems to me, as I have said, the problems presented here do not seem to go beyond the four walls of this Chamber. What then, sometimes I wonder, is the use or advantage or benefit of making speeches here while little attention is paid by Government to what we speak? I therefore, Sir, submit one proposal that the Secretariat of the Assembly may please open a section specially to deal with the proceedings of this House, so that whatever point, whatever problems are put forward by the hon. Members of this House may be forwarded to the Departments concerned with copies of same to the hon. Members. Untill and unless this is done, I for myself think there is very little use of taking part in the debates of this House. Last year, Sir, about this time we discussed the Governor's Address and like any other hon. Members I also took part in the debate. I spoke about the various problems that we had been facing in my district. But I am sorry to say, Sir, that those problems and difficulties are still the same as they were last year. Scarcity of water supply in Aijal, not to speak of other places in my district, remains the same; the problems of food scarcity remain the same; extremes inadequacy of medical facilities remains the same today and the difficulty of road communication retains the same today. At the same time, these problems are not new ones; they had been there since years and years before; they are as old as only God knows what. Are we to repeat all these things, all these problems; are we to repeat the same stories again and again, year in and year out? But Sir, there is a stage when one feels disgusted and as for myself, it is beyond my patience. So I prefer not to repeat all these things now.

Turning to the body of the Governor's Address I find that the Address as a whole is a very unhappy and gloomy one. It is just a catalogue of the failures of the Government in various fields, both internal and external. In fact the whole Address to me is like a motion of no-confidence on the present Government. *(Applause from the Opposition Members)* There the Governor is speaking about the untiring efforts by Pakistan to provoke India. There we find the increase of road accidents and insecurity

of life due to Pakistanis and Naga hostiles. He mentions about the corruption that is prevailing among the high officials and also it speaks about the presence of innumerable Pakistanis who are illegally staying in India and in our State. Last but not the least, the address also clearly reveals how this Government by itself cannot maintain law and order.

Sir, the substantial portion of the Address was taken up with criticism of Pakistan in relation to their treatment of minorities in their State. There was and is persecution of the minorities. They are not politically secure. They are denied of human right. I fully, join hands with the Governor in condemning the behaviour of Pakistan. I think we all condemn it and the whole world condemn it and it is worthy of condemnation also. But what else can we do beyond that? But, again Sir, when we condemn the treatment meted out to the minorities in Pakistan and the people fleeing from there, does the Government realise or is the House aware that in my district also every year a number of people are fleeing to Burma in search of economic security? How are we going to deal with that? What then is the difference between Pakistan people fleeing to India in search of political freedom? and my own people fleeing to Burma in search of better economic security? I think it stands comparison. If our Government cannot keep law and order, if they cannot provide economic security to the people, what is the use of the Government that we are having today? (*Voices from Opposition hear/hear.*). I think it is better for this Government to quit for somebody-else. (*Opposition voice hear/hear.*).

Yesterday we heard our Khasi friends speaking about their problems and also how they feel that their cases have been treated with indifference. Is it any wonder then that we the Hills people are striving hard for separation from Assam? Is it any wonder that there is a movement in state Mizo district for a separate State of their own? Is it any wonder that a large section of the people of my district are trying for cessation from India itself? There are some grounds and justification for all these movements.

As regards maintenace of law and order in the State, I think now we are reaching the peak, so to say so far when the Government failed to keep law and order in the State. Once there was a great disturbance on the language issue. That of course was for a specific reason throughout the State. But today, it is almost the daily order of the day throughout the State promulgation with Section 144. We heard about it yesterday and today also. May I ask this question, why the promulgation of this dangerous Section is necessary every now and then? Can it be due to the fault of the people? Who are responsible for all this? Is it the mass of the people on whom we may put the blame? Is it the mass of the people who create the condition or situation? What is the feeling of the people? I think it is all due to the failure and inefficiency if the Government (*Voices from the Opposition: Hear, hear*) For all this we have none to blame but the Government. Here in the city of Shillong itself, we have had experience of curfew order which we never had previously. Who was responsible for the incident? During the time of the curfew order I happend to be in Shillong, and for this incident, as far as my information goes, it is not the people to be blamed. At last I myself do not blame them. It is true that one Khasi lady was suspected of carrying something under her clothes and she was searched. That was on

the 12th February. Of course the authority has the right to make searches. But in doing so, if the authority exceeds the limit, and the modesty of a woman is hurt, this leads to trouble. Due to such a reason the incident occurred. I am glad that the situation had returned to normalcy for the last few days. But I was informed on the 17th February about 200 policemen came to Barabazar area with two inspectors to take vengeance on the people for the happening on the 12th February last. I think that was very unwise on the part of the police. If that had not happened then everything would have been quite normal. This is my own opinion.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your time is up.

Shri R. THANHIRA: I will conclude in a minute or so. We all know about the incident in Shillong because after all this happened in this capital city of Assam and it got wide publicity also. There was one very bad incident in Aijal. There was a scuffle between the civilian and the Border Road Tusk force. Publicly it was known that one Army officer lost his life and one local boy also got killed. But according to the rumours and it was very reliable also, that more than 10 lives were lost in that incident. It was very brisk and lasted some two hours only. This was an incident which the House might not know. Who was responsible for this? I sent a telegram to the Government demanding a high level enquiry, but nothing has been done till now. The only reply I received is that my telegram was forwarded to the Chief Secretary. That is the last reply I received. The local Magistrate of the district of course took up the matter and was conducting a judicial enquiry, but it was at his own initiative, according to him, and his finding is awaited. But as far as I find from the local newspaper, his finding was biased, and the incident requires reexamination. When such things have been happening the State, it is time for the Government to change their present policy for the good of all concerned.

Shri SARBESWAR BARDALOI (Titabor): উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়
ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত এইবাৰ কেইটামান নতুন কথা উল্লেখ কৰা বাবে তেখেতক মই ধন্যবাদ
দিছো আৰু সেই ভাষণ সম্বন্ধে কব দাঙি ধৰা শ্ৰীশ্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন
কৰিছো।

ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত এটা কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে যে চীনে ভাৰত আক্ৰমণ কৰা সময়ত
এখন Industrial truce সম্পাদিত হৈছিল আৰু সেই চুক্তিৰ অধীনত
কাৰ্য্য সম্পাদন হৈছে। শ্ৰমীকৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা এই চুক্তি সম্পূৰ্ণ মানি চলিছে। কিন্তু এই
চুক্তিৰ সুবিধা লৈ বহুত ঠাইত মালিকে শ্ৰমীক সকলক এই চুক্তিৰ অজু হাতত অত্যাচাৰ
আৰু শোষণ কৰা দেখা যায়। এইটো অকল চাহ বাগিছাতে ঘটা নাই— Public
sector আৰু Private sector দুয়োটাতে ঘটিছে। Private sector ৰ
সম্পৰ্কে মই গোলাঘাটৰে উদাহৰণ দিব পাৰো কিন্তু Public sector ত এনে হোৱাটো
দুঃখৰ কথা। Public sector আৰু কোনো নীতি নিয়ম নোহোৱাকৈ শ্ৰমীকক
অন্যায় আচৰণ কৰা হৈছে। ইলেকট্ৰিচিটি বৰ্ডৰ বৰপানীতে ইউনিয়নৰ চেক্ৰেটাৰীজনকে
ইয়াৰ পৰা বদলি কৰি একে বাবে গাবো হিলৰ নাঙল বিয়ালৈ বদলি কৰি দিছে। Public
sector ত এনে হোৱা উচিত নহয়। আশা কৰো শিল্প মন্ত্ৰীয়ে এই বিষয়ত
চোকা নজৰ ৰাখে।

অসমত Coal Mining Corporation গঠন কৰিবলৈ মনস্থ কৰাত বৰ সন্তোষ পাইছে—বিশেষকৈ গাঁৱো পাহাৰৰ কয়লা উৎপাদন কৰিবলৈ এনেকুৱা এটা প্ৰতিস্থানে চেষ্টা কৰাটো বৰ সুখৰ কথা। আজি ইমান দিনে গাঁৱো পাহাৰৰ কয়লা উদঘাটনৰ কোনো চেষ্টা হোৱা নাই। খাছীয়া পাহাৰত সোন থকা বাতৰিটোৱে সকলোকে সুখী কৰিছে আৰু তাক কাৰ্য্যকৰী ভাবে উৎপাদন কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰা উচিত। ইয়াত যিটো Cement Factory Private sector ত হোৱা কথা আছিল সিও Public sector-ত হ'ব বুলি গৱৰ্ণৰেও উল্লেখ কৰা কাৰণে সন্তোষ প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে।

গভৰ্ণৰৰ ভাষণত নানা উৎপাতৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰাৰ কৃতজ্ঞতা জনাইছো। ১৯৫৬ চনৰে পৰা নগা বিলাকে অসম সীমান্তত উৎপাত আৰম্ভ কৰিছিল। এই বিষয়ত উপকৃত অঞ্চল ঘোষণা কৰা হ'ল, জব্বী অৱস্থা ঘোষণা কৰা হ'ল। এয়ে যথেষ্ট নহয় ইয়াক বুজিবলৈ আৰু, কিছুমান, কথা আছে। সেই কথাবিলাক যোৱা বছৰ এই সদনতে মই জনাইছিলো। মই ১৯৫৮ চনতে এই কথা প্ৰকাশ কৰিছিলো যে যিবিলাক out post-ত আমাৰ বন্দুকধাৰী মানুহ আছে তেওঁলোকে মানুহক সহায় কৰিবলৈ ওলাই নাহে। গাঁৱীচোৱা গাঁৱত নগা বোৰে আধা ঘণ্টা ধৰি জুই, জলাই ২৫টা ঘৰ ধ্বংস কৰিলে অথচ ওচৰৰ কেন্দ্ৰত থকা এজনো বন্দুকধাৰী মানুহ ওলাই নাছিল। তেওঁলোক ওলাই আহি কেইটামান মানুহকতো arrest কৰিব পাৰিলে হয় আৰু এই ২৫টা ঘৰ ধ্বংসৰ পৰা অন্ততঃ কিছু ঘৰ বক্ষা কৰিব পাৰিলে হেতেন। ১৯৫৮ চনত শিলভূমিত নগাই এটা হাতী গাঁৱৰ পৰা লৈ আহি নানা উৎপাত কৰি সেই বাতিটো তাতে শুই থাকিল অথচ এই পহৰাদাৰ সকলে ওচৰতে থাকিও একোকে নকৰিলে। এইটো এটা শোচনীয় পৰিস্থিতি হৈছে, আৰু এটা কথা হৈছে এইবোৰ কাম সকলো বিদ্ৰোহী নগাই কৰিছে নে সেই সেই নগাই কৰিছে সেইটো বুজা টান। কান্দমা বিজাৰ্তত Forest বিভাগৰ এখন হাবি আছে। সেই হাবিৰ এচুকত নগা পাটি খেটি বুলি এটুকুৰা বাপীত মাটিৰ খেটি আছে। সেই মাটিৰ গাঁতে লগা আৰু অনুপূৰ্ণ গাঁৱৰ বাটত ১ বৰ্গ মাইল জঙ্ঘলি বিভাগৰ হাবি আছে। খেতি কৰিবলৈ এই টুকুৰা মাটি টুকুৰা বাইজে আবেদন কৰোঁতে দিয়া নাই। কিন্তু এতিয়া সেই মাটি টুকুৰাতে, নগাই আহি হাবি কাটি খেটি কৰি দখল কৰিছে। এই কাম বিদ্ৰোহী নগাই কৰা নাই loyal নগাই কৰিছে যেন লাগে। চৰকাৰে ইয়াৰ যথাযথ ব্যৱস্থা ল'ব লাগে। এতিয়াও আমাৰ সীমান্ত অঞ্চললৈ আৰু কেন্দ্ৰবোৰলৈ আমি যোৱা নাই; কেন্দ্ৰৰ চিপাহীয়েও বাইজক সহায় নকৰে—ইয়াৰ এটা ব্যৱস্থা হ'ব লাগে। পাকিস্তানী অনুপ্ৰবেশকাৰী অসমত আছে এই কথাও গৱৰ্ণৰৰ ভাষণত প্ৰকাশ পাইছে। এই কথাটো দেশৰ নিৰপত্তাৰ কথা বুলি ভাবিব লাগে। কাৰণ কোন সময়ত কি পৰিস্থিতিৰ উদ্ভৱ হয়, তাক কোনেও ক'ব নোৱাৰে। পাকিস্তানক আমি এতিয়া শত্ৰু হিচাবেই বিবেচনা কৰিব লাগিব। কাৰণ তেওঁলোকে চিনৰ লগতো মিত্ৰতা কৰিছে। শত্ৰুৰ পৰা নিজকে বচাই ৰাখিবলৈ আমি সকলো, কাম অতি কষ্টে গতিত কৰিব লাগিব।

অসমৰ পৰা পাকিস্তানী অনুপ্ৰবেশকাৰী সকলক কেৱল উলিয়াই দিলে নহয় আৰু এটা কথা চাব লাগে। এফালে খেদি থাকিব আৰু আন হাতেদি আহি থাকিব। এনেকৈ চলিলে কেতিয়াও এই সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিব নোৱাৰে। সেই কাৰণে আমাক সীমাত গড় মাৰক আৰু সেই সীমাই সীমাই ভগণীয়া সকলক বসতি দিলে সমস্যাৰ কিছু সমাধান হ'ব বুলি আশা কৰো। পাকিস্তানৰ পৰা ভগণীয়া যিসকল আহিছে তেওঁলোকৰ সকল হিন্দুয়েই নহয় তেওঁলোকৰ বহুতো ভাগেই খৃষ্টান আৰু পাহাৰী মানুহ। পাকিস্তানৰ নেতাসকলে পাকিস্তানত কেৱল যে মুসলিম ৰাষ্ট্ৰ কৰিব খজিছে এনে নহয় পাকিস্তানৰ পৰা সকলো সংখ্যালঘু শ্ৰেণীৰ মানুহকে বিতাৰিত কৰাতো তেওঁলোকৰ উদ্দেশ্য যেন পাও। গতিকে ভাৰতত তথা অসমত ভগণীয়া সমস্যা এটা দীৰ্ঘ স্থায়ী সমস্যা। এই সমস্যা

সমাধানৰ কাৰণে দণ্ডকাৰণ্যলৈকে। আমাৰ ইয়াৰ পৰা মানুহ পঠাব লাগে আৰু আমাৰ অসমতো পাকিস্তানৰ সীমাত এই ভগনীয়াসকলক বসতি দিয়া ভাল। এই ব্যৱস্থা হাতত নলে ভগনীয়াক সংস্থাপন কৰাও হয় আৰু অনুপ্ৰবেশকাৰীকো বন্ধ কৰাত সহায় কৰা হয়।

এটা খুব গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ কথা বিবেচনা কৰা উচিত। কথাটো হৈছে যি সময়ত ট্ৰাইবেল, খৃষ্টিয়ান আদি পাহাৰী মানুহবোৰক পাকিস্তানে অত্যাচাৰ কৰি খেদি দিছে ঠিক সেই সময়তে এটা খুব সাধাৰণ কথাতে ছিলঙত এটা গুণ্ডগোল পুলিচ আৰু পাহাৰী মানুহৰ মাজত লগাই দিয়া হল। এই গুণ্ডগোলটো এটা ষড়যন্ত্ৰ যেন লাগে। লোকে লগাই দিয়া। এইবিলাক ষড়যন্ত্ৰৰ মাজত ছিলঙত থকা পাকিস্তানৰ এচিটেণ্ট হাই-কমিচনাৰ অফিচটোও আছে বুলি মই সন্দেহ কৰো। মোৰ এই সন্দেহ লাহে লাহে দূৰ হৈছে। গতিকে এই অফিচটো ছিলঙৰ পৰা উঠাই দিবলৈ মই দাবী কৰো। যেতিয়ালৈকে এই অফিচটো ইয়াত থাকিব তেতিয়ালৈকে ইয়াত অশান্তি হৈ থাকিব, পাকিস্তানী অনুপ্ৰবেশকাৰী আৰু ভগনীয়াৰ বিষয়ে এই সদনত বহলাই আলোচনা হৈছে, তাৰ উপৰি চৰকাৰেও কঠোৰ ব্যৱস্থা লবলৈ দূৰ হৈছে।

এটা ডাঙৰ পৰিস্থিতিয়ে আজি দেখা দিছে যাৰ ফলত অসমত শান্তি থাকেনে নাথাকে কব নোৱাৰো। সেইটো হৈছে বস্তৰ দাম বৃদ্ধি আৰু খাদ্যৰ অনাটন। কিছু পৰিমাণে খেতিয়কৰ বস্তৰ দাম বঢ়াটো ভাল কিন্তু সেইটো মানুহৰ কিনিব পৰা ক্ষমতাৰ ভিতৰত থাকিব লাগিব। বৰ্তমান চাউলৰ দাম আগতকৈ বেচি হৈছে যে এই দামত সাধাৰণ বাইজ আৰু মজলিয়া খাপৰ কৰ্মচাৰীসকলে চাউল কিনি খাব পৰা শক্তি তেওঁলোকৰ নেথাকিব; আৰু কেই মাহ মানৰ পিচতে চাউলৰ দাম আৰু বেচিকৈ বাঢ়িব বুলি এতিয়াই অনুমান কৰিব পাৰি। গতিকে খাদ্যৰ অনাটন নহয় খাদ্য বস্তৰ চৰা দামৰ কাৰণে মানুহে কিনি খাব নোৱাৰি আকালৰ মুখত পৰিব পাৰে। এই সম্ভাৱ্য পৰিস্থিতিৰ পৰা বাইজক ৰক্ষা কৰিবলৈ এতিয়া যত্ন হোৱা উচিত। নহলে অনুপ্ৰবেশকাৰী, ভগনীয়া আৰু এই অনাটনৰ সমস্যা বাইজৰ যোগে হৈ অশান্তি বেচি হব পাৰে। তেনে পৰিস্থিতি হলে আমাৰ শত্ৰু পাকিস্তান আৰু চিন দুয়ো দেশৰ বহুত সহায় হব। তেওঁলোকৰ উদ্দেশ্য সিদ্ধি হব।

সেই কাৰণে পাকিস্তানী অনুপ্ৰবেশৰ সমাধান আৰু খাদ্যসমস্যা সমাধানৰ কাৰণে আমি war footing ত কাম কৰিব লাগিব। এইটো চৰকাৰৰ শক্তিৰ ভিতৰত আছে।

বয়-বস্তৰ চৰা দামৰ কাৰণে মানুহৰ অশান্তি হৈছে আৰু এইদৰে থাকিলে—আভ্যন্তৰীণ শান্তি কেনেকৈ থাকিব? মই ভাবো, বুদ্ধি খটোৱাই দাম নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ অধীনলৈ আনিব লাগে আৰু বাইজক সুলভ মূল্যত দিব লাগে। প্ৰয়োজন হলে চাউলৰ কিনা আৰু বেচা বজাৰখন চৰকাৰৰ হাতলৈ আনিব লাগে আৰু কোনো ব্যক্তিগত ব্যৱসায়ীৰ হাতত এবিধ নালগে। কাৰণ আমাৰ বাইজৰ শতকৰা ৯০ জনৰো অধিকে চাউল খায় আৰু সেই কাৰণে চাউলৰ কাৰণে যাতে বাইজে কষ্ট নাপায়—তালৈ আমাৰ চৰকাৰে চকু দিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো। ইয়াকে কৈ মই শ্ৰীশৰ্মা ডাঙৰীয়াৰ ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণৰ ওপৰত অনা ধন্যবাদসূচক প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰো।

Shri SYED AHMED ALI (Gauripur). Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in supporting the motion of thanks on the Governor's Address I would like to submit a few observations. Sir, when we enter this House we took the oath of allegiance and committed ourselves to discharge our duty and responsibility faithfully and honestly and truthfully. But hearing the speeches of some hon. Members I am led to think that probably we are not honouring the

oath of allegiance that we have taken and probably we have not maintained the sanctity of this House. What I mean to say Sir, is this. I have heard the learned speeches from some of the hon. Members and I understand that more than one versions have been given on the same fact and that they appear to be most contradictory. It is an admitted fact that two versions on the same facts which appear to be contradictory cannot be all true—one must be true and the other false or baseless. I have heard the speech of my friend Shri Rup Ram Sut who hailed from Nowgong. He has given a version of some incidents alleged to have happened in Nowgong and he said that those incidents which were reported in the newspapers are all false and baseless and his version also has been supported by a contradiction given by the Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong and also supported by the version of our friend Shri Muhammad Idris. On the other hand Sir, one hon. Member from the Opposition who happens to be the Leader of the Opposition, gave a version of the same facts in a most contradictory way and his version is based upon the reports published in the newspapers. It is very surprising since those newspapers publications have been contradicted by a very responsible officer of the Government namely, the Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong.

Now, Sir, I leave this matter to you to judge whose version should be considered as true and whose should be considered as false or baseless and from this you should consider also who is not keeping the sanctity of this House and dis-honouring the oath of allegiance taken before entering this House.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Ali, these discussions should be avoided as far as possible, many hon. Members have already discussed these things in this House.

Shri SYED AHMED ALI: Thank you, Sir. But as a new comer to this House I expect to learn many things concerning the Assembly affairs by hearing the speeches of ripe politicians and veteran parliamentarians particularly in matters regarding Government policy. In this regard I think it is useless to criticise facts because so far as I understand, facts are the natural and usual issue of the main principle and it would be wrong to criticise facts.

The main thing is that if we do not change the policy of the Government of any department, simply by criticising the facts the matter cannot be solved. Sir, it is an admitted fact that the price of rice is very high in every district in the whole of Assam. That it is being sold at Rs.30 per maund at Nowgong and at Rs.32 at Shillong, that the paddy is procured at control rate at Rs.10 and the resultant rice is sold at Rs.30 and so on. If we discuss and criticise all these facts, the price of rice cannot come down. The main thing is, we are to discuss the policy laid down, the policy of procurement itself, the policy of distribution of resultant rice to the consumers. If we find that the existing policy cannot be beneficial or suitable for the public, for the consumers, then we have to criticise that policy and advance constructive suggestions so that we may replace it with a better policy for the welfare of the society. So, it is useless only to criticise the facts here which we can find also from the newspapers. But my expectation was to hear about these policy matters from some hon. Member, particularly from the hon'ble Leader of the Opposition who has got full liberty to discuss Government policies and principles. But I am sorry to say that not a single word has been uttered by him, criticising the policy

of the Government. What I have heard, if I heard him correct, he cited some facts and he has given a reproduction of some incidents of Nowgong which have been published in the papers. Whereas these reproductions—the most part of it were contradicted to a great extent by the hon. Member of the opposition Shri Tajuddin Ahmed who is the Deputy Leader of his own Party. I fail to understand—there are many learned lawyers, pleaders, advocates in this house, if the version of the complainant is not corroborated by his own witness—what if the fate of that case? (A voice: case fails). I leave it to you, Sir, to judge what percentage of face value the whole deliberations of the Leader of the Opposition may have.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA: (Lumding) Has the hon. Member failed to assess the statement of the Chief Minister?

Shri SYED AHMED ALI: Please have patience and hear me. You have already talked for more than half an hour.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have to address the hon'ble Ehair, not the hon. Member. (A voice: he is a new Member, Sir).

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, order.

Shri SYED AHMED ALI: I have gone through the Governor's Address and I appreciate that the Governor has not been able to touch all the items of developmental works and schemes. But I feel that one important point has been missing in the Governor's Address. I understand the Governor has said that matters in detail will be dealt with by the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech. But I apprehend that the point which I want to press upon may not be covered by him, but then it may also escape his notice. So, in advance I like to submit that point.

Sir, Government every year prepares a budget, prepares a programme of development works of different departments and necessary fund is also allotted for each work in every district. But what I find in the last two years, budget is that many of the works have not been executed in the different districts and as a result the money allotted for these works have either been surrendered or lapsed. Sir, for this action of the department concerned who fails to execute the budgetted schemes and do not assign any reason for this failure, we are put in an awkward position because we cannot give explanation, we cannot give reply for the failure of the execution of work to the people. So, I request the Finance Minister while speaking on the budget speech, he will surely assign reasons for all these schemes taken up in the last budget but could not be executed so that we can also face public criticism. As for example Sir, I think all the Members will also support me—a peculiar thing we hear is that some Executive Engineers can not execute the work for lack of administrative sanction. In all the P. W. D. Subdivisions, particularly in the district of Goalpara, many works could not be executed on this score. When we ask the reason to the Executive Engineers they reply that they have not received the administrative sanction. What this administrative sanction means? It means that estimate is prepared for a particular work. If the estimated cost exceeds Rs. 20,000—that goes beyond the power of the Executive Engineer and that requires a simple and very formal approval by the Superintending Engineer or the Chief Engineer. But this administrative approval has been delayed in the office of the Chief Engineer or other,

Engineers concerned due to their negligence and for this reason the budgetted work could not be executed and the public had to suffer and we, the M. L. As, have to face public criticisms. Sir, one more very glaring example I like to cite regarding this point. In the year 1962-63, the Finance Minister, in his budget speech at page 15, has stated that steps are being taken to establish 4 more Industrial Estates at Sibsagar, Makum, Golaghat and Gauripur. This was stated in the budget speech of the year 1962-63. That year has passed now. But nothing has been done. Again in the year 1963-64, in his budget speech, at page 31, it has been stated that 4 more Industrial Estates are in the process of being established during the current year at Sibsagar, Makum, Golaghat and Gauripur. The current year is going to be over and only a few days more remain; on the 31st of this month it will be over. I could know from the Assam Gazette that the Industrial Estates in the other three places had already been established excepting at Gauripur and no reason has been assigned up till now and I doubt very much whether within these few days of the remaining current year's time it will at all be possible to establish the Industrial Estate there. I do not mean to say that the Government has no intention to establish that Industrial Estate there. What I mean to say is that when they are committed to establish these Estates from last two years why could they not execute them within that time and if they could not do that they could have assigned reasons so that we can explain to the public. So, I request that the Finance Minister while dealing with the budget speech will kindly assign reasons for all these estimated schemes which the Department concerned of the Government has failed to execute.

Mr. DEPUTY SPERKER: Your time is up.

Shri SYED AHMAD ALI: Only two minutes, Sir. My next point is that in has been alleged by some of the hon. Members that the leaders of the minority community of this House are keeping silent and they should jointly condemn the activities of the Pakistan Government. Sir, I like to know whether they think that we the leaders of the minority community are very glad and happy to hear the news of atrocities committed by the Pakistani people on the minority community there? Have we got no feelings at all? But I can assure you, Sir, if any atrocity is committed in Pakistan on the minority we feel much more than them because we apprehend that if such atrocities are committed on the minority in Pakistan similar repercussions may happen on us too here. So I like to say, Sir, that we feel more than them because for the safety and security of minority in India we want that there should be no oppression, no harassment on the minority community who are living in Pakistan. Sir, I am very sorry to hear some of the remarks passed by some of the hon. Members alleging the whole community. May I remind my hon. friends to think for a while about Kashmir where 95 per cent of the population are Muslims and who are defending that part of Indian territory at the cost of their lives against Pakistan aggression (Voice-Indian soldiers). Without knowing full information about it, I think the hon. Member should not comment on it. Sir, may I remind my friends the thundering speeches given by Mr. Chagla in the U. N. O. while defending India's case against Pakistan. So we are very much aggrieved at heart when we hear asking

some of our Muslim leaders Sir, F. Ali. Ahmed to go out of Assm and allege top Muslim officials like the Chief Secretary, the I. G. P. as not discharging their duties faithfully and sincerely. They are alleged to be traitors as because they are Muslims. However conscientiously they discharge their duties as because they are Muslims, so they are traitors of the country. We are heartily mortified when we hear such undue allegations against the Muslims. So, I request hon. friends to be more sensible and a bit considerate and they should not be so vindictive, for the sake of maintaining unity of different communities in India and face the common enemies, the Chinese on one side and Pakistan on the other side. So we should behave with each other in such a way that we can maintain the unity; we may stand as one man and fight against the common foe. With these few words, I support the motion of thanks to the Governor's Address moved by Sri D. Sarmah.

Shri UPENDRA NATH SANATAN (Bogdung) : উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, রাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণৰ প্ৰতি সমৰ্থন জনায় মাননীয় শ্ৰীদেবেজ্ঞ নাথ শৰ্মা দেৱে যিটো শ্লাগনি প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙি ধৰিছে সেই প্ৰস্তাৱটো মই সমৰ্থন কৰিছোঁ। আমাৰ দেশৰ এফালে চীনা, এফালে পাকিস্তান আৰু আনফালে নগাঁৱ উৎপাতৰ কথা সকলো সদস্যই উল্লেখ কৰি গৈছে। লগতে ময়ো ভাৰতৰ ওপৰত পাকিস্তানৰ এই অন্যায় আক্ৰমণ আৰু অত্যাচাৰৰ তীব্ৰ প্ৰতিবাদ কৰিছোঁ।

আজি যিবিলাক বেমেজালি ঘটাইছে সেইটো মই পুলিচৰ দুৰ্বলতা বুলি ভাবোঁ। কিয়নো অলপতে ছিলঙত হৈ যোৱা ঘটনা কিয় হবলৈ পালে? এইখন অসমৰ ৰাজধানী, ইয়াতে আই, জি, পি, কে আদি কৰি ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ অফিচৰ থাকে তথাপি কিয় গোলমাল-খন হল? গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে ইয়াৰ বিচাৰ কৰা উচিত। আমাৰ পুলিচ বাহিনী সাল-সলনি কৰিব লাগে।

মই আৰু এটা কথা কব খোজোঁ, সেইটো হৈছে—Industrial truce সম্পৰ্কে। দেশত শান্তি বন্ধাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে Industrial truce ৰ এটা প্ৰস্তাৱ লৈছে। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা দেশত শান্তি থাকিব আৰু মজদুৰৰ কোনো দিগদাৰ নহব। চৰকাৰৰ ব্যৱস্থা ঠিক আছে মজদুৰো ঠিক আছে কিন্তু মালিকসকলেহে ঠিক থকা নাই। মজদুৰক দিগদাৰ দিব পৰাকৈ তেওঁলোকে উপায় উলিয়াই লৈছে। এওঁলোকে নানা উপায়ে মজদুৰক দিগদাৰ দিবলৈ গৈছে। গতিকে এই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰে চকু দিব লাগে। এয়ে মোৰ অনুৰোধ।

তৃতীয়তে মই শিক্ষা সম্পৰ্কে দু-আমাৰ কব খোজোঁ। আমাৰ চৰকাৰে শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্ৰত বহুতখিনি আগবাঢ়িছে, বহুতো ঠাইত নতুন নতুন প্ৰাইমাৰী স্কুল, হাই স্কুল, কলেজ পাতিছে। বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ো আৰু পাতিব খুজিছে। এইবিলাক সকলো উন্নতিৰ চিন, পিছে ডিব্ৰুগড় জিলাৰ প্ৰতিহে চৰকাৰে বৰকৈ মন দিয়া নাই। ডিব্ৰুগড় জিলাৰ মানুহবিলাক বৰ শান্ত ধৰণৰ সেই কাৰণে হব পায় চৰকাৰে ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ পৰা আগন্তি আহিলে বৰ গুৰুত্ব নিদিয়ৈ। এইটো বৰ দুঃখৰ কথা যে তিনচুকীয়াৰ নিচিনা ঠাইত কলেজৰ হোটেল এটা নাই। লৰাৰ হোটেলটো নায়েই, ছোৱালীৰ হোটেলো নাই। ডিব্ৰুগড়ত হাইস্কুল আৰু প্ৰাইমাৰী স্কুলো খুব কম। তিনচুকীয়া কলেজত হোটেল নথকাৰ কাৰণে দুৰৰ লৰা-ছোৱালী ভাড়া ঘৰত থাকিব লগা হয়। এই নানা অসুবিধাৰ মাজতো আমাৰ লৰা-ছোৱালীবোৰ শিক্ষাত আগ বাঢ়ি গৈ আছে। তিনচুকীয়া হাইস্কুলত এই বছৰ বহুত লৰাই ছিট পোৱা নাই। যিহেতু আমাৰ শিক্ষামন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াক ধন্যবাদ দিছোঁ যে তেখেতে এতিয়া এই বিষয়ে কিবা এটা ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লৈছে।

নই, যোগান বিভাগৰ বিষয়ে ক'ব খোজো যে বৰ্ত্তমানে মিলৰ ডিলাৰ হ'ল ঢেলাৰ আদি বহুতো নতুন নতুন নামৰ চাইনবোর্ড দেখিবলৈ পাও, কিন্তু বস্ত্ৰৰ দাম হ'লে কম নাই। কেৱল এটা বস্ত্ৰৰ দাম কমিছে বুলি শুনিবলৈ পাইছো, সেইটো হল কানি। কানিৰ বাহিৰে বাকী সকলো বস্ত্ৰৰ দাম বাঢ়ি গৈছে। গুৱাহাটীত চাউলৰ দাম মোনে ২২ টকা অথচ ডিব্ৰুগড়ত ৩৫ টকা। এইটো কিয় হল? কাৰণ ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ মানুহ বৰ ঠাণ্ডা বা ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ মানুহক চৰকাৰে ভয় নকৰে। ডিব্ৰুগড়ত প্ৰত্যেক পৰিয়ালক সপ্তাহত এক কিলোকৈ চেনিৰ বেচন কাৰ্ড দিছে কিন্তু সেইটো কাৰ কাৰণে? কেৱল চাউলৰ মানুহৰ কাৰণে। যিবিলাক গাঁৱৰ মানুহ, যিবিলাক চাহ বাগানৰ মানুহ, তেওঁলোকৰ কাৰণে কি কৰিছে? তেওঁলোকৰ মানুহ নহয় নেকি? আমি বনুৱা, কৃষক বুলি চিঞৰি থাকো, তেওঁলোকৰ কাৰণে জানো চেনি নালাগে? তাৰ কাৰণে আমি সচা-কৈয়ে বৰ দুঃখিত। নই জানিব খোজো আমাৰ ডিব্ৰুগড় জিলাৰ কাৰণে এই অৱহেলা কিয়? আমাৰ ডিব্ৰুগড় জিলাখন শিল্পপ্ৰধান অঞ্চল। তাৰ সবহ ভাগ মানুহ চাহ বাগিচা বা আন আন শিল্পত কাম কাজ কৰি থকা মানুহ। গতিকে তেওঁলোকে সদায়ে চৰকাৰৰ যোগানৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰি থাকিব লাগে। চৰকাৰে তাত যিবোৰ যোগান বিভাগৰ অফিচাৰ ৰাখিছে তেওঁলোকে মহাজনসকলৰ গাৰ্জাত বহি গল্প মাৰিয়েই থাকে নে কি কৰে আমি ক'ব নোৱাৰো। তাত থকা কো-অপাৰেটিভ অফিচাৰক আমি চিনিয়েই নাপাও। আমাৰ চৰকাৰে বহুতো আঁচনি লৈছে কিন্তু খাদ্যৰ অভাৱ হ'লে অকনো কম নাই। চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ে ডিব্ৰুগড় জিলাৰ কাৰণে কিবা এটা বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থা ল'ব বুলি আশা কৰিলো।

ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত ষ্টেট ট্ৰেন্সপৰ্টৰ কথা উল্লেখ আছে। অসম ট্ৰেন্সপৰ্টৰ যিমান পচা গাড়ী আছে সকলো ডিব্ৰুগড়ত দিছে, এক-দুই নাইল গৈয়ে বন্ধ হৈ যায়। ঠেলিব লগা হয় যাত্ৰীয়েই। এইটো কিয় হৈছে? ডিব্ৰুগড়ত বেয়া মানুহ থাকে নেকি যে গাড়ীও বেয়া দিছে? শিল্পপ্ৰধান ঠাইত ভাল গাড়ীৰ বৰ দৰকাৰ, কিন্তু সেই ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰিয়েল এৰিয়াত দিছে একেবাৰে বেয়া গাড়ীবোৰ। সেই গাড়ীবিলাক ইমান লেতেৰা আৰু ছিটবিলাকো ইমান লেতেৰা যে তাত বহিবৰ মন নাযায়। আৰু গাড়ীৰ পাট চুবোৰ যে ক'ব পৰা আনে ক'ব নোৱাৰো। সস্তা দামৰ বস্ত্ৰ লগালে কিয় গাড়ী বেয়া নহব?

ট্ৰেন্সপৰ্টৰ গাড়ীবিলাক লেতেৰা; চিটবিলাক লেতেৰা। ইমান লাখ লাখ টকা খৰচ কৰিও যদি এইবিলাক ভাল নহয়, টকাবিলাক কি হয়? তাৰ পিচত গাড়ীবিলাক ঠিকমতে repair কৰা নহয়। বাটত যাত্ৰীলৈ গাড়ী বেয়া হয়। ইয়াৰ পাটচু-বিলাকৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে যথেষ্ট টকা খৰচ কৰে। তাৰ ঠাইত যদি ভাল পাটচু নলগায়—তাত ইমান দামী দামী গাড়ীবিলাক কেনেকৈ ভাল হৈ চলিব? তাৰোপৰি আমি দেখিছো—ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ workshop টো উঠাই দিছে। তাৰ পিচত, ট্ৰেন্সপৰ্টৰ ষ্টেচনবিলাকৰ লৈ যিবিলাক জিৰণী-ঘৰ আৰু পায়খানা সেইবিলাকৰ অৱস্থা শোক লগা। চৰকাৰে লাখ লাখ টকা খৰচ কৰিছে, যাত্ৰীৰ সুবিধাৰ কাৰণে এই ঘৰ কেইটা, পায়খানা বেইটা পৰিষ্কাৰ কৰি ৰাখিবলৈ মানুহ ল'ব নোৱাৰেনে? ডিব্ৰুগড়ত ব্যৱহাৰ হোৱা বেয়া গাড়ীবিলাক ভাল কৰি দিব লাগে।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER আপোনাৰ সময় হল। চমু কৰক।

Shri UPENDRA NATH SANATA: পঞ্চায়ত সম্পৰ্কত এই কথা কওঁ যে 'কৰেট এৰিয়া' বিলাকত বাস কৰা মানুহৰ গাড়ীবিলাক পঞ্চায়তৰ অধীনলৈ অনা হোৱা নাই। তেওঁলোকে সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰেটবিভাগৰ অধীনত কাম কৰিব লগা হয়।

তাৰ পিচত মাটি নোহোৱা মানুহক মাটি দিয়া হোৱা নাই। তেওঁৰ ডিলিঙৰ কাৰণে যিবিলাক মানুহক মাটিৰ পৰা উঠাই পঠোৱা হৈ গৈছে সেই মানুহবিলাকে মাটি মাটি কৰি হাহাকাৰ কৰি ফুৰিছে। এই মানুহবিলাকক ক্ষতিপূৰণ দি নতুন ঠাইত বসতি কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে অতি সোনকালে ব্যৱস্থা কৰি নিদিলে বহু ৰাইজৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা শোচনীয় হৈ পৰিব। বহুতো ঠাই মিলিটেৰীৰ কাৰণে লোৱাত—সেই মানুহবিলাক মাটিহীন হৈ পৰিছে।

(সময়ৰ সংকেত)।

এনে কাৰ্য্য বগড়ং মৌজাত হৈছে—মানুহে মাটি পোৱা নাই; চৰকাৰেও খবৰ ৰখা নাই। এই মানুহবিলাকেও সোনকালে বসতি পাব লাগে। তাৰ পিচত মজদুৰৰ Provident Fund সম্পৰ্কত কওঁ যে—চৰকাৰে এইটো ভাল কাম কৰিছে আৰু ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা মজদুৰৰ কল্যাণ হব। এই ফাণ্ডৰ কোটি কোটি টকা চৰকাৰে কামত লগাব পাৰিব। Insurance Scheme টোৰ পৰাও মজদুৰৰ কল্যাণ হৈছে। ইয়াকে কৈ বন্যবাদ-মূচক প্ৰস্তাৱটো সম্বন্ধ কৰো।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we rise for a light refreshment. I invite all the honourable Members, representatives of the Press and the staff to Room No.14. We meet here again at 5 P.M.

(The house rose at 4.30 P.M.)

Adjournment

(The Assembly was then adjourned till 5 P.M. for a light refreshment.)

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Before we begin I would like to inform the House that the No-confidence motion tabled by the Members of the Opposition will be taken up for discussion on Thursday, the 5th instant,

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): I think the Speaker on the other day assured us that a date would be fixed for discussion on that Motion in consultation with the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes, I have discussed the matter with the Deputy Leader of the House and accordingly I fix Thursday next for discussion on the Motion.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: But, may we know, Sir, if the Leader of the Opposition was also consulted?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I wanted to consult him too; but I understand he is away at Nowgong. I hope the hon. Members will appreciate that our programme is very tight and we have only next Thursday for non-official business. Otherwise there will be no time for Government business for presentation of the Budget, etc.

Shri RATHINDRA NATH SEN (Kamanganj North): Unfortunately, Sir, in the absence of the Leader of the Opposition, we regret, we cannot commit. (Voices—You have the Deputy Leader).

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture): Sir, it seems the Opposition Party is parentless. There must be somebody—the Deputy Leader is there.

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta): Sir, may we not sit on the Thursday next to that? (voices—That is a holiday on account of Sivaratry).

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs): Sir, there is no other day for non-official business. There is a difference between official and non-official business, and non-official business can only be taken up on a day for non-official business. The No-confidence motion is a non-official business and will have to be taken up on a non-official business day.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I hope my hon. Friends will co-operate. Yes, Dr. Homeswar Deb Choudhury.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patancharkuchi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before I take part in the debate I would like to speak a few words. Sir, I submitted a list of speakers from this side. I daily submit a list. The other day 4 or 5 speakers were allowed to speak. To-day I submitted a list of five Members, but none of them has been allowed to speak up till now, except only one Member who was allowed to speak and he also could not complete his speech. We feel that we have been kept late hours and we feel we are neglected. So as a protest I do not like to take part in the debate to-day in the extended time and request the other Members from this side to desist from taking part in the debate, and we go out.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Well, I could not help it. I must be fair to all hon. Members. There is a list of about 20 Members of the Congress Party. I have got your list before me and only two Members are left to take part in the debate.

(The Opposition Members then walked out of the House).

Shri RADHA KISAN KHEMKA (Tinsukia) माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय राज्यपाल महोदय ने सदन के सम्मुख जो भाषण दिया है उसपर हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री लक्ष्मीजी ने धन्यवाद का जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ और उसके समर्थन में अपना विचार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ।

राज्यपाल महोदय ने हमारे प्रान्त की सभी मूल मूल समस्याओंपर पूर्णरूप से प्रकाश डाला है। विशेषरूप से आज हमारे प्रान्त की सबसे बड़ी तथा मूल समस्याएँ हैं, पाकिस्तानियों का अवैध प्रवेश और खाद्यपदार्थों की। इसके अलावा पाकिस्तान द्वारा उत्पीड़ित तथा विताड़ित शरणार्थियों की समस्या भी है। इन सब समस्याओं के बारे में राज्यपाल महोदय ने अपने भाषण में संकेत दिया है। इन समस्या का समाधान करने के लिये सरकार ने जो कदम उठाये हैं, जो कोशिश की है और करेगी, उसका आभास उनके भाषण में हमें मिला है।

हमारा प्रान्त एक सीमा प्रान्त है। इसकी सीमा में दो शत्रुभावापन्न विदेशी राष्ट्र चीन और पाकिस्तान है। इन राष्ट्रों का खैया, उनकी कारवाइयाँ हमारी निरापत्ता और सुरक्षाकार्य की प्रगति को रोकने में बाधक रही है। उनके खैये हमारे लिए बहुत ही चिंताजनक हैं। पाकिस्तान हमारे यहाँ के हिन्दु और मुसलमानों के बीच फूट डालकर, उनमें विभेद सृष्टि करके हमारे राष्ट्र का नुकसान करना चाहता है। खुशी की बात है कि हमारे यहाँ के हिन्दु और मुसलमान तथा हर समाज के लोग एक होकर देश का विकास करना चाहते हैं। देश को शक्तिशाली करने के लिए सबलोग एकता के सूत्र में बंधे हुए रहना चाहते हैं। पाकिस्तान हमारे देश के लोगों में अनैक्य डालना चाहता है ताकि देश के विकास में रुकावट पड़े, विकासकार्य बन्द हो।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमें इस बारे में सोचना चाहिये, हमें अपने पिछले इतिहास की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये। इतिहास से शिक्षा लेकर हमें ऐसा खैया रखना चाहिये जिससे हम इस विकट समस्या से मुक्त हो सकें। हमारे प्रदेश में हिन्दु-मुसलमान तथा अन्य समाज के लोग पारस्परिक मैत्री, शांति और एकता में रहकर देश की सर्वांगीण उन्नति करना चाहते हैं। किन्तु पाकिस्तान चाहता है कि ऐसा न हो। वे सदा यही चाहता हैं कि हम आपस में लड़ें और देश का विकास बन्द हो। हमें पाकिस्तान की इस बुरी हरकतों को समझकर कदम उठाना चाहिये और देश में हमेशा अमन व चैन कायम रखना चाहिये।

वास्तव में हमारे यहाँ पाकिस्तानियों की हरकतें, पाकिस्तान के जासूस और spy के कारनामों दिन-ब-दिन बढ़ रहे हैं। अभी हाल ही में हमारे Home Minister माननीय श्री नन्दाजी ने कहा है कि हमारे देश में पाकिस्तानी agents का बहुत बड़ा जाल बिछा हुआ है। ये agents हमारे यहाँ अशान्ति फैलाना चाहते हैं ताकि देश में अशान्ति फैले और हमारे विकास की योजनाओं के कामों में रुकावट पड़े। किन्तु यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि हमारी सरकार की मुस्तैदी की वजह से यहाँ वैसी कोई भी अशान्ति न होने पायी। हमारे पड़ोस के कलकत्ते में भी कुछ अशान्ति हुई। सांप्रदायिक झगड़े हुए। किन्तु सरकार ने बड़ी मुस्तैदी और कड़े हाथों से जल्द ही उसे दबाया। हमें खुशी है कि सरकार हमेशा ऐसा कदम उठाये जिससे सांप्रदायिक झगड़े कहीं न हो। यहाँ तक कि जब पाकिस्तान में वहाँ के संख्यालघु हिन्दु और ईश्राइयों पर अमानुषिक अत्याचार हुआ, हिन्दुओं को विताड़ित करने के लिये चारों ओर मार-काट, अत्याचार, उत्पीड़न हुआ तब भी हमारे देश में कोई अशान्ति नहीं हुई। इससे मालुम होता है कि हमारे देश की जनता शान्तिपूर्वक रहकर जीवन व्यतित करना चाहती है। लेकिन हमारे प्रदेश में पाकिस्तानी समर्थकों और जासूसों के कार्य को देखकर सर्वसाधारण जनता चिन्तित हो चुकी है। अभी हाल ही में मैंने तिनसुकिया से निकलनेवाला "अकेला" में पढ़ा है कि हमारे प्रान्त में पाकिस्तानियों के agents का जबरदस्त जाल बिछा हुआ है। पाकिस्तानी agents गौहाटी, डिब्रुगढ़ आदि स्थानों में बेतार-केन्द्र चलाकर पाकिस्तान को यहाँ के गुप्त समाचार भेज रहे हैं। सरकार से मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार पुलिस, C.I.D. लगाकर उनका पता लगाये और इन पाकिस्तानी agents के खिलाफ जल्द-से-जल्द सख्त action लें।

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURI (Minister, Agriculture): किस तारीख के "अकेला" में यह खबर निकली थी ?

Shri RADHA KISAN KHEMKA: १४ फरवरी का "अकेला" में।

अध्यक्ष महोदय ! ये पाकिस्तानी agents एवं समर्थक गलत समाचार प्रचार कर लोगों में आतंक फैलाकर आज हमारे प्रदेश को पाकिस्तान हड़पना चाहता है। अतः सरकार से मेरा निवेदन है कि उनकी हरकतों को हमेशा के लिए बन्द करने की चेष्टा करें और जो लोग यहाँ इस तरह अवैध रूप से रहकर अशान्ति फैलाना चाहते हैं, उनके खिलाफ सख्त-से-सख्त कारवाई करें।

हमारे प्रदेश की खाद्य-समस्या के बारे में सदन के कई माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं। मैं भी इस बारे में अपना विचार सदन की सेवा में रखते हुए सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। हमारी सरकार ने प्रदेश की खाद्य-सामग्री की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए अधिक खाद्य उत्पादन की नीति अपनाई है। किन्तु खाद्य उत्पादन के लिए जमीन चाहिये। हमारे प्रदेश में बहुत-से ऐसे किसान परिवार हैं जिनकी जमीन बाढ़, नदी-कटान आदि से तृष्ट हो चुकी है।

मैं खासकर अपने डिब्रुगढ़ महकुमे का ही उदाहरण सरकार की सेवा में रखना चाहता हूँ। सन १९५० का भूकम्प, बाढ़ और नदी-कटान की वजह से इस जिले के हजारों कृषक परिवार भूमिहीन बन गये हैं। किन्तु अब तक इन अभागों लोगों को न तो खेती के लिए जमीन ही मिली है और न इनके लिये जीवन-धारण का दूसरा कोई साधन दिलाया जा सका है। ये हमारी परिवार कृषि योग्य भूमि के अभाव के कारण आज रास्ते के भिखारी होकर घूम रहे हैं अतः सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इन लोगों को कृषि-उपयोगी भूमि देने की व्यवस्था करें। हमारा Subdivision उद्योग के लिये प्रसिद्ध है। आज वहाँ बहुत-से नये नये उद्योगों की स्थापना हो रही है। इस उद्योगीकरण के कारण माटी का दाम बहुत बढ़ गया है। हमारे दरिद्र कृषक न तो माटी खरीद सकते हैं और न उन्हें उन उद्योग-धंधों में कोई काम करने की विशेष रूप से सुविधा मिलती है। अतः हजारों कृषक परिवार भूमिहीन होकर भटक रहे हैं। यह बात ठीक है कि उद्योग के लिये बहुत-से लोगों की जमीन ली गई है। उसके बदले में उन्हें दाम भी मिलता है। लेकिन उसमें उनकी भूमि की समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगी और भविष्य में भी इस समस्या का रूप भयंकर हो सकता है। कारण जबतक उनके हाथ में अपनी जमीन के दाम का पैसा रहता है, तबतक वे अपने परिवार का खर्च चला सकते हैं; और जब यह पैसा खतम हो जाता है तब इन्हें बहुत बड़ी परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ता है। सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है कि इन लोगों को जमीन दिलाकर उनके पुनर्वास के लिये चेष्टा करें। इस बारे में मेरा सुझाव यह है कि N. E. F. A. के इलाके में उपरोक्त भूमिहीन लोगों को जमीन देकर उनके पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था करें।

और एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। वह यह है कि सरकार हमारे यहाँ के नौ-जवानों को अलग अलग उद्योगों में नौकरी दिलाने की कोशिश करें। हमारे यहाँ हजारों युवक-युवतियाँ काम के लिये घूम रहे हैं, परन्तु उनको कहीं भी काम नहीं मिल रहा है। अतः मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुये अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इन बेकार लोगों के लिए अलग अलग उद्योगों में काम दिलाये ताकि उनकी बेकारी की समस्या हल हो सके।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना वक्तव्य समाप्त करता हूँ और श्री शर्माजी के प्रस्ताव का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri BAZLUL BASIT (South-Salmara): Mr. Deputy Speaker. Sir, in rising to support the Motion of thanks on the Address of the Governor I would like to put forward a few observations.

Sir, the Governor has been able to give us a true picture of the problems which had been faced by the State, the great achievements and also problems that are coming to us.

Sir, ours is a small State. But unfortunately this State has been suffering for the past years from various troubles, some brought about by human beings and some created by nature. After independence, Sir, we had our troubles in 1950. That was communal trouble and our State had to face a great loss for that. Then in the same year we had our troubles created by nature; there was a great earthquake and an unforeseen flood, which retarded our economic progress and hampered the constructive work of the State. Then last year there was massive aggression from China in our northern border. We are happy to experience that though for the first time we had to face some loss; the Indian Government as well as the Indian people are now fully prepared to face any trouble that may come from China. The Governor has said in his Address that there was no massive aggression from China by this year, and the Governor naturally could not give any indication about the motives of the Chinese Government in future. The Chinese Government and the Chinese people are of a peculiar type. Sir, it is difficult to understand either the Chinese Government or the Chinese people from their nature, their speeches or their behaviour. We can fully recognise them only when they come into the field in action. This I say because, only the other day the Chinese people and the Chinese Government were our friends, but to-day they are our enemies.

Then, Sir, innumerable and continued troubles have been created by the Pakistan Government and these troubles increased after the Pakistan Government made friendship with China. It is now our bounden duty to get our strength alive, we must always get ourselves prepared to face any troubles that may come from China or Pakistan. Sir, with these few words I like to conclude these matters.

Then, Sir, our mind is restless to see the present condition of the minority people in Pakistan, thousands of whom are coming to our State as well as other parts of the country. Sir, many of my hon. Friends in this House have denied the fact that the minorities in our State are panicky, they are frightened, they feel from the core of their heart for the sufferings of the refugees who are coming to our State. I am very sorry for that. I fully associate with hon. Member Syed Ahmed Ali who said that the minorities in this country are feeling very seriously for the minorities who are suffering such inhuman and brutal atrocities in Pakistan. Sir, many of my friends expressed their anxiety and requested the leading people of the minorities here to come forward and protest against the brutal activities of Pakistan. Sir, not only the leading people of the minority community, but even ordinary people of the minority came to us and expressed their anxiety over the inhuman incidents that took place in Pakistan. Sir, I can assure you that not only the leading people but also the common people of the minority community feel very deeply for the victims and protest from the core of their heart against the mentality and inhuman behaviour of the Pakistan Government. Sir, many of my friends voiced their suspicion about the

allegiance of the minority community in our Slate. I am sorry for that. I would like to draw the attention of this august House as well as to the people outside, to the activities of the Muslims during the independence movement. We had our history in 1942, *i.e.*, Quit-India Movement. We have seen the activities of the Muslims then; we have seen their activities during the Sepoy Mutiny. We also know the history of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's movement, in which we have seen how Muslims acted as his faithful companions. We also know the history of Kashmir and we remember the name of Brigadier Usman who sacrificed his life for the noble cause. Sir, I would only like to say that patriotism is not confined to any religion. A patriot may be a Hindu, may be a Muslim or a he may be a Christian. A patriot is always a patriot. Similarly, a traitor has no religion. A Hindu may be a traitor, a Christian may be a traitor, a Naga may be a traitor and a Muslim also may be a traitor. Therefore, I request the Government and the hon. Members to see that a particular section of the people is not blamed for that.

Sir, we have been seeing from the past that some mischievous news items are published in a section of the newspapers. Undoubtedly in a democratic country newspaper has got a pre-dominant role to play. Constructive suggestions given by the newspapers are bound to be valuable for the guidance of the Members of this House. Therefore, I would like to appeal to the Press to be careful in publishing news items which are likely to be detrimental to the peace, tranquility and healthy development of the country. Sir, we have seen with our own eyes that during the last 1950 riots some newspapers published certain news items stating that the Muslims in the interior places made slogans like "Allah-ho-Akbar" and "Pakistan Zindabad". In Coochbehar also they had done like that, as alleged in the newspapers. During the language disturbances also I had read with my own eyes in some West Bengal newspapers stating that in Goreswar and Krishnai, in Goalpara District, the Muslims had raised such slogans and hoisted Pakistani flag. Now also we are seeing that the newspapers are again saying that the Muslims have raised slogans like that and hoisted Pakistani flag. But I do not understand if the allegations are true, why the culprits who made such slogans and hoisted flags are not punished and pushed inside the jail. I do not think that our Government is so weak that they cannot punish the culprits. Neither the Central Government nor the State Government is so weak that they cannot punish the culprits. (Bell rang). It, therefore, seems that the news appearing in the newspapers are not correct and they are concocted. I regret to say that this section of the newspapers do not publish correct news. If these newspapers would have published correct news then, I can boldly say that it would have been very helpful for the integration and friendship between the different sections of the people living in our country.

With these few words, Sir, supporting the motion moved by hon. friend Shri Devendra Nath Sarma I resume my seat. Thank you.

Shri SIBAPRASAD SARMA (Mangaldoi): মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বাতায়পালৰ ভাষণৰ ওপৰত মোৰ বন্ধু মাননীয় শ্রীদেবেন্দ্ৰ নাথ শৰ্মা ডাঙৰীয়াই যিটো ধন্যবাদসূচক প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙি ধৰিছে উক্ত প্ৰস্তাৱ মই সমৰ্থন কৰিছোঁ। আৰু আজি ৪১। বছৰ পিচত মাননীয় সদস্যসকলে সেই আলোচনাত অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰিবলৈ সদনৰ

সময় বচাই দিয়াৰ কাৰণে আপোনাক ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন কৰিছো। এই প্ৰসঙ্গত এটা কথা কৰলৈ বাধ্য হৈছো যে, সদনৰ বিৰোধী দলৰ মাননীয় সদস্যসকলে সময় বচাই লৈ আলোচনাত অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰিবলৈ স্বীকাৰ কৰিও সময়ত সদন ত্যাগ কৰে। ই নব দুখৰ কথা।

ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত যিবিলাক উন্নয়নমূলক কাম আমাৰ চৰকাৰে হাতত লৈছে আৰু যিবিলাক কাম সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰিছে তাৰেই এটা চমু আভাস দিছে। আৰু কিছুমান বিষয়-বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে তেখেতৰ বাজেট ভাষণত বহলাই কৰ বুলি কৈছে। এইটো স্বীকাৰ কৰিব লাগিব যে আজি কেইবছৰমান ধৰি গোটেই পৃথিৱীতে দুৰ্বোগ আহিছে। বিভিন্ন দেশৰ বিভিন্ন ঠাইত যলৈকে আমি চাও তাতে অশান্তি অঘটন আদি দেখো। যোৱা অষ্ট-প্ৰহৰ সমাবেশৰ কাৰণেই এইবিলাক হৈছে বুলি আমাৰ মানুহে কয়। প্ৰথমতে আমি এই কথাটো হাঁহিছিলো; কিন্তু এতিয়া বিশ্বাস কৰিবলৈ বাধ্য হৈছো।

চীন আৰু পাকিস্তানে আমাৰ দেশ আক্ৰমণ কৰাৰ ফলত আমাৰ চৰকাৰ আৰু ৰাইজে তাৰ বিৰুদ্ধে থিয় দিছে আৰু তাৰ প্ৰতিবিধান হাতত লৈছে। ঠিক সেইদৰে সমগ্ৰ ভাৰতৰ বিভিন্ন ঠাইত নানা ধৰণৰ অঘটন ঘটিছে আৰু মানুহৰ মাজত সময়ে সময়ে সৰু-ডাঙৰ অশান্তিৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। চৰকাৰে এইবিলাক দৃঢ়তাৰে দমন কৰি ৰাইজৰ মাজত শান্তি বন্ধা কৰাৰ বাবে আমাৰ চৰকাৰ ধন্যবাদৰ পাত্ৰ। আজি আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত মানুহৰ এটা জাতি বা সম্প্ৰদায়ে আন এটা জাতি বা সম্প্ৰদায়ক ভয় বা সন্দেহ কৰা কথাও আমি দেখিছো। আমাৰ মজলদৈত যি বিলাক মানুহ আছে বা অন্য ঠাইৰ পৰা আহি বসতি কৰিছে তেওঁলোকৰ মাজত এতিয়াও এনে মনোভাৱ বা কোনো অপ্ৰীতিকৰ ঘটনা হোৱা নাই। আনকি যোৱা ভাষা আন্দোলনৰ সময়তো তেনে কোনো উল্লেখযোগ্য ঘটনা ঘটা নাছিল যাৰ কাৰণে মানুহে ভয় পায়। যদি ইতিমধ্যে কিছুমান দূৰ্বৃত্ত লোকে আমাৰ মাজত সোমাই ভৱিষ্যতে কিবা ভুল ধাৰণাৰ যোগেদি গুণগোল আদি কৰে কব নোৱাৰে; কিন্তু এতিয়ালৈকে আমাৰ মহকুনাত তেনে একো হোৱা নাই আৰু তাৰ বাবে ৰাইজৰ প্ৰতি ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো।

যোৱা দুবছৰে এই সদনত দেখিছো যে বিৰোধীদলৰ মাননীয় সদস্যসকলৰ প্ৰায় সকলোৱে চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰায় সকলো বোৰ কামকে বেয়া বুলি আখ্যা দি সদনৰ ভিতৰত আৰু বাহিৰত প্ৰচাৰ কৰে। তাৰ ফলত চৰকাৰে কৰা কাম কোনটো ভাল কোনটো বেয়া বুজিবলৈ টান হৈ পৰিছে। যদি তেখেত সকলৰ এই বিলাক স্তম্ভ সমালোচনা অৰ্থাৎ (Healthy Criticism) হ'লহেতেন তেনেহলে আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ ভুল ক্ৰতি আদি গুৰুতৰ হ'লহেতেন; আৰু তেতিয়া চৰকাৰে স্বকলমে আমাৰ দেশৰ উন্নয়নৰ কাম হাতত লোৱাত আৰু সমাধান কৰাত সুবিধা পালেহেতেন। চৰকাৰে বহু উন্নয়নমূলক আঁচনি লৈছে; কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে তাক পৰিচালনা কৰিছে আৰু ৰাইজে তাত সহযোগ কৰিলে উন্নয়নৰ কাম স্বকলমে চলিব। তেতিয়া আঁচনিও কৃতকাৰ্য হ'ব। সেইটো নহৈ ভুল বুজাবুজি হ'লে, কোনো কামেই নহয়—এই বিষয়ত আমাৰ অসমৰ ৰাইজ ধন্যবাদৰ পাত্ৰ। কিয়নো ৰাইজে সকলো প্ৰতিকূল পৰিস্থিতিক আওকান কৰি চৰকাৰৰ লগত সহযোগ কৰি চলিছে; উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে কও যে বৰ্তমান পাকিস্তানে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত উদ্ভৱ কৰা পৰিস্থিতিতো ওচৰ চুবুৰীয়া ৰাজ্যৰ প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়া লৈ আওকান কৰি এতিয়াও আমাৰ অসমীয়া ৰাইজে চৰকাৰৰ লগতে সহযোগ কৰি আছে; আৰু ৰাজ্যত শান্তি শৃংখলা বজাই ৰাখিছে সিদিনা এগৰাকী বিৰোধীদলৰ মুছলমান সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ মাননীয় সদস্যই কৈছে যে পাকিস্তানী মানুহে নিজে নিজেই declaration দি এই দেশৰ পৰা যাৰ ধৰিছে। আনকি কিছুমান ভাৰতীয় মুছলমানো হেনো ইয়াৰ পৰা স্বেচ্ছাই গুচি গৈছে। তাত তেখেতে হেনো সন্মোহ কৰিছে। আন হাতে তেখেতে চৰকাৰৰ নীতিকো সমালোচনা কৰিছে। আদি

দুখ পাও যে তেখেতে চৰকাৰৰ নীতি বিকল্প কাম কৰিছে অথচ সদনত চৰকাৰক সেই নীতিৰ কাৰণেই সমালোচনাও কৰিছে আৰু এনেকৈয়ে কিছুমান অসঙ্গত কথা প্ৰকাশ কৰি আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ পৰিস্থিতি জটিল কৰি তুলিছে যেন লাগে। এইবিলাক কথাটোৱে ভ্ৰমপ্ৰসূত কৰাৰ কাৰণে অসমীয়া ৰাইজ বন্যবাদৰ পাত্ৰ। অকল সেয়ে নহয় ৰাইজক সংগঠিত কৰাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে ৰাইজৰ বন্যবাদৰ পাত্ৰ। ভবিষ্যতেও কোনো দৃষ্টান্ত আমাৰ সৰল মানুহৰ মাজত সোমাই বাবে আমাৰ ৰাইজৰ মাজত কোনো অন্যায় অশান্তি আদি কৰিব নোৱাৰে তাৰ কাৰণেও চৰকাৰ সদায় সজাগ থাকিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো।

ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত খাদ্য ও খেতিৰ বিষয়ে উল্লেখ কৰিছে। যোৱা বছৰ খেতি ভাল হৈছিল খাদ্যও প্ৰচুৰ পৰিমাণে উৎপন্ন হোৱা বুলি চৰকাৰী বিপৰ্য্যত পাইছিলো কিন্তু বৰ্তমান সময়ত খাদ্যৰ দাম অত্যধিক বাঢ়িছে ও ধান চাউলৰ নাটনি পৰিছে। বহুত মানুহ বাহিৰৰ পৰা ইয়াত আছেহি; বিশেষকৈ ওচৰ চুবুৰীয়া ৰাজ্য সমূহৰ পৰা আমাৰ আঁচনিবোৰত কাম আদি কৰিবলৈ অহা মানুহৰ সংখ্যা বৰ কম নহয়। তেওঁলোকৰো খাদ্য যোগান ধৰিব লগীয়া হৈছে। আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত কিছুমান ভাল খেতি হোৱা অঞ্চল আছে; যেনে আমাৰ মঙ্গলদৈত বহুত ঠাইতে ভাল খেতি হয়; কিন্তু যোৱা বাৰ দিপীলা বনমজা মৌজাৰ বহু অংশত পকা ধানৰ ওপৰত শিলাবুটি হৈ বহু ধান নষ্ট হৈছে। আকৌ যিবিলাক অঞ্চলত বানপানী হয় সেই ঠাইত মানুহে আলু, বিলাহী আদিৰ খাবলী মহিৰা খেতি কৰে কিন্তু এইবাৰ কিবা কাৰণত সেইবোৰ খেতি নহল, অসময়তে মৰি গল; বিশেষকৈ মঙ্গলদৈৰ দক্ষিণ অঞ্চলত উক্ত কাৰণত কিছুমান অঞ্চলত খাদ্যৰ অভাৱ হৈছে। মই আমাৰ কৃষি মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰো যে যোৱা বাৰ আমাৰ ঠাইত যি আলু আদি নষ্ট হল কি কাৰণে হল অধ্যয়ন কৰি ভবিষ্যতলৈ তাৰ উপসমৰ ব্যৱস্থা যেন অতি সোনকালে হাতত লয়। কাৰণ ৰাইজ এই বিষয়ত বৰ বিমূঢ়ত পৰিছে।

নতৈ নদী আৰু বৰনদীৰ মথাউৰীৰ কিছু কাম আগ বাঢ়িছে। কিন্তু দিমীলা ও কালপানী নদীৰ মথাউৰী নথকাত সেই অঞ্চলৰ খেতি বহু পৰিমাণে নষ্ট হয়। তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা অতি সোনকালে হব লাগে। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ মথাউৰী বন্ধা মাটিৰ পৰা খাৰ-পেটীয়ালৈ দিবই লাগিব নহলে সেই অঞ্চলৰ খেতি সদায় নষ্ট হৈ থাকিব। (সময় অৱ-সাৰ্ণৰ সন্ধেত পৰে) যোক আৰু অনপ সময় দিব লাগে। (উপাধ্যক্ষই সময় নিদিয়াত মাননীয় সদস্য বহিব লগা হয়)।

Shri RAMDEB MALLAH [Patharkadi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয় কে ভাষণপৰ হামাৰে সদন কে মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰী ৰাম্মাজী নে ধন্যবাদ কা জো প্ৰস্তাব সদন কী সেৱা মেঁ ৰখা হৈ মঁ' ওসকা হাৰিক সমৰ্থন কৰতা হুঁ আৰু ইয়াপৰ চ'দ বাৰ্তে বোলনা আহতা হুঁ। ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয় কে ভাষণ কো হামনে অশ্ৰীত্ৰহ দেখা হৈ। কিন্তু হামে খেদ কে সাথ যহ কহনা পড় ৰহা হৈ কি অপনে যহাঁ কে লাটীটলা আৰু বুমাবাড়ী ইলাকোঁ মেঁ জো দো দো বাৰ পাকিস্তান কে সিপাহিয়োঁ কী আৰু সে গোলা চলী হৈ, ওসকা কোই উল্লেখ নহী হৈ। হামনে দেখা হৈ কি ৰাৰত আৰু পাকিস্তান ৰাষ্ট্ৰ কে Surveyor General কে স্তৰ পৰ এক agreement কা প্ৰবন্ধ হুয়া থা কিন্তু পাকিস্তান কী আৰু সে ওস agreement কা কোই সম্মান নহী ৰখা গয়া আৰু ইয়াতৰহ যহ agreement নাকাময়াব ৰহা। ইয়া তৰহ দো দো বাৰ গোলা চলনে সে যহাঁ কী দ্ৰিষ্ট জনতা কো বহুত-সে কষ্ট আৰু প্ৰেহানিয়াঁ ওঠানী পড়ী হৈ। হামনোঁ লোগোঁ কো পাকিস্তানিয়োঁ কে অত্যাচাৰ-ওত্পীড়নোঁ কা সামনা কৰনা পড়। ওস বকত যহাঁ কে ৰহনেবালে হজাৰোঁ হিন্দু আৰু মুসলমানোঁ কো বহুত হী suspense আৰু চিন্তাজনক পৰিস্থিতি মেঁ অৱস্থা থিন

कटाना पड़ रहा है। उनको दिन में शांति और रात में नींद ही आती है। उनके बाल-बच्चे और वे लोग बड़ी दुश्चिन्ता में अपने दिन गुजार रहे हैं। इस अवसर पर हमारे वित्तमंत्री, स्वास्थ्यमंत्री और राजस्वमंत्री इन इलाकों में पधारे थे और लोगों की तकलीफ और परेशानियों को वे खुद देख आये। गोली चलते वक्त यहाँ के निवासियों को अपना घर-बार छोड़कर camps या और किसी जगह में आश्रय लेना पड़ा। ये लोग बहुत ही गरीब हैं। उनमें ज्यादातर चाय बगान के श्रमिक बसते हैं। ये लोग अपने घरों को ताला के बिना चले गये थे। वास्तव में इन लोगों के पास बन्द करने के लिये कोई ताला बर्बर है ही नहीं। बड़ी दुख की बात है कि जब वे लोग अपने अपने घरों में ५१६ दिनों के बाद वापस आये तो इनके घरों की बहुत-से चीजे गायब थी। गोली चलने के समय यहाँ relief का काम हुआ था। किंतु मुझे बड़े दुख के साथ यह कहना पड़ रहा है कि यह काम पूरा जोर-तोंड़ से नहीं हो रहा था। गोली चलने के कारण यहाँ के रहनेवाले किसान अपने खेत का ध्यान नहीं काट सके। इन्हें बहुत-सी तकलियों का सामना करना पड़ा। इसलिये सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है कि इन अभागों लोगों को आवश्यक काम-धंधा देकर उनका दुख दूर करें। क्योंकि इन लोगों के पास न खाने का अन्न और न कोई नौकरी है जिससे वे अपना जीवन-धारण कर सकें। आखिर यह हालत कबतक चलेगा; सरकार इनके लिए कोई खास तरीका निकालें जिससे इन लोगों की तकलीफ दूर हो। अगर ऐसा न किया जाय तो कोई खास मकसद हासिल नहीं हो सकता। मेरा मतलब यह है कि सिर्फ गोली चलते वक्त ही सामयिक relief से इन लोगों का दुख दूर नहीं हो सकता।

इसके बाद, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, काछाड़ जिले में कुल २,६०० वर्गमील जमीन है ऐसी जमीन है उसमें करिब ८०० वर्गमील Reserve forest और करिब ५०० वर्गमील चाय बगान के जमीन है। बाकी १३००।१४०० वर्गमील जमीन में काछाड़ के करीब १२ लाख लोग जीवन-धारण करते हैं। जिसके वजह से आज काछाड़ में भूमिहीन लोगों की हालत बहुत नाजुक है काछाड़ में आज कुल १५ लाख आदमी हैं।

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY कहाँ है, वह जमीन ?

Shri RAM DEB MALLAH: सारे जिले में यहाँ कुल २६ वर्ग मील ऐसी जमीन है।

जमीन न होने से यहाँ के रहनेवाले हजारों हिन्दु-मुसलमान और श्रमिकों को बड़ी तकलीफ होती है। सरकार इनके लिए कोई खास कदम उठायें। वहाँ बड़े-बड़े उद्योग बनाये जाय, वहाँ इन बेकार लोगों के लिए काम-धान्धे की व्यवस्था करें।

सन १९५२ में काछाड़ में १० हजार श्रमिक छांटे गये थे। यह बड़े दुख की बात है कि आजतक इन अभागों लोगों के लिए कोई उपाय निकाला नहीं जा सका। इसके साथ ही मैं विद्यानगर चाय बगान के श्रमिकों की दुरावस्था की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकषित करना चाहता हूँ। यह बगान सरकार के हाथ में है। सरकार ही इस बगान को चलाती है। किंतु खेद की बात है कि इस बगान के दरिद्र श्रमिकों को कभी कभी २।३ हफ्तों तक वेतन नहीं मिलता है। जब दो दो हफ्तों तक इस तरह श्रमिकों को तलब नहीं मिलती है, तब

उन्हें कितनी तकलीफ होती है, इस बारे में कोई भी सोच सकता है। वास्तव में ऐसा होता है कि जब शुक्रवार को तलब नहीं मिलती तब बनिवार को श्रमिकों के घर में उनका चूल्हा नहीं जलता। इस विद्यानगर बगान की व्यवस्था के बारे में सरकार को कोई अच्छी तरकीब सोचना चाहिये। अगर सरकार इस बगान को चला नहीं सकती तो इसे बेच ही देना चाहिये ताकि कोई दूसरा आदमी इसकी अच्छी व्यवस्था करे।

हमारे स्वास्थ्यमंत्री महोदय इस बगान की व्यवस्था को देखने के लिये वहाँ गये थे। Manager के बंगले में वे दो दिन ठहरकर सारी व्यवस्था को स्वयं देख भी आये हैं। आशा है उन्होंने सरकार के पास अपना report भी दाखिल किया है। अब सरकार आवश्यक व्यवस्था करें। नहीं तो विद्यानगर के श्रमिक बिना खाना और कपड़े के बहुत ही तकलीफ से अपने दिन काट रहे हैं। इसके अलावा दूसरे बगानों के मालिक भी विद्यानगर की नजीर पेश करते हैं। वे कहते हैं कि जब सरकार ही अपने बगान की व्यवस्था ठीक ठीक नहीं चला सकती तो हम कैसे चला सकते हैं।

काछाड़ के बगानों के स्वास्थ्यरक्षा संबंधी व्यवस्था भी बड़ी शोचनीय है। सरकार ने National Malaria Eradication Programme तथा Small-Pox Eradication Programme की व्यवस्था की। किंतु बगान के इलाकों में इसकी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हुई है। बगान के श्रमिकों को मलेरिया का injection अथवा चेचक की टीका के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हुई है। दूसरे लोगों के लिये लाखों रुपये खर्च हो, किंतु बगान के श्रमिक इन सुविधाओं से वंचित रहें तो सरकार की ये schemes सफल नहीं हो सकती। सरकार से मेरा अर्ज है कि चेचक की टीका तथा मलेरिया का injection वगैरह की व्यवस्था बगान के श्रमिकों के लिए भी करें जिससे हमारी यह योजना सफल हो सके, और उन श्रमिकों के लिये अच्छी चिकित्सा की व्यवस्था करे ताकि बिमार पड़नेपर वे दवा-दारू पा सके और उनकी चिकित्सा के लिए खास कोई प्रबन्ध हो सके।

पंचायत के बारे में भी दो-चार शब्द मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। काछाड़ में पंचायत-शासन की व्यवस्था लागू हुई है। किंतु बगान अंचल में यह व्यवस्था नहीं है। सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है कि पंचायत-शासन की सुविधा बगानों के श्रमिकों को भी दे। बगानों से भी हम revenue collect करते हैं। किंतु वहाँ के श्रमिकों को शासन-व्यवस्था की सारी सुविधायें न देने में कोई justification नहीं है। श्रमिकों को शासन से उपलब्ध सारी सुविधायें मिलनी चाहिये। इसलिए सरकार से मेरा निवेदन है कि बगानों में भी गांवसभा की स्थापना करें। अगर हम श्रमिकों को शासन-व्यवस्था की सुविधाओं से वंचित रखे तो हमें वहाँ से revenue collect करने का कोई हक नहीं है। यह बड़ी आश्चर्य के बात है कि बगान से जो revenue collection होती है वह बगान के श्रमिकों की भलाई के लिए न देकर दूसरे लोगों की भलाई के लिए Anchalik Panchayat wise वितरण किया जाता है। इसलिए जल्द-से-जल्द अगले पंचायत वोट के पहले बगानों में गांवसभा के भी प्रबन्ध किया जाये।

मैं अन्त में राज्यपाल के भाषण को हार्दिक समर्थन करते हुवे अपना वक्तव्य समाप्त करता हूँ।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am sorry that I could not accommodate many hon. Members who wanted to take part in the debate on the Governor's address. I think they will get preference in the budget discussion.

Shri PRABIN KUMAR CHOUDHURY (Boko): Sir, I think we can get a chance on the 6th March, 1964 also ?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That day is for the reply to the debate on the Governor's address.

The House stands adjourned till 10 A. M. on Thursday, the 5th March, 1964.

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A. M. on Thursday, the 5th March, 1964.

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