

DEBATES. 1964
5 March to 24 March.

LEGISI

VOL NO. I
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Dispute.

SEVENTH

ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLED AFTER THE THIRD
GENERAL ELECTION UNDER THE SOVE-
REIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN
CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

BUDGET SESSION

VOL. 1

NO. 6

The 5th March, 1964

25 March
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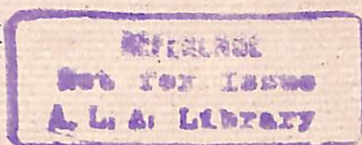
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(Budget Session)

VOLUME I

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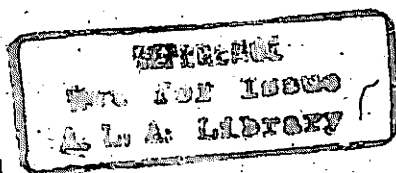
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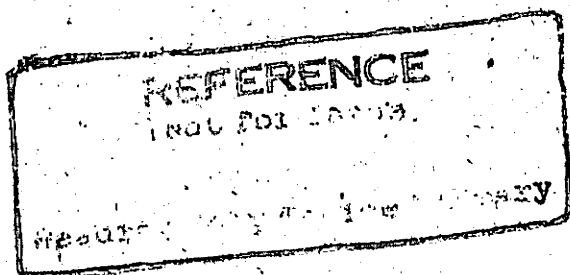
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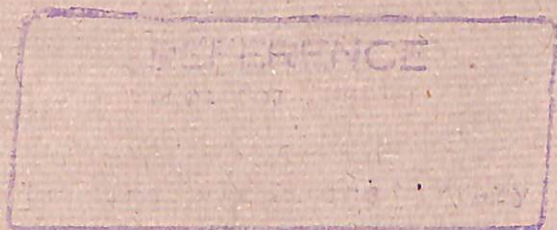
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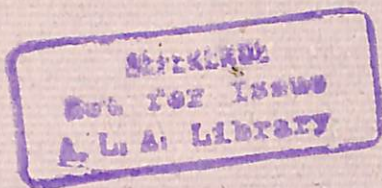
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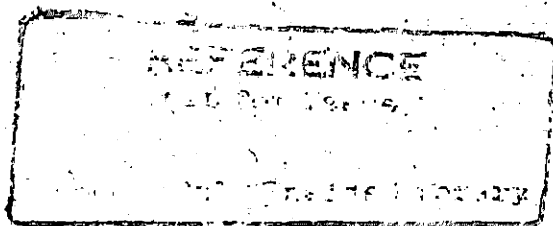
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Proceedings of the Seventh Session of the Assam
Legislative Assembly assembled after the
Third General Election under the
Sovereign Democratic Republican
Constitution of India.

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber,
Shillong at 10 A.M. on Thursday, the 5th March, 1964.

PRESENT

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury, B.L., Speaker in
the Chair, Ten Ministers, Three Ministers of State, Two
Deputy Ministers and Seventy one Members.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

STANDARD QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Re : Suspension of the Director of Technical Education

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua (Jorhat) asked :

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

- a) When the Director of Technical Education was put under suspension ?
- b) Whether any enquiry was made into the allegations for which he was suspended ?
- c) If so, what are the findings ?
- d) If not, what are the reasons for the delay ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister) replied :

6. (a)—The Director of Technical Education was placed under suspension on 8th August, 1962.
- b)—Yes.

c)—The report of the Enquiry Officer which was received on 26th February 1964 is under examination of the Government.

d)—Does not arise in view of (b) & (c) above.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, according to the Government Servants' Conduct Rules when proceedings have been drawn up against a Government servant, the proceedings are to be disposed of within three months. By delaying the disposal of this particular case whether Government do not consider that the Service Rules have been violated ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : Sir, It is not always practicable to conclude the proceedings within three months. Various factors intervene. Sometimes the officer against whom the proceedings are drawn up also asks for time for giving explanation and for hearing. So far as this particular case is concerned, the Inquiry Officer whom we first appointed, had to be engaged for emergency work during the Chinese aggression and subsequently he was transferred. Therefore, another Inquiry Officer had to be appointed.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, when this House can expect the report ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : After the report has been received, it will be necessary before the Govt. take a decision to consult the Public Service Commission, and after that the final order can be passed.

Shri Tarapada Bhattacharjee (Katigara) : When the proceedings were drawn up ?

Mr. Speaker : He has already stated that the proceedings were drawn up on the 8th of August, 1962.

Re : Refugees from East Pakistan

Shri Khagendra Nath Barbaruah (Amguri) asked :

*7. Will the Minister-in-charge of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state—

a) The number of refugees coming into this State recently from East Pakistan ?

- b) Whether the Government have taken up this problem with the Centre ?
- c) What steps Government have taken so far for solution of their problem ?

Shri Rupnath Brahma (Minister, Relief and Rehabilitation) replied :
(Chief Minister replied on behalf of Shri Rupnath Brahma)

7. a) The number of refugees who have entered Assam upto 25th February is estimated to be 75,000.
- b) Yes.
- c) In the Garo Hills District where the number of refugees is about 70,000 camps have been opened and the refugees are being given ration, blankets etc. Gratuitous relief in other districts has also been given. The question of the rehabilitation is under consideration. With the co-operation of the District Council and the refugees themselves they have been provided with ration, blankets and medical aid. Road construction work also has been provided to a large number of refugees. Gratuitous relief to the refugees who have come to other districts has also been given. The question of their rehabilitation is under consideration.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua (Jorhat) : Sir, what is the amount so far sanctioned by the Government of Assam as gratuitous relief ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : Actually at the moment it is open sanction because the number is everyday increasing and there are large sums sanctioned from the Government of India on the basis of requirement.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : What is the amount sanctioned by the Government of India ?

Shri Rup Nath Brahma (Minister Supply etc.) : Government sanctioned 10 lakhs out of that more than 4 lakhs have been sanctioned by the Government of Assam.

Shri Tarapada Bhattacharjee (Katigara) : How many camps have been opened ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : Twelve camps have been opened, but subsequently as it was found difficult to maintain supplies to the camps in the outlying areas, some of the camps were combined. On the 2nd March the total number of such camps was nine. In one camp, the largest camp, the number of refugees was 15,000 and in the smallest number would be about 3500.

Shri Madhusadan Das (Barpeta) : Whether the Government has taken any step to rehabilitate these refugees, and if so, where they are proposed to be resettled?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : Sir, with your permission I would make a statement on this matter.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Whether the Government is proposing to have some camps in some other districts ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : The immediate problem we are confronted with is that to the camps which are situated in the outlying areas, it would be difficult to maintain supplies during the rainy season. Therefore, before the rainy season sets in we shall have to shift these camps to some of the plains district—nearer the communication line.

Shri Prabin Chandra Choudhury (Boko) : Sir, is it a fact that 37 Hajong families who have come to Boko are living there without shelter. ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : We have asked the Deputy Commissioner to construct camps there.

Shri Rathindra Nath Sen (Karimganj North) : Sir, whether Government proposes to maintain such camps in the district of Cachar also where too refugees are pouring every day ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : Yes Sir, if the number justifies. So far as migration to the district of Cachar is concerned, it is rather small. If figures justify, we will open camps.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION

Mr. Speaker : I have received a notice of an adjournment motion from Shri Dulal Chandra Barua. The motion is regarding killing of three rhinos in the Kaziranga sanctuary by poachers. This matter cannot constitute the subject matter for an adjournment motion because this kind of poaching is being reported occasionally. Therefore, a matter which is continuous, cannot constitute the subject-matter of an adjournment motion. Therefore, this motion cannot be allowed.

STATEMENT BY THE CHIEF MINISTER

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister) : Mr. Speaker Sir, with your permission I would like to make a statement under Rule 55 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly in connection with the heavy influx of refugees to our State from East Pakistan. Since the heavy influx which took place during the years 1947 to 1957 there has always been a flow of non-muslim communities but their number was not very big. In the year 1963, however, there was again a bigger influx of refugees and we estimated the number of such refugees who came over to Assam to be more than 5,000. A very heavy influx, however, have started from the middle of January, 1964, and people in thousands have entered Assam like Garos, Hajongs and Kochs.

Migration to the Garo Hills district is the heaviest. On 2nd March 1964, the number of such people in the Garo Hills district alone is more than 70,000, out of which more than 65,000 are in camps and the rest are with their friends and relatives. There has been migration to the Mizo district, Cachar, Goalpara and the United Khasi & Jaintia Hills district also. Our present estimate is that since the middle of January 1964, more than 75,000 people have already come over to our State. The bulk of these refugees are christians belong-

ing to the Garo tribe and others are mostly Koch and Hajong. They have related pathetic stories of persecution, oppression, murder, arson and assault in Pakistan. Molestation and kidnapping of women, looting and all sorts of atrocities were committed on them by the Musliims of East Pakistan with the help of the East Pakistan Rifles and Ansars. This flow is continuing. Our information is that the Pakistan Government is preventing these people from coming over to this State at the point of bayonet. As a matter of fact, refugees coming over to our State were fired upon and killed and injured. Some of such injured people are still lying in the Tura hospital. In the Garo Hills district where the influx is heaviest this time, the Government with the full co-operation of the District Council and the refugees have in the meantime constructed a large number of camps for temporary accommodation of these refugees. They are also provided with rations, blankets and medical aid. We are also providing work to some of the refugees in construction of roads. The pressure on the Garo Hills district because of this heavy influx is already very heavy and it will be difficult to reach the supply of rations to the camps of the outlying areas with the commencement of the rainy season. It has, therefore, been decided to shift the bulk of these refugees to the plains districts where suitable land is available and have transit camps so that the supply of rations and like things could be maintained even during the rainy season. A request was received from the East Pakistan Government to convey to the refugees to return to East Pakistan on the promise that their properties would be restored to them. This request of the East Pakistan Government was communicated to the refugees but they have definitely informed the officers that they are not going to trust the East Pakistan Government any more and they are not going back to East Pakistan. The hon. Members are aware that the Government of India have kept open the door for the people of the minority communities of East Pakistan who feel unsafe for their life and property and to rehabilitate them in India. The relief and rehabilitation of the unfortunate victims of the Pakistani brutalities have been taken as a national problem and the Government of India have agreed to bear all expenses. We from our state have also decided to consider the question of rehabilitation of these refugees to the extent it is possible. In this connection we have consulted the Chief Executive Members of the District Councils and Regional Councils, all of whom have taken a very sympathetic attitude towards the refugees. This State has a large number of problems including the rehabilitation of the

flood affected and eroded people. That burden by itself is a very heavy one, but in spite of that it becomes our duty to make an earnest endeavour to make our contribution in tackling this great national problem. We have not yet been able to formulate schemes for rehabilitation of these refugees. That naturally would take some time. The number of families which we may be able to rehabilitate in our State would depend upon such schemes. Those whom we cannot rehabilitate we will request the Government of India to shift to some other States.

I visited Garo Hills in the first week of February 1964. The Union Minister for Works, Housing and Rehabilitation, Shri Mehr Chand Khanna, was good enough to come to Assam on the 1st March at our request. I along with him proceeded to Garo Hills for the second time. Shri Khanna along with his officers visited most of the refugee camps and held conferences with public men and the District Council authorities and our State officials at Tura and returned to Gauhati on the 3rd March where again there were series of conferences with the officials, Chief Executive Members of the District Councils and others. It is generally agreed that this Rehabilitation Scheme should be linked up with the Development and Production Schemes so that by rehabilitation of the refugees no economic problem is created. It has been decided to constitute a Board of Experts with specialists in irrigation, soil conservation, afforestation, agriculture and industries, so that suitable rehabilitation schemes could be prepared. A few months would be necessary for preparation and finalisation of these schemes. In the meantime, however, the relief part itself is a colossal problem, as I mentioned before. The refugee camps must be brought nearer to the convenient communication lines before the rain sets in. Along with it the camps in the border have to be kept vacant to receive the flow of the new refugees who are coming everyday.

In tackling this very difficult problem I would like to seek the co-operation of this House as well as the general public so that we can do our duty to the unfortunate victims of Pakistani brutalities. I hope to keep this House informed of further developments in this regard from time to time. This statement is for the present information of the House.

NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION

Mr. Speaker :—We now pass on to item No. 2.

Shri Hoover Hynniewta (Shillong) :— Mr. Speaker, sir, I beg to move that this House has no more confidence in the present Council of Ministers.

In moving this motion, Sir, we are guided by the fact that we shall be failing in our duty if we do not draw the attention of this House and the country at large to the alarming state of affairs prevailing in the State of Assam to-day. Therefore, Sir, we are bringing this censure motion in order to hold the Government responsible for all that is taking place in Assam to-day. Sir, everybody in the State, starting from the meanest up to the highest, from the youngest to the dotting grandfathers, is now digesting the bitter pill of insecurity and the accompanying restrictions on his fundamental rights, religious observances and freedom of movement. Sir, nobody is certain what is going to happen the next day. The promulgation of Section 144 Cr. P. C. is becoming the order of the day and here in Shillong we have seen the appearance of a dragonlike figure, the curfew, and this figure is still lurking in the shadow of Section 144 Cr. P. C. in other parts of the State. The position Sir, could not have been worse if Assam had been in a state of war. In fact, we seem to be in the midst of a war, a war with a more dangerous and cunning enemy, an enemy who is everywhere and yet is not to be touched or punished because he is hiding behind Indian citizenship and officialdom.

Is it too much to suppose that plane taken in Pakistan are known to certain quarters of this State or is it too much to think that Pakistan orders are uttered by the Indian lips ?

Sir, the enemy has now extended this sphere of operation. That happened in Kashmir, in East Pakistan, in Bengal in Nowgong, in Goalpara, in Shillong is only the virtual reproduction of the drama, the drama of insecurity, the drama of internal strife, the

drama of weakness of our country and the other Sir, is invariably the Pakistan. Sir, according to me the most exhaustive, the most ominous reproduction of this drama took place in Shillong on the 17th February, 1964. I say Sir not because it took place in my constituency, but because the happenings were a compound of the worst form of Indian chauvinism and Pakistani subversion and intrigue. How, I ask this House what is the situation today? According to the Governor's Address a generally peaceful atmosphere was prevailing all along. That was an admission made by the Governor himself. Sir, on the 17th February a Police-raj was sought to be established here in Shillong, in order to discipline and subjugate the recalcitrant Khasis, but Sir, that attempt was a failure. Despite the death of two innocent persons and injuries caused to a number of persons resulting in a failure of the police to maintain law and order and the military had to be called in and that, Sir, we had a curfew in Shillong for almost a week, a curfew which operated for the greater part of the day. Sir, even today, we are having military occupation in Shillong. If you go to Barbazar area you will not find a single policeman there, but you will see many soldiers parading the street as if Govt. of India is at war with the Khasi people and the military personnel are occupying the strategic position in the town which happened to be constituted in the Khasi areas. This fact itself is self explanatory and present a gloomy future of our country. We are sitting, Sir, at the top of the volcano and many of our youngmen had been pushed to the edge of precipice and I am afraid, Sir, if this push may not lead us to the arms of Mr. Ayub Khan. Before this government allows this push to be made I would like them to pause and think before the children of the future generation join the chorus of "Pakistan Zindabad". This is not a political question and this not a question of decision to be made by the majority or minority. This is a question which goes to the very foundation of the State. Sir, the government which cannot give security to the citizens, a government which cannot infuse a sense of security to the country as a whole, has no right to exist. Because, Sir, one of the fundamental points of difference between a democracy and proletarian State is that in a democracy each individual has a sense of security, security for his life, security for his property. Security for his honour and honour of womanfolk. Sir, party loyalty, least of all allegiance to any person is not the end of all be of all life. So, I would request the members of this house to apply their minds seriously to this

problems so that the future of our State and the country as a whole may not become more and more gloomy. Sir, the Home Minister himself the other day on the floor of the Parliament admitted that the situation was very grave. He with the organisation at his disposal were aware what was happening in the Mizo Hills, he was aware what was happening in Tura when about a month ago certain muslim houses were burnt, burnt because the people were angry and infuriated at the inhuman treatment metted out to the people by the Pakistani citizens. Sir, the central government is aware of the gravity of the situation and it is most probably on the basis of these facts that you in your wisdom the other day, Sir, were constrained to observe that there is more in it than meets the eye. Sir, I would like to give a small background to what is happening today. When Sri Medhi in 1957 made a graceful exit, after having failed to solve the problem of the tribal areas and when Shri Chaliha assigned the role of the chief minister of the State many people, Sir, regardless of party affiliation were hopeful that a new era of friendly and harmonious relations was to be ushered in the State. No minister, no chief minister can say perhaps except the Prime Minister himself can say that he has assumed office with so great a fund of goodwill. The central government, Sir, the Prime Minister and late Pantji while he was the Home Minister expressed full confidence in his leadership, but Sir, inspite of that hope we are having today an alarming state of affairs in the State. Sir, what are the causes? The administration is deteriorating since the language riots. What is happening? It is not happening in a day, it has become the policy of pursuing consistently for last five or six years.

Sir, I will make a special reference to the tribal areas, so that we can understand the background of what was happening on the 17th February and on the 12th February, five days before it Sir previously I had an occasion to tell this House that the Government have not tackled any single problem of our District not to speak of all the Hills. The Government claim to have spent large sums of money, I submit, Sir, they are doing this only for the purpose of showing to the Central Government that so much money has been spent on the Hills. But what is the benefit derived by the hill people out of those huge sums spent for the Hills? Sir, the other day Mr. Thanlira gave expression to a sense of disgust seeing that whatever we say in this House has no effect whatsoever. The Government sits silent and go on implementing its own policies which are against the

interest and welfare of the tribal people. It is true that no Government can be free from any faults; they are subject to sins of omission and commission. Governments will commit mistakes here and there, if they are formed by human beings. I am not speaking now about the omissions, but I am speaking of the cases of the deliberate policy—the policy of suppressing the hill people of silencing them—a policy aimed at forcing them to silently and meekly submit to the rule of the present Government. Sir, on the other day—the 12 February, according to the Government Press Note, there was a routine search conducted at the Barabazar area. There was according to this Press Note, a female searcher. This is an absolutely wrong information. There was no female searcher to be seen. It was a case of male excise staff searching and harassing a woman — a poor woman who was proceeding to her work to get some additional income for her children that would be going to school in a few days' time. She was caught hold of and was asked to show the contents of her bag. They were not satisfied when they saw that there was nothing in her bag except a tiffin carrier and some food. They arrested her and attempted to take her to the Thana station. So many hundreds of eyes witnessed the scene when some male excise peon went so far as to search her body when some people protested against the indecent treatment meted out to the woman, they were assaulted by the Excise staff and at that particular point of time a crowd of people started collecting as if they were responding to a certain call — a call about which we read in one of our text books in our school days — “Where will you fly my sons? Into the midst of the enemy? Remember, your life is at stake, the honour of our womenfolk is at stake”. Then the peace-loving and seemingly docile people collected together and protested because they felt that the honour of their womenfolk was at stake. Sir, it has been said that one of the most fundamental principles of the Judiciary in England is: “Let a hundred murderers go free instead of hanging one innocent person”. That was the principle enshrined in the British Judiciary and administration of Justice. We also do feel that it is better to let hundred murderers go free than to hang one innocent person. That was also the spirit of the Khasi people on that day when they responded to the call of the defenceless woman and came to her rescue. The police came and instead of finding out the reason they started to lathi-charge the crowd and it was at that time that the crowd replied with stones. The Excise Sub-Inspector with tears in his eyes cried out to me “Save me sir, save me” and the Police Officer who was surrounded by so many

people also made the same tearfull appeal. Sir, I had stood up between them and stones and I was hit on the body and my legs. But, I was determined that whatever happened their lives must be saved. We saved three lives on that day. I think time will not allow me to tell everything about the happenings suffice it to say that the situation was for the time being brought under control. We asked the Police to withdraw and with their withdrawal the situation returned to normalcy. On the 13th—the next day, Sir, it was possible for the Police traffic constable to resume his duty at Barabazar and everybody thought that the matter had come to a close. We assured the public that the leaders would take up the matter with Government. The I. G. P. and the A. D. M. came on that day and assured the crowd that they would punish the culprits, admitting that it was against law for a lady to be searched by a male excise staff. But I asked you, Sir, what happened on the 17th morning? Those people leaving near the police station saw that hundreds of Police constables—armed and unarmed were massing in the Thana Station and early in the morning some police constables went to the Barabazar area and spoke to the people there in this vein—“Look here, the 12th was a day for you, and today is our day to take revenge on you. We shall teach you an unforgettable lesson”. So they came in hundreds, armed and unarmed, and stationed themselves in different places. Three trucks of them came under the leadership of two D. S. Ps armed with pistols. The steel-helmetted police arrested 29 persons without caring to know who was guilty or who was not guilty. They started kicking, beating and trampling upon the arrested persons, and Sir, you will be surprised to know that many of the boys below the age of 15 years were subjected to that most cruel treatment. In England and other European countries they are starting a campaign of prevention of cruelty to animals. But here in our State we have yet to start a campaign for prevention of cruelty to human—beings.

Coming back to the incidents, some of the boys and innocent persons that gathered there were arrested, beaten and kicked before hundreds of people who were already there at the Barabazar area. It was done, Sir, deliberately to provoke the people. Those people were told by the police either to submit to their orders or they would get an unforgettable lesson. So, Sir, I ask this house whether it is within the realm of possibilities for all the accused persons to assemble on that particular day, in that particular place and time.

Is it possible at that crucial moment for the policemen to get the information and collect there in hundreds to arrest 29 persons ? Sir, immediately I came to the spot after the arrests were made and saw with my own eyes that hundreds of policemen collected together. As soon as they saw me they started leaving the place. I thought that the policemen would leave the place altogether and then I went to the house of my friend, Mr. Lyngdoh and together with Mr. Lyngdoh I went to the police station and before reaching there I thought of seeing the Chief Minister in order to apprise him of the situation. But when I took up the telephone the Private Secretary told me that the Chief Minister was very busy and would not be in a position to see us. I explained to him the circumstances saying that this would be a special meeting with the Chief Minister as it concerned the happenings of the 12th and arrests and beating of 29 persons. The Private Secretary again consulted the Chief Minister and then the reply came that he (the Chief Minister) was heavily booked and could not see us, but he would try to spare time to see us in the evening. Sir mark this word 'evening' when we were to see the Chief Minister who would then silently import a message to us that from that time onwards we must behave or else.... We told the Private Secretary that we wanted to see the Chief Minister because the people were so agitated that the situation might go out of control and yet the Chief Minister was too busy to see us, the local M. L. A. and the M. L. A. from Nongpoh. In spite of that, Sir, we went to the police station and met the Deputy Commissioner and the S. P. and told them that the situation was getting out of control. We further told them that the policemen had no business to be there since the arrested persons would be tried according to law. Then what reply we received, Sir ? The reply was : "No. cannot withdraw our police from there, we cannot surrender to the mob." That was the spirit : "We cannot surrender to the mob." After that we left the police station and after some time we heard that the police opened fire injuring many persons. So, we went to the scene and after that we went to the hospital to see the wounded persons. What happened after that I want to leave it to my colleagues Mr. Lyngdoh and Mr. Nichols Roy to describe at greater length. The point I want to make clear is that the police who were supposed to be the guardians of the law had gone there to shoot at the people without justification. The D.S.P. told some Khasi boys, "You go home and if you stay on here I am going to open fire at you". What right the D.S.P. had to ask the boys to go away ? They were either at the public

road or at the market place. They had the right to be there. And yet, Sir, the D.S.P. told the boys to go home and if they stayed on he would open fire at them and before he did so, he told them, he would shed tears for them. He actually did open fire at random, without giving any warning, from a safe distance. The police opened fire in all directions. Sir, this being a Bazar day, the people refused to withdraw and they stuck to their right. In the town they could remain anywhere they liked, and eventually after firing 4 or 5 times the police handed over their functions to the Military. Our Khasi people have no grudge against the Military personnel because we consider them to be our friends and defenders of our country.

One more thing I would like to bring to the notice of the House is this namely in spite of this provocation and inspite of two innocent people being killed our people did not lose their sense of balance. If they liked they could have easily killed the police constables stationed at Garikhana Beat House, whose number was about 5 to 6 at the time of the firing. And yet the act of murder was not done. Our people were keeping their balance all right. The Khasi people have actually no ill-will against the police people.

Sir, I may come to another point. I want to prove how Government policies were based on hostility towards the tribal people. Only a few days back some vehicles were requisitioned from Shillong and the owners, mostly Khasis, were told that they must take the vehicles to Garo Hills. The owners and the drivers were told that the trucks were to be detained for this purpose for nearly 4 days. Some of the drivers were not given time even to collect their cloths and beddings and were compelled to proceed. They had to travel day and night. The first convoy started at 2 A.M. on the 10th February. That is to say, they had to start at midnight on the 10th February and they reached Dalu at 3 P. M. on the 13th. They were driving day and night and they arrived at 2 A. M. in the morning and reported to the Hill Commissioner and were detailed for duty, allowing them only six hours rest to take their tea and wash themselves. Next day they were made to work from 8 A.M. to 10 P.M. Sir, there was no accommodation for them and they had to sleep in the open and in their cars. There was no eating arrangement; there was no sanitary arrangement for them. They had to ease themselves just like cattle and dogs, and they were made to work for more than 12 hours each day. On the

top of that, they were given only Rs. 5/- per day and from this poultry amount they had to buy their food. Sir, there is only one small hostel there and the food supplied was so poor that I cannot imagine how these people could return home hale and hearty. There was no provision for tea, lunch and dinner but they were made to drive and drive for hours together. Sir, not only that. What happened to one driver? He was driving his heavy vehicle on a narrow road and the S. P. was following from behind and he was asking the driver to give him a go by. But because of the narrowness of the road it was not possible for the driver to give him a go-by but when he came to a wider road he gave him a pass. The S. P. stopped the car immediately in front of the vehicle and got down from his car, went straight to the driver and gave him a good beating. After having given a good beating he asked the driver to disclose his identity and when the driver told him that he was Nepali, the S. P. said "had you been a Khasi, I would have beaten you to death." Our friends in the opposite are very happy because the S. P. beat the driver like that.

Shri Madhusudan Das (Barpeta) : Who is this man ?

Shri Hoover Hynniewta : He was no less a person than the S. P., so far as I know. The drivers would have killed the S. P. but for the moderating influence exercised on by them by the A.D.M., Mr. Rymbai who by his tactful handling brought the situation under control.

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister) : Sir, when the S. P. was telling the driver like that, may I know whether the A. D. M. was there ?

Shri Hoover Hynniewta : No. The incident took place on the road far outside the town.

Shri Fakuruddin Ali Ahmed, (Minister, Finance) : The hon. Member said that the A.D.M. gave him protection.

Shri Hoover Hynniewta : Yes. Later on when the drivers got information of the incident and his insulting words, they went and surrounded the S.P.'s residence and threatened to beat him. He was at that time in the town. But the situation was brought under control by the A. D. M.

Sir, I would like to draw your attention to another incident which happened on the 20th February here in Shillong. Two gentlemen, namely, M.N. Dutt and Prem Chand, used to take their food from the Prakash Hotel, Laitumkhrach. On that day there was curfew and so they sought permission to go to the Hotel from the Police at Don Bosco point and permission was granted. When they reached Laitumkhrach Police Point, one Assamese Habildar stopped them and asked them why they were walking on the road during the curfew hours. These two gentlemen explained the position and told him that they had obtained permission of the Police at the Don Bosco Point. The 'Habildar' said : "Why don't you have a Khasi kept woman to cook for you?" Sir, that is the attitude of the Police. It is not simply an isolated clash with the Police which took place on the 17th but it is the attitude of the Police all along, and this House must be aware of the explosive character of this incident. Therefore, if this Government is allowed to continue in office, I can tell with absolute certainty that the situation will become worse and worse. Sir, the Chief Minister the other day refused to meet us and when Mr. Lyngdoh went to see him he said that he could not intervene. What is the meaning of this stand? The meaning of that is this that license was given to the Police to do whatever they liked. A blank cheque was signed by the Chief Minister allowing the police to do whatever they liked to the Khasi people. Therefore, if this Government is allowed to continue, you will see that worse things will happen in the State of Assam. At least the simple thing that this House can do is to replace the present Chief Minister, the head of the Government. If this is done then this House will be doing something to prevent the repetition of these things in future.

Sir, I would like to say in conclusion that those people who suffered and who laid their lives on the 17th at the altar of the peoples' liberty have not done so in vain. There is a growing realisation among the Khasi people to-day that their future is not safe at the hands of the present Government, and this fact I would like to emphasise with all the powers at my command.

With these words, I recommend the 'No Confidence' motion to this House.

Mr. Speaker : Before I call on Shri Mohi Kanta Das to speak, I would like to say that I want to close this debate today and at

the same time I have a long list of speakers. I propose to allow 1½ hours to the Opposition and 2 hrs. 15 mins. to the Government side. I wish that the Parties concerned will divide the time of their respective speakers and adjust the time accordingly. I want the sense of the House in this regard.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister, Industries) : We will abide by your decision, Sir.

Mr. Speaker : I think the Chief Minister will take about one hour to reply ; therefore, other Members should adjust the time accordingly.

Yes, Mr. Das.

* Shri Mohi Kanta Das (Barchalla) : Mr. Speaker Sir, at the outset I must state, Sir, that this No. Confidence Motion has been brought here at the time when we are faced with different problems of the State that have been presented in the Governor's Address. Sir, during the debate on the Governor's Address we found that our country has been facing many problems which are of very serious nature. We have with us now about 75,000 refugees from East Bengal who have got to be given land for shelter and for whom we have to find ways and means to rehabilitate. On the other hand we have also found that Pakistan is out to create trouble on our borders. They have ambushed our patrol parties, they have transgressed into our areas and also they have resorted to firing within our land. Even in the Garo Hills, the patrol parties were ambushed and some of the men were killed. Besides that there are troubles in Mizo Hills and also from the Naga hostiles with the instigation of Pakistan because as this august House knows, recently about 300 Nagas crossed over to Pakistan to receive arms from there. Pakistan is trying to provoke India so that there is every possibility of some attack by Pakistan who has joined hands with China. In such a momentous situation we have to devise ways and means how to meet these problems that have been facing us. Sir, this august House is the proper forum to suggest to the Government the various ways and means by adopting which we can face any emergent situation. Yet, in spite of all these things we are now faced with this No Confidence Motion which is very inopportune according to my humble submission. Sir, a No Confidence Motion is welcome at a time when the country is in a peaceful state and when there are no troubles within the country. Sir, No Confidence Motions are moved in Parliament and other places just to point out the defects in the admini-

* Speech not corrected.

nistration and the lacunae in the implementation of the various schemes. But, in my humble opinion, this No Confidence Motion has been brought in here at a very inopportune moment and it will certainly have the effect of diverting the attention of all of us from other problems which could not be attended to. Sir, this is the time when we have to strengthen the hands of the Government to deal with matters which are very serious in nature and also take steps to ensure the security of the State. Sir, this motion will have the effect of discouraging our various administrative set ups for the purpose of implementing the various schemes and measures which are essentially necessary to meet the present situation.

Now Sir, whatever it may be the purpose of this No Confidence Motion and whatever my friend Mr. Hoover has said, he has laid emphasis on the unfortunate incident of the 17th February last—a matter which has been discussed at length during the discussion on the Governor's Address and Government have already announced their intention to set up a judicial enquiry to find out if there was justification of police firing and whether there was excess on the part of the police in the performance of their duty. I feel that the result of that enquiry should have been awaited. Sir, such firing incidents have happened throughout the country and whether there was excess on the part of the police or whether such firings are justified or otherwise is always determined by such judicial enquiries. Discussions in this House regarding a matter which is sub judice may prejudice adjudication. Therefore this matter should not have been brought in here when the Government have already decided to set up a judicial enquiry. As regards the facts, Sir, we all are one that such incidents should be enquired into. On the other hand considering the present situation of the State specially, we are definitely of the opinion that stringent measures should be taken against those instigators who are out to create trouble. Sir, during discussions in this august House there have been revelations as expressed in the statement of many hon. Members that there are some Pakistani agents or other anti-State elements who are trying to foment trouble within the State. As a matter of fact, in order to prevent such troubles Government have to announce or to promulgate section 144 Cr. P. C. at different places, such as Nowgong, Barpeta and other places because by the influx of East Pakistan refugees into our State, there is apprehension of some communal troubles by some anti-State elements and other Pak agents that have moved in the rural areas of our State threatening the security of our State.

With a view to prevent these incidents, Government—the local authority, had to promulgate Section 144, Cr P.C., i.e. with a view to end such possible disturbances. Therefore, Sir, considering the present state of affairs in our State and the insecurity to which the Governor has referred in his Address, Government is justified in the promulgation of Section 144, Cr P.C. in different areas and also clamping down curfew at such places like Shillong after the incidents which were very serious in nature. While we admit that every people, every man has freedom of speech, freedom of action, freedom and liberty to do certain things, still we cannot allow any person or any citizen to exceed the limits and also we cannot prevent the authority from executing their legitimate duties and carrying out their responsibilities—we cannot create a situation by which the purpose for which the administration exists can be allowed to fail. As our Chief Minister has placed on record the actual facts and circumstances which led to the Police firing on the 17th February at Shillong, it has been stated in this House that on that day there was an attack on the excise party and also upon the Police escorts which went to Barabazar on routine work. My friend Shri Hynniewta said that one woman was man-handled and there was no female searchers. But according to my information, there were female searchers. She was interrogated and she was never man-handled. If she was man-handled, the law Court was open and she would have submitted a petition or filed a criminal case before the Deputy Commissioner for man-handling her but I do not find from the speech of Shri Hynniewta whether any such steps were taken and as such his contention that the woman was man-handled is not correct. We cannot also therefore straight away accept his contention accusing the Police party of ill-treatment. At the same time it has been announced here that on the 17th when about 29 persons were arrested, the Police party were showered with brickbats, they were injured and properties were looted and in this way certain sections of the people tried to prevent the Police from doing their duties, the apprehension of the accused who prevented the Excise party and who assaulted the Excise party on 12th of February. Now, Sir, if we have got any grievance against the Police party or any other official, the proper thing for us to do is to file a case before the Court instead of taking the law into our own hands. In this particular case at the instigation of certain miscreants certain elements whose idea was to create trouble not only here in this capital city but also elsewhere, tried to prevent the Police from doing their duty. As a result the curfew order had to be

given, Section 144 of the Cr. P.C. had to be imposed because the agent-provocateurs might have created more tension, might have created communal trouble here for which the whole population was in a suspense, terror-stricken. If these precautionary measures would not have been taken by the Government at the capital of the State, who knows that this fire would not have spread to other parts of this town? Because at the time the people were apprehending that something more was going to happen. Therefore, Sir, as regards the Police firing, while I appreciate the feelings of the people who have been affected by this, we regret this but we at the same time justify that there should be an enquiry and as a matter of fact this has been assured by the Government. This has been promised by the Government.....

Mr. Speaker—Your time is up.

Shri Mohi Kanta Das—A few minutes more only. Shri Hynniewta has said that the India Government by putting the military personnel is going to fight with the Khasis....

Shri Hoover Hynniewta—He has misquoted me absolutely.

Mr. Speaker—Your speech is there.

Shri Mohi Kanta Das—He has said that the India Government is going to fight.

Mr. Speaker—He said 'as if'.

Shri Mohi Kanta Das—The insinuation is this. This insinuation is most unjustified. The assistance of the military personnel is for the security of people. It is the duty of the military authority to help the Civil authority for maintenance of law and order. No peace loving citizen should grudge it. What Shri Hynniewta has said is that the requisitioning of the military personnel means that the India Government is fighting, is going to fight with the people here—this is most unjustified. Moreover, Sir, he has said that there has been rather a systematic persecution of the Khasi people here. I do not know why my friend is going to bring in certain communal things in this House accusing the administration as if the administration is hostile, inimical, towards the Khasi people. This is most unfortunate, Sir. We can discuss the commissions and omissions of Government but why impute certain motives that the Government is hostile and inimical towards certain sections of the people of the State? This, Sir, is not only very, unfortunate but most unwarranted. There is no instance shown by my friend there that this Government has been

hostile towards the Khasi people or any section of the people here during the last regime. On the other hand crores of rupees have been spent for the amelioration and for the upliftment of the tribal people here as would be shown by the different budgets each year. But there was no negligence on the part of the Government to neglect the wishes of the tribal people and they have taken all possible steps for their amelioration. Therefore I could not appreciate the contention that the Government has been hostile to a section of the people. This is most unfortunate. Therefore, Sir, as I have already submitted, there was no cause for a No-Confidence motion at this juncture, and whatever has been done by the Government during this period, whether in regard to the people in general and in regard to the tribal people in particular, we must congratulate them for what they have done. With these few words, Sir, I oppose the No-Confidence motion.

Shri B. B. Lyngdoh :— Mr. Speaker Sir, this motion of no-confidence has been brought for the failures of the Government to solve the problems of the State which are in everybody's mind. There is discontent and there is resentment in the minds of the people against the apathetic attitude of this Government. I have referred generally to the failure of the Government. I will speak only one incident that will explain the whole attitude of the Government, and the overall attitude of the Government machinery towards the hill people. Here, I am referring to the incident that took place on the 17th February, 1964 and as an eye witness, I will say most of the incidents that took place on that day at Shillong. I hope the honourable members of this house will, at least, give credit for tackling the situation which our Government is not capable of doing so. I will mention the incident which took place on the 18th February, just after the incident of the 7th February, 1964. A press note was issued stating that "shops were looted by the Khasi crowd", Mr. Speaker, Sir, everyone knows that it is false statement. There was no looting on that day. I can challenge that statement. Actually there was nothing of the sort on that day. Sir, I was very very surprised to find this Press Note published by the Government.

Mr. Speaker : Mr. Lyngdoh, you should confine yourself only to the subject matter of the motion.

Shri B. B. Lyngdoh : Sir, the other day, one of the honourable members of this house has put a very pertinent question—why the I.G.P. has given order to arrest so many people? The police arres-

ted people in such a way that I took it for certain that it would lead to trouble. The I.G.P. did not know that such kind of police raj would not make the matter end. As a result of this so many armed force had to be deployed here.

Sir, if I am to speak frankly, I should say that the incident which took place on the 17th February, 1964, in the heart of the town of Shillong, was a pre-planned thing. It was pre-planned by the government machinery. On the 12th February, 1964 last, a minor incident took place. At Barabazar 13 policemen were injured. But after 4 or 5 days later, the police had started arresting people at random and presented a scene of chaos, as a result of which the incident of 17th February followed. Sir, is this the policy of the Government? What is the justification of putting 100 armed police on the street on that day? They arrested a number of people at random. It was a strange sight to see how these people were treated and beaten before the eyes of the public. Sir, I should say that it was done with a motive and that is a policy of the Government. The piteous cry of the harassed people was heard from a long range. People were amazed to see this sight. They did not try to resist. They ran hither and thither. They did not know what to do. There was a confusion and in that confusion two policemen were injured.

We then went to the Thana where we found that several people were injured. That had happened at 9 A.M. In the afternoon they placed armed police in every strategic points of Bara Bazar.

Sir, this is the first instance when poor tribal people were beaten mercilessly before the public eye and this is for the first time that the tribal people raise their hands against the police, against the government. This rising of Khasi people to exert their own right. Can Govt tolerate it? Therefore, once for all they must be taught a lesson. This is the truth of the matter. This is the fact I want to put before the honourable members who come from different parts of Assam.

Sir, the Government Press Note was issued after shooting which killed 2 innocent man and injuring 16 persons out of which six are still in hospital. They said that the Press Note was issued in justification of the firing. They pleaded that the firing was in self-defence. Sir, I would like to say before this august House that I happened to be at the scene of firing. I found that people were standing at the Bus Stand and police were in the Shillong Jowai Road and police fired from a long range—about 200 to 300 yards away. Sir, it is strange that still the Government say that police had to open fire in self-defence.

Is it called self defence? It was stated that the police were attacked by the mob and they had to open fire for self defence at a distance of 200 yards. I wonder whether the Chief Minister or other ministers study the situation how firing actually took place. Sir, the most surprising thing is that such a big firing was not given proper attention.

Sir, the firing took place at about 2 o'clock and we heard 2 or 3 firing sound. We have just gone to the Chief Minister to discuss the matter and thereafter we went to place of occurrence. It is near the War Memorial—near the School. People were standing here and there... they all went to the Barabzar and challenged the people. It is very very clear from the incident of the 17th that they were determined to teach a lesson to the people. But, Sir, I am afraid, this could not bring the desired effect or the lesson on the people and on the contrary produced a reaction—a bitter feeling of the hill people. Sir, I don't know whether this Government will be in a position to recover or regain that feeling of faith and confidence and for that reason, Sir, we have simply tabled this motion just to speak that we are very serious about this and say that this Government has no more moral right to exist, (Opposition voices, hear, hear) in view of that happening. For the attitude towards the hills people which has been exposed by the incident and also in view of the utter failure of Govt. to maintain security and protect the security of the State, it has also no moral right to continue in office.

Lastly, Sir I would touch one point more Bell rang). I shall finish in 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker :—You have already taken 15 minutes.

Shri B. B. Lyngdoh : One thing, Sir, the attitude of this Govt., I am sorry to say, reflects certain state of affairs that exists in the State—between the majority community and hills people. Sir, on the other day, I think, day before yesterday on the debate on the Governor's address I discussed about the security of the State very seriously. I have made very very serious and pointed discussion on the subject but Sir, the leading organ of the Assamese community did not report the speeches made by hill Members like Shri Hynniewta, Shri Nichols Roy and others. There was no report of the speeches made by us on the problems of the State and other National problems. In this connection I would refer to what happened while I was a student. I stayed in a purely Assamese hostel. But I was surprised to... ..

Mr. Speaker :—That point does not come here.

Shri B. B. Lyngdoh :people were standing here and there and we did not see any police there ; the Police were very far away. While at this time I was talking with some people, what happened ? —two Police trucks came suddenly, God knows—from where and were shooting on the people, shooting on us. I was a near-victim. I saw one boy fell and blood poured out his body. Is that self-defence ? Sir. Two Police trucks came from somewhere and were firing at the people standing on the road. Is that self defence ? That is the question. Again at about 4-30 P.M. some police trucks came from somewhere and rushing very fast on the street and roads. How can you say that it was all in self defence ? Where was the attack by the people ? The police trucks actually came and were shooting on them. I was a near victim, Mr. Hoover Hynniewta and others were so too, and this they say Self defence.

Then Sir, perhaps all Members may not have some idea, but it was an excess on the part of the Police alone in their inefficiency in arresting the particular persons. In the morning I told the Chief Minister that from what happened on the 12th we were certain that there would be very serious trouble. We rushed to meet the S. P. and the D. C. to warn them and what did we see ? From their attitude we could gather that the police were determined that the police firing should be continued and the Khasis should be beaten to teach a lesson for what happened on the 12th already. We told them that you have already arrested those persons and no more persons should be arrested. You have done your duty—the duty in proceeding according to law. But they said that the police will have to be there. We advised them to station police for the defence of the thana. The people are angry and they may attack the police thana and so advised the District Magistrate to place police force to defend the thana if people attack it. But I am sorry to tell this House that the Police deserted the Beat House, the whole police beat house was left by them. Instead Sir, I am referring to that point just to make it clear about the attitude of the Government and the Assamese so far as it concerns bringing about a sense of unity and equality amongst the different communities. Sir, I was surprised to find that during that time while there was any discussion about any national affairs for Independence—there was then a movement called Quit India movement—between the Assamese students, the discussion just stopped whenever I made my appearance and tried to take part in them. It seems as if the tribal people are not to be interested with national affairs. So also the very fact that what Shri Hynniewta

spoke just the other day about the refugee problems and the happenings in the East Bengal, nothing of his speech with regard to those matters appeared in the press. I also stressed on the security problem of the State but nothing has been reported, that is a point, Sir. Therefore, I do not know whether there will be any hope of the two peoples over meeting together, that is a point.

I am sorry for the time limit. But any way it is with all seriousness that this side of the House has brought this motion of No-confidence as they have failed in the most important problem. I mean the serious problem of security.....

Sri Madhusudan Das (Barpeta)

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মোৰ বন্ধু শ্ৰীহৰাৰ নিউটাচাহাবে যিটো অনাস্থা প্ৰস্তাব ডাঙি ধৰিছে তাক সমৰ্থন কৰিবলৈ থিয় দিছো মোৰ বন্ধু বৰশলাৰ সদস্য শ্ৰীমহিৰাঙ্গ দাস ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে আমাৰ দেশৰ এই উদ্ভেদ অৱস্থাত এই অনাস্থা প্ৰস্তাব আনিব নালাগিছিল। শান্তিপূৰ্ণ অৱস্থাৰ সময়তহে তেওঁৰ মতে বোলে অনাস্থা প্ৰস্তাব আনিব লাগে। কিন্তু আমি যে অনাস্থা প্ৰস্তাব অনা হয় দেশৰ গুৰুতৰ পৰিস্থিতিত বা শঙ্কত অৱস্থাত যে বৃটেইনৰ প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰী চেম্বাৰ লেনৰ বিৰুদ্ধেও ৱটিছ পাৰ্লামেণ্টত অনাস্থা আনিছিল দেশৰ চূড়ান্ত সঙ্কটৰ সময়ৰ ভিতৰত। আমাৰ দেশৰ বৰ্তমান অৱস্থা কেনে হৈছে সেইবিষয়ে বহুতো সদস্যই আলোচনা কৰি গৈছে আজি আমি চাৰিওফালে শত্ৰুৰে পৰিবেষ্টিত—আমাৰ অৱস্থা বুজাবলৈ হলে Charge of light Brigade নামৰ সু-প্ৰসিদ্ধ ইংৰাজী কবিতাটোৰ পদ একাক গালেই কিছু পৰিমাণে বুজাব পৰা যায়। যথা ...

“Cannon to right of them,
Cannon to left of them,
Cannon in front of them,
Volleyed and thundered.”

আমাৰ অৱস্থা তাতোকৈ বেয়া। আমাৰ উত্তৰ সীমাত বৰ্ষৰ শত্ৰু চীনে, অবস্থান কৰি আমাক হুমকি দি আছে পূৰ্ব সীমান্তত বিদ্ৰোহী নগাই দেশ লুটিছে মানুহ মাৰিছে গাওঁ জ্বলাই দিছে আৰু দক্ষিণত আছে আমাৰ মহা শত্ৰু পাকিস্তান। তেওঁলোকে সীমাৰ ভিতৰত হিন্দু মানুহৰ ওপৰততো

অত্যাচাৰ কৰিছেই সীমাৰ বাহিৰলৈ আহিও গৰু নিছে মানুহ মাৰিছে আৰু নানা অত্যাচাৰ কৰিছে। Light Brigade ৰ ভিতৰুৱা শত্ৰু নাছিল, কিন্তু আমাৰ হলে ভিতৰুৱা শত্ৰুও বহুত আছে। আমাৰ বহুতে ইচ্ছাকৃত ভাৱেই হওক বা অনিচ্ছাকৃত ভাৱেই হওক পাকিস্তানক সমৰ্থন কৰি কথা কোৱা আমি দেখিছো। আমাৰ চৰকাৰে নিৰাপত্তা আনিব পাৰিব বুলি আমি আস্থা ৰাখিব পৰা নাই। পাকিস্তান চৰকাৰে ভাৰতৰ পৰা লাখ লাখ ভাৰতীয় মুছলমান উলিয়াই পঠিয়াইছে বুলি অপপ্ৰচাৰ কৰি আমাৰ চৰকাৰক এই কথা কেৱল সকলো মুছলমান ৰাজ্যতে ভেঙলোকে প্ৰচাৰ কৰি এৰা নাই, ৰাষ্ট্ৰ সংঘৰ সভাতো এইদৰে অপপ্ৰচাৰ কৰিবলৈকে প্ৰয়াস কৰিছে। গৰি-হুণা দিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰি আছে। কিন্তু এই কথাটোকে আমাৰ চৰকাৰ পক্ষৰ আৰু আন পক্ষৰো সদস্য কিছুমানে সমৰ্থন কৰি বক্তৃতা দিয়াতো এই সদনৰ কেনা গৰাকী সদস্যই পাকিস্তান চৰকাৰৰ লগত হুব মিলাই দিয়া বুলি বক্তৃতা দিছে। আনৰ সদনৰ কাৰ্য্যবলীৰ বিবৰণী চালেণ্ড ভাৰতীয় মুছলমানক উলিয়াই পাকিস্তানে সিহঁতৰ মিছা আৰু হীন প্ৰচাৰৰ সমৰ্থন পাব। ই বৰ পৰিতাপৰ কথা। আমাৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী সংখ্যালঘু সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ প্ৰতি বৰ সহানুভূতিশিল, তেওঁ ইমান সহানুভূতিশিল যে বহুত সময়ত তেওঁতক পক্ষপাতি বুলি ভবা হয়। এনে এজন মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী পায়ো যদি এজনো ভাৰতীয় মুছলমানক খেদা হৈছিল তেনেহলে তেখেতৰ ওচৰলৈ আহি কিয় কোৱা নাছিল। মই কও তেনেকুৱা ঘটনা এটাও হোৱা নাই। এজনো অসমীয়া মুছলমানক ভাৰতৰ পৰা খেদি দিয়া হৈছে নে? কোনোবা বঙালী মুছলমান লোকক মাত কথা একে যেন দেখি হয়তো প্ৰশ্ন শোধা শোধি হ'ব পাৰে, কিন্তু কাকো ইয়াৰ পৰা খেদোৱা হোৱা নাই। পাকিস্তানী-নে হিন্দুস্তানী বুলি প্ৰশ্ন কৰিলেই অভিমানত ওফন্দি উঠা সকলে বেয়া পালেও পুলিচৰ এই প্ৰশ্ন শোধাত অধিকাৰ আছে আৰু তাৰ দ্বাৰা কাৰো মান লাঘব নহয় পাকিস্তানী কাগজে হলে ভাৰতৰ পৰা ভাৰতীয় মুছলমানক বহিস্কাৰ কৰা হৈছে বুলি খুব জোৰকৈ প্ৰচাৰ কৰিছে—আৰু সিহঁতৰ সংখ্যা লাখ লাখ হ'ব বুলি কৈছে। পুলিচৰ হাতত অনুপ্ৰৱেশকাৰী বাহিৰ কৰাৰ ভাৰ দিয়াত ভাৰতীয় মুছলমানক খেদিব বুলি এটা আন্দোলনেই আৰম্ভ হৈ গল। তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে ট্ৰাইবুনেল পাতিলে কিন্তু আন দেশত এনে কাম পুলিচৰ হাততে দিয়া হয়। Foreigners Act মতে প্ৰশাসন বিভাগৰ বিষয়াইহে বিদেশী লোকক বহিস্কাৰ কৰিব লাগে—

বিচাৰকে নহয়—Tribunal নিয়োগ চলিত আইনৰ বিৰুদ্ধে হৈছে। এই ট্ৰাইবুনেল পতাৰ কথা Eastern Zonal Council সভাত কৰিলে স'চা কিন্তু Tribunal নিয়োগ কৰা হ'ব বুলি জনৈক মন্ত্ৰী আৰু তেওঁৰ অনুচৰসকলে বহুদিনৰ পৰাই প্ৰচাৰ কৰি ফুৰিছিল। বহিস্কাৰ আবন্ত হোৱাৰ আগতেই দীল্লিৰ পৰা তিনিজন মুছলমান নেতা অসম পাইছিল—তেওঁলোকে বৰপেটালৈকে গৈছিল, কিমান ভাৰতীয় মুছলমান খেদিলে তাক চাবলৈ। এই তিনিজন নেতা বোলে কংগ্ৰেছী এম. পি. এনে এটি সম্পূৰ্ণ পাকিস্তানী অযুগত ভাবৰ আন্দোলন তেওঁলোকৰ মাজত অনুপ্ৰবেশকাৰীক বহিস্কাৰ আবন্ত কৰাৰ আগতেই গঢ়ি উঠিছিল। আজি হয়তো কোনো কোনো ভাৰতীয় মুছলমান পাকিস্তানলৈ যাব পাৰে আৰু বহুৰে কিছুমাত্ৰক ভাৰতীয় মুছলমান পাকিস্তানলৈ গৈয়ে আছে। তেওঁলোক ইয়াত অত্যাচাৰ পাই যোৱা নাই। তেওঁলোকে তাত কিবা না-সুবিধা পাব বুলিহে গৈছে। ভাৰতীয় মুছলমানসকলৰ শতকৰা ৯৫ জনে পাকিস্তান বিচাৰি আন্দোলন কৰিছিল, গতিকে এতিয়া পাকিস্তান ৰাজ্য স্থাপন হোৱাত, ভাৰতীয় মুছলমান যে তালৈকে যাব তাত বিশ্বাস মানিবৰ একো নাই। ভাৰতীয় মুছলমানক পাকিস্তানলৈকে খেদি দিয়া হৈছে বুলি আন্দোলন কৰাৰ কোনো প্ৰয়োজন নাই। এই আন্দোলন কৰিছে আমাৰ চৰকাৰ আৰু বাইজৰ গাত সাম্প্ৰদায়িকতাৰ কালিমা সনাৰ উদ্দেশ্যে। মই এইবোৰ কথা কোৱা কাৰণে মুছলমান সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ বহুতে মোক মুছলমান বিৰোধী বুলি কয় কিন্তু মই আজিলৈকে কোনো দিনে ভাৰতীয় মুছলমান উলিয়াব লাগে বুলি কোৱা নাই। যিসকল লোকে পাকিস্তানী অনুপ্ৰবেশকাৰী সকলক উলিয়াই দিলে কোনে সাম্প্ৰদায়িক অন্যায কৰা বুলি ভাবে তেওঁলোকে হে মিসনেদেহে ঘোৰ সাম্প্ৰদায়িকতা দোষত দে বী।

পাক-অনুপ্ৰবেশকাৰীক বহিস্কাৰ কৰিলে মুছলমান সাম্প্ৰদায়িক অন্যায কৰা বুলি ভবা মনোভাৱ সম্পূৰ্ণৰূপে সাম্প্ৰদায়িক মনোবৃত্তিৰ পৰা উদ্ভব। সিদিনা এজন বহুৰে য়োক কৈছে—“আপুনি মুছলমানক বেয়া বুলি কৈছে।” মইনো ৰূত তেনেকৈ কৈছো। এইটো সম্পূৰ্ণ সাম্প্ৰদায়িক মনোবৃত্তি আৰু পাকিস্তান অযুগত সকলৰ প্ৰচাৰ। আজি অসমৰ মুছলমান সাম্প্ৰদায় ভিত্তি-গ্ৰস্ত হৈছে আৰু তেওঁলোক সম্ভৱ হৈছে বুলিও কথা উঠিছে। কতা তেওঁলোকটো সম্ভৱ হোৱা নাই—হৈছো আমিহে। ভয় পালে বা সম্ভৱ হলে

তাৰ কিছুমান বাহ্যিক লক্ষণ প্ৰকাশ পাব লাগে—আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ মুছলমান সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ তেনে কোনো লক্ষণ প্ৰকাশ পোৱা নাই। তেওঁলোকৰ দৈনন্দিন কাম-কাজ সমানে চলাইছে; লৰা-ছোৱালী স্কুললৈ গৈছে; পৰব পালন কৰিছে; হাট-বজাৰ কোট-কাছাৰী আদিলৈকেও নিৰ্ভয়ে যাই আছে। তথাপি এইদৰে কথা উলিয়াই—অসম চৰকাৰৰ বিৰুদ্ধে প্ৰচাৰ কৰিছে আৰু সংখ্যাগৰিষ্ঠ হিন্দু সম্প্ৰদায়ক দোষ দিবৰ চেষ্টা কৰিছে। আনহাতে, অসম চৰকাৰেই এই প্ৰচাৰ কৰা মানুহ বিলাকক প্ৰশ্ৰয় দিছে; তেওঁলোকৰ দলৰ মানুহে সিহঁতক প্ৰশ্ৰয় দিছে। সন্ত্ৰাস হলে—যাৰপৰা ভয় পায় তাৰ ওচৰলৈ নাযায়। অৰ্থাৎ তেওঁলোকে কিছুদিন আগতে কামৰূপৰ লোহাৰবাখা গাওঁত হিন্দুৰ সবস্বতীৰ মূৰ্ত্তি ভাঙি নষ্ট কৰিছে। গোলাঘাটত এজন মুছলমানে শিৱলিঙ্গ ভাঙি পেলাইছে। পিছত কোৱা হৈছে—সেই মানুহজন পাগল। যদি সেয়ে হয়—তোমো সি মচজিদত গৈ একো কৰিব নোৱাৰি ভাঙিলে হিন্দুৰ শিৱ-লিঙ্গটো। এইটো কেনে ধৰণৰ বলিয়ালি তাক আমি বুজি নাপাওঁ।

অলপতে বিৰোধী দলৰ সদস্য শ্ৰীতাৰাপদ ভট্টাচাৰ্য্যৰ ঘৰত কটা গৰুৰ মূৰ এটি দিয়া হৈছে।

মৌলানা জলিল : আপুনি মুছলমানে কৰিছে বুলি কেনেকৈ জানিলে?

শ্ৰীমধুসূদন দাস : কোনো হিন্দুৱে, মৰিগলেও কটা গৰু নুচুৱে। এইটো সাধাৰণ বোধ শক্তিৰ কথা—কোনে তেনে কৰিব পাৰে।

মোৰ কথা হৈছে—এইটো হিন্দুসকলৰ ধৰ্ম্ম ই নহয় যে আন ধৰ্ম্মৰ মানুহক পিড়ন কৰিব। কোনোদিন আমি লোকৰ ধৰ্ম্মত হাত দিয়া নাই, অত্যাচাৰ কৰা নাই। আজি সন্ত্ৰাসিত হৈছে এনে এটি বৃহৎ অঞ্চলত যত পূৰ্বৰ মুছলমানসকল ভৰি আছে আৰু তাৰ ৪৫ৰো পাজৰে মাত্ৰ দুই এখনহে হিন্দু গাঁও আছে। নগাৰ চহৰৰ ওচৰৰ মুছলমান বসতি ঠাইবিলাকৰ তেওঁলোক সংখ্যাত কম হলেও ভয় পোৱা নাই। এইদৰে বৰপেটা চহৰৰ ওচৰত থকা মুছলমানৰ সংখ্যা কম হলেও তেওঁলোকে ভয় পোৱা নাই; কিন্তু নগাওঁ জিলাৰ মৰাজিৰ থানা অঞ্চলত—যত শতকৰা ৯৭ জন মুছলমান আছে, বৰপেটা মহকুমাৰ বালিকৰি অঞ্চলত—যত শতকৰা ৯৫ জন মুছলমান সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ তাতেহে তেওঁলোকে ভয়ত পেপুৰা লাগিল। ই আকৌ কিৰকম

সম্ভাৱ : কাশ্মিৰত হত্ৰস্তবাল মচজিদৰ পৰা চুলি চুৰি কৰি—তাত পাকিস্তানে এটা গণ্ডগোলৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিবলৈ বিছাৰিছিল,—যাতে পাকিস্তানে কাশ্মিৰ প্ৰশ্নটো Security Council লৈ আকৌ নিব পাৰে। চুলি চুৰিৰ পিচতো যেতিয়া কাশ্মিৰত সাম্প্ৰদায়িক দাঙ্গা মূল তেতিয়া পূৰ্ব-পাকিস্তানত পাকিস্তানী মুছলমানসকলে অমানৱিক বৰ্বৰতাৰে ভৰা কাণ্ড তাৰ সংখ্যালঘুৰ ওপৰত কৰিছে। মোৰ বন্ধু মাননীয় সদস্য মোলানা জেলিল চৌধুৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই—সেই সময়ত কলিকটাত ঘটা ঘটনাৱলীৰ কথা কোনেও উল্লেখ কৰা নাই বুলি দুঃখ প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে। মই তাৰ উত্তৰত কও কলিকটাৰ ওচৰে-পাজৰে মুছলমান অধিবাসী থকা বনগাওঁ, বেলাপল, ইটালী আদি ঠাইতহে প্ৰথমে সাম্প্ৰদায়িক হাঙ্গামা আৰম্ভ হৈছিল। আৰু গুলি চলিছিল সেই ঠাইৰ সংখ্যালঘু হিন্দুৰ ওপৰত। কিন্তু দাঙ্গা আৰম্ভ কৰিলে মুছলমানসকলেহে। সেই ঠাইবোৰৰ সংখ্যা লঘু সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ মানুহৰ ঘৰৰ পৰা মাৰাত্মক অস্ত্ৰ-সস্ত্ৰ উদ্ধাৰ কৰা হৈছে—আনকি মচজিদৰ পৰা অস্ত্ৰ ওলাইছে। সি যিয়েই নহওক—পশ্চিমবঙ্গ চৰকাৰে এই কাৰ্য্য দক্ষতাৰে দমন কৰি আমাৰ সবটোৰে ধন্যবাদৰ পাত্ৰ হৈছে। এই সম্পৰ্কত পশ্চিমবঙ্গ চৰকাৰে তাৰ পুলিচ কমিচনাৰ বদলি পৰ্য্যন্ত কৰিলে। কিন্তু দুখৰ কথা, আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত Chief Secretary বা I. G. P.ৰ বিৰুদ্ধে এনে কথা ওলালে তাৰ প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়া হয় যে সাম্প্ৰদায়িক ভিত্তিতহে এই বিলাক সমালোচনা হৈছে। পূৰ্বপৰিকল্পনাৰ পৰা অহা শৰণাৰ্থী সকলক আশ্ৰয় দিয়াৰ বাবে মই চৰকাৰক ধন্যবাদ জনাও আৰু চৰকাৰে কঠোৰ বাবস্থা অবলম্বন নকৰাৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত সাম্প্ৰদায়িক মনোবৃত্তিসম্পন্ন লোকসকলে আঁৰে পাইছে। আমাৰ ইয়াত সম্ভাৱৰ সৃষ্টি কৰি, কলিকটাৰ নিচিনা গণ্ডগোলৰ পৰিস্থিতিৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিবলৈ এই পাকিস্তানী অনুচৰ সকলে চেষ্টা কৰিছিল আৰু কৰি আছে। এই কথা চৰকাৰে ভাবকৈয়ে জানিও তাৰ প্ৰতি কোনোৰকম ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা নাই। এই বিলাক খবৰ নিশ্চয় আমাৰ C. I. D.ৰ পৰা খবৰ পাইছে। আনহাতে এই পাকিস্তানীবিলাক কেনেকৈ বচাব পাৰি তাৰ কাৰণে, সেই সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ উকিল সকল আৰু নেতাসকলে সাজু আছে। এই সংবাদ C. I. D. এ চৰকাৰক দিছে—কিন্তু তাৰ কোনো ফল নধৰে। এইটোও মই জানো যে, আমাৰ ইয়াৰ সংখ্যালঘু সকলক চৰকাৰৰ ওপৰত কোনো বিশ্বাস নাই; আৰু চৰকাৰৰ দুৰ্বলতাৰ পূৰ্ণ সুযোগ এইলোকসকলে লৈছে।

Mr. Speaker :—Your time is up.

Shri Madhusudhan Das (Barpeta)—তাৰ পিচত আমাৰ সীমান্তৰ ফালৰ পৰা আমাৰ নিৰাপত্তা বন্ধাৰ হকে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে কোনো ব্যৱস্থাই লোৱা নাই এই কাৰণে আমি চৰকাৰৰ ওপৰত আস্থা হেৰুৱাইছো। এই বিষয়ত কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে কৰাৰ দৰে বোলে আমাৰ ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰে কিবা strong protest কৰিয়েই আছে। আমি হলে কব নোৱাৰো এই strong protest বিলাকৰ protest কৰি লিখা শব্দবোৰ strong, নে কাকতখনেই strong অথবা আখৰ কেইটাই জোৰকৈ লিখাত strong হৈছে তাক আমি বুজিবই নোৱাৰো। মোৰ পঢ়া মনত আছে ইংৰাজ কবি Lord Tennyson-য়ে Greek god বিলাকৰ বিষয়ে লিখা strong শব্দৰ অৱস্থাৰ বা ফলৰ কথা। যথা

“ but they laugh,

They find a Music centered round a

Doleful Song.

Steaming up a lamentation and an

Ancient Tale of wrong,

Like a tale of little meaning,

Though the words are strong.”

তেনেকৈ বোধকৰো words কেইটা strong হব। মই কওঁ যে এই বিলাকৰ সমাধান চোকা “শব্দৰে” নহয় ইয়াৰ কাৰণে লাগিব “চোকা” ব্যৱস্থাহে বা strong action হে। লাঠিটীলা, ডুমাবাৰী, পাথাৰীয়া, লোডাচেৰা আদি ঠাইবিলাকৰ পাকিস্তানী ছৰ্ভন্তসকলে কিছু অংশ দখলেই কৰিছে: আমাৰ ৰাইজৰ গৰু-মহ বিলাক লৈ গৈছে। অথচ আমাৰ চৰকাৰে দোহাৰি দি আছে যে আমাৰ সীমান্তত চোকা ব্যৱস্থা আছে, ৰাইজৰ গৰু পাকিস্তানীয়ে সীমান্ত পাৰ হৈ লৈ যায় আমাৰ চৰকাৰে কৰে strong protest, (হাঁহি)। তেনেস্থলত আমি কেনেকৈ আমাক নিৰাপদ বুলি ভাবো? এতিয়া কথা হল আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ ৰাজ্যৰ নিৰাপত্তা বন্ধাৰ স্থিতিতাৰ কাৰণে যিবিলাক মানুহৰ গৰু-মহ আদি পাকিস্তানীয়ে নিলে তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে তেওঁলোকক ক্ষতিপূৰণেই বা নিদিব কিয়? বানপানী, ভূমিকম্প আদিত ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত হোৱা লোকক সাহায্য দিয়া হয়—গঢ়াখহনীয়াত বিধ্বস্ত হোৱা লোকক মাটি দিয়া হয়; গতিকে চৰকাৰৰ প্রশাসনীয় স্থিতি-লতাৰ বাবে গোসম্পদ নষ্ট হোৱাত ক্ষতিপূৰণ নিশ্চয় দিব লাগিব।

তাৰ পিচত চৰকাৰৰ পুলিচৰ ব্যৱস্থাই শান্তিবন্ধাৰ পৰিবৰ্তে ৰাইজৰ মাজত যোৰ অশান্তিৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। আজি প্ৰায় প্ৰত্যেক জিলাতে ১৪৪ ধাৰা জাৰী কৰা হৈছে। তাৰ পৰা এইটো বুজায় যে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ আভ্যন্তৰীণ অবস্থা বৰ শোচনীয়? মই কওঁ যে কিছুমান ঠাইত অগ্নায়-ভাৰে ১৪৪ ধাৰা জাৰী কৰা হৈছে—যেনে গোৱালপাৰাত সবস্বতী পূজা, দৌলঘাত্ৰা আদি কৰিব নোৱাৰাকৈ ১৪৪ ধাৰা জাৰী কৰিছে। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা ধৰ্ম্মৰ ওপৰত হস্তক্ষেপ কৰা হৈছে। ৰাজ্যত যে কোনো শাসন ব্যৱস্থাই নাই—এয়ে তাৰ পৰিচায়ক। সংখ্যাগৰিষ্ঠ হিন্দু সম্প্ৰদায়ে চৰকাৰৰ বাধাৰ বাবে নিজ ধৰ্ম্মকো আচৰণ কৰিব নোৱাৰা হৈছে। আমাৰ বিত্তমন্ত্ৰীয়ে সদনত কৈছে যে হিন্দুসকলে ঘৰৰ ভিতৰত ‘হলি’ খেলক। কিন্তু হিন্দু-ধৰ্ম্ম আচৰণৰ সম্পৰ্কত তেওঁ অন্ধ বাবেহে তেনে কথা কব পাৰিছে।

Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed (Minister, Finance)—মই সেইটো কোৱা নাই।

শ্ৰীমধুসূদন দাস : ঘৰৰ ভিতৰতে ‘হলি’ খেলিলে ধৰ্ম্মৰ আচৰণ বন্ধা নহয়, সমূহ ৰাইজে লগলাগি ভগবানৰ গুণ-কীৰ্ত্তন কৰি বাগুদি বজাই নৃত্য আদিৰ যোগে ‘হলি’ খেলিব লাগে— তেনে ‘হলি’ শাস্ত্ৰসম্মত হয়, আৰু তেনে কৰাই হল ইয়াৰ প্ৰধান তথ্য। শাস্ত্ৰত আছে—

“পৰ্কেৰ পৰ্কে মহোৰসে উৎসব কৰি”

মোৰ যশ গীত গায়া কৰে যিটো নৃত্য।

নাহি তাৰ ভয়, সিটো ভৈল কৃত্য কৃত্য।”

এইটো যদি কৰিব নিদিয় তেন্তে এইটো সংখ্যাগৰিষ্ঠ সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ ধৰ্ম্মৰ ওপৰত নিশ্চয় হস্তক্ষেপ কৰা হব। ইয়াৰ পৰাই বুজা যায় যে সংখ্যাগৰিষ্ঠ সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ নিৰাপত্তা ক্ষুণ্ণ হৈ আহিছে। ঈদৰ সময়ত Mass prayer কৰিবলৈ অনুমতি দিছে আৰু তাৰ বাবে আমি ভাল পাইছো; তেতিয়া কোনো হিন্দুৱে কোনো গোলমাল কৰা নাই। কিন্তু হিন্দুৰ ধৰ্ম্মক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰে হস্তক্ষেপ কৰিছে।

ছিলঙৰ পুলিচৰ গুলি চালনাৰ সন্দেহে মই কওঁ যে ইয়াত মদ নিৰাৰণী অভিযান চলোৱাই ভুল হৈছে। যি ঠাইত জনজাতীয় মানুহেৰে ভৰপূৰ তাত prohibition চলোৱাৰ আৱশ্যক নাই।

(Voice ইয়াত prohibition চলোৱা নাই) তেতিয়াহলে পুলিচ-বিলাকে তালৈ মানুহ ধৰিবলৈ গল কিয় ? এই পাৰ্শ্বত্যা ভাইসকলে কেইবাবাৰো 'হৰতাল' কৰিছে—এবাৰ শেষবাৰৰ হৰতালৰ দিনাখন মই ছিলঙত আছিলো । চৰকাৰে ট্ৰাক বোজাই কৰি কেবা শ পুলিচ ভৈয়ামৰ পৰা ছিলঙলৈকে অনা দেখিছিলো—ভাবিছিলো যে হৰতাল দমন কৰা হব । কিন্তু পিছত জানিলো যে তামহা কৰিবৰ বাবেহে চৰকাৰে শ শ টকা খৰছ কৰি তিমানবোৰ পুলিচ আনিছিল । পুলিচৰ প্ৰতি ছিলঙৰ ৰাইজৰ বিশ্বাস আৰু শ্ৰদ্ধা বঢ়োৱাজনক কোনো কাম পুলিচে সেইদিনা কৰি দিয়া আমি দেখা নাপালো । ৰাস্তাত পুলিচ মতায়ন কৰিছিল যদিও শোভাযাত্ৰা আৰু হৰতাল-কাৰীসকলে সিহঁতক নানাকপে লাঞ্ছনা কৰা দেখা পাইছিলো—নিৰ্বিল্পে পুলিচক লাঞ্ছনা কৰিব পাই, ইয়াৰ ৰাইজৰ পুলিচৰ ওপৰৰ পৰা শ্ৰদ্ধা কমি গৈছে । চৰকাৰকো সন্মান নোহোৱা কৰা হৈছে । আগেয়ে আঠে দি মূৰত তোলাৰ ফল এতিয়া চৰকাৰে বাককৈ উপলব্ধি কৰিছে । এই কাৰণে ইয়াত পুলিচ কৰ্মচাৰীক আক্ৰমণ কৰাত মই একো বিদ্বেষবোধ কৰা নাই ।

পাকিস্তানী অনুচৰ বিলাকেও ছিলঙতে ঘটনা ঘটাবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰি আছে । মোৰ বন্ধু শ্ৰীতাৰাপদ ভট্টাচাৰ্যীয়ে স্পষ্টভাৱে উল্লেখ কৰি গৈছে যে আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ উচ্চপদস্থ কৰ্মচাৰী কেইজনমানৰ ঘৰৰ মহিলাসকলে পাকিস্তানী হাই কমিশ্যনাৰৰ লগতে ঘূৰি ফুৰা দেখা গৈছে—যদি চৰকাৰে এনে ধৰণৰ অনুচৰ বিলাকক দমন নকৰে, তেন্তে চৰকাৰে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ নিৰাপত্তাৰ কাৰণে কি ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে, আমি বুজি নাপাওঁ । এইবিলাক কাৰণতে মই অনাস্থা প্ৰস্তাবটো সমৰ্থন কৰিছো । অৱশ্যে একেবাৰে নকৰিলেও আধাআধিভাৱে কৰিছো । (হাঁহি)

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the Motion of No-Confidence moved by my friend Mr. Hoover.

Regarding the incident in Shillong the Government has already decided to have a judicial enquiry very soon and I think all the members of the House are aware of it. Any way, Sir, I suppose it is the intention of the Opposition to criticise the Govt. policy on all matters, not only on the Shillong incident, The Opposition had

enough opportunity to speak on the Governor's address and will also have enough opportunity to do so on the Budget speech and on the Cut Motions to come. Sir the present Ministry has confidence both inside and outside the House. In the last by-election at Nowgong our Congress party candidate defeated the two stalwart candidates belonging to the Communist party and the P. S. P. The P. S. P. tried to issue a pamphlet stating that our Chief Minister Shri B. P. Chaliha would be going on leave and his Deputy Leader would come in his place.....

Shri L. P. Goswami—Sir, has the Member got a copy of the pamphlet he has referred to? I challenge this statement of his. If he has not got the copy then he should withdraw the remark.

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury—I withdraw my remark.

The Speaker—The Member has withdrawn his remark already.

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury—Sir, whatever may be the feeling or reaction in the minds of other parties, we can select anybody as the leader of our party. Even our Chief Minister did not go to Nowgong in connection with the by-election. In spite of that the people voted for the Congress and that shows that the people have confidence in the Congress and got re-elected a Congress candidate defeating the most stalwart candidates Mr. Hareswar Goswami and Mr. Bora, with thumping majority.

Sir, Mr. Hoover has said that the present Ministry is trying to force the tribal people to submit to the present Government. This he has said in his statement while moving the Motion. It is not a fact. Though I personally do not appreciate the recent firing I am compelled to say something about it. On the 16th February I came to Shillong from Gauhati and on the 17th morning there was trouble on the Barabazar day. I was very near the place where the incident took place. Mr. Hoover said that the police fired on the innocent people. Actually, Sir, the police tried to drive away the innocent people, but it was the mob who pelted stones on the policemen and they also shot arrows towards them. Police is the symbol for maintaining law and order in the State. The activities of the hooligans setting fire on the police beat houses and assaulting the police personnel on duty cannot be taken lightly. It is the

duty of the policemen or the Home Department to keep peace and tranquillity amongst the people. Sir, I was also near my office when a house was set on fire. But I do not know whether this was due to that incident or otherwise that house was set on fire. However, this point will be enquired into during the judicial enquiry. The Governor in his address said that law and order in the the whole State except in Shillong is satisfactory. Even the Government has admitted the fact. in his address.

Sir, a large number of minority people including Garos and Hajongs have entered Assam from East Pakistan and Govt. have taken immediate steps for feeding and camping the unfortunate victims. Most of those people are agriculturists. The Governor said in his address that according to the Govt. policy provision yet could not be made to provide land to the landless within the State and yet the Government has assured that they will do something for those refugee people by providing land. When those unfortunate people crossed the border the Government has given immediate relief to them. On seeing this the people living on the border of West Bengal have become jealous because they say that their people did not receive relief so promptly at the hands of their Govt, as those people living in our border have received from our Govt. They even said that Govt. of Assam gave prompt relief whereas the other Governments could not. They were very much impressed to see that our Government has given much relief so promptly.

Sir, I know the feelings of the Khasi people in Shillong. I met some people after the incident and they said that they do not like to say who is at fault but they want a judicial enquiry into it. They also said that the families of these innocent people who have lost their lives as a result of firing may be given some relief by the Government. I also discussed this matter with our leader of the Party and I think till the judicial enquiry is completed we should not say much about it. But we must see that some help is given to the families of the persons who died. We have full confidence in the Chief Minister and the Ministry and the people outside also have full confidence in Chaliha. Therefore, I request my friends to withdraw the 'No Confidence' motion.

Shri Dulal Chandra Baruah (Jorhat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while supporting the 'No-Confidence' motion moved by my esteemed friend,

Mr. Hoover Hynniewta, I want to point out the failures of the Government, especially in some particular aspects. Sir, we are constrained to bring this No-Confidence motion for the second time. As you know, during the last August Session also we brought a similar motion and the present menacing state of affairs in the state have compelled us to bring this No-Confidence motion. The fate of the whole country, more so, our frontier state is hanging in the balance. As has been expressed by my friend Shri Hynniewta the winds of change are hanging over Assam. Sir, it is very much surprising to note that after seventeen years of our independence and despite series of loud speeches accompanying promises about development and other things, we have not been able to get the things granted by the Constitution, i. e., security of lives and properties. There is no security of lives and properties in this State. Our future generation is hanging in the balance and the interested people who are occupying the 'Gaddi' are simply gambling with the lives of our future generation. Sir, we had strong faith in the Chief Minister and we expected a lot from him. But Sir, it is very much painful to observe that under his leadership some reactionary forces have gained ground and as a result the security of the entire State is at stake. Sir, our political wizards at the helm of affairs are dancing to the tunes of certain reactionary forces. As a matter of fact all the keys of the Administration are captured by a certain fortunate section and they have been trying to create a situation to disintegrate the bonafide people of the state. Therefore, it is the time to think over this matter. We, the younger generation are responsible to protect the future of our state. We cannot be silent observers of this perpetual danger. Sir, I have observed that some Members, specially a few Ministers have been laughing from the beginning, but they do not understand why this No-Confidence motion has been brought at all. It is surprising to note that, till to-day, in spite of hammering on their failures, the Government have not been able to rectify their policies. Of course, it is a fact that we may not be in a position to carry out the No-Confidence motion, but it should be an eye-opener to them to ponder over the matter seriously. The Chief Minister always gives ideal lectures but still they are following the same wrong policies. Sir, you know that due to the whims of some officers we have lost Nagaland. Similarly, due to the faults of some officers, trouble is going on in this district also. Sir, you know the fate of NEFA, how it has gone out of Assam, because of the whims of some persons. Sir, you have been here for the last so

many years and I had been also here in this K. & J. Hills for a considerably long period. The people here are most law-abiding and it is surprising to know how the last incident could happen and as a result two innocent lives have gone and the law and order situation in this capital town has been badly disturbed. Sir, we talk of integration but at the same time we are injecting trouble here. When there is already dis-satisfaction among the hill people and when the reactionary forces are there, I fail to understand why the Government failed to tackle the problem and maintain law and order. I am asking him not as the Chief Minister but also as a protector of the state, as to what he is going to do to protect the lives and properties of the people of this State. Sir, this Government has totally failed to give security to the lives and properties of our brothers and sisters—our future generation and if this is the state of affairs the Govt. have created, how can the people have any confidence in this administration? As I have already said, they may have legal right since they are the majority, but they have no moral right to occupy the 'Gaddi'. Sir, the Home Minister himself had to come to study the situation here. Is it not the failure of this State Government that the Government of India had to come to its rescue to maintain law and order? Sir, possession of some beautiful buildings, a Secretariat and cars is not enough unless we can give protection to the lives and properties of our future generation. Sir, on the 12th February, when the incident took place, the C. I. D. people could have assessed that something might happen. I have already said that the reactionary forces are at work and a separatist tendency is developing. Therefore, the Police could have waited for some days without making those arrests. But, instead, they made these arrests and allowed people to set fire on the Police vehicles and outposts. This also obviously signifies utter failure on the part of the Government to maintain the primary function of the Govt. i.e. the maintenance of law and order.

Now, I come to another point. Sir, a secret radio station is working inside the State, but my C. I. D. friends have not been able to detect it. They only know how to create trouble but they are not in a position to find out these things.

They are not in a position to find out the culprits. They are not in a position to find out the reactionary forces. What about the Pak agents in Mizo Hills? How the Naga hostiles could cross

over to Pakistan ? They could do nothing in this regard. You will be surprised to hear Sir, that some C. I. D. men came even to us to collect information. This is the specimen of our C. I. D., Sir.

Another very interesting point I want to observe—is that this Government wanted to drive out the Pakistani infiltrators from the State, but up till now, they have not been able to do so rather the problem is gathering more momentum, why ? Because they are not sincere. Sir, until and unless they are sincere, they will not be able to drive out the Pak infiltrators from our State. What this Government is sincere about, is only that they will sit in their gaddy over these problems facing the State and mind only for their safe majority. I repeat, Sir, this Government has totally failed in that it does not or cannot take drastic steps to drive out the Pak infiltrators and the Pak agents. I will give you one instance, Sir. What happened in Gauhati is that some very important records, new records, were destroyed with the result that some Pak agents connected with those records could not be driven out. This obviously signifies the existence of some elements who have been acting adversely behind the screen. Will the Chief Minister enquire about this matter also ? I don't think he will do so. Why ? Because our Chief Minister has got certain unfathomable weakness towards these people.

Mr. Speaker—How long will you take, Mr. Barua ?

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—About five minutes more, Sir, and I will finish. Now, Sir, what happened to the officers who are sincere in their work in this connection ? I can tell you of one S. I. B. officer who has brought out a list of Pak agents with a view to deporting them, was discharged within 24 hours. That shows the pattern of administrative machinery of this Government. Then again, the Pakistan Assistant High Commissioner here has been found to be in league with some elements in Mizo Hills and Naga Hills who are in favour of Pakistan. But I don't understand why thus Government is not in a position to take effective steps to get this Assistant High Commissioner removed. What are the reasons for this failure ? The reason is that there is something wrong with the Governmental machinery in its higher level. When the position is like this, there is no security for the State.

Now, I want to observe another very pertinent point, This Gover-

nment has always been promising that it would take some concrete measures to tackle this problem, but nobody knows what this Government is doing behind the scene. We have often heard that the Government policy is to appoint men of unquestionable honesty and integrity in Govt. departments. But is that actually happening in practice? I will cite one concrete instance. I know of one Muslim youngman who has been recruited for the Army, but after three months he was discharged as a result of some police report against him. This man went in to Pakistan and when he returned he started making some propaganda that on account of some adverse confidential report he had been discharged. This matter subsequently went up to the Cabinet. May I know from the Chief Minister how this confidential document could reach this man? How this Commanding officer concerned could tell that man that due to such and such reports he had been discharged? What happened next is that the I. G. P. who is his kith and kin intervened in the matter and quashed the former report. Let me tell you, Sir, the story of the background of the family of this man. He has got two brothers, one of whom is in the Pakistan Air Force and the other is in the Pakistan Army. It is a known fact that this man purchased two plots of land in Dacca and kidnapped one Hindu girl of Nowgong and after that left for Pakistan. That, Sir, is the background of the family of this man in whom our I. G. P. took so keen interest. We all know the I. G. P. is a very nervous man...(laughter from the Treasury Benches ...)

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister)—will the hon. Member please say whether this man was taken back?

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—I don't know. It is for the hon. Chief Minister to reply to his question. Apart from that Sir, I want to point out another fact. One Muslim District Publicity Officer of Jorhat was suspended for certain dereliction of duty, but afterwards, he went straight to the Finance Minister and the man poured out before the Finance Minister a completely different story concerning his suspension and the Finance Minister at once telephoned the Director of Publicity to reinstate this man and to drop all proceedings against him

Shri Fakhuruddin Ali Ahmed (Minister Finance)—Where from the hon. member got this information? I can assure him that I never talked on the phone with the Director of Publicity in this connection.

It is unfair on the part of the hon. Member to give such incorrect information.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—So far my information goes, that is correct, Sir.

Shri Bimla Prasad Chaliha—The hon. Member should not come here with such incorrect information Sir. So far this particular officer is concerned, the fact is that he was suspended and proceedings were drawn up against him and he was punished. It is unfair for the hon. Member to give incorrect information.

Shri Dulal chandra Barua—From my side I can say that this information is based on fact, Sir.

Mr. Speaker—Order, order. Your time is up.

Adjournment

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

Mr. Speaker—Before I call upon the next hon. Member to speak, I want to submit one thing. The Calling Attention motion regarding the strike in the Medical Colleges is fixed at 4.30 P.M.

(Voices : The mike is not working). But the strike has been called off in the meanwhile and I, therefore, wanted to know from the Chief Minister whether we can have the Calling Attention motion or not. I also discussed the matter with the Leader of the Opposition. The Chief Minister gave me to understand that as the strike has not been called off in one College, the statement from the side of the Minister in-charge of Medical might be necessary. But if the hon. Members agree not to have any discussion on that point, with your permission I can extend the sitting of the House for a few minutes so that more hon. Members can participate in the debate (voice from the Opposition Benches : Yes, Sir).

Shri Lakshmi Prosad Goswami (Laharighat)—The Gauhati strike has been called off but at Dibrugarh the strike has not been called off. So we want to hear from the Minister concerned about the present situation and what the Government is going to do to remove their grievances.

Mr. Speaker—Then, that is all right. The debate on the No-Confidence motion will be extended till 5.30 P.M. at 4.30 P.M. Chief Minister will reply to the debate on No-Confidence and, then, the Medical Minister will make a statement about the Medical College affairs.

Shri Rathindra Nath Sen (Karimganj North)—

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় !

আমাদের ভাগ্যকালে আজ দুৰ্য্যোগের—ঘনঘটা, তাই সমতল এবং অ-সমতল প্রান্তরে রক্তের আল্পনা, জাতির সৌভাগ্য রবি অন্ত্রাচলগামী । ভয়া-চ্ছাদিত বহির মত সারা আসামের বিতারিত মানব সমাজ এক অসহনীয় আক্রোশে জ্বলছে, কিন্তু বিশ্বয়ের কথা আসাম রাজ্য মন্ত্রীসভা তাক্ষিলা সারা রাজ্যের আভ্যন্তরীণ সঙ্কটকে উপেক্ষা করে চলছেন । আসামের রক্তে রক্তে আজ রাহু, কেতু ও শনি এই তিন অশুভ গ্রহের প্রভাব নারা রাজ্যের সম্বন্ধে বিপর করে তুলেছে । এসময় আসামের বিচিত্র মনোভাবাপন্ন মুখ্য-মন্ত্রীর কুণ্ঠী বিচারের প্রয়োজন । কোন সে গ্রহকেতুত্ব তিনি এই সৌমা-স্তীক রাজ্যের দায়িত্ব গ্রহণ করে মুহূর্ত্তথেকে তাহাকে মহাভারতের অন্ধ দ্বত-রাষ্ট্রে পরিণত করে—এই রাজ্যখানাকে মহা কুরুক্ষেত্রের গহ্বরে ঠেলে নিয়ে চলেছে তা বিচার করে দেখার সময় এসেছে । মহাভারত এমন কথা বলে না যে অন্ধ দ্বতরাষ্ট্র, দুষ্ট দুৰ্য্যোধন, দুঃশাসনের চক্রান্তে আত্মসমর্পণ করে সবংশে নিধন হয়েছিলেন—যে শোচনীয় পরিণতির পথে বর্তমান আসামের অন্ধ দ্বতরাষ্ট্র (মুখ্যমন্ত্রী) তাহার দুৰ্য্যোধন, দুঃশাসন. শকুনি অধ্যায়িত মন্ত্রী-সভার ভ্রান্ত পথনির্দেশে সমগ্র আসাম-রাজ্য নিয়ে ধ্বংসের হোলিখেলায় মত্ত । আসাম রাজ্যে পুলিশী শনিচক্র আজই প্রথম রাজধানী নগরী শিলংএ নর-রক্তলোভীর রাহুবিস্তার করেনি । এই অসহায় মুখ্যমন্ত্রীর আমলেই ১৯৫৮ ইংরেজীতে মিকির পাহাড়ের বড়বিলে পুলিশি বুলেটে চারজন নিরীহ উদ্বাস্ত জীবন ধরাপৃষ্ঠ থেকে রিলুপ্ত হয়ে, স্থান করা হয় ১৯৬০ ইংরাজীর ৪ঠা জুলাই তারিখে গৌহাটী সহরে এই রাজ্যের তরুণ রণজিত বড়পুজারীর সম্ভা-রণাপূর্ণ জীবন এবং অসংখ্য বঙ্গভাষী গোষ্ঠীর ধন, প্রাণ, মান এরাই পুনরা-বুত্তি হয় ১৯৬১ ইংরাজীর ১৯শে মে শিলচর সহরে কমলা, শচীন, সুনীল, হুকোমল, সত্যেন, কলাই কুমুদ, চণ্ডীচরণ, তারিণী, বীরেন্দ্র এবং হীতেশের অমূল্য জীবন নিয়ে এবং একমাস পর ১৯শে জুন হাইলাকান্দী সহরে আরও দশটি প্রাণ হনন এবং সেই একই পথ পরিক্রমা করে এই শিলং সহরে বিগত ১৭ই ফেব্রুয়ারী সম্পূর্ণ অপ্রত্যাশিতভাবে পুলিশী হিংস্রতার বলি হলো দুইটি নিরীহ, নিম্পাপ খাচিয়া তরুণ । রাজ্য পরিচালনার এই কুৎসিত চিত্র সম্মুখে রাখিয়া আসাম মন্ত্রীসভা পদক্ষেপ করেছেন—আর এসব হাওয়া-গাড়ী চড়েই মন্ত্রীপ্রবরগণ হতাশাচীর্ণ, করভার প্রপীড়িত, অব্যমূল্য বুদ্ধিজনিভ

দুঃখভারে লালিত, কঙ্কাল স্বরূপ এই রাজ্যবাসীর সমুখে ক্ষমার অযোগ্য দুঃসাহসে ঘোষণা করছেন গণতান্ত্রিক সমাজবাদের বহু আকাঙ্ক্ষাও আদর্শ। তবু এই মন্ত্রীসভা ভাবেন তাঁহাদের উপর জনসাধারণের আস্থা আজিও অটুট রয়েছে।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়! চীন নয়, পাকিস্তান নয়, বিদ্রোহী নাগা দৌরাখা ও নয়, আজ সারা আসামের ভয়াবহ সংকট রাজ্যান্তস্তরীণ দুঃখনদের সর্বনাশা কার্যাবলী। আজ তিন বৎসর যাবৎ এই-বিধান সভার এবং বাহিরে সারা ভারতবর্ষে আসামে লাখে লাখে পাকিস্তানী অনুপ্রবেশ জনিত জাতীয় সত্তা বিধ্বংসী সংকট সম্বন্ধে বহু চীৎকার বহু গবেষণা হয়েছে, কিন্তু এই সীমান্তিক রাজ্য আজিও সেই সংকট আবর্তে জাহি জাহি করছে। জানতে পারি কি কোন সে চুর্যোধন, কোন সে সাকুনি যার কুপরামর্শে মুখ্যমন্ত্রী অনুপ্রবেশকারী পাকিস্তানীদের বিতাড়নের জন্য ট্রাইব্যুনাল, গঠনকারী আত্মঘাতী অন্ত্র আবিষ্কার করছেন? বর্তমানে এই রাজ্যে যে সংখ্যক অবৈধ অনুপ্রবেশকারী রয়েছে জিজ্ঞাসা করি আগামী পঞ্চাশ বৎসরের মধ্যে ট্রাইব্যুনাল মাধ্যমে এদের বহিষ্কার সম্ভব কি? আর এই দীর্ঘ সময়ে এই অনুপ্রবেশকারীর যে বিপুল বংশবৃদ্ধি হইবে সেই বিড়ম্বনা হইতেই বা এই রাজ্যের মুক্তির পথ কি? অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়! বস্তুতঃ যদি এই রাজ্য মন্ত্রীসভার অনুপ্রবেশকারী পাকিস্তানীদের বিতাড়নের আগ্রহ থাকতো তাহলে তাহারা এই আত্মপ্রশমনার পর পরিত্যাগ করে এই বিপদ হইতে এই বহু সংকটপূর্ণ সীমান্তিক, রাজ্যকে রাজ্যকে রক্ষা করবার মহতী ব্রতে রক্ত হতেন অর্ডিন্যান্স জারি করে। যে অর্ডিন্যান্সে নির্দেশ থাকবে যে যে ব্যক্তির আশ্রয়ে একজন পাকিস্তানী অনুপ্রবেশকারী পাওয়া যাবে অনুপ্রবেশকারী সহ সেই আশ্রয় কারীকে দশবৎসর সশ্রম কারাদণ্ডে দণ্ডিত করা হবে। আসাম গভর্নমেন্ট একবার এ জাতীয় অর্ডিন্যান্স জারি করলে তিন মাসের মধ্যেই এই রাজ্য দুঃখময় শূন্য শান্তিপূর্ণ প্রদেশে রূপান্তরিত হতে পারে। মন্ত্রীসভা কি লক্ষ্য করছেন না যে এই রাজ্যে আজ দুইটি বৃহৎ সম্প্রদায় হিন্দু এবং মুসলমান একে অপরকে বিশ্বাস করতে পারছে না? ফলে সমস্ত রাজ্যের আভ্যন্তরীণ শুচিতা, স্বাধীনতা এবং সমাজসচেতনতা এক দারুণ প্রতিক্রিয়ার সম্মুখীন? এই একটা মাত্র কারণে সারা রাজ্য এক বারুদের স্তূপে পরিণত হয়েছে যে কোন অস্তিমমুহুর্তে দাবানল জলে উঠে

সমগ্র রাজ্যকে গ্রাস করবে। দুর্ভাগ্যের কথা আজি কার কংগ্রেসী শাসন-চক্র তথাকথিক মুসলীমলীগের সঙ্গে এক দুর্বোধ্য রাখী বন্ধনে আবদ্ধ, ভারতবর্ষের প্রগতিশীল মানুষ কিংবা জাতীয়তাবাদী কোন মুসলমান পার্বত-স্থান রূপী পাকিস্তান সৃষ্টি করতে চায়নি, ঐ দুর্বুদ্ধি হয়েছিল মুসলীম-লীগের একজন সমর্থকের ও ভারত ঐশ্বে অবস্থান করার কোন নৈতিক অধিকার নাই। অথচ এই তদানিন্তন মুসলীমলীগের অভিযান বহনকারী মুসলমান গনই আজি এই রাজ্যে কি প্রশাসনিক ক্ষেত্রে, কি রাজনৈতিক পটভূমিতে প্রাধান্য বিস্তার করে রয়েছে, অন্তর্নিহিত সর্বগ্রাসী বৃন্তর পাকিস্তান সৃষ্টির ক্ষুধা নিয়া।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় অপ্রাসঙ্গিক হবে তাই বলতে চাই আমারই কর্ম-জীবনের এক বিচিত্র ঘটনা। এ আরবা উপভাস নয় কিংবা কথামালার কাহিনী ও নয় এ আমার ব্যক্তিগত অভিজ্ঞতা লব্ধ সন্দেশ যা থেকে এই বিধান সভা বুঝতে পারবেন এই রাজ্যে কোন অবসম্ভাবী পরিণতির পথে অধি দ্রুত এগিয়ে চলেছে।

বিগত ১৯৪৭ ইংরেজীতে দেশবিভাগের প্রাবকালে একদা সন্ধ্যায় তদানিন্তন কলিকতার ইসলামিয়া কলেজের ছাত্রাবাস রেক্টার হোস্টেলের মুসলমান ছাত্র সমাজ মরহুম হাসান শহীদ সরাদী সাহেবকে হোস্টেলে আমন্ত্রণ করেন দুর্ভাগ্যক্রমে সীলেটের একটি ছাত্রের সঙ্গে দেয়া করতে ঠিক সেই সময়ে আমি ঐ ছাত্রাবাসে উপস্থিত ছিলাম। ছাত্রগণ শহীদ সাহেবকে জিজ্ঞাসা করেন পাকিস্তান তো পয়দা হতে চললো তাহারা সকলে কি পাকিস্তানে চলে যাবেন? শহীদ সাহেব জ্বলদগন্তীর কণ্ঠে বললেন—‘কভী নেহি। তুম সব পাকিস্তান যাওতো বাচপানসে পাকিস্তানকা। আজাদী বরবাদ তো যায়গা। হিয়ার যাও। খাদর পইমো গান্ধী টুপী লাগাও বন্দোমাতরম জয়হিন্দ বলো, বিশ সালকা অন্তর তামাম পাকিস্তান বন যায়গা।’ অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় বিশ সাল এখন ও বাকী কিন্তু এই মতেরো সালেই পশ্চিম বাংলার বৃহদাংশ, ত্রিপুরা এবং আসাম রাজ্য পাকিস্তানী সর্বগ্রাসী ক্ষুধার আগুনে থিকি থিকি জ্বলতে আরম্ভ হবে নাই কি? ভারতে আশ্চর্য্য বোধ হয় দুদীর্ঘ মতেরো বৎসরে ধর্ম নিরপেক্ষতার জোবনে ও ভারতীয় মুসলমানদের এবং বিশেষ ভাবে এই রাজ্যের এক বৃহদাংশ মুসলমানদের

অন্তর থেকে পাক মোহ দূরীভূত হয়নি, এই তো মাত্র সেদিন উদ উৎসবের কয়েক দিন পূর্বে করিমগঞ্জ সহর সংলগ্ন গ্রাম বটরলীর গোহাটা বিশ্ব-বিদ্যালয়ের আইন শ্রেণীর এক মুসলমান যুবক ট্রেনের দ্বিতীয় শ্রেণীর কামরায় বসে সহযাত্রী হিন্দুদের অবিশ্বাস্য দস্তে বলতে পারলে যতদিন পর্যন্ত না কশ্মীর এবং আসাম রাজ্য পাকিস্তানের অন্তর্ভুক্ত হয়েছে ততদিন পর্যন্ত পাকিস্তানে এবং ভারতে হিন্দু মুসলমানের পক্ষে শান্তিপূর্ণ সহ অস্থান অসম্ভব। ঐ একই সাম্রাজ্যলিপ্সার উষ্ণতা আজ পাকিস্তানকে কমুনিষ্ট চীনের পদলেইনে উৎসাহিত করেছে এবং প্রথম পদক্ষেপ হিসাবে ভারতের এক সীমান্তে কশ্মীর অপর সীমান্তে পশ্চিমবাংলা ত্রিপুরা ও আসাম রাজ্যে একই সঙ্গে সুপরিকল্পিত পদ্ধতিতে আভ্যন্তরীণ উৎপাত আরম্ভ করিয়াছে একমাত্র গত ফেব্রুয়ারী মাসে এই রাজ্যের তেজপুর, নঙগা, বড়পেটা, গোয়ালপাড়া এবং কাছাড় জেলাতে পাকিস্তানী চর এবং অনুচরগণ যে দুঃসাহসিক বীভৎসতা সৃষ্টি করিয়াছিল, আমি জানতে চাই রাজ্যান্তান্তরে প্রশাসনিক চক্রে পুলিশ দলে পাকিস্তানীদের বড় বড় জাদরেল দোস্ত না সকলে একটি শাসিত রাজ্যে আইনতান্ত্র সৃষ্টি করা কি ওদের পক্ষে সম্ভব ছিল?

১৯৫০ ইংরাজীর পর অন্তর্গত করিমগঞ্জ মহকুমায় ছোট খাটো সাম্প্রদায়িক উত্তেজনা বা ঘটনা ও পবিলক্ষিত হয়নি অথচ আশ্চর্যের কথা গত ফেব্রুয়ারী মাসে সীমান্তবর্তী। করিমগঞ্জ সাম্প্রদায়িক হীন বুদ্ধি সম্পন্ন কিছুসংখ্যক মুসলমান অতি দুঃসাহসে হিন্দু সমাজকে উত্তেজিত করার অপচেষ্টায় প্রকাশ্যেই লিপ্ত হলো এবং ১৭ ই ফেব্রুয়ারী করিমগঞ্জ রাজ্যের পুলিশ বাটহাউসে চড়াও করে ধৃত একজন মুসলমান চোরাকার বারীকে পুলিশের আওতা থেকে ছিনিয়ে আনতে গেল এবং যে সমস্ত হিন্দু যুবক পুলিশকে সাহায্য করেছিল প্রকাশ্যে বাদীর বাচ্চা বলে তাদের সংগ্রামে আহ্বান জানাল? এই সমস্তই। কি বিচ্ছিন্ন ঘটনা? না মহাশয় জেনে রাখুন আসাম পুলিশের এক বৃহৎ অংশ পুলিশের বড়কর্তার সন্তোষ বিধানের জন্য এবং গোপন অর্থ সঞ্চয়ের প্ররোচনায় এই রাজ্যে দেশদ্রোহীর কাজ চালিয়ে যাচ্ছে বিনা বাঁধায়। পুলিশ বাজেটে এসময়ে আমি বিশদ আলোকপাত করবো এবং প্রমাণ করে দিব। করিমগঞ্জ থানা থেকে আরম্ভ করে এই রাজধানী প্রশাসনিক এবং পুলিশী বিভাগ কোন হীনতম স্তরে নেমে এসেছে এই রাজ্য মন্ত্রীসভারই প্রশ্নে শুধু এই রাজধানী ক্ষেপেছে

না; এই অপদার্থ শাসন কত পক্ষকে জনতার দরবারে বিচারের সম্মুখীন করছে না যদি ও সে দিনের আর বড় দেরী নাই। চরম বুঝা পড়া এদের সঙ্গে এরাঙ্গ্যবাসীর হবেই হবেই এই রাজ্যেরই সাধারণ হিন্দু মুসলমানের চলার পথের কঠক চিরতরে ছুঁব করতে—।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় এই মনোভাবই আজ এই রাজ্য এবং ভারতরাজ্যের পক্ষে বিপদ।

কবিগুরু রবীন্দ্রনাথ কবির আহ্বানে বলেছিলেন

এ দুর্ভাগা দেশ হতে

হে মঙ্গলময় !

দূর করে দাও তুমি

সবর তুচ্ছ ভয়

লোক ভয়, রাজ ভয়, মৃত্যুভয় যত।

সেই কবি আহ্বানে উচ্চিৎ ভারতবর্ষ সবর তুচ্ছ ভয় মুক্ত হয়ে দাড়িয়েছিল ইংরেজের শক্তির মুখোমুখী। কিন্তু আজ ? আজ—স্বাধীনতার তথাকথিত স্বাধীনতা লাভের সতেরো বৎসর পরও রাষ্ট্র পরিচালক গোষ্ঠী সেই আমোঘ মস্ত্রে জাতিকে উদ্দীপিত করিতে পারেন নি। আজ সবাই লোক ভয়ে ভীত, রাজা নেই তবু কংগ্রেসব্যাপী নব রাজভয় মৃত্যু অবশ্যাস্তাবী বহু মৃত্যুভয়—অথচ এই কংগ্রেসী সরকারই আজ সমগ্র দেশব্যাপী জিলে জিলে পলে পলে জাতিকে মৃত্যুরে মুখে তুলিয়া দিচ্ছে। এই বিধান সভায় প্রেরিত জাতীয় নেতৃবৃন্দের বিরাট দায়িত্ব রয়েছে—জাতির প্রতি। আজ যদি নেতৃবৃন্দ এই সংকট মুহূর্তে ভাবীকালের জন্য উপযুক্ত পথনির্দেশ দিতে সক্ষম না হয়; সাম্প্রদায়িক অবিদ্বাস ও তিক্ততার বহির্ভূত আগামী দিনের সকল সম্ভাবনা যদি ব্যর্থ হয়ে যায়; এই রাজ্যের শান্তিকামী সং নাগরিক হিন্দু ও মুসলমানদের মাঝখানে লৌহপ্রাচীর গেঁথে জাতির মেরুদণ্ডকে ভেঙ্গে দিচ্ছে যে সমস্ত পাকিস্তানী অনুপ্রবেশকারী এবং পঞ্চমবাহিনী এদের উৎখাত করে এই দুই মহাজাতির ঐক্য এবং সম্প্রীতির ভিত্তিতে যদি এই রাজ্যের বুনিয়াদকে শক্ত করা এখনই সম্ভব তা হয়—তবে ভারতীয় মানচিত্র থেকে এই রাজ্যের অবলুপ্তি অবশ্যাস্তাবী—ঈশ্বর ও আমাদের রক্ষা করতে পারবেন না কারণ বৌদ্ধবাহিনীর ধ্বংস বিধাতার কার্য।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় ! আমিও সেই সর্বহারাদের অন্যতম যাকে একটা বৃদ্ধা মাতা এবং স্ত্রী, পুত্র-কন্যার হাতধরে—একবস্ত্র—শুধু ভারতের অশানে দেহ রাখবার দুর্ব্বার বাসনায পাবিস্তানী বেহেশ্ত ছেড়ে আসতে হয়েছিল। তাই আজ যখন এই রাজ্যের ভবিষ্যতের ছবি কল্পনায় ধরা দেয় তখন আতঙ্কে মুহূমান হই। এই ক্রীষ মন্ত্রীসভা যদি অবিলম্বে আত্মতুষ্টির সৌধচূড়া থেকে মাটির পৃথিবীতে মাটির মানুষের হৃদয় বেদনা দূরীকরণ এবং এই রাজ্যের সর্ব্বাঙ্গীন নিরাপত্তা রক্ষার ব্যৱস্থা না করেন তবে হয়তো এই প্রদেশের লক্ষ লক্ষ ভ্রাতা ও ভগিনীবৃন্দকে আমাদেরই মত গৃহছেড়ে—পিতৃপরিচয়হীন হয়ে দণ্ডকারণ্য বা আন্দামানের অজানা অন্ধকারের পথে পা বাড়িতে হবে। এমন দুর্দিন যেন এই রাজ্যের বুকে টেনে আনবার সুযোগ আপনারা এই বিন্যাস সর্ব্বশ্ব মন্ত্রীমণ্ডলীকে না দেন। এদের অপসারণেই একমাত্র এই রাজ্য সংকটমুক্ত হতে পারে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় ! একটা কথা আজ স্পষ্টভাবে রাজ্য সরকারকে জানিয়ে দিতে চাই, জাতি আজ আর সুস্থ নয় ! সতেরো বংশরের অত্যাচার তাপিত মানবগোষ্ঠী আজ প্রতিশোধ নিতে উন্মুখ, শুধু মাত্র মানব হৃদয়ের স্বাভাবিক সুকোমল প্রকৃতি এবং দেশ প্রেমই আজও ঐ চরম মুহূর্ত্তকে স্বাগত জানায় নাই। কিন্তু সহনশীলতার ও সীমা আছে, মাত্রা আছে। পুলিশী বুলেট বার বার মানবতাকে বিদ্ধ করে নররক্তের অঞ্জলি দিয়ে কি বর্তমান কংগ্রেসী শাসকগোষ্ঠী গান্ধীবাদ তথা গণতান্ত্রিক সমাজবাদ প্রতিষ্ঠা করার বাতুল বিশ্বাসে উন্মত্ত থাকেন তবে এরা আশুপ নিয়াই খেলবেন। কবির সঙ্গীত আমায় অনুপ্রেরণীয় আজ এই রাজ্যের তারুণ্যের নবযৌবন সম্ভব করেছে, যৌবন আজ জেগেছে, এতদূরন্ত দুর্ব্বার দুর্গদি গতিবেগকে রোধিবে কে ? আজ তারা যতঞ্জয় তাই তাদের কণ্ঠে সমবেত সঙ্গীত—

“এদের আঁখি যত রক্ত হবে

মোদের আঁখি ফুটবে

তত মোদের আঁখি ফুটবে।”

“এদের বাঁধন যত শক্ত হবে।

মোদের বাধন টুটবে

তত মোদের বাধন টুটবে।”

Shri Muhammad Umaruddin (Dhubri) — Mr. Speaker, Sir I rise to oppose the motion of No Confidence which some of the hon. Members of the Opposition have tabled in this House. Sir, it seems to me that a motion of No Confidence against the Ministry has been something like a fashion with the Opposition. This is an exceptional and very serious measure and it should not be treated lightly. We had a discussion on a similar motion during the last session and nothing has happened since then to justify another motion to discredit the Ministry here. It is well known, as it was explained last time by the Chief Minister, that a motion of No-Confidence is generally brought only when there is a chance of passing the motion and the Ministry in power being dislodged and another party coming in to its place. They know very well that that chance is not there; they know also very well that to emphasize certain issues in which some of them are interested, they treat the motion as a subterfuge to bring the same issues again and again before the House and somehow or other to incite public opinion and also sometimes mislead public opinion. Sir, if they go on making use of this measure in this manner, and as a matter of fact, as Members of the Opposition they have the right not only to bring one motion in every session but every day in the same session, it only shows how little significance they attach to such a motion. Therefore, by repeating this move again and again the Members of the opposition are adding to it an air of frivolity. Sir, as we know that the party in power to-day stands on the majority will of the people and the Ministers who are in the Cabinet to-day enjoy the confidence of the majority party, and the policies and programmes undertaken by this Government are well known to the public. Therefore, nothing has happened except a few minor incidents here and there and I regret to say that the people who are magnifying the importance of such incidents simply have no knowledge of what is happening outside not only in our State but in other parts of the country and also in the world today. Firing by the police and disturbances take place everywhere; the society cannot be free from all these troubles and we cannot bring about a Utopia of the imagination of our friends on other side. However, we find that they are merely concerned with the Shillong incident. This incident has been discussed at length in the Governor's Address and it may be brought up again in the same shape in the budget discussion. For this incident, the Government will institute a judicial enquiry. We have heard certain things from the hon. Members of the other side based in their personal knowledge. Many of us have no personal knowledge of the incident.

Government have also given their version in a press Communiqué. There is much difference between the two versions. It will be most dangerous to arrive at certain conclusions based on these two conflicting versions. As a matter of fact, the whole matter is going to be judicially probed; we have got to wait for the verdict. If it is found that certain public servants are guilty, they will be suitably dealt with. Therefore we must allow the process of law to take its own course. We cannot make a particular incident an issue and magnify it in such a way as to discredit the Government in the way they are trying to do. Therefore, this is a move of desperation, this is a move of frustration, this is a move of dissatisfaction. Therefore, Sir, so far as the public outside are concerned, I do not think they attach very much importance to it.

Now, after the last No-Confidence motion met its usual fate, did hon. Members of the Opposition go out and find out the public reaction; whether as a result of their criticism and charges advanced against the Government they had any impact whatsoever on public opinion. I do not think they did care to do so. Even if they had done so, they must have been disappointed. The public confidence stands in tact in favour of the Government that is in power to-day. Sir, it reminds me of a story during the last Korean war. One American cruiser was shelling the coast of Korea in support of the advancing U. S. marines. The Rear Admiral in-charge of the cruiser his flag ship went ashore to verify how the shelling had been working. Then some of his men asked, "Why Sir, you should be here leaving your flag-ship." He said: "I will tell you a story." During the World War a soldier was practising target-shooting from behind the Camp. After he had fired several rounds at the target, lieutenant came out and found that in spite of many shots fired not a single shot had hit the target. He said "you have fired so many shots, but not a single bullet hit the target". The soldier replied, "I do not know that Sir, but here it is going with hell of a bang". Now, Sir, the Honourable members of the opposition near be banging away in the House and in fact, any number of blank shots may be fired, but I can assure them that no single shot is going to hit the target. It is not going to affect the mind of the people; it is not going to undermine their confidence in the Government. You can manœuvre any number of demonstrations here but it will be nothing more than stunts. Certain problems which are agitating our minds will receive due attention of Government and every possible step will be taken

to meet the situation and also such measure as circumstances warrant. But to make an excuse of certain grievances and bringing up a motion of No-Confidence seems to me some sort of a cheap game. Then again, Sir, my friend, Mr. Hoover said and I do not know what was his idea.....

Shri Hoover Hynniewta (Shillong) — Sir, my name is not Hoover, My name is Hynniewta.

Muhammad Umaruddin : Sir, Mr. Hynniewta said in course of his speech that this Government has not done anything for the people of the hills. I am sorry, Sir, my friend has thought fit to make such a statement.

I will refer to the budget estimate of the current year 1963-64. We find that out of the revenue receipt of Rs. 52 crores, more than Rs 6½ crores have been set apart for the Sixth Schedule areas. This amount of money has been provided almost every year during the Third Five Year Plan for various development projects in the hill areas, which have been undertaken. All the development programmes—are in the nature of special development programmes for amelioration of the conditions of the hill people. Now on the face of all these, it is unfortunate to say that this Government has done nothing for the hill people.

Shri Hoover Hynniewta :— On a point of order, Sir. I never said that Govt. has not spent any money for the hill areas.

Md. Umaruddin :—Hon'ble Member has said that Govt. has done nothing for the hills.

Shri Hoover Hynniewta : I have been mis-quoted, Sir.

Md. Umaruddin :— I know Government is very anxious and we all share the anxieties of the Government and my friends on the other side that the lot of the hill people should be improved. They are living under certain difficult conditions, difficulties of such a magnitude as can not be resolved in a day. If really our friends on the other side have got the good of the hill people at heart they should join hands with Government in seeing that the development projects which are taken up for the hill areas are fully and successfully im-

plemented. You know, Sir, our hill brethren have been given special facilities for education, special facilities for employment and also in point of development of communications also special steps, as far as possible, have been taken. Certain very big projects have been set up like the Umiyam Hydel Project where crores of rupees are being spent and there are also some other industrial and power projects in the Garo Hills where crores of rupees will be spent. This will go directly and indirectly to the benefit of the people of the hill areas. It is always in the mind of the Govt. and the people of the State that something should be done for the hill people. Therefore, taking one solitary instance here and there and to indict the Government that the Government is against the hill people is grievously wrong and, in fact, an unreal reading and inadequate appreciation of the measures taken up by the Government. Then again, Sir, what I find is this—there is a tendency only to bring a few identical issues before the House—the same issue of Pakistani infiltration, Pakistani agents working here and one or two incidents here and there. These are hammered in day in and day out in every session. What is the idea? Is it that the few Muslims who are in power or who are in Government services are endangering the safety of the country? I find one inkling, one undercurrent in almost all the speeches to bring out something which directly goes to show that some specific persons are the object of attack. Perhaps, if those people in the Government and in the services are removed, Assam will be safe in one day and all dangers dispelled overnight. Sir, this attitude only accentuates the prejudice against a certain community and this spirit is very illiberal. Shall I be wrong, if I say that this attitude is actuated purely by some specific political motive? Therefore, it is very unfortunate that this sort of aspersion should be made against specific persons and persons of a specific community. If there are agents of alien power, let the agents be pursued and bounded out. May I know whether there are only Pakistani agents working here and that there are no other agents working, who have friendship or alliance with our enemies. There are Communists in Bengal who are avowed by friends of China. Then why pick up a particular community? If there are spies and traitors, they should be dealt with under the law. Every case should be treated on its merit. So such individuals should not be identified with any particular community. Therefore, I appeal to my friends that this issue must be viewed dispassionately. This is a problem of all of us and therefore, a particular criminal or miscreant, whether he belongs to the hills, Muslim or Hindu communi-

ty should be dealt with as a criminal and nothing but a criminal. Therefore, let me tell my hon. friends on the opposition that by doing so they can not advance the well-being of the country, and in the greater interest of the country, they should desist from such tactics

I would therefore request them to see their way to withdraw the No-confidence motion and pave the way for better relations between communities and better functioning of the Government.

With these few words, I once again oppose the No-confidence motion move by my friends in the opposite.

Shri Durgeswar Saikia (Thowra)—মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়। চৰকাৰৰ ওপৰত যিটো অনাস্থা প্ৰস্তাব বিৰোধী দলে আনিছে সেইটো প্ৰকৃততে “Father অনাস্থা প্ৰস্তাব”—মই কব বিচাৰিছো যে চৰকাৰৰ ওপৰত এইটো অনাস্থা প্ৰস্তাবৰ পৰিবৰ্তে আস্থাৰ প্ৰস্তাব হৈ হৈছে। কিয়নো কেইগৰাকীমান প্ৰস্তাৱকে কৈছে যে মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী বৰ ভাল আৰু ন্যায়পৰায়ন লোক—আকৌ এজনে তেখেতক father বুলি আখ্যা দিছে। গতিকে বাপেকৰ বিৰুদ্ধে এইটো অনাস্থা প্ৰস্তাব। (হাঁহি)

Shri Dulal Chandra Baruah (Jorhat)—বয়সস্থ লোকক বাপেকৰ নিচিনা গুলি বুলিব লাগে নেকি ?

Shri Durgeswar Saikia—দদাইদেউ বা ককাইদেউ বুলিবও পাৰি। বিহওক সকলোৱে অনাস্থা প্ৰস্তাব আনে গতিকে আমাৰ বিৰোধী দলেও অনাস্থা প্ৰস্তাব আনিছে। “দেখাদেখিত উঠিল গা এদাই মোকে থা।” (হাঁহি)

আমাৰ বিৰোধী দলৰ এজন সদস্যই কৈছে যে চৰকাৰে বোলে কিবা Strong Protest কৰে।

Shri Dulal Chandra Baruah—আপুনি কেনেকৈ বুজিব—ইংৰাজী নাজানে নহয়।

Shri Durgeswar Saikia—মই ইংৰাজী নাজানিলেও এইখিনি বুজো। যিসকলে অনাস্থা প্ৰস্তাব আনিছে তেখেত সকলৰ নিজৰ ওপৰতে আস্থা

নাই। শ্রীমধুসূদন দাসে কৈছে যে তেখেতে বোলে অনাস্থা প্রস্তাবটো সমর্থন কৰিছে অথচ, তেখেতে অনাস্থা প্রস্তাবত চহী কৰিছে। গতিকে তেখেতে অনাস্থা প্রস্তাবৰ ওপৰতে অনাস্থা প্রকাশ কৰিলে। (হাঁহি)

আমি দেখিছো যে অনাস্থা প্রস্তাব দিয়া সদস্য সকলে কৈছে যে আমাৰ দেশ-খনক বক্ষা কৰিব লাগিব—কিন্তু প্রকৃততে তেখেতসকলে দেশবক্ষাৰ কথাটো মুখ্য কৰা নাই—দেশৰ কথা ভাবিলে দেশৰ পৰিস্থিতিটো উপলব্ধি কৰিব লাগিব। আমাৰ দেশৰপৰা পাকিস্তানীক খেদিবলৈ ব্যৱস্থাটো ধীৰে স্থিতিবেহলে এটা আঁচনিৰ যোগেহে যাতে খব খেদাকৈ খেদিব পাৰে, নহলে যথেষ্ট মধে কৰিলে ফলাফল অন্য ৰকম হব পাৰে। ব্যৱস্থাটো ধীৰে স্থিতিবেহে লব লাগিব—আমাৰ চৰকাৰে তেওঁলোকক খেদিবলৈ দ্বিধাবোধ কৰা নাই। আমাৰ উমাকদ্দিন চাহাবে ঠিক কথাই কৈছে। তেখেতসকলে পুলিচক দোষ দিছে। কোনো কোনো ঠাইত ১৪৪ ধাৰা জাৰী কৰাত তেখেতসকলে দোষাৰোপ কৰিছে। কিন্তু যদি গোলমাল বেছি হ'লহেঁতেন—তেন্তে কোন দায়ী হ'লহেঁতেন?

Shri Dulal Chandra Baruah—মই মাননীয় সদস্যৰ পৰা জানিব পাবোনে যে আগতে দেখোন তেখেতে চৰকাৰৰ পাকিস্তানী খেদা নীতি ঠিক হোৱা নাই বুলি সমালোচনা কৰি গৈছিল—কৈছিল যে চীনা খেদাৰ দৰে পাকিস্তানীকো খেদিব লাগে। এতিয়া আকৌ নিজক কিয় সমালোচনা কৰিছে?

Shri Durgeswar Saikia—মই এতিয়াও একে কথাই কৈছো—মই কোৱা নাই পাকিস্তানী খেদা খোৱা হব নালাগে। মোৰ কথা হৈছে যে, খব কৰা কথাটো পৰামৰ্শ হিচাবেহে দিয়া হৈছিল। তাৰ লগতে আন্ধ অলপ খবতকীয়া কৰিবলৈহে কৈছো।

তাৰ পিচত, খাচীয়া পাহাৰত ইয়াৰ আগতে বহুত Procession হৈ গৈছে তাত আমাৰ পুলিচে একো কৰা নাই। কিন্তু আবশ্যকমতে Law and Order maintain কৰিবই লাগিব। কিন্তু আমাৰ বিৰোধী দলে প্রত্যেকবাৰে অনাস্থা প্রস্তাব আনি ৰাইজক দেখুৱাব বিচাৰিছে যে

তেখেতসকলে চৰকাৰৰ বিৰুদ্ধে অনাস্থা প্ৰস্তাবো আনিব পাৰে । ফলাফল চৰকাৰৰ বিৰুদ্ধে বা ৰাজ্যৰ বিৰুদ্ধে যিয়েই নহওক ।

গতিকে মই এই প্ৰস্তাবৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰো ।

Shri Sarat Chandra Goswami :

Mr. Speaker, Sir, After hearing the mover and supporters of the No Confidence Motion, I am of the same opinion with my friend Shri Md. Umaruddin who stated that whole debate on the No Confidence Motion is nothing but the repetition of what those honourable members has already stated in the debate on the Governor's Address. Sir, the whole purpose of the No Confidence Motion appears to me that it is only to high-light the incident that happened in Shillong on the 12th and 17th February, 1964 last. As regards the incident that took place in Shillong, I cannot give any individual opinion of it as our Government have already announced that the whole matter will be gone into by a Tribunal and then we will be informed of its findings. If there is any excess on the part of police and negligence of duties of any police officer, then he will be brought to book and the offender, if found guilty, will be punished. On the debate of the Governor's Address also, it was discussed at great length. So, Sir, I do not feel that they are justified in bringing this No Confidence Motion against the Government.

Again, Sir, the signatories of this No Confidence Motion are Shri Madhusudan Das and Shri Tajuddin Ahmed. They come from the same locality and from the same Party. Here also what we find is nothing but the repetition with some omission and commission, of what they have stated in the Governor's Address. Sir, I am of the same opinion as my friends who spoke on the subject from this side of the House. Sir, it is nothing but to give expression of their feeling that a No Confidence Motion against the Government should be brought.

Sir, as regards the points raised by my friend Shri Hoover Hienwata who stated that if any Government fail to enjoy the confidence of people and if any government fail to protect the person and property and if any government fail to give peace and safety to the people, such government has no right to exist. But, Sir, have not our government enjoyed the confidence of majority of our

people ? Have they not protected the person and property of this State and are our Government giving peace and safety to our people and are not our government enjoying the confidence of majority of the legislators ? Though his frame is right, his conclusion is wrong.

Sir, my friend Shri Hoover Hyniewata in the course of debate on Governor's Address was very much vocal about the rule of law. It is known to all that in the basis democratic form government is the rule of law and this rule of law must be respected by all. If there is any excess in the rule of law it must be rectified. My friend also talked of fundamental rights.

Then, Sir, I would like to simply say what Shri Madhusudan Das stated about the demonstration of police in the Shillong firing. He said that police exercised restraint. Some of the policemen were pushed by the armed police and some of them were seen taking cigarettes from the common people. So, Sir, as regards Shillong firing, there might be some excess on the part of the police. I cannot vouchsafe for this. The Chief Minister.

Shri Tajuddin Ahmed (Tarabari) :—মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এটা যুগে। অধিককাল মই এই সদনৰ সদস্য হৈ আছো, ইতিপূৰ্বে আমাৰ বিৰোধীদলত ইয়াতকৈ অধিক সদস্য আছিল। যোৱা কালচোৱাৰ ভিতৰত আমি কোনো মন্ত্ৰীৰ বিৰুদ্ধে অনাস্থা প্ৰস্তাৱ অনা নাছিলো। আজি কম সদস্য হোৱা স্বত্বেও ৫৬ মাহৰ ভিতৰত দুবাৰকৈ অনাস্থা প্ৰস্তাৱ আনিব লগা হৈছে। ই বৰ দুখৰ কথা।

ইয়াৰ প্ৰধান কাৰণ হল আগতে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত শান্তি আছিল; আমাৰ সীমান্তবৰ্তী দেশ সমূহে আমাৰ শত্ৰুতাও কৰা নাছিল।

কোনো মন্ত্ৰী বা মন্ত্ৰীসভাৰ বিৰুদ্ধে এবাৰ নহয় দুবাৰকৈ অনাস্থা প্ৰস্তাৱ অনাটো বৰ পৰিতাপৰ কথা। বিৰোধীদলে আনন্দতে এই অনাস্থা প্ৰস্তাৱ অনা নহয়। পৰিস্থিতি আৰু চৰকাৰৰ অকৃতকাৰ্য্যতাইহে আনিবলৈ বাধ্য কৰিছে। আমাৰ কোনো মন্ত্ৰীৰ ওপৰত আস্থা নাই। তাৰ কাৰণে যথেষ্ট আছে।

আজি এই চৰকাৰৰ শাসনৰ পৰিণাম হিচাবে, ধনী, গৰীব, বহুৱা, মালিক পাহাৰত ভৈয়ামত কাৰো শান্তি নোহোৱা হ'ল—মানুহে দেখিছে, দুখীয়াৰ ওপৰত কৰৰ বোজা বাঢ়িল—দিনে দিনে বস্ত্ৰৰ দাম চৰিহে গৈছে সৰ্বসাধাৰণ মান্য। কিপদৰ সন্মুখীন হৈছে চৰকাৰে খাদ্যদ্রব্যৰ দাম হ্ৰাস কৰাৰ চেষ্টা অকনো কৰা নাই। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে, মই কও যে বৰপেটা ৰোডৰ পৰা বৰপেটালৈ মানুহে বস্ত্ৰ আনে মোনে চাৰি বা চম্ৰ অনা হিচাবে ভাৰ লৈ বেচিহলে দহ অনা কিন্তু যোগান বিভাগে ধৰি দিয়ে মোনে দেৰ টকা এনেবিলাক কাৰণত বস্ত্ৰৰ দাম দিনে দিনে বেচি হৈ গৈছে। নিম্ন শ্ৰেণীৰ লোকৰ, নিম্নবেতনভোগী কৰ্মচাৰীৰ মনত শান্তি নাই তেওঁলোকে ছবেলা হুমুটি খাবলৈ নাপায়। বস্ত্ৰৰ দাম অল্পপাতে তেওঁ লোকৰ দৰ্মহা অতি কম।

পুলিচৰ ভুলৰ কাৰণে কিছুমান ঘটনা হৈছে। ফলত বহুত মুছলমানে নিৰ্যাতন ভোগ কৰিছে।

১৯৫০ চনৰ দেশজুৰি হোৱা গোলমালত বৰপেটাৰ কলপাহিত দুজনী বুঢ়ী আছিল; এই বুঢ়ীদুজনীক মাৰি পেলালে বুলি পুলিচে ভুল কৰি বুঢ়ী দুজনীক বাহিৰ কৰিবলৈ আনকি মুছলমান-তিৰোতা মানুহৰ মূৰৰ কাপোৰ গুচাইও চাইছে। খানাতালাচ কৰাৰ অন্ত নাই।

পাকিস্তানী খেদা আন্দোলনত বাগবৰ খানাৰ পুলিচে ডাঙৰ ভুল কৰিব ধৰিছে। চুৰী হব পাৰে কোনো মানুহৰ আৰু তাৰ কাৰণে ৫১৬ ঘৰত, সন্দেহ হিচাবে খানাতালাচ কৰিব পাৰে কিন্তু গাওঁৰ সকলো মানুহৰ ঘৰ খানাতালাচ কৰিলে কিমান দুখৰ কথা হ'ব। আজি বাগবৰ মৌজাৰ গাৱে গাৱে ঘৰৰ পিচত ঘৰ ভাৰতীয় মানুহৰ কাগজ পাতি পৰীক্ষা কৰিব ধৰিছে। গাওঁৰ সকলো মানুহৰে ওপৰত সন্দেহ হ'ব কিয়। সকলোৰে কাগজ পাতি চাব কিয়? আজি বাগবৰ মৌজাত মুছলমান সকলৰ বজাবলৈ যাবলৈকে ভয় হৈছে।

আজি মুছলমান হলেই বজাবলৈ যাব নোৱাৰে অলৈ তলৈ অহাযোৱা কৰিব নোৱাৰা হ'ল কামলাই ঘৰে ঘৰে কাম কৰিবলৈ যাব নোৱাৰে। ঠায়ে ঠায়ে বাধা, ঠায়ে ঠায়ে পৰীক্ষা, অত্যাচাৰ ভাৰতীয় নাগৰিকৰ প্ৰমাণ

চাটি ফিক্কেট, গলন্ত বান্ধি লৈ ফুৰিব লাগে। গতিকে আজি মুছলমান সকলৰ ইমান ভয় হৈছে যে তেওঁলোক বজাৰলৈ যাবলৈ হলেও certificate লৈ যাব লাগে। এইটো দুঃখৰ কথা। আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত ট্ৰাইবুনেল বহুৱা হৈছে মুছলমান খেদিবৰ কাৰণে লোৱা কেচ বিচাৰৰ বাবে। এই সংক্ৰান্তত মোৰ এটা পাবসাৰ সাধু কথা লৈ মনত পৰিছে। পাৰশ্যৰ সেই সময়ৰ ৰজাজন ৱষ ক্ৰুৰ, নিষ্ঠুৰ আৰু অত্যাচাৰী আছিল। তেওঁৰ অত্যাচাৰত প্ৰজা ব্যতিবাস্ত হৈ উঠিছিল, ৰজাক ফোনও ভাল নাপাইছিল পাত্ৰ মন্ত্ৰী সকলেও এই কথা জানিছিল। কিন্তু ৰজাৰ আগত কৰলৈ সাহস নকৰিছিল। এদিন ৰজা মন্ত্ৰীৰ সৈতে ফুৰিবলৈ গৈছিল। বাটত এদল ফে'চ ফে'চীয়ে কথা পাতি থকা দেখি ৰজাই সুধিলে "ইহঁতে কি কথা পাতিছে?" মন্ত্ৰীয়ে সুবিধা পাই কলে যে ফে'চীয়ে ফে'চাক কৈছে "তুমি মোক বিয়া কৰিবলৈ হলে এখন মানুহ নথকা গাঁৱত মোক বসবাস কৰিবলৈ সুবিধা দিব লাগিব।" তেতিয়া ফে'চাই কলে, "কোনো ভয় নাই এই ৰজাই ৰাজত্ব কৰি থাকিলে অতি সোনকালে এখন নহয় বহুতো পাণ্ডু মানুহ নোহোৱা হব। সেই বকমে আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ নীতিত পোটেই ৰাজ্যত মানুহ নোহোৱা হব। আমাৰ মুছলমান সকলে পাকিস্তানী মুছলমান মানুহক লুকুৱাই ৰাখে বুলি কৈছে, কিন্তু মই নিজ হাতে এনেকুৱা পাকিস্তানী তিনি শ মানুহৰ লিষ্ট দিছো। কিন্তু ধিবিলাক মানুহ পুৰণা, যাৰ মাটি আছে, খেতি আছে বন্দুক আছে, তেওঁলোকৰ ওপৰত কোনো সন্দেহ ৰখা উচিত নহয়। এই খনকে তেওঁলোকে নিজৰ দেশ বুলি ভাবি ইয়াতে আছে। চৰকাৰৰ অত্যাচাৰত আজি শ শই হাজাৰে হাজাৰে ভাৰতীয় নাগৰিক মুছলমানে মাটি বাৰী বন্দুক ইত্যাদি এৰি যাব ধৰিছে। পুলিচে বা Tribunal বিচাৰ কৰিব কেচ নাথাকিব।

Shri Sarat Chandra Goswami (Kamarpur)— মুছলমান মানুহ পাকিস্তানলৈ গলে পাঁচ শ টকা আৰু ছয় বিঘাকৈ মাটি পাব তেনেকুৱা কিবা কথা আছে নেকি?

Sri Tajuddin Ahmed (Tarabari) পাকিস্তানে তেনে এটা ঘোষণা দিছে বুলি শুনিবলৈ পাইছো। সেই কাৰণেও ভাৰতীয় মুছলমানে নিজে পাকিস্তানী বুলি স্বীকাৰ কৰি গৈ আছে বুলি মই জানো। যাৰ

ইয়াত থাকিবলৈ মন নাই তেওঁলোক যাওক, কিন্তু আজি তেওঁলোক বজা-
ৰলৈ গলেও পুলিচৰ ভয়ত হাতত প্ৰমাণ পত্ৰ লৈ যাব লাগে, সেইটো কিন্তু
উচিত নহয়। এই অবস্থাটো হোৱাৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ মন্ত্ৰী সভাৰ ওপৰত
আস্থা নাই আৰু কোনো মানুহৰেই আস্থা নাই সেইকাৰণে মই এই
অনাস্থা প্ৰস্তাবটো সমৰ্থন কৰিছো।

Shri Sarat Ch. Goswami—

The Chief Minister did not intervene in the matter of day to day police administration. The Minister has done the right thing. He has not intervened in the matter when the proper administration of the affairs of day to day administration was entrusted to responsible officers and who have done their duties.

My friend Mr. Lyngdoh has again gone back twenty years—to an incident of twenty years ago while he was a student at Gauhati and remained in a hostel. Some students when they were talking about the Quit India movement and when some of the students were discussing amongst themselves regarding certain incident, he said that at his approach they dispersed and did not carry on their conversation. It might be so. Sir, during that period of British Rule, especially during the time of the Quit India Movement hundreds of college students went to jail and some of them also faced bullets. I do not know, my memory fails, the students who were enjoying scholarships and carrying on their studies—how many of them did join in the movement from Shillong. Under the British Regime, especially the students from Shillong did not join the movement. So it may be natural that certain subjects which were discussed amongst themselves might be reported by some one to the Principal and the Police authorities. So an incident of that kind should not have been referred to after twenty years. The situation now has totally changed. Therefore, Sir, I am extremely sorry that the hon. Members have been trying to bring communal hatred in the No-confidence motion with such mis-understanding about the attitude of the majority community. I am extremely sorry that my friends like Mr. Lingdoh have tried to level a general aspersion against the Assamese people and trying to rouse ill-feelings between the people of the hills and plains. Unfortunately, it may be that there may be some persons here and there who might have got some ill treatment by some other persons. But for that reason it should not be generalised that hill people as a whole are mal-treated by the Plains people. Treatment meted out

by one person to another should not be universalised. I simply refer to one thing which was said by one of the greatest philosopher namely, Kant. that "Act in such away so that your action may be universalised"

With these few words, Sir, I oppose the No-Confidence Motion and I request the hon. friends of the Opposition, though I know I shall be laughed at them for this request, to withdraw the motion in order to bring about a calmer atmosphere in the State and both inside and outside this Legislature since there are so many problems to be solved by the Government with the co-operation of the people. Thank you, Sir.

Mr. Speaker—Yes, Mr. Nichols-Roy.

Shri Stanley D. D. Nichols-Roy [Cherrapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : Mr. Speaker, Sir. I rise to support the motion of No-Confidence against this Government. One of the speakers on behalf of the Government has said that this is not the opportune moment, because the State was facing a number of problems and that it would be welcome when the State would be peaceful and without troubles. But, Sir, in modern times, it seems to me, all States are not without troubles. The No-Confidence Motion has been brought today primarily because one more problem has been created by the failure in the administration itself. One of the main points that have been mentioned about the incidents of the 17th is that if the Police had been able to act in a just way without provoking the people, there may not have been any ground for bringing up this No-Confidence Motion. If the Government had, even after the incident, taken the correct action and their attitude had been different, perhaps there would have been no need for this No-Confidence Motion.

And then another speaker has also mentioned that a decision has already been taken to appoint a Commission to enquire as to whether the firing was justified or not. But, Sir, already a certain decision has been taken in regard to that firing. A number of speakers have mentioned that a decision has already been taken by the Government before we know the decision of the Enquiry Commission, since the Government Press Note says that the Police firing was resorted to in self-defence. This statement pre-judged the situation

and, therefore, it is up to us, the representatives of the people to try to bring the facts to this House, so that what really happened will be brought to light.

Now Sir, the other day a reference was made that this House followed certain practices of the British Parliament in matters of Parliamentary procedure and it has also been written in our Constitution. It is obvious that we are trying to emulate certain good practices of that country as our Parliamentary procedures have sprung from the "Mother of Parliaments." I wish the Government of Assam followed another good practice followed by the United Kingdom i.e. the high standard of Public Service and justice among the Police in that country. It is proverbial in the whole world about the friendliness and co-operation of the English "Bobby", the Police there. This is one of the facts that make their Police Force outstanding in the world. Unfortunately that does not prevail here. What is the general feeling of the Public about Police today? Even an hon. Member from the Congress Party, viz. Mr. Umaruddin asked: "Why have the people lost confidence in the Police?" In his statement yesterday he mentioned among other things that it was due to corruption that people have lost confidence. I can say for certain that in Shillong people have lost their confidence in the Police because they could not protect their lives and rights. We look to the Police to protect the innocent and to help the helpless. In Shillong the innocent tribal people were fired upon, insulted, lathi-charged and they had to face bullets and death. What is surprising is that Government are trying to justify the firing on the innocent persons. I would like to ask the Members of the Government side, if they have considered about the families of the two persons who were killed—one Robishon of Rangthong and the other Shri Phruin Jylla of Mawla. Robishon happened to be from my constituency. Do you think, Sir, his family still has confidence in the Police, his village or his kinship has confidence in the Government?

As the representative of that area I can tell you for certain that they have no confidence in this Government because of the way they have tried to hide facts in the statements made by them. Sir, whatever incidents have occurred we should try to find out the truth of the matter and punish the guilty. If the Government appointed the Commission and got its report made immediately after the occurrence, then perhaps we would not have found the necessity of speaking in

this way in the House. Has any representative of the Government visited the families of those two innocent persons who were killed due to no fault of theirs, a few days even after the occurrence? One of those killed was a simple labourer from Maw-lai, and a few days after the incident his poor wife gave birth to a child. Now, Sir, who is going to feed the wife and her two small children? Who is going to take care of the families of the victims for their livelihood? In the village of Rangthong one of the leaders was Rabishon who took a leading part in improving schools for education of the village children. He used to come to me many a time trying to get help in construction of roads etc and uplift of his village. The whole area knows that this man was an innocent man and yet he was killed by the Assam Government armed police in the name of law and order. When they say that for self-defence the firing was done, Government has made it clear that the incidents of the 17th February were justified, and for this kind of statement we have thought fit to bring this No-Confidence motion. Mr. Lyngdoh has already stated that the firing was from a distance of 200 yards and what were the weapons for self-defence. Were they not modern automatic rifles. If any one goes there to the scene, he will find that the firing took place from a distance of 200 yards on the Barabazar day, and he cannot believe that firing was justified for self-defence at such a distance. We had not expected the Government to say that the firing on the people walking on the street was justified for self-defence. It is surprising also that even during those days no one from Government side visited all those 16 people who were injured and lying in the hospital. We are grateful to the representatives of the Army authorities who took the trouble to visit the wounded persons. It is yet surprising to find that Government feel that they have done no wrong. The Govt. brought the army men, who are approved to guard our borders, to Shillong to maintain law and order and this in itself is a clear proof of the failure of the civil administration. Even some Government officers who happen to be placed in other parts of the State know well that the Khasi people are peace loving and they said that the people must have been extremely provoked to have taken resort to violence on the 17th.

Now, we come to the actual incidents on the 17th. It has already been mentioned by one or two speakers, even from the Congress party side, that it was surprising that the arrests were made in

the open bazar. I remember in —1961 there were a few incidents in connection with the language troubles and arrests were made at that time and in the normal course to maintain law and order, the police went to the houses of the accused persons and arrested them, but the police did not beat them, and then they were taken to the police station and cases were framed against them. But in the present incident referred to by me, it was obviously planned to provoke the people. Police went to the open bazar to arrest indiscriminately and that has been proved by many eye witnesses. Even the proceedings of the Khasi Hills district Congress Committee have testified to the fact that indiscriminate arrests were made. I quote from those proceedings some members of the Congress Executive Committee of the district who happened to be in the Barra Bazar area during the arrests informed this Committee that the arrests were indiscriminate accompanied with beating and insults in the presence of the crowds. This meeting is convinced that there are cases of indiscriminate arrests by the police who have wrongly utilized their powers as custodians of Law and Order by cruelly beating many of the arrested persons publicly causing serious injuries to them, as a result of which public sentiments were roused and the situation became uncontrollable." In the light of the judgement of the people who have seen the incident with their own eyes, I can say that the firing on those people has no justification and so the reason for bringing this No-confidence motion is very clear. The firing was planned at a high level to take revenge on the people for the incidents of the previous trouble on the 12th. The police provoked the people to such an extent so that they could try to justify firing on them. Sir, in the maintenance of law and order the people of the district of Khasi Jaintia Hills have no confidence in the Police & the Government. The police are expected to be the guardians of law and order and justice, and protectors of innocent and helpless people, but now they are to be called as beaters of the helpless and killers of the innocent. Now, we condemn the East Pakistan riflemen who fired on the innocent refugees fleeing from that country to ours. But should we also not condemn the Assam Government policemen for shooting the helpless in this district or any other district in Assam in an organised way? We also do not say that the people were right in taking law and order into their own hands by burning Government property, but at least we can understand that they had to go to that extent after they were provoked by the police for beating the innocent persons in open day light and firing on them.

We cannot understand, however, the reason for firing of the Police from a distance of 200 yards on people who had nothing to do but to watch what was happening and also firing from moving trucks on innocent bystanders.

Now I just wonder what the Government has decided, if anything, to do for these unfortunate persons. Have they visited these injured persons even now? There is one youngman who received three bullets and he will probably be in the Hospital for the next 3 or 4 months. We visited the Hospital twice or thrice. He cannot sleep. But even then, there is no expression of any sympathy, not to speak of any help to these people, from the Government side. What about the man who has lost his arm? They are human beings but they seem to have been treated as sub-human. Sir, one of our friends across the way who was trying to defend the Government, has taunted us by saying that in this No Confidence motion none of our bullets will hit the target. Sir, it is very significant that he used this smile. Sir, I say we can only fire blank shots. Yes, that is all that we can do. We can only convey the feelings of the people outside. You can use 20 bullets and more to fire at the unarmed persons and kill two of them, and apparently it is a matter of congratulations that the Government has been credited for what has been done. But I cannot congratulate this Government and I join in condemning this action of the Government. Because they have been trying to defend their action by saying that they had to fire in self-defence.

Sir, the last point is in regard to the Commission of Inquiry. The Commission has not yet been appointed. We hope that the report will not take a long time and will not suffer the same fate as the famous Silchar Firing Inquiry Commission. I think the Silchar firing was in 1961 but we are still to hear about the report. It is now over two years and yet we have not heard anything about that report. If the Shillong firing also takes 2 or 3 years time, then there seems to be no point in having such a Commission. We hope at least that this Commission's report will come out as soon as it is handed over to the Government and would be placed on the floor of the House.

With these words, I support the No Confidence motion. Although our shots may be blank in this House, we hope that they

will register in the minds of the people of this country.

Shri Rupram Sut (Nowgong) মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বিবোধী দলৰ পৰা এই সদনত যিটো অনাস্থা প্ৰস্তাৱ উত্থাপন কৰা হৈছে মই সেই অনাস্থা প্ৰস্তাৱৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰিছো। প্ৰস্তাবটো সমৰ্থন কৰি বিবোধী দলৰ সদস্য সকলে দিয়া ভাষণ মই মনোযোগেৰে শুনিলো। কিন্তু শুনি হতাশ হলো যে সেই ভাষণত যিবোৰ যুক্তি দৰ্শোৱা হৈছে সেইবোৰে অনাস্থা প্ৰস্তাবটো মুঠেই সমৰ্থন কৰিব পৰা নাই। অনাস্থা প্ৰস্তাববোৰ আজিকালি বৰ সস্তীয়া হৈ পৰিছে। কিন্তু আমাৰ স্বনামধন্য কবি সাহিত্যিক শ্ৰীঅম্বিকাগিৰি ৰায়চৌধুৰীৰ ভাষাত কবলৈ হলে “ই যে নহয় হাঁহি ধেমালিৰ ভাগৰ জুৰুৱা গান” আজি যিবোৰ সমস্যালৈ আঙুলিয়াই বিবোধী সদস্য সকলে অনাস্থা প্ৰস্তাৱ আনিছে তাতোকৈ ডাঙৰ সমস্যাৰ কথা আগত হৈ যোৱা ১৯৬২ চনৰ সাধাৰণ নিৰ্বাচনত বিবোধী দলসমূহ মানিছিল আৰু তাত ৰাইজে কংগ্ৰেছ দলৰ ‘ওপৰত সম্পূৰ্ণ’ আস্থা প্ৰকাশ কৰি চৰকাৰ গঠন কৰিবলৈ সুবিধা দিলে। স্বাধাতিৰে ছবছৰ কাল শাসন কাৰ্য্য চলোৱাৰ পিচত বিবোধী দলৰ পৰা পাৰ্লামেণ্টত অনাস্থা প্ৰস্তাব ঠিয় কৰিলে ‘দেখাক দেখি উঠিল গা এদাই বোলে মোকে খা’ৰ দৰেই এই সদনতো চৰকাৰৰ ওপৰত অনাস্থা প্ৰস্তাৱ অনা হৈছিল আৰু এই প্ৰস্তাব সদনে প্ৰত্যাখ্যান কৰিছিল। সেই অনাস্থা প্ৰস্তাৱৰ দুই মাহৰ পিছতে আছিল নগাৱৰ উপ-নিৰ্বাচন। সেই উপ-নিৰ্বাচনত এটাইবোৰ দলে আৰু অসম শাখাৰ চেয়াৰমেন জনক প্ৰজা চচিয়েলিষ্ট দলৰ খ্যাতনামা নেতা আৰু ভাৰতীয় কমিউনিষ্ট পাৰ্টিৰ অসম শাখাৰ চেফ্টেটৰী জনক কংগ্ৰেছ প্ৰাৰ্থীৰ বিৰুদ্ধে তোলে। ৰাইজৰ সমৰ্থন বিচাৰি চুবুৰিয়ে চুবুৰিয়ে আনকি ঘৰে ঘৰেও গৈছিল আৰু নানা ভাবে ৰাইজক ফুচুলাই সমৰ্থন বিচাৰিছিল। কিন্তু তাতো জয়লাভ কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে। বিবোধী দলে আজি চৰকাৰৰ বিৰুদ্ধে তোলা অভিযোগ বোৰকে এই উপ নিৰ্বাচনতো তুলিছিল; কিন্তু ৰাইজে নামানিলে। শ্ৰীনিকল বৈয় ডাঙৰীয়াই আচল কথাটোকে কৈছে যে চিলঙৰ ঘটনাটো ভাঙকৈ আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ নোপোৱাৰ বাবেই এই অনাস্থা প্ৰস্তাব আনিছে। শ্ৰীমধুসুধন দাস ডাঙৰীয়াই যিবোৰ যুক্তি দৰ্শাইছে সেইবোৰ তোমাৰে দলৰ আৰু ঠাইৰ পৰা অহা সদস্য শ্ৰীতাজুদ্দিন চাহানে কাটি গৈছে। অনাস্থা প্ৰস্তাবটো সমৰ্থন কৰি কথা কওঁতে শ্ৰীদাসে নিজেই কৈছে যে প্ৰস্তাবটো তেওঁ সম্পূৰ্ণৰূপে সমৰ্থন কৰিব পৰা নাই।

হুই এজন সদস্যই আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ বিচাৰৰ লগত তুলনা কৰি বুঢ়িছৰ দিনৰ ন্যায় বিচাৰৰ কথা কব খুজিছে। মই বুঢ়িছৰ ন্যায় বিচাৰৰ কেইটামান নিদৰ্শনলৈ মই আঙুলিয়াই দিব খোজোঁ। তেওঁলোকৰ ন্যায় বিচাৰৰ নিদৰ্শন হল মনিৰাম, পিয়লাৰ ফাঁচি, তিৰথ সিঙৰ দণ্ড, জালিনগুৱালাবাগৰ হত্যা-কাণ্ড? বহুৰমপুৰ গুলিচালনা আৰু ভিলক ডেকাৰ হত্যা। এয়ে আছিল বুঢ়িছৰ ন্যায় বিচাৰ। আজিৰ জটিল পৰিস্থিতিলৈ চাই আমাৰ সকলোৰে ঐক্যবদ্ধ হবৰ সময়ত সকলো কথা লৈ আমাৰ মাজত অনৈক্য সৃষ্টি কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰাটো অৱাক্ষণীয় বুলি ভাবোঁ। সেইকাৰণে বিৰোধীদলৰ বন্ধু সকলৰ ওচৰত মোৰ নিবেদন এয়ে যে ধেমালীৰ চলেৰে অনাস্থা প্ৰস্তাব উত্থাপনৰ দৰে গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ কাম কৰিবলৈ আগবাঢ়ি নাহে যেন। সেইকাৰণে তেওঁলোকক অনাস্থা প্ৰস্তাবটো উঠাই লবলৈ অনুৰোধ জনাই এই প্ৰস্তাবটোৰ ঘোৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰিছোঁ।

Shri Tarapada Bhattacharjee (Katigara)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset let me say that when Mr. Chaliha came to preside over this Government, we and the people of the State expected a lot from him. Can we say, Sir, that our expectation has been fulfilled? Can we say that this Government has carried out a single promise which they had given to the people? With a heavy heart, Sir, I have to say that we are sliding slowly to a position of sorrow, hopelessness, darkness, poverty, squalor, ignorance and above all, insecurity both internally and externally. We owe an answer to the people of the country for bringing this No-Confidence Motion after a period of seven months from the last No-Confidence Motion against this Government. On the last occasion, this Government gave some assurances to improve matters in the sphere of administration, particularly with regard to maintenance of law and order and preservation of the security of the country. These promises have not been carried out and today we are much more insecure both internally and externally than seven months ago. I spoke about illegal infiltration of the Pakistanis. I also spoke how they are causing a danger to our freedom in collusion with a certain powerful section in the Administration. I spoke about the link between China, Pakistani and hostile Nagas. The picture is grimmer today than it was before. There is only one difference at that time there was illegal infiltration but there was no tribunal, but now the

Government has agreed to set up such a tribunal with a rider that the infiltrators are to be expelled with a decree from the Tribunal! Meanwhile these infiltrants can have complete liberty to do whatever they like and even endanger the sovereignty of the country. These people are occupying land forcibly, even ejecting the citizens of this country and creating disharmony among the various sections of the people. Who does not know the role of these people during 1960 disturbances? Was it for this reason that this Administration did not bother to put down the disturbing elements? On the slightest pretext they raise the cry "Pakistan Zindabad" and gather in large numbers with weapons of all sorts to terrorise the peace-loving people. Has not the Chief Minister admitted this the other day? When the atmosphere of this country is surcharged with such war-cries and hostile preparations by these lakhs of illegal infiltrants, our hon. Finance Minister has already declared immediately on his return from Delhi, after attending the Congress Working Committee, that there is no room for the fleeing, frightened and persecuted minorities—Hindus, Christians, Buddhists. But what

Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed (Minister, Law)—On a point of clarification, Sir, may I know from where the hon. Member gathered that I said so?

Mr. Speaker—From where did you get that information?

Shri Tarapada Bhattacharjee—We find it in the newspaper reports, Sir, that the Finance Minister said that there is no land in Assam to rehabilitate these people.

Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed—I have never said that.

Shri Tarapada Bhattacharjee—Now, Sir, what has our Prime Minister said? He said that these helpless minorities are a part of us and they should be given shelter. In these circumstances, Sir, can we say that our hon. Finance Minister has got any human feelings? Or has he got a permanent brief for the illegal infiltrants? It was during his regime as L.S.G. Minister that the stalls of about 134 poor shopkeepers, including refugees were demolished with the help of the police in the very heart of the capital without making any alternative provision for these people who have been eking out a precarious existence for years together. May we ask, Sir, how many times this

Minister has intervened for thwarting the Revenue Department to evict squatters from Sarkari land all over the State ? Sir, it is under this Ministry that it has been possible for the Administration to issue a circular to the local authorities to settle land with Muslims only. Sir, this is how this Government is maintaining secularism and showing respects to our sacred Constitution. It is under this Government that the Hindus are unable to perform their religious and social rites because of the obstruction and hindrances caused by this Government. There are innumerable cases. Is there, Sir, an illegal partnership between the illegal Pak infiltrators and the Government in all these nefarious deeds ? Don't you see, Sir, they go hand in hand in these misdeeds ? Conscientious officers, such as Magistrates, Police, S. D. Os etc. are unable to function in this set up for constant fear of harassment and victimisation. It is this Government which employs high ranking educational officers who overtly take up the cause of Pak infiltrants and disturb social harmony. May we know, Sir, whether the last Republic Day was observed in the Moinul Haque High School of Silchar ? Sir, because of laches of this Government, the life and property of the people of Assam and particularly of Cachar are insecure and the Government has miserably failed to discharge its primary responsibility towards its citizens for which it forfeits its right to exist. May we know, Sir, whether money is being collected all over the State by a Communal Organisation, viz. Muslim Union and Muslim Relief Fund ? What is the purpose of these organisations and who, Sir, is the President of this Muslim Union and who is the Secretary ? Is our Finance Minister the President of the Muslim Union and his Law Assistant, the Secretary ? Was this Law Assistant appointed by the Finance Minister through the back-door ?

This Government in collusion with communalists and illegal Pak infiltrants is hampering our Defence efforts. It is again in the same Moinul Haque High School of Silchar that a Teacher was discharged for appearing before a Board for selection of candidates for Emergency Commission in clear violation of Government instructions.

This Government has failed to protect its territory from being grabbed by Pakistan and the depredation carried out by Pak Police Army, Ansars, Pak public in collusion with a section of people of this State and the Government machinery. Is there any single instance in history where an Officer of the Armed Forces has been kidnapped, killed and then the dead body returned by a neighbouring country

without the affected country having taken any steps for redress ? This Government has broken the morale of its armed forces Police and law-abiding citizens and so this Government should at once quit.

This Government has not yet set up an effective machinery to deal with the refugee problem either at headquarters and at the districts.

Now, Sir, let me come to the activities of the Medical Department.

Sir, is there any Government still in existence where its Chief Medical Officer has been placed under suspension and Medical Chiefs of Districts are similarly dealt with for adopting corrupt practices ? Cachar had been promised a Medical College more than three years ago, but not a single post for the building has been put up yet. The students of Medical Colleges are on strike, as this Government has failed to redeem its promise. This Government has failed to provide medical facilities in the various Hospitals and Dispensaries, particularly to the weaker section of the people. This Government has failed to give its citizens medicine ; they have equally failed to give food to the people. Under this Government the prices of foodstuff have gone out of the reach of the majority of the people who are starving and groaning under economic pressure. The price of rice in Shillong bazar is Rs. 40.00 per maund. Procurement has totally failed. Consumer goods such as C.I. sheets, cement, etc. are not available and only available at black-market prices.

This Government in the Education Department has failed to provide adequate number of schools and qualified teachers. Under this Government even the N. C. C. boys have to revolt. This Government is more concerned with the interest of its partymen than the interest of sports. Mr. Nurul Amin is going to be appointed Director of Sports. Is it as a reward for his Congress activities ?

Under this Government, Sir, the high dignitaries and their wives are constantly hobnobbing with the Assistant High Commissioner for Pakistan in Shillong. The Assistant High Commissioner has free access to all the big brass of the administration endangering the safety and security of the Country. How is it Sir, that the car of Assistant High Commissioner is seen in the trouble-spots of the State ? Is it a fact that the same dignitary is fanning anti-Government activities through some disloyal people ? A Government

which cannot ensure correct conduct of its officers has no right to exist.

Mr. Speaker—Order, order, your time is up.

Shri Tarapada Bhattacharyya—I want only, five minutes more, Sir.

This Government resorted to firings on unarmed people in Mikir Hills, Gauhati, Silchar, Darrang and Shillong. The number killed so far by this Government is about 60 or may be more. This Government, at the slightest pretext uses the Army to terrorise the public and to silence criticism. Crimes against persons and property have increased beyond measures and Motor vehicle offences have gone beyond the control of the Government and as such it should vacate at once. A Government whose Chief Secretary and I. G. P. interfere and mislead the local officers in the proper discharge of their work as in the case of recent Shillong incident should not continue in office a day more.

Government in the Agriculture Department has totally and miserably failed. It has not been able to make any impact on the economy of the State. The Package Programme at Cachar seems to be a lost programme. It has been a hive of corruption and nepotism. It has failed to take advantage of the land, water and other favourable resources of the State. A State Government which has to solely depend on the supplies of foodstuff from outside and which has the lowest per capita milk consumption has no right to stay. A Government in the Agriculture and Flood Control and Irrigation Departments which is responsible for wasting very large sums of money—crores of rupees in the name of effecting increase in food production must go. It is well-known, Sir, how many Congress Party bosses are being maintained

Mr. Speaker—Your time is up. You may pass the entire note to the reporter and it will be incorporated in the proceedings.

Shri Sarat Chandra Goswami (Kamarpur)—The unread portion also ?

Mr. Speaker—Yes, This will be taken as read.

Shri Tarapada Bhattacharyya :—

.....by the wages of the ignorant labour population. A Govern-

ment which encourages moral lapses, particularly of the labour population where drinking and gambling are on the increase has no right at all to rule. In the modern world the index of prosperity is its power consumption (and a State Government which has the lowest per capita power consumption) in the world can hardly pose to be a Government worth the name.

Is it not a fact that one officer in-charge originating from Pakistan was keeping one Pakistani Muslim in his house and the S. P. had to issue Quit India notice to serve on the Pak Muslim in the quarter of the said Officer in-charge by another officer of the Police Station? This Police Officer, Sir, was rewarded with Indian Police Medal by the present Government and has been transferred to his native District against the principle of the Government. This officer I understand, is getting promotion as Inspector. His relations are all in Pak Government service.

Is it not a fact that the Swiss Government made gifts of two woollen garment-knitting machines to be distributed in some centres in Assam for use by ladies to knit garments for Jowans in the last year through Dr. S. R. Barua, the then Director of Agriculture who visited that country and that the Directorate of Agriculture refused those gifts?

Mr. Speaker. Sir, within this short span of time allotted to me, I have been able to touch only a few of the specific failures of the Government. I am absolutely sure that the hon. Members will have no hesitation to vote this Government out of office, particularly in the sphere of maintaining security of its citizens, both internal and external. I am sure, Sir, the hon. Members will refuse to be a partner in the misrule of this Government which is fast driving us to the clutches of Pakistan and China.

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami (Laharighat)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a fact that a No-confidence motion against the Government was tabled a few months back. It is also a fact that we came up with this No-confidence motion in spite of the realization of our limited strength. During my speech on the No-confidence motion, I made clear the purpose for which that motion was brought. Today also a No-confidence motion has been moved by hon'ble Shri Hynniewta and all the Members who took part in

the debate made it amply clear the reason for bringing this No-confidence motion. I do not take the Shillong incident of 17th of this month as an isolated incident in the state of Assam. I agree with the rest of my friends on this side that on several occasions in the past, Government under some plea or the other resorted to firing and killed several innocent souls. Sir, Assam enjoys a proud place in the history of India for her hospitality. She embraces people of all shades of opinion in her bosom irrespective of their religious, social or other affiliation and we have been living in this land of Assam peacefully for generations. So, I feel it very much to my heart when I hear a hill Member or any Member from the plains tribe speaking—putting some differences between tribal people and non-tribal people. I feel if there is any true Assamese in this land of Assam they are the tribal people. This state of Assam belongs to tribal people and all others are people who came to this State afterwards. So the claim to the State if it is being made by the people who came afterwards, the hill members have also an equal claim on this State. They can also call themselves Assamese as any of us can do. But, Sir, due to the short-sighted policy of the Government, there has been disintegration in the State. Forgetting all other considerations, the Government has adopted a very fallacious policy of discriminating the people on caste basis without taking into consideration the economic basis for giving privileges to the down-trodden people. This Government has adopted a most unscientific method of giving privileges on caste and community basis, and this has really created trouble in the State of Assam. Our people are very simple people whether they belong to the hills or plains; and I know the hill people and the plains people, they are one in their thinking; they went to live peacefully in the State of Assam. But this pious wish and desire of the people of Assam could not be utilised by this Government for building up of a strong and united Assam. Sir, last time when we brought that No-confidence motion we had in view the danger of Chinese aggression. But this time we have another danger and that is the danger of Pakistan preparing to attack India in collaboration with China. To day when I was coming up from Nowgong, I had this Assam Tribune at Nongpoh. Sir, I find in this paper that in the Parliament our Defence Minister, Shri Chavan, is informing the Parliament of Pak military preparation on the boundary of India and also on the eastern boundary on the side of Tripura and Assam. I will read out what the Defence Minister had stated in Parliament. "New Delhi, March

4. The Defence Minister, Shri Chavan told the Lok Sabha to-day that information had been received about some movement of armed personnel and Military vehicles on the Pakistan side. This was being carefully watched and necessary action to meet any threat to India that might develop was being taken. He, however, declined to give details of such action". Again, it was stated : "Shri Chavan confirmed that on the Tripura-East Pakistan border there had been reports of trenches having been dug along the Feni river on the Pakistan side and Pakistani outposts in various areas had been reinforced."

So, this is the threat we are having from Pakistan and inside Assam we have to play host to 75,000 refugees who have already come to Assam seeking shelter, and in to-day's paper we find again another statement from Mr. Chaliha, the Chief Minister of Assam that 75,000 more refugees are expected to cross over to Assam. So, Sir we have to entertain and accommodate more than one lakh and fifty thousand refugees and this is a tremendous task which this small state is expected to perform. But we cannot shirk the responsibility. We have to find places for as many as possible and they must be settled anywhere inside the State. So, under the circumstances and under these environments to-day we have to come up with this No-confidence motion against this Government because I know this Government has failed in maintaining the integrity in preparing the people of this State to rise up to the occasion, to raise the feelings of the people to that occasion. Sir, this incident of 17th February last is really a serious incident. The police made it serious. It must be admitted that the actual incident took place on the 12th of February and police ought not to have pursued it on the 17th. There could have been some method of arresting those people who are responsible for obstruction, either the Excise staff or the police staff, in performance of their official duties. But on broad daylight and in that Barabazar area where thousands of people gather for marketing, police found it a proper place to go and demonstrate their might by arresting those people. There was a serious fighting, on the one side there were police personnel fully armed and on the other side there were innocent people with stones and arrows and the fighting was going on for quite a long time. This is a very serious incident. If the police would not have made this firing, I am definite the people of Shillong would not have gone against the police. In the capital of the State, the nerve center of the administration, there was a fighting going on, on the one side with people unarmed mostly and

on the other side the police force armed with up-to-date weapons, and a result of that the whole administration collapsed and Government had to impose curfew and enforce Section 144 I. P. C. That goes to show that no one was safe in this city, and the credit goes to the tolerance exhibited by the people of Shillong because they did not repeat this thing and also I must admit that there was sufficient push taken from the Government side not to allow the police to provoke these people. Further, even there was insecurity in the minds of the people. I can very easily realise their feelings while I was at home at Nowgong. I met the guardians of those people who are working here and the feeling of insecurity for their sons and daughters who are working here was there. So, Sir, if we feel that the administration cannot be run at Shillong and at the same time I want to ask point blank to my friends of the hill leaders' conference that if they want to carry on their demand for a separate Hill State, we the people of the plains have no alternative than to demand the Government to take a decision to shift the capital to Gauhati if the administration of a State cannot be run at a place where the officers feel insecure. This is a very serious matter (Laughter). There is no cause for laughter. Sir, of course, we may say that this incident in Shillong had nothing to do with the demand for a separate Hill State, as this is not the solitary instance where the police had to open fire. At Silchar the police opened fire killing many people. The attitude of the Government appears to be such that they want to tell the people of Shillong that Government feel that they did not give their support to the Government. Either they want to flatter those people to an unreasonable extent or frighten them in a way so that they can not raise their heads. There is some sort of mis-understanding, some sort of clashes, it appears. So, I think, time has come for the Government to make up its mind. Last time in course of discussion on the Nehru proposals, I clearly stated that the Government is maintaining ominous silence over the Nehru proposals. So there is a confusion, that Government is not clear in their thinking about the future. Sir, in Assam what we are concerned mainly is that our administration must be run unaffected and unobstructed.

Sir, I was surprised to hear some remarks of Shri Rup Raim Su in course of discussion in this house, about the election at Nowgong. Sir, election campaign of Congress during the Nowgong election deserves thorough examination.

Shri Md. Umaruddin—So also of P. S. P.

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami—Sir I expected that retort because we are in minority.

Sir, we find Congress is in mighty power with all black marketeers and profiteers behind them, with all their resources and with the resources of those persons to whom they have granted permits and licenses but I know that the Ministers will not admit it. They have not got the guts, though they talk of democracy. They are the last believers of democracy. (applause from the opposition). I say that this country has gone to dogs, this State has gone to dogs. This is high time for the Ministers to come and admit frankly and discuss openly with us that the way they have acted in the Nowgong Election is not correct and fair and that is not the way of a democratic State. They should come forward and we will keep our minds open. Seventeen years have passed since our independence, yet so far democracy is concerned, it is a new-born in this State and we have to teach democracy to the people—not by lecturing from the platform alone but by our conduct, specially during the election campaign.

I can excuse the weaker parties, I can excuse my party also, because I know how people judge a party—it is judged by the strength of members it has in the Assembly and for that all possible resources are employed, all evil powers are employed to capture votes.

We want to get a chance to speak on the floor of the Assembly so that there can be permanent record of what we say. What say outside do not have any permanent record. This permanent record is necessary for our future generation who will go through it and will have a chance to examine whether we speak the truth. We read the speeches of the Congress Members made on the floor of the Assembly of those days, the speeches of those M. L. A. s, I mean the Congress M. L. As., who were in minority during the pre-independence period. We take pride in it because they spoke for the people. They spoke the peoples' voice. Whatever they spoke, it was the word of the people it was the verdict of the people.

We know we can not overthrow the Government by this No-confidence motion. Sir, you know, now the Congress has come with a resolution of democratic socialism. We are talking about it since 1948 and that is why we have resigned from the Congress. Sir Con-

gress was talking about Welfare State since 1958, about socialistic pattern of society since 1955 and now they are talking about democratic socialism. Since Bhubaneswar they are advocating socialism but in fact they have created a new class of capitalist by is-ueing permits and licenses Every man entering into the Congress party becomes permit-holders. and when they have made the whole country nasty enough, they are now coming with the ideal of democratic socialism. Now, when they talk of democratic socialism, we feel amused, Have the Congress got boldness and courage to admit facts? Expanged as ordered by the hon'ble speaker,

However, Sir, we have certain pent-up feelings—to whatever party we belong. So it is not surprising that what I speak may differ from the speeches of the other Hon'ble members. One hon. Member, not only one, several hon. Members were criticising us stating that our No-confidence motion has no strength because our Members were talking on different issues. But, Sir, the hon. Members from the Treasury Benches spoke in different language on the Nowgong incidents and were casting aspersions. So, I feel that the Members on the Treasury Benches have also no strength and they fell from Power. So in democracy, Sir, some leniency is given to the party members to speak out their own mind. So, I am surprised how the hon. Members from the Treasury Benches were so much hoarse. Sir, we may speak on the same issue, the approach may be from different angles. Sir, I won't take much time of the house. What I want to stress upon and place before the house is that we in Assam today are faced with great danger—danger from both outside and inside. And in this grave situation, when we are passing through the most critical period in Assam's history the Government should teach their employees to behave with people in a way so that our people may not have any suspicion on the Government—that this Government is not unsympathetic to the people, and this feeling is somehow or other has become deeply-rooted in the minds of the people due to the unsympathetic attitude shown by the Police Officers of the Government as well as by other Officers under the Government. As regards democratic socialism, one of the hon. Members of this House spoke recently. I remember to have heard him saying that if we want democratic socialism to be transformed into actual action, we should act in a way that people could realise that there is change in the administration. Then we must teach our officers to change their outlook, their outlook of life, outlook of approach

to the people. This is most important. Today we hear of corruption everywhere—P. W. D. and that department of Shri Hoque Choudhury (E & D), Agriculture, Medical, Police Department etc. Every department is corrupt to the core and public money has been wasted criminally. So, if we cannot bring all these officers responsible for wasting public fund of this poor State like this into book, we cannot create a confidence in the minds of people that a change in the outlook of the Government and its officers is required, because simply getting votes does not mean that the people have confidence in you. (Interruptions).....

Sir, now, hope you will not mind giving me some time because when they have put questions, I feel a tendency of replying and convincing them if they are not biased. Sir, what has happened after independence? Let us speak frankly. After independence people joined Congress not with the intention of serving the country but with the intention of getting some benefit, and even today they feel that, if they could help the Congress candidates during election time, they could earn good name and come to the good books of the Congress and specially of the Ministers and thus secure some permits easily, and if you analyse all these Congress people who act as leaders during the election time you will, Sir, agree with me that most of these people got advantage from Congress which is not due, —undue advantage of Congress in getting loans, in getting bus permits, in getting permits for foodstuffs etc. They even invest their own money for securing votes for the Congress candidates. Now, Sir, how can I differentiate between this Government and the Congress Government which is the representative of the Ruling Party? Sir, now what I was going to tell this Government is that it is high time. We have spent 17 years of democratic life in this State, and we have seen the result we got, and I would appeal to the Government to go deep into the root and to teach the Government employees to behave in a way...

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister)—The hon. Member has forgotten that he is speaking on the No-confidence motion. There is no question of appeal (laughter).

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami—So Sir, let us admit frankly. I am thankful to the Leader of the house for understanding my position. We have come to the conclusion of the debate. After me he

is going to reply, and we know that we cannot overthrow the Government, and we have accepted that position. To tell you frankly, Sir, we are not thinking of pressing for a Division (laughter). What is there to laugh? We know we cannot overthrow the Government. So, when we have come almost to the conclusion of the debate, I will appeal to the hon. Members of the Ruling Party that there had been enough of light thinking and laughter in the past and no more of this light-thinking please. (A voice : A warning). Yes, this is a warning, take it seriously! the matter of training of the Government Officials—to thing in the way in which they could change the policy of Govt. in future. With these words, Sir, I say that for all their failures which I have stated already—the Government has failed to act in the way I have already stated and we have no confidence in this Government and I support the No-confidence motion.

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister) :—

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to be very brief in replying to those points raised by the hon. Member from the opposite benches in connection with the motion of No-Confidence against the Council of Ministers. Sir, the Government has been criticized on various matter including those matters which should normally come in the course of general discussion on the Budget or the Governor's Address. Now, I would like to confine myself to the problems relating to the security of the state. Many hon. Members discussed this point vehemently in the House.

Sir, the hon. Member Shri Madhusudhan Das has rightly stated that Assam's geographical position is such that she is surrounded by unfriendly neighbours. We have unfriendly neighbour in the right, in the left, in the North and in the South—and in all directions. Sir, he is very correct in his assessment. At present, our State is faced with series of problems including the Chinese aggression. The unfriendly activities, or it will be more correct to say, the unfriendly and hostile activities and atrocities on non-Muslims in East Pakistan—all these things have put a great strain upon our Government. Sir, we are all aware of the intention of Pakistan, intention of China and also the possible subversive activities by pro-Pakistani elements or Pak Agents. Sir, I would like to impress upon the hon. Members that since we are passing through a great strain for various internal and external problems, they should appreciate the serious situation

in which the Government finds itself. If they take a total and balanced view, in a cool mind, they will appreciate, on the whole, how we are faced with serious problems for maintaining the security and integrity of the State. I assure the hon. Members that there is no question of complacency. New situation is bringing new problems and new enemies and new tactics are developing day by day. So, under the circumstances, we must be vigilant. Vigilance of one time means vigilance for all time. I do not claim that we have been successful cent percent of what is required to be done. We have not been able to discharge our duties satisfactorily, i.e. as it should have been done. The possibility of subversive activities by the pro-Pakistani element is there. We will have to be careful about it. Sir, as I said Government is passing through a period of great strain for various internal and external problems—the biggest of which is the atrocities committed on non-Muslims in East Pakistan, as a result of which thousands of non-Muslims had come over to Assam and there is a tension at present. Sir, it is a very difficult task to solve the problem. We should be very careful in tackling this problem. The hon. Members from the other side of the House accuse the Government of inaction. Some hon. Members said that Government's vigilance is not adequate. We do not want to take any action against anybody at random. Our basis of administration is that anybody should live in peace and amity. I cannot say that some illegal infiltrants are not here without valid documents and permission for staying here. What is our concern is that those who are in this State without valid documents, should be removed from this State as far as possible. Another thing is that the hon. Members are aware of the situation that has been created not only in this State alone, but all over India arising out of atrocities on the non-Muslims in East Pakistan for which there is a tension here. Everybody is aware of what is going to take place after seeing those refugees who came from East Pakistan in a large number. This tension is not our creation. It is the creation of some other foreign elements. This tension is prevailing all over India. We have to be very careful about it. This tension will not only create untoward happenings in our country, but it will spread all over India and it will discredit us. We do not want anybody, particularly the minority, to suffer for that. Sir, it is the sacred trust of our Government to protect the minority community.

Sir, our District Officers are compelled to issue restrictions under Section 144 I. P. C. I know that is not liked. But if you take an

overall assessment, you will appreciate that it is the duty of the officers to avoid such untoward incidents. For that purpose if any District Officer is a little over-cautious, I am prepared to pardon him. But I am not prepared to pardon an officer who is not careful enough about it.

Sir, it is my unfortunate duty to refer to the Shillong incident. These incidents are indeed very unfortunate and I am extremely sorry for it. One hon. Member, Mr. Nichols-Roy, referred to a certain Government Press Note in which it was said that the Police had opened fire in self-defence. Government go by the report of the District Officers and the Press Note was also issued on the reports of the District Officers who are on the spot and at the same time Government do not want that if there is another view in this matter that should not be considered. As soon as an allegation like this, as mentioned in this House, is represented to Government through public meetings, by leaders, by hon. Members as well as by the District Congress Committee, Government immediately ordered an enquiry into it by a High Court Judge. I am glad to inform this House that since a High Court Judge has been arranged and we have written for the Presidential order for appointment of the Judge for this enquiry.

I am extremely sorry that I could not meet the hon. Members on the 17th morning when they wanted to meet me. Perhaps I was extremely busy with some other engagements. But as soon as, of course after the fire, Mr. B. B. Lyngdoh telephoned to me, I had the privilege to meet the leaders in my residence and when the unfortunate events were described before me there was a suggestion that the Police should not be withdrawn. Sir, I had told them that in a situation like this we should not intervene in the matter. This matter rested with officers who are directly incharge of it. I also advised them that it would be very risky. I only appealed to them that in spite of what happened I would try to bring peace and they had also assured me to the same effect.

Regarding Government policy, Sir, the policy of the Government towards the hills people may I submit with all humility, that our policy is one of respect. We have never any intention of displeasing the hill people. It is unfortunate that the Shillong incident has taken place. Sometimes such incidents do take place in spite of our

best efforts to prevent it. But let there be no doubt about the policy of Government towards the hills people.

With regard to the office of the Assistant High Commissioner of Pakistan at Shillong, as you will appreciate these are matters which are dealt with by the Government of India. I can take this House into confidence that we have been repeatedly giving our views about this office to Government of India. Because of certain high policy, may be they have not been able to act according to our desire.

Sir, the hon. Member, Shri Dulal Chandra Barua referred to one gentleman cadet who was discharged from the Army. He was from Nowgong, it is not necessary for me to mention his name. That gentleman met me after his discharge and also gave me a representation in writing. We got the matter enquired into and found that he was discharged for misappropriation of a motor vehicle and we could not help him. I think the hon. Member was wrongly reported that we did not intervene in the matter and therefore, he was not taken back in the Army after his discharge.

The hon. Member also mentioned about a certain District Publicity Officer against whom disciplinary proceedings were drawn and about whom he received report that our Finance Minister intervened and said that nothing was wrong. That information was also not correct.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua (Jorht) :- On a point of order, Sir, I did not say that the matter was intervend. But what I meant was that the Director of Publicity did not take any action. That was my submission, Sir.

Shri Bimalaprasad Chaliha - Now, Sir, I do not think any such thing happened. Proceedings were drawn up against the person and ultimately it was I who passed the orders. I did not dismiss him but increments for certain years have been stopped and there was no suggestion to the Finance Minister to deal with the case liberally or to pardon that gentleman.

Sir, this is what I had to submit before the House. I stand here today as an accused and it is for this august House to decide how far my explanations of the various charges which were given in

reply by me are satisfactory, and take their decision. May I say Sir that we are passing through difficult times and in order to discharge our duties in such a difficult time we want the cooperation of everybody. We may have failures, we may commit mistakes at times and let there be no doubt about our intention. We also should strive so that the country progress in her development and what is wanted is concerted action and cooperation. Whether I am here, or somebody else is, I hope that cooperation will be available.

Mr. Speaker:—Now I put the question. The question is that "This House has no confidence in the present Council of Ministers".

(The Motion was lost.)

CALLING ATTENTION

To A Matter of urgent public Importance: Hunger strike by the students of Gauhati Medical College.

Shri Baidya Nath Mookerjee (Minister, Medical) Sir, with your permission I shall now make a statement on the Gauhati Medical College.

Mr. Speaker—I think it will be better if both the Medical Colleges are referred to.

Shri Baidya Nath Mookerjee—Very well, Sir.

Prior to 1963 the course of study in the Medical Colleges in Assam was for 5 years followed by a six months course of Pre-Registration Clinical Assistants. Only after that course was completed the medical graduates could get themselves registered under the State Medical Council. The State Medical Council can register graduates only on terms and conditions laid down by the Indian Medical Council which is statutory body.

In December, 1962, the Indian Medical Council laid down that from 1963 onwards students should be admitted to the Medical Colleges for 4½ years' course followed by one year's of Compulsory Rotating Housemanship. It is called rotating because during this period the housemen are to work in rotation in different branches of medical studies. It was also laid down that immediately after passing the M.B. B.S. Examination, graduates who passed in 1963 onwards

would be provisionally registered. They will get final registration only on completion of one year's rotating housemanship.

Our students admitted to the Medical Colleges prior to 1963 were admitted to a 5 years course. One year's compulsory housemanship would extend their total period of studies to 6 years, meaning an extension by 6 months. Hence by our letter dated 22.5.63 we requested the Indian Medical Council to allow our graduates who would come out with a 5 years course either to have only 6 months P.R.C.A. course without housemanship course or to have a rotating housemanship of 6 months only, so as to keep the total period to 5½ year. The Indian Medical Council did not agree. I then wrote directly to the Union Minister of Health to request the Indian Medical Council to re-consider. The Union Health Minister also by letter of the 20th June, 1963, reiterated that one year's housemanship is necessary. I raised this matter in the meeting of the Central Health Council on the 6th, 7th and 8th November, 1963 again. There also my efforts did not meet with success.

The Gauhati University also has accepted the one year's housemanship.

As such those of our students who graduated in 1963 were put on one year's housemanship. To relieve the hardship of the graduates we have sanctioned to the graduates passing out after a 5 years course and who are required to undergo a compulsory housemanship of one year an allowance of Rs. 100/- p. m. for the first six months and allowance of Rs. 150/- p. m. for the remaining 6 months. It may be mentioned that under the old system of P. R. C. A. course they got no payment whatsoever.

The Indian Medical Council sent another letter dated 5th February which was received here some days latter. The letter was addressed to the Medical Council of Andhra Pradesh and Hyderabad with reference to some correspondence received from that Council. The copy of Indian Medical Council's letter was sent to all State Governments. As far as we saw no real modification was made by that letter. On the 23rd February at night, Principal, Assam medical College, rang up the Secretary, Medical and told him that the graduates undergoing compulsory housemanship interpret the letter of the Indian Medical Council of 5th February as providing for a total of 5 months' housemanship only. The Secretary, Medical, told the Principal that such an interpretation does not appear to be borne out by the language of the letter but that

as the housemen are putting a different interpretation he will seek from the Indian Medical Council. Accordingly, a telegram was sent to the Indian Medical Council for clarification. In the meantime on 23.2.64 the Students' Union of the Medical College passed a resolution which reads as follows :—

"The Students of the Assam Medical College request the Government to withdraw the orders in connection with one year compulsory rotating housemanship for the batches of students admitted before 1963 and allow them to undergo 6 months P.R.C.A. as it was done previously. The Government is further requested to maintain status quo in the course of Medical Education that is already in vague (namely 5 years course of study and 6 months P.R.C.A. training). The Medical Council of India may kindly be requested to amend their decision by the Government as well as the University Authorities in due course. So far as the State Government is concerned the students of the Assam Medical College urge upon the Government to issue the above mentioned order at a very early date not exceeding beyond the 15th March 1963."

The above resolution was handed over to the Principal, Assam Medical College on 24.2.64. Then suddenly on 29.2.64 at 9 A.M. the students gave an ultimatum to the Principal that unless the State Government order by 12 A.M. on the same day that the housemanship is only 6 months the students will go on strike with effect from 1.3.64. Accordingly they have gone on strike.

Registration is a matter between the medical graduates and the Medical Council. The Medical Council is a statutory authority. Registration by the Medical Council is required so that the degree of the University concerned is recognised by other Universities both in India and abroad for higher studies and for employment outside Assam. The State Government does not register. Nor can the State Government prescribe the conditions for registration. The registration is done by the Medical Council in terms and conditions laid down by the Indian Medical Council. The Indian Medical Council intimates the terms and conditions to the Medical Councils of the different States and the different Universities only in sending copies to the State Government. The State Government merely intimates the students through the Principals. The State Government in this behalf merely acts as a channel of communication. Of course, the State

Government always looks after the interests of the students and the medical graduates of the State. Hence the State Government pleaded with the Indian Medical Council to reduce the housemanship course to 6 months. The State Government is also interested in quicker out-turn of doctors as there is acute scarcity of doctors in the State.

In one breath the resolution requests the State Government to move the Indian Medical Council to reduce the housemanship course to 6 months. In another breath the resolution requests the State Government to withdraw the order of one year's compulsory housemanship and issue order of 6 months' housemanship. The State Government did not, and could not, issue any order of one year's housemanship. Nor can the State Government issue any order of 6 months' housemanship. The State Government merely communicates to the students the orders of the Indian Medical Council.

The Secretary, Medical Department who reached Dibrugarh in the forenoon of the 2nd March in connection with staffing of the Gauhati Medical College, took the opportunity of meeting the Executive Committee of the Students that very noon. He explained the position to them. The students insisted on the State Government declaring that the housemanship is only for 6 months agreeing with their interpretation of the letter of the Indian Medical Council dated the 5th February. He explained that as the State Government have doubts about the interpretation of the letter they have requested the Indian Medical Council for clarification. In such circumstances the State Government cannot declare that the housemanship is for 6 months only. For, if the State Government so declare and the medical graduates leave the College on such a declaration, what would happen if the Indian Medical Council clarifies that the interpretation in favour of only 6 months is not correct. The graduates would have gone away without completing one year's housemanship; they would not get registration; their future would be ruined. The graduates would then blame the State Government for misleading them and ruining their future. The Secretary, Medical, therefore, explained that it is much better to take the course of safety and wait for the clarification of the Indian Medical Council. He added that in the normal course the clarification should come by the 7th of March at the latest. He offered to keep in abeyance the State Government order of posting the rotating housemen for the second 6 months in different

dispensaries and to allow them to continue in the Assam Medical College till clarification is received from the Indian Medical Council. He further clarified that from the date they complete the first 6 months they would get the allowance of Rs 150/- even if they remain in the Assam Medical College awaiting for clarification from the Indian Medical Council. The students did not agree but insisted on immediate orders of the State Government declaring the housemanship course for 6 months only. Naturally the State Government could not agree to make a declaration in a matter in which they have no authority.

If the students were certain of their interpretation of the orders of the Indian Medical Council dated the 9th February they could have gone away on completion of 6 months housemanship on the 29th February. They would not take the risk upon themselves but they wanted the State Government to take the responsibility.

When the future of about 70 graduates is at stake, naturally the State Government have to take the line of least risk.

Another telegram has been sent to the Indian Medical Council on the 2nd March for the clarification.

Considering the facts I have stated, it is now for the House to judge whether the students were justified in calling this strike. I think Sir, that the strike has been based on unreasonable ground and it is quite unwarranted. This was given to the head of the students by some one who wanted to create some trouble. I think Sir, I have made the position clear. We are now waiting for the clarification from the Indian Medical Council, either by letter or telegram.

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami (Laharighat)—What about the Gauhati Medical College?

Shri Bajdyanath Mookherjee—The students of the Gauhati Medical College filed two representations to the Government on the 13th and the 15th January, 1964, pointing out some grievances. Sir, in this case from the outset I would like to make the matter clear. Some of the grievances are justifiable and Government is doing its best to remove them. It is wellknown to the hon. Members that yesterday

our Chief Minister met the students and talked with them to make the position clear and the students were good enough to withdraw the strike and so the situation has eased. I will give the House some idea about the grievances mentioned in these representations. The first one is that there is no telephone connection at Jhalukbari. Now, a telephone connection at Jhalukbari was sanctioned by Government on 14th September 1963 but the Telephone department has not installed one for shortage of materials. Reminders have been issued. Number 2 is that the hostel building at Jhalukbari taken from the Education Department is not electrified. The building is of the Education Department. At my personal approach to my colleague, the Education Minister, in the middle of 1963 we got this building and we expected the Department to take steps electrify it and the Department has made provision for electrification in the current year's budget, that is in 1964. Now, the third grievance is that there is shortage of Van and Ambulances. There is no doubt that there is shortage of vehicles. Orders have been placed with the Transport Department in 1963 for two vehicles, but vehicles of this type are all reserved for Defence needs and are not released by the Government of India. We have moved the Ministry of Health to take up the matter with the concerning Ministries at the Centre to release vehicles at least for medical use.

Dr. Homeswar Deb Choudhury (Patacharkuchi)—When was that?

Shri Baidyanath Mookerjee—In 1963.

Mr. Speaker—They want to know the date. Have you got the date?

Shri Baidyanath Mookerjee—It is sometime last year Sir, I mean latter part of 1963 but I am subject to correction.

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami—It appears that the Minister cannot take our questions in the right spirit.

Shri Baidyanath Mukherjee—The order was placed in the early part of 1963 and when we did not get anything we approached the Union Health Ministry to help us in the matter. I cannot give the exact date when we moved the Union Ministry. It was in 1963 and let us take it for granted that it was in the month of December.

Mr. speaker : Most probably the date is not available with the Minister.

Shri Baidyanath Mukherjee—When I am not giving the exact date that shows that I do not know the exact date.

Absence of Girls' Hostel—It is a fact that there is no girls' hostels in Gauhati town. We have been repeatedly trying to get a house within a reasonable distance from the college. But all our efforts have failed. The students themselves have searched for houses as a measures of co-operation with us. Even then no house has been available. As is well known, the Medical College is situated surrounded by commercial areas where suitable houses are extremely difficult to get. We located 4 houses which are occupied by tenants. We requested the D. C. to requisition them. The D. C. regretted his inability to throw out tenants who have been living there for 10-15 years. So Sir, in this case also we did our very best but we failed. Sir, at the very outset I admitted that some of thier grievances are really genuine but it is beyond the power of the Government to solve them as quickly as they want.

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami—Sir, it appears from the statement of the Minister that there is no Girls' Hostel in the town. May I know whether there is any Hostel outside the town, and if so, where it is situated ?

Shri Baidyanath Mukherjee—Yes, there is a hostel at Jhalukbari. When I said that there is no hostel in the town, it means that there is a hostel outside the town. Sir, I hope I would make a statement without being interrupted.

Sri Tarapada Bhattacharjee—On a point of clarification, Sir,

Mr Speaker—Order, order. You will get enough time for clarification after the Minister has finished his speech.

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister)—Sir, with a view to meet the shortage of Medical personnel we had to start the Gauhati Medical College hurriedly with whatever buildings available at that time. There is no doubt that the students in the Gauhati Medical College are experiencing various difficulties, difficulties of accommodation,

staff etc. But what is more important which is troubling the minds of the students is about the minimum requirements which are necessary for recognition of the College by the Indian Medical Council. The recognition to this college has been temporarily given by the Gauhati University for two years for the final M. B. B. S. examination. Now the next inspection by the Indian Medical Council is due sometime in the month of May. So far as the minimum requirements for recognition are concerned, generally speaking, one is the requisite number of Hospital beds, and then staff and equipments. So far as the Hospital beds are concerned, we are making hurried arrangement to construct a Hospital building nearest to the College which I hope will be completed within April. As regards staff, in spite of advertisement, we are not getting staff. So, we have decided to share the staff between the Dibrugarh College and Gauhati College. For getting equipments, there is the trouble of foreign exchange and that is why we have not been able to get all the necessary equipments. We had a talk with the students and the Principal and they are more concerned about the requisition than any other thing. Sir, just now I have a letter before me from the A. P. S. C. that not a single application was received in response to the advertisement made on All India basis for the post advertised. Therefore, the only solution seems to be to share the existing staff between the two colleges.

Apart from that there is another difficulty. The different Departments of the College are spread out in various parts and so it is creating some difficulty. We are trying to do our best to remove that difficulty. I promised to the students that we will certainly try to fulfil the minimum requirements of the Indian Medical Council. That is the position, Sir.

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami—Whether it is necessary to have permanent staff in order to get requisition ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :—There is no question of permanent or temporary. There must be adequate teaching staff. I suppose there is shortage of teaching staff in all the Engineering Colleges and Medical Colleges but the shortage here is more.

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : One of the reasons for not getting requisition is the shortage of permanent staff.

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : The question of not getting requisition has not yet arisen. The Indian Medical Council makes inspection at the time of the first examination of M. B. B. S. and another inspection at the time of the final M. B. B. S. examination. At that time certain standards are laid down and these have to be fulfilled. Up till now no question has arisen about not getting recognition by the Indian Medical Council. The students apprehend that unless these are fulfilled there might be difficulty in getting recognition.

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : Their apprehension is just because unless these requisites are fulfilled they may not get recognition. As stated by the Chief Minister, the next inspection is due in May. May I know whether there is any possibility of fulfilling these conditions before that date ?

Shri Baidyanath Mukherjee : We expect to fulfil them.

Shri Tarapada Bhattacharyya (Katigora) : Is it not a fact that the next examination will be held in the month of May next and if so, whether the candidates will be able to appear in this examination the Government having fulfilled all these conditions in time ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha—Sir, I had a talk with the principal. The main things are bed, staff and equipment. These we hope to complete before April.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—(Jorhat) : The Chief Minister mentioned about the visit of the Indian Medical Council which pointed out the various drawbacks such as equipments, hostel arrangement and so on. There was also mention of difficulties connected with foreign exchange for purchasing equipments. What steps are the Government taking to remove these difficulties ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha—That is why, I said that these things are being looked into. With regard to hostel buildings, two permanent multi-storied buildings are under construction. Till these are completed we have to use the existing buildings.

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami—It appears no candidate applied for the post of Professorship with the requisite qualifications till this date. What other alternative steps are the Government taking to find out qualified teachers ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister)—There are various ways of doing this. At present it is being done

- 1) by sharing with the staff of the Dibrugarh Medical College
- 2) Sending out men for specialised training
- and 3) by employing retired man who ever is found available to fill up these positions.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—In the meantime there is already some amount of dissatisfaction at the Dibrugarh Medical College. If the staff of that College has to be shared, it will mean suffering of both the colleges.

Shri Baidya Nath Mookerjee—The arrangement will be such that both the colleges do not suffer. We advertised for these posts on all India basis repeatedly and I have got the full list with me..

Mr. Speaker—They are not concerned with that list. What the Government propose to make up the deficiency?

Shri Lakshmi Prosad Goswami—The hon. Medical Minister has given us the causes. Because the Silchar college is located at Gauhati all the professors from Assam Madical College will be brought to Gauhati Medical College for teaching the boys. All this patch work not a good sign.

Shri Bimala Pasad Chaliha—I am afraid, Sir, such adjustments are taking place all over the country. You will find that even in Madras, I understand that engineering colleges are going on in the same building. Until the new building is constructed the old buildings will have to be used for some time,

Shri Ram Prasad Das—(Bijni) Are you going to publish the report of the Indian Medical Council?

Shri Baidya Nath Mookerjee—No, Sir, we are not going to publish it

Mr. Speaker—The House stands adjourned till 9 A.M. tomorrow.

Adjournment

The Assembly then adjourned till 9 A. M. on Friday, the 6th March, 1964.

Dated Shillong
The 5th March, 1964

R. C. Choudhurey
Secretary,
Assam Legislative Assembly