

A.L.A. Debates 1975

February to 25th March

Legislative Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

(37)

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

DP602

BUDGET SESSION

VOLUME 1

No. 11-17 ✓

The 19th February 1975 ✓

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DEBATES OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(Budget Session)

Dated the 19th February 1975

VOLUME 1

NO. 11

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Assam Legislative Assembly Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

BUDGET SESSION

VOLUME 1

NO: 11

The 19th February 1975

**Proceedings of The Ninth Session of the Assam
Legislative Assembly assembled after the Ninth
General Elections under the Sovereign
Democratic Republican Constitution
of India**

**The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Dispur,
Gauhati on Wednesday, the 19th February, 1975 with the
Speaker in the Chair, 11 (Eleven) Ministers, 3 (Three)
Ministers of State, 1 (One) Deputy Minister, 35 (Thirty five)
Members present.**

STARRED

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Date : 19th February 1975.

Re : Kaniha State Dispensary.

Shri Manabendra Nath Sarma asked :

- *133. Will the Minister, Health be pleased to state—
- (a) When the Kaniha State Dispensary was established ?
 - (b) Whether it is a fact that the building of the said dispensary is not in existence now ?
 - (c) If so, what steps have been taken by the Government to reconstruct the said building ?

Shri Girindra Chandra Choudhury (Minister, Health) replied :

133. (a)—January 1947:

(b)—The dispensary building has been damaged by storm during the month of May, 1974.

(c)—Administrative approval for reconstruction of the Dispensary building and staff quarters at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,17,100 has since been issued.

Shri Jagannath Sinha : When the Dispensary building is totally damaged how the dispensary is functioning ?

Shri Girindra Chandra Choudhury : It is now functioning in the Family Planning Centre.

Re : State Prohibition Council

Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki asked :

*134. Will the Minister, Excise be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether the Government has constituted the State prohibition Council ?
- (b) If so, who are the members of the Council ?
- (c) What is the aim and objective of the Council and amount allotted to this Council for its expenditure ?

Shri Mahammad Idris (Minister, Excise) replied :

134. (a)—Yes:

(b)—A list of the Members of the State Prohibition Council constituted under the provision of the Assam Liquor Prohibition Act, 1952 the Assam Opium Prohibition Act, 1947 and the Assam Ganja and Bhang Prohibition Act, 1958 is placed on the Table of the House.

(c)—It is the apex Organisation entrusted with the responsibilities of enforcement of the provisions of the Prohibitions Acts and to Organise, direct, supervise and Control the enforcement and propoganda staff and the Prohibition Committees at the Subdivisional levels. It is also its objective to ensure maximum public participations in Prohibition programmes.

An amount of Rs. 20,000/ has been placed at the disposal of the Council as grant-in-aid for the year 1974-75.

Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki :—Sir, I would like ask the Chief Minister whether the Government has faith in prohibition, and whether that faith is in total prohibition or in partial prohibition ?

Shri S. C. Sinha :—It is a question of policy. So far as we are concerned we are trying to enforce prohibition as far as practicable.

Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki :— I am not asking about

the policy. I am asking if Government is for total prohibition or partial prohibition. If Government is for the total prohibition, whether it is a fact or not that the Govt has asked the Excise Department to issue licences to the younger generation ?

Shri S. C. Sinha :— It is true Sir. While we advocate total prohibition, since we can't change the entire social structure we have to issue licence. Sir, it is a social problem and it will have to be dealt with at different levels. Unless there is complete re-orientation of our way of life it is not possible to enforce total prohibition. But as a matter of principle we want that there should be total prohibition.

Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki :—It is a social problem we all agree. How the Government is going to eliminate the social problem by giving licence to the unemployed youths for starting bars on every open space of land ?

Shri S. C. Sinha :—We have not been able to introduce total prohibition. So the licences are being issued. When there will be complete or total prohibition the question of issuing licence will not arise.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—Sir, as a matter of principle the Government has accepted the policy of total prohibition. Now taking the plea of the social condition Government is issuing licences to the younger generation or someone else. Do the Government not consider these two statements contradictory ?

Shri S. C. Sinha :—That is a matter of opinion. When we are for the total prohibition and as a matter of the fact

we are working for total prohibition, that consideration is there.

Shri Jagannath Sinha :—May I know from the Chief Minister under what circumstances prohibition has been introduced in Nowgong and not in Cachar ?

Shri S. C. Sinha :—That if a gradual process ; Cachar is not eliminated from our purview:

Shri Jagannath Sinha :—My question is under what circumstances prohibition was introduced in Nowgong leaving Cachar out of it ?

Shri S. C. Sinha :—There are no particular circumstances. That is a reform act and we have started implementing it. Gradually it will be extended other areas with the co-operation of the hon'ble members:

Shri Manabendra Nath Sarma :—Sir, the Chief Minister has stated that in the prohibited area Government is going to implement prohibition very strictly. May I know whether Government has contemplated to issue new bars in the greater Gauhati area ?

Shri S. C. Sinha :—We are trying to restrict as far as possible. Licence is issued for foreign liquor only.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—Sir, liquor is liquor, whether it is foreign or anything else. The Chief Minister has said that Government is going to implement the act strictly in the prohibited area. Here in Gauhati and also in Nowgong this Act has been given effect to, but in spite of the fact that these two places are prohibited areas, sale of liquor is going on in the very nose of the Govt; How the Chief

Minister could say that Government is trying to strictly implement the prohibition Act ?

Shri S. C. Sinha :—It is true Sir. This is a social problem and it is not possible for the Government machinery alone to control it fully. Therefore, in order to involve peoples, participation we have constituted Prohibition Council. So far as the issue of licence for foreign liquor shop is concerned, it is done to meet the requirement of foreign tourists and the persons who need liquor on health ground.

Shri Biswanath Upadhyaya :—From the reply of the Chief Minister we understand that Government is for total prohibition. May I know from the Chief Minister whether, a brewery at Bongaigaon, a distillery at Barua Bamungaon and a distillery in Cachar near the proposed Sugar Mill, are the programmes for prohibition ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha, Chief Minister :—Sir, the liquor content in beer is only 5 per cent.

Shri Chandra Bahadur Chettri :—Sir, may I know whether there is any time limit from when Government will be able to enforce the policy of total prohibition ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha, Chief Minister :—No, Sir, there is no time limit. It is a social problem.

Shri Promode Gogoi :—Sir, I want to put a question to Chief Minister, because there are so many supplementaries to the question of prohibition of liquor. May I know, Sir, whether the members of the State Prohibition Council are believers in prohibition ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha, Chief Minister :—We think so, Sir,

Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki :—Sir, Government has taken a laudable endeavour to provide employment to the unemployed youths by giving them some licences, so that they can get some job, and with that end in view, Government decided to break the monopoly houses. May I know, Sir, whether Government has been able to break the monopoly houses and how many licences have been given to the unemployed youths ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha, Chief Minister :—Sir, we are on the road.

Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki :—Sir, as the Chief Minister has stated they are going to give licences for liquor shop to the unemployed youths plus break the monopoly houses who have been dealing with liquors till to date, I want to know the reason for the failure of the Government to break the monopoly houses and give licences to the unemployed youths ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha, Chief Minister :—Sir, you will appreciate that vested interests are there and right reactionaries are joining hands with them. They are so strong and they create such an atmosphere not only in the State but in the whole country that whenever you want to introduce or implement any radical programme, there are political and other pressures all combined and it becomes very difficult to implement any programme, and with that predicament we have to work. Therefore, we are just on the road and we will be able to achieve our goal.

Shri Jagannath Sinha :—Sir, we Hindus perform Siba Puja and Kali Puja and it is our convention to offer liquor

to Kali and Ganja to Siba while propitiating Them, but due to introduction of this prohibition, it is not possible to do so. Is it not an infringement on the right of the Hidus ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha, Chief Minister :—Sir, only people are debarred from taking liquor, Deities are not. If deities want liquor it is permissible, but in the name of deities taking liquor by people is not allowed.

Shri Manabendra Sarma :—Sir, foreign liquor licences have been issued to hotels for entertainment of foreigners who visit the State. May I know from the Chief Minister, during the last 5 or 6 years, how many foreign tourists visited the State, especially Gauhati ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha, Chief Minister :—It is a new question, Sir:

ডাঃ কোষেশ্বৰ বৰা :—অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মদ নিবারণী আইনৰ জৰিয়তে কামৰূপ আৰু নগাওঁ জিলাত সামাজিক আৰু অৰ্থনৈতিক ক্ষেত্ৰত কিমান দূৰ আগবাঢ়িছে ? আৰু আমি জনাত এই মদ নিবারণী যদিও আইনত আছে, তথাপিও ইয়াৰ মানুহে ইয়াত যিমান মদ আৰু ঢুলাই মদ খাই স্বাস্থ্য নষ্ট কৰিছে আৰু তাৰ পৰা চৰকাৰে যি টকা-পইচা পাব লাগে সেইটোৰ পৰাও বঞ্চিত হৈছে গতিকেই ইয়াৰ পৰিপ্ৰেক্ষিতত এই দুখন জিলাৰ যি নিবারণী ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে সেইটো উঠাই দিয়াৰ চিন্তা কৰিবনে ?

শ্ৰীশৰৎ চন্দ্ৰ সিংহ, মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী :—এই সম্পৰ্কে চৰকাৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ অবগত আছে । কিন্তু উঠাই দিয়া কথা চিন্তা কৰা নাই । যাতে এনে ধৰণৰ ঘটনা হব নোৱাৰে তাৰ কাৰণে বিহিত ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহন কৰিবলৈ চিন্তা কৰা হৈছে ।

শ্ৰীবিবেন বাম ফুকন :—অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, গুৱাহাটী চহৰৰ চাহ আৰু ভাতৰ দোকান সকলোতে এই মদ পোৱা যায়, আৰু মদপী বাষ্টাত পৰি থকা দেখিবলৈ পোৱা যায়, আৰু যিবে যিবে ঢুলাই তৈয়াৰ কৰা ব্যৱস্থাও দেখা যায় ?

শ্রীশবৎ চন্দ্র সিংহ, মুখ্যমন্ত্রী :—অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, চৰকাৰে এইটো কথা জানে আৰু তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিবৰ বাবে কাউন্সিলক দায়িত্ব দিছে। আৰু কাউন্সিলে এই কথাটোৰ ব্যৱস্থা লব বুলি আশা কৰিছে।

শ্রীহলাল চন্দ্র বৰুৱা :—অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মুখ্যমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ৰ কথাত ওলাই পৰিছে যে, 'মাছ বুলি নাখায় জি জি বুলি খায়'। চৰকাৰে মদ নিবাৰণী আইন কৰিছে, আনহাতে বেলেভিউ আৰু অশোকা হোটেলত বাৰ খুলিবলৈ দিয়া হৈছে। গতিকে চৰকাৰে মদ পৰিবেশন কৰা কথা একেবাৰে চিন্তা কৰিবনে ?

শ্রীশবৎ চন্দ্র সিংহ, মুখ্যমন্ত্রী :—এইটো চিন্তা কৰা নাই।

Shri Chandra Bahadur Shettri :—Sir, who is the Chairman of the State Prohibition Council ? Whether any honorarium is given to him and what is the amount ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha, Chief Minister :—Sir, Dr. Ghana-syam Das is the Chairman. About honorarium I do not exactly remember. Some honorarium will be given to him.

Starred question No. 135 was not put, the Member being absent.

Re : Office of Oil India Contractors' Association, Duliajan.

Shri Promode Gogoi asked :

*136. Will the Minister, Home be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the Office of the Oil India Contractors' Association, Duliajan, was burnt down by certain persons during the medium agitation in 1972 ?
- (b) Whether the local authorities made an enquiry into the case ?
- (c) If so, what were the findings of the enquiry ?

Shri Hiteswar Saikia (Minister, Home) replied :

136. (a)—On 14th December 1972 at about 8 P.M. some

unknown miscreants set fire to the Office of the Oil India Contractors' Association situated near Duliajan daily Bazar which was completely gutted causing a loss of Rs: 1,400 approximately.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—The case has since been finally reported: No clue to the incident could be found in course of investigation.

Starred Question No: 137, 138, 139, 140 and 141 were not put, the members being absent.

Re : Rural Electrification

Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki asked :

*142. Will the Minister, Electricity be pleased to state—

- (a) The target of Rural Electrification by the end of the 4th Five-Year Plan ?
- (b) What was the amount allotted for 1974-75 ?
- (c) What was the number of villages electrified during the year 1974-75 ?
- (d) The main reasons for not fulfilling the targets ?

Shri Mahammad Idris (Minister, Electricity) replied :

142. (a)—The target of Rural Electrification by the end of 4th Plan was 1300 xillages.
- (b)—The amount allotted during the year 1974-75 was Rs. 466,00 lakhas.
- (c)—Twenty six Nos. of Villages have been electrified during the year 1974-75 upto 31st January 1975.
- (d)—The target for the 4th Plan was actually exceeded.

Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki :—Sir, the target was for

1300 villages: May I know from the Chief Minister, what was the total number of villages electrified during the Fourth Plan ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha, (Chief Minister) :—The number of villages is 1389.

Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki :—Sir, can we get the list of these villages which have been electrified during the Fourth Plan ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha, (Chief Minister) :—Sir, as far as I remember, the list was placed on the table of the house if not, the list will be placed.

Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki :—Sir, the Minister for Power promised to place the list, but it has not yet been placed. There are many villages through which overhead lines have been drawn and only posts are there. I want to know whether this figure of 1380 includes those villages where only overhead line and posts are there ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha, Chief Minister :—Sir, when a line passes through the villages, provision for electrification is there. It is for the people to avail of the advantage. If the people are not interested that is a different matter. The list will be placed on the table of the House.

Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki :— Sir, my question is different. Suppose a line is drawn from Gauhati to Soalkuchi and Soalkuchi to Barpeta. in between Soalkuchi and Barpeta there are many villages through which the overhead line passed. Are these villages included within this 1389 villages, as actually electrified ? Without electrification of these villages, the overhead line is drawn over them;

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha, Chief Minister :—Sir, arrangement for extending electricity is there. It is for the people to take the advantage.

Shri Jagannath Sinha : Let us have the list of villages. Sir, in the meantime, may I know, the district-wise break-up of this 1389 villages.

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha, Chief Minister :—That break-up will be available when the list is placed on the table of the House.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—Sir, what is the definition of electrification ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha, Chief Minister :—Electrification means, if the people want to have the electricity, it must be made available at their door. And, it is there. Now, if the people do not use it, Government cannot give the line to individual houses.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—May I know from the Chief Minister whether the number of villages said to be electrified by the Govt., have really been electrified or those have been counted because overhead line passes through them ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha, Chief Minister :—I have already said Sir, some villages might be electrified and some villages might not be electrified. But, that does not depend on the Govt.; it depends on the people to take advantage of the scheme. Therefore, so far as Government is concerned, the arrangement for electrification is there, and it is for the people to take advantage of it.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—How the villages could be ter-

med as electrified under the Rural Electrification Scheme?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha, Chief Minister :— Because, electricity is available there.

শ্রীমানবেন্দ্র শৰ্ম্মা :- যিবিলাক গাৱৰ ওপবেদি অভাৱ হেড লাইন গৈছে আৰু সেইবিলাকৰ পৰা যদি কোনোবাই ইলেকট্ৰিচিটি বিচাৰে তেতিয়াহলে তেওঁলোকক দিয়া হয় নেকি আৰু এনে ধৰণৰ কিবা নিয়ম আছে নেকি যে মিনিমাম কনজাম্পশ্যন কিমান হলে এখন গাওঁক ইলেকট্ৰিচিটি নিবলৈ দিয়া হয়?

শ্রীশৰৎ চন্দ্ৰ সিংহ, (মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী :- তেনে ধৰণৰ নিয়ম নিশ্চয় আছে, এতিয়া যিহেতু মোৰ লগত নাই সেইবিষয়ে কোৱা টান হ'ব।

শ্রীকোষেশ্বৰ বৰা :- দেখা যায় ৩টা কেটেগৰিত ইলেকট্ৰিচিটি দিয়া হয়, কিছুমান ঠাইত দেখা যায় কেৱল দুই-এটা খুটাহে কেৱল থিয় কৰি বখা দেখা যায় অথচ সেইবিলাকত লাইন দিয়া হোৱা নাই, ইত্যাদি নানা ধৰণৰ খেলিমেলি হৈ থাকে গতিকে এইবিলাক বিষয় ভালদৰে বিবেচনা কৰি প্ৰকৃততে ইলেকট্ৰিচিটি সমভাৱে বিতৰণ কৰিব পাৰি সেই বিষয়ে বিবেচনা কৰিবনে?

শ্রীশৰৎ চন্দ্ৰ সিংহ (মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী) :- লিষ্টখন দাখিল কৰিলেহে তাত থকা খুটি-নাটি থাকিলে সেইবিলাক পৰীক্ষা কৰিব পৰা হ'ব। খুটা পুতিলেই ইলেকট্ৰিচিটি দিয়া নহয় যেতিয়ালৈকে তাত কানেকশ্যন দিয়া নহয়।

শ্রীমতী বেণুকা দেৱী বৰকটকী :- এইয়ে পথাৰ বিলাকৰ মাজেদি যিবিলাক অভাৱ হেড লাইন গৈছে সেইবিলাকৰ পৰা লাইন টানিবলৈ যিখিনি খৰচ সেইখিনিৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ খৰচ বহন কৰিবলগীয়া হোৱাই বজ্জতো গাৱে এই খৰচ বহন কৰিব নোৱাৰাৰ ফলত বিজুলী বাতিৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত হ'বলগীয়া হৈছে।

শ্রীশৰৎ চন্দ্ৰ সিংহ (মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী) :- এই লাইন টনা ইত্যাদি লৈ কিছুমান নিয়ম আছে, গোটেই লিষ্টখন পালেহে এই বিষয়ে ভালদৰে ক'ব পৰা হ'ব।

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed :—Whether Government is aware of the fact that some areas predominantly inhabited by certain section of the population have been deliberately and carefully excluded from the electrification scheme?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha, Chief Minister :—Sir, Government has not made any discrimination.

Starred Question No. 143 was not put the Member being absent;

Re : Rural Electrification Corporation Limited

Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki asked :

*144 Will the Minister, Electricity be please to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that there is a Corporation known as Rural Electrification Corporation of India ?
- (b) If so, whether the State Government submitted any scheme to the said Corporation for granting loan and other facilities ?
- (c) If so, what is the quantum of help up till now received by the State Government from this Corporation ?

Shri Mahammad Idris (Minister, Electricity) replied :

144. (a)—Yes. The correct nomenclature of the Corporation is the Rural Electrification Corporation Limited.

(b)—Yes. The State Electricity Board has submitted number of Schemes for loan assistance to the Corporation.

(c)—The Rural Electrification Corporation has sanctioned a total loan assistance amounting to Rs. 10.126 crores upto 31st January 1975.

Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki :—Sir, may I know from the Chief Minister whether the amoun of Rs. 10.126 crores received as loan from the Rural Electrification Corporation has been given to any public undertaking or used is extension work ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) :—Sir, this has been given to the Assam State Electricity Board. Some schemes for rural electrification have been submitted by the Assam State Electricity Board to the Rural Electrification Corp. And, the Rural Electrification Corp. sanctioned the amount as loan to the Electricity Board for implementing those schemes.

✓ Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki :—That means, Sir, this amount of Rs. 10.126 crores has been used by the Assam State Electricity Board for its development as well as expansion programmes. Now, may I know from the Chief Minister whether with the division of the Assam and Meghalaya State Electricity Boards this liabilities will be of Meghalaya or Assam State Electricity Boards ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) :—This question comes later. Yet, Sir, this relates to the division of assets and liabilities. So far as these schemes are concerned, they have been implemented in the State of Assam and this will be the assets of the State of Assam.

✓ Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki :—Whether this amount has been spent for expansion of Thermal projects in Assam or we have spent the amount in Hydel Projects in Meghalaya ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) :—Sir, this not for generation. This amount has been given for rural electrification, i.e. for drawing of lines in the rural areas, etc. It has no connection with generation by Thermal or Hydel projects.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—Whether the Assam State Electricity Board have spent the amount advanced by the Rural Electrification Corp. for the purpose for which it was sanctioned ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) :— Sir, the amount was sanctioned over a period of five years. As soon as the amount is sanctioned the Corp. starts releasing the amount and it is being made available to the Electricity Board on the progress report.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—Whether the amount was spent for transmission of line to the rural areas or this was spent on establishment of some white elephants ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) :—Sir, there is no white elephant. The amount has been spent for the implementation of the schemes and the schemes might also contain some establishment charges.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi :—Sir, the Chief Minister has said that certain schemes were submitted by the State Govt. to the Rural Electrification Corporation. Whether any scheme has so far been elected by the Rural Electrification Corporation ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) :—Till now, 12 schemes have been sanctioned.

Re : Assam State Electricity Board

Shri Manabendra Nath Sarma asked :

*145 Will the Minister, Power be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government is aware that that Meghalaya State

has constituted their own Electricity Board and if so, since when ?

(b) If so, how the assets and Liabilities of the Assam State Electricity Board were divided ?

Shri Mahammad Idris (Minister, Power) replied:

145. (a)—Yes, Meghalaya has constituted its own Electricity Board since 21st December 1974.

(b)—Under Section 53(3) of the North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 these assets and liabilities have to be divided by agreement between the successor States within one year from the date of dissolution of the composite A.S.E.B, and failing this, by the Central Government. The composite A.S.E.B is now due to be dissolved on 20th March 1975.

Shri Manabendra Nath Sarma :—Sir, the Chief Minister has stated the liabilities would be divided amongst the constituent States. May I know from the Hon'ble Chief Minister who are the constituent States as regards the Assam State Electricity Board ?

Shri Sarat Ch. Sinha, Chief Minister :—Sir, the constituent States are Assam, Meghalay and Central Govt. on behalf of Mizoram.

Smti. Renuka Devi Barkataki :—Sir, according to the North Eastern Council Act, in the preamble it was written that for the integrated development of the eastern region specially Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Manipur, and Mizoram (Nagaland has not yet joined) this Council is functioning. Then how under this act the provision of shifting of capital has been placed in the division of N.E.C ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha, Chief Minister :—Sir, this is with regard to a specific section of the Act. So Far as the requirement of the entire region is concerned, Sir, we are pressing for the constitution of a Regional Board for generation and distribution of power so that it can meet the requirement of the entire region.

Smti. Renuka Devi Barkataki :—Sir, the Govt. of Assam at that time agreed upon the North Eastern Council's proposal for one integrated scheme, and that is why the Electricity Board was not divided. Now under what circumstances the Govt. of Assam has agreed to the division of this Electricity Board ?

Shri Sarat Ch. Sinha, Chief Minister :—Sir, this is the provision of the Act.

Smti. Renuka Deyi Barkataki :—Sir, under which provision of the Act the Electricity Board and the Road Transport Corporation will be divided ?

Shri Sarat Ch. Sinha, Chief Minister :—The section has been mentioned here, Sir.

Shri Dulal Ch. Barua :—Sir, I want to know from the Hon'ble Chief Minister, I think he has gone through the provision of the re-organisation of the Act, where it has been clearly mentioned that there are subjects which will be commonly dealt with by the N. E. C ? Now the common subjects included power also. Now, therefore, we want to know under which provision the Govt. of Assam and the Meghalaya have agreed upon this division and this division has taken place by ignoring the provision of the particular act and thereby causing a great loss to the State of Assam;

Shri Sarat Ch. Sinha, Chief Minister :—Sir, there is a specific provision for this Act.

Shri Dulal Ch. Barua :—Sir, in the act, there is also a provision that the subjects of common interests would be supervised by the N. E. C for the betterment of the common people. Therefore, at whose instance this division has taken place without assessing the assets and liabilities by the State Govt ? I want to know the condition under which this has been divided and may I know under what consideration this fantastic decision has been taken ?

Shri Sarat Ch. Sinha, Chief Minister :—Sir, so far as the integrated development is concerned, this is the duty and function of the N. E. C. But, Sir, so far as the State Electricity Board is concerned, there is a specific provision in the act and that provision is section 53, Sub-section 3 as I have referred to in my reply. Sir, the provision is this. "The Board of the Corporation referred to in sub-section (1) shall cease to function as from, and shall be dissolved on, the expiry of a period of two years from the appointed day or such earlier date as the Central Government may, by order, appoint; and upon such dissolution, its assets, rights liabilities shall be apportioned between the successor States in such manner as may be agreed upon among them within one year of the dissolution of the Board or the Corporation, as the case may be, or if no agreement is reached, in such manner as the Central Government may, be order, determine."

So, Sir, by virtue of the provision of this Act, the Board has been dissolved and it is not the desire of the Govt,

of Assam or it is the desire of the Govt. of Meghalaya or Govt. of Mizoram, it is by virtue of this act, the Board stands dissolved: Only we are to divide assets and liabilities. So far as assets and liabilities are concerned, the meaning of the provision is that we are to divide the assets by an agreement amongst the concerned States and if any agreement is not reached then the Central Govt. will intervene and we will divide it.

Shri Dulal Ch. Barua —Whether C. M. is aware that the poor State Assam is heavily burdend with the loan to the extent of 80 crores that has been spent in the State Electricity Board and whether at the time of division of Assets and liabilities, this heavy burden will be taken into consideration.

Shri Sarat Ch. Sinha, Chief Minister :—It is true, Sir.

Shri Manabendra Nath Sarma :—Sir, after the formation of the Meghalaya State Electricity Board, may I know from the Chief Minister what are the present projects which we are managing ?

Shri Sarat Ch. Sinha, Chief Minister —Sir, Thermal Project at Chandrapur near Gauhati and one at Namrup and Hydel Project at Kopili.

Shri Dulal Ch. Barua :—Sir, the Chief Minister has pointed out the provision of the Act under which this agreement had been arrived at but there is another provision also where the Board will deal separately for the common interest of the entire region. Whether at the time of making such kind of agreement or division of power, the Govt. of Assam brought it to the notice of the Govt. of India for taking into consideration the question of division of assets and liabilities.

Shri Sarat Ch. Sinha, Chief Minister :—Sir, it will not stand in the way of assessing the assets and liabilities of the State Electricity Board between the successor State,

Shri Manabendra Nath Sarma :—The Chief Minister has stated that at present we are having two thermal projects, one at Namrup and the

other at Gauhati and the Kopili project is going to be implemented. May I know whether the power generated by these two thermal stations will be sufficient to meet the requirement of Assam?

Shri Sarat Ch. Sinha :—We are trying to have more projects at Borgolai and Bongaigaon.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—Sir, the Chief Minister has mentioned certain projects which are still in their mother's womb. Now in view of the present situation whether the Government of Assam at the time of making the agreement made it clear that till such and such period the power generated in Umiam and Umtru projects will be supplied to the State of Assam?

Shri Sarat Ch. Sinha :—Sir, the interim agreement that we have made is that power will be supplied to the State of Assam for seven years or till some new projects have come up, whichever is later. This is an interim agreement. It will have to be finalised.

Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki :—I would like to know whether in that meeting which was held at Delhi under the Chairmanship of Shri K. C. Pant, Minister of Power, where three parties were present,— because Mizoram was represented by the Govt. of India,— any decision was arrived at for generating power for the entire North Eastern region?

Shri Sarat Ch. Sinha :—In that meeting which was held a few days before 21st January it might be on the 16th or 17th January, I speak, subject to correction — we discussed particularly the aspect of the division of the Assam State Electricity Board. So far as development of power in the State is concerned, we are taking steps.

Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki :—Under provision of the Re-organisation Act we are dividing our Electricity Board. There is another provision in the Act under which power will be treated as a common subjects and we will have integrated schemes. Whether that matter was discussed in that meeting?

Shri Sarat Ch. Sinha :—So far as the integrated schemes are concerned, that question was not discussed in that meeting was among the three States. Integrated power plan is really a matter which concerns the North Eastern Council. We have taken up the matter seriously that there should be a regional Board for integrated development of power to meet the requirements of the entire North-Eastern region.

Shri Premadhar Bora :—Sir, the agreement that has been arrived at is detrimental to the interest of the State that only for seven years the power will be supplied to us. Can the Chief Minister assure us that even after seven years we will be in a position to meet our own requirements of power and whether they will also share the burden of the State exchequer ?

Shri Sarat Ch. Sinha :—Sir, the period referred to is like this seven years or untill some new projects come up which ever is later.

Shri Ramesh Ch Saharia :—Sir, the Chief Minister has mentioned about the agreement. What is the full text of that agreement ?

Shri Sarat Ch Sinha :—That has been placed on the table of the House by the hon. Minister of Power.

Re : Crude Oil

Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki asked :

*146 Will the Minister, Mines be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the Government of India has decided to pump out Crude Oil from the Oil fields of Assam to feed Haldia Refinery ?
- (b) If so, whether the State Government have moved the Centre to stop this flow ?
- (c) If so, what is the response from the Central Government ?

Shri Mahammad Idris (Minister, Mines) replied :

146. (a) and (b)—We have no official confirmation uptil now about any

such decision. However, we have written to Government of India for specific information.

(c)—Reply from the Government of India is being awaited.

Starred Question No. 147 was not put, the member being absent.

Re : Royalty on Crude Oil

✓ Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki asked :

*148. Will the Minister Mines be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government of India has come to any decision in the matter of payment of royalty on Crude oil ?
- (b) If so, what is the rate the Government of India has fixed ?
- (c) On what basis the royalty was refixed ?
- (d) What was the demand of the State Government ?

Shri Mahammad Idris (Minister, Mines) replied :

148. (a)—The matter of increasing the rate of royalty on Crude Oil is still under consideration of the Government of India.

(b) & (c)—Do not arise in view of replies to (a) above.

(d)—Briefly, the demand of the State Government was that the rate of royalty on Crude oil be raised from Rs. 15/- to Rs. 75/- per M.T. for the period 1st April 1974 to 31st March 1979 and that exemption from royalty granted to crude oil used for Mining Operation, be withdrawn with effect from 1st January, 1972.

✓ Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki :—Sir, regarding Question No. 146 the Chief Minister was kind enough to say that Government has not received any official confirmation from the Govt. of India but we are insisting to know about sanctioning of Rs. 32 crores for laying of pipe lines from Lakhawa to Barauni and taking interview of Engineers at Calcutta on 24th December. Now, I know from the Chief Minister whether after the House was adjourned

yesterday he intimated the Govt. of India about the allegations brought in that connection by some members in this House on this issue ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha :—We have done so:

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—Sir, the Govt. of Assam has already written to the Govt. of India regarding this matter. The reply to the first part of the question was that the Govt. did not have any official confirmation in this regard. May I know then on what basis the letter was written and what is the text of the letter, and when this has been communicated to the Government of India ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha :—In May, 1973 we started negotiation for a refinery here. Then Sir, on different dates we wrote to the Government of India. The hon. Members also raised certain points. On the basis of these matters we communicated to the Govt. of India:

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—I want to know specifically from the Chief Minister. Recently the people have come to know about the plan of taking away Assam crude to Haldia. I want to get a categorical reply from the Chief Minister whether any communication has been made on this issue by the Government and if so, when ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha :—Yes, a communication has been made to this effect. Mrs. Barkataki asked whether the feeling of the Members of the House and the sentiment expressed by the people of Assam have been communicated to the Govt. of India. Yes, we have done so.

Shri Biswanath Upadhyya :—Whether any agreement has been arrived at between the Govt. of India and the U.S.S.R.,

to supply crude oil from U S S R to Haldio ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha :—I have already said, we have no information.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—Sir, the Govt. of Assam has demanded enhancement of royalty on crude from Rs. 15/- to Rs. 75/- per M.T. When the demand was made to the Govt. of India and what stage the proposal is now ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha :—On 4th July, There might be earlier communications also.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—What is the reaction of the Govt. of India to give such award ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) :—Sir, the matter is under consideration of the Govt.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—Who will be the final authority ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha, (Chief Minister) :—It is naturally the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals. But in the earlier stages the Prime Minister had to intervene. I think she thrice intervened and so it was known as Prime Minister's award. She had intervened to raise it from 7.50 to 10 and also to raise it from 10 to 15. In all these stages she intervened and probably in this case/also she will have to intervene.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—Whether any communication has so far been received from the Govt. of India in this respect ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) :—The matter has not been-yet been finalised.

Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki :—Without ascertaining the international crude price the Govt. of Assam submitted a demand to raise it from 15 to 30 rupees and afterwards when they came to know that the Gujrat Govt. have demanded to raise it to Rs. 85/- the Govt. of Assam immediately placed a new demand for raising to Rs. 75/-. Is it a fact Sir ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) :—It is Partially correct and partially not. Govt. of Assam made an ad hoc request. But then when the entire oil situation was changing then Govt. of Assam made a request that it should be raised to Rs. 75/- and we have been persuing. And this demand has been made on the basis of the impending situation and not on the of the representation of the Govt. of Gujarat.

Shrimati Renukadevi Borkotoki :—Whether it is a fact that the original demand of the Govt. of Assam was Rs. 30 and suddenly when they jumped upto Rs. 75/-, they have raised to give Rs. 75/- and they are willing to give Rs. 50/- to Rs. 60/- ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) :—I don't think so.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—What are the main arguments to justify the demand to raise it from Rs. 15 to Rs. 75/- ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) :—These are very long. I can place it

Shri Premadhar Bora :—Sir, about this matter we have passed a resolution yesterday. May I request the hon. Chief Minister through the Speaker to make a statement about the actual position in this respect ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) :—Surely Sir, the hon. members suggestions will strengthen the hands of the Govt. to place the demand.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—We are discussing this matter without any materials. Therefore, may I request the Chief Minister to be kind enough to make a statement about the detailed actions taken by Govt. of Assam and the replies received from the Govt. of India about the whole issue ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha, (Chief Minister) :—So far as information is concerned I will place before the House in course of the discussions. We have taken up the matter with Govt. of India and if there is any other information, I will inform the House about it.

Starred question No: 149, 150 and 151 were not put, the members being absent.

Re : X-Ray Plant in Government Ayurvedic College

Shri Manabendra Nath Sarma asked ;

*152. Will the Minister, Health be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that Government has agreed to instal an X-Ray Plant in the Government Ayurvedic College ?

(b) If so, whether Government has taken any steps to install it for smooth running of the Hospital ?

Shri Girindra Chandra Choudhury (Minister) Health, replied ;
152. (a) Yes.

(b) Yes;

শ্রীজগন্নাথ সিংহ :—আয়ুর্বেদ শাস্ত্রত এক্স-বেক প্রভিজন আছে নেকি ?

শ্রীগিৰিল্ল নাথ চৌধুৰী :—(স্বাস্থ্য মন্ত্ৰী) :—নাই কাৰণেই কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে।

Shri G. C. Choudhury (Minister) :—Therefore, it has been provided:

Shri Manabendranath Sarmah :—In reply to Q 152 (a) and (b), The Minister has said 'yes', in respect of installation of an X-Ray Plant. Is there any specific date or time for this ?

Shri G. C. Choudhury (Minister) :—I am not in a position to fix the target date but will be done as early as possible.

Shri Ramesh Saharia :—What is the financial implication ?

Shri G. C. Choudhury (Minister) :—The installation will cost one lakh of rupees.

Shri Jagannath Sinha :—I have not been favoured with a proper answer. I have asked is there any provision of X-Ray Plant in Ayurvedic College and in reply to that the Minister has said that, that is why it has been provided'. I want to know where there is any provision for X-Ray or Operation theatre in Ayurvedic College ?

Shri G. C. Choudhury (Minister) :—X-Ray plant is not for operation. It is for proper diagnosis and for proper treatment. The Principal of the college made a request.

Mr. Speaker :—The questions are over. I think we are to take now Item no 3.

Statement by Minister

শ্রীপবমানন্দ গগৈ :—

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়,

মই সদনক জনাব খোজো যে ১৯৭৪ চনত বাজেট অধিবেশনত মাননীয় সদস্য শ্রীঅতুল চন্দ্ৰ শইকীয়াৰ তৰা চিহ্নিত ৬২৮ নং প্ৰশ্ন আৰু উত্তৰ এইদৰে দিয়া হৈছিল :

প্ৰশ্ন : (৬২৮) গুৱাহাটী নগৰত চৰকাৰী মাটি পট্টন পোৱা সকলৰ ভিতৰত বৰ্তমান কিমানজন মন্ত্ৰী, অসম বিধান সভাৰ সদস্য, লোক সভাৰ সদস্য আৰু ৰাজ্য সভাৰ সদস্য আছে সদনক জনাবনে ?

(৬২৮) ৫ জন।

এই উত্তৰ সেই সময়ত আগতে পোৱা তথ্যপাতিৰ ওপৰত ভিত্তি কৰি দিয়া হৈছিল। কিন্তু এতিয়া জিলাধিপতিৰ পৰা অনা তথ্যপাতিৰ ওপৰত ভিত্তি কৰিলে উক্ত তথ্যচিহ্নিত ৬২৮ প্ৰশ্নৰ শুদ্ধ উত্তৰটো এনে ধৰণৰ হব।

প্ৰশ্ন : (৬২৮) গুৱাহাটী নগৰত চৰকাৰী মাটি পট্টন পোৱা লোকসকলৰ ভিতৰত বৰ্তমান কিমানজন মন্ত্ৰী, অসম বিধান সভাৰ সদস্য, লোক সভাৰ সদস্য আৰু ৰাজ্য সভাৰ সদস্য আছে সদনক জনাবনে ?

(৬২৮)—গুৱাহাটীত চৰকাৰী মাটি পট্টন আৰু আবৰ্ণন পোৱা লোকসকলৰ ভিতৰত বৰ্তমানৰ চাৰিজন মন্ত্ৰী, তিনিজন অসম বিধান সভাৰ সদস্য আৰু তিনিজন লোক সভাৰ সদস্য আৰু ৰাজ্য সভাৰ সদস্য (মুঠ ১০ দহ) জন আছে। এখেতসকলৰ নাম ও মাটিৰ পৰিমাণ তলত দিয়া হ'ল।

পট্টন-আবৰ্ণন পোৱা সকলৰ নাম পট্টন-আবৰ্ণন পোৱা মাটিৰ পৰিমাণ মন্তব্য

১। শ্রীউপেন দাস, মীন বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী ২ কঠা ৭ লোচা পট্টন

২। শ্রীগিৰিন্দ্ৰ কুমাৰ চৌধুৰী, স্বাস্থ্য বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী ৩ কঠা ৬ লোচা পট্টন

৩। শ্রীশৰৎ চন্দ্ৰ সিংহ, মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী ৩ কঠা ৮ লোচা পট্টন

৪। শ্রীহৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ তালুকদাৰ, শিক্ষা এওঁৰ অনুৰোধমতে

বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী ২ কঠা আবৰ্ণন বদ কৰা

হৈছে।

৫। শ্রীপ্রবীন কুমাৰ চৌধুৰী, বিধান সভাৰ সদস্য	২ কঠা ১৫ লোচা	পট্টন
৬। শ্রীঅতুল চন্দ্ৰ শইকীয়া, বিধান সভাৰ সদস্য	২ কঠা	আবটন
৭। শ্রীলক্ষ্মীকান্ত শইকীয়া, বিধান সভাৰ সদস্য	২ কঠা ১০ লোচা	আবটন
৮। শ্রীববীন কাকতি, এম-পি	৩ কঠা	পট্টন
৯। শ্রীমান শ্ৰীফুল্ল গোস্বামী, এম-পি	৪ কঠা ১ লোচা	পট্টন
১০। শ্রীধৰণীধৰ দাস, এম-পি	৪ কঠা	পট্টন

শ্রীপ্ৰমোদ গগৈ :—অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে যি তালিকা সদনত দিছে সেই সম্পৰ্কে মই তেখেতৰ পৰা জানিব বিচাৰিছোঁ যে যি কেইজন মন্ত্ৰী গুৱাহাটীত মাটি দিয়া হৈছে তেখেত সকলৰ আগবেপৰা এই টাউনত নিজৰ পট্টাৰ মাটি নাছিল নেকি ? যদি আছিল, চৰকাৰৰ এইটো এটা মাটি বটনৰ নীতি নহয় নেকি ? যে একেখন চহৰতে কোনো নেতৃস্থানীয় লোক বা মন্ত্ৰীৰ পট্টাৰ মাটি থাকিলে সেই চহৰতে চৰকাৰী মাটি তেখেতসকলৰ নামত বটন হ'ব নোৱাৰে। বিবৃতিত দেখা গৈছে যে আমাৰ স্বাস্থ্য বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী শ্রী চৌধুৰী ডাঙৰীয়াকো গুৱাহাটীত মাটি দিয়া হৈছে। মাটি দিয়াৰ সময়ত গুৱাহাটী মহানগৰীত চৌধুৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ নিজৰ মাটি আছিল নে নাই ?

শ্রীপৰমানন্দ গগৈ (মঃ) :—অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এখেতসকলক ১৯৫০ চনৰ আগতে আগৰ চৰকাৰে মাটি বটন কৰিছিল আৰু সেই সময়ত কি নীতিৰ ভিত্তিত তেখেত সকলক মাটি বটন কৰিছিল সেই সম্পৰ্কে মোৰ জনা নাই।

শ্রীহুলাল চন্দ্ৰ বৰুৱা :—আমি জনাত তেখেত সকলক অলপ দিন আগতেই মাটি দিয়া হৈছিল অৱশ্যে তেখেতসকলে মাটি পোৱাত আমাৰ কোনো আপত্তি নাই কিন্তু সেই সম্পৰ্কে মন্ত্ৰীয়ে যেতিয়া বিবৃতি দিবলৈ আহিছে নেতৃস্থানীয় লোকক কি ভিত্তিত মাটি দিয়া হৈছে সেই কথাটো মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জানিব লাগে। দুই এক ক্ষেত্ৰত আমি জনাত চৰকাৰৰ পৰা পোৱা মাটি বিক্ৰীও কৰা হৈছে। মাটি বটন সম্পৰ্কে আমাৰ বটন কমিটিয়ো আছে। কিন্তু এই লোক সকলক যেতিয়া মাটি দিয়া হৈছে সেইটো নীতিগত হিচাবেই দিয়া হৈছে, সেইখিনি মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা আমি জানিব বিচাৰিছোঁ আৰু মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে

যদি সঠিককৈ কব নোৱাৰে তেন্তে ইয়াৰ পিছত তাৰ এটা সম্পূৰ্ণ বিবৃতি এই সদনত দাখিল কৰিবনে ?

শ্রীপৰমানন্দ গগৈ (মঃ):—মহোদয়, মই এটা প্ৰশ্নৰ পৰিপ্ৰেক্ষিততহে এই বিবৃতিখিনি ডাঙি ধৰিছোঁ। প্ৰশ্ন সম্পৰ্কে যি খিনি কব লাগে সেইখিনি মই কৈছোঁ। তাত বিচাৰিছে যে বৰ্ত্তমান বিধান সভালৈ প্ৰতিনিধি হিচাবে অহা মাননীয় সদস্য সকলৰ ভিতৰত কিমান জনক গুৱাহাটী মহানগৰীত মাটি দিয়া হৈছে ? গতিকে প্ৰশ্নটোৰ দৰকাৰী উত্তৰখিনি মই দিলোঁ। যি হওক মই এইখিনিকেই কব খোজোঁ যে এই মন্ত্ৰী বা সদস্যসকলক ১৯৫০ চনতে মাটি বৰ্টন কৰিছিল আৰু মই জনাত সেই সময়ত সাধাৰণ নীতি আছিল যে ট্ৰেড অল এভোকেচন এই ভিত্তিত মাটি বৰ্টন কৰা হৈছিল।

শ্রীপ্ৰমোদ চন্দ্ৰ গগৈ :—মহোদয়, মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে এই মাটি বিলাক ১৯৫০ চনতেই দিয়া হৈছিল কিন্তু বৰ্ত্তমান চৰকাৰৰ নীতিমতে একে সময়তে পট্টাব মাটিত থকা যি সকল নেতৃস্থানীয় লোক সেই সকলোকো পুনৰ মাটি দিয়াৰ কিবা নীতি আছে নেকি ? আৰু ১৯৫০ চনত যি সকলক মাটি দিয়া হ'ল সেই সকলৰ গুৱাহাটী মহানগৰীত নিজৰ পট্টাব মাটি আছে নে নাই ?

শ্রীপৰমানন্দ গগৈ :—মহোদয়, সেইটো অনুসন্ধান সাপেক্ষ। অনুসন্ধান কৰিলেহে সেইটো জনাব পৰা যাব। বৰ্ত্তমানৰ মাটি বৰ্টন নীতি এই যে যি সকল লোক এই চহৰত থকাটো অপৰিহাৰ্য্য যি সকলৰ জীৱন নিৰ্ব্বাহ কৰাৰ কাৰণে এই চহৰত মাটিৰ প্ৰয়োজন অথচ তেওঁৰ মাটি নাই সাধাৰণতে পৰাপক্ষত সেইসকলক মাটি দিয়া হয়।

শ্রীমতী বেণুকাদেৱী বৰকটকী :—মহোদয়, আমাৰ বৰ্ত্তমান মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীশৰৎ সিংহ ডাঙৰীয়াৰ মাটি দিয়াৰ সময়ত গুৱাহাটী চহৰত মাটি নাছিল। তেখেতে পোৱাত আমি বেয়া পোৱা নাই কিন্তু তালিকাত শ্ৰীঅতুল শইকীয়া আৰু শ্ৰীহৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ তালুকদাৰ আদিৰ নামো উল্লেখ আছে। তেখেত সকলৰ গুৱাহাটী চহৰত চৰকাৰী মাটি পোৱাৰ সময়ত নিজৰ পট্টাব মাটি নাছিল নেকি ? আৰু যোৱা কেইবছৰে মাটি বৰ্টন নীতিৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তন কৰা হৈছে নেকি ? যদি সেয়ে হয় পিয়ন চকীদাৰ আদি নিম্নবেতনভোগী কৰ্মচাৰী সকলক মাটি দিয়াৰ কিবা ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে নে ? অৰ্থাৎ যিসকলে প্ৰথমতে মাটি পাব লাগিছিল সেইসকলক এই নীতিৰ ভিতৰত নপৰে নেকি ?

শ্রীপৰমানন্দ গগৈ :—যিসময়ত মাটি বণ্টন কৰা হৈছিল সেই সময়ত শ্রীহৰেশ্বৰ নাথ তালুকদাৰ আৰু শ্রীঅতুল চন্দ্ৰ শইকীয়াৰ গুৱাহাটী মহানগৰীত মাটি নাছিল গতিকেই তেখেতসকলক মাটি দিয়া হৈছে।

শ্রীমতী বেণুকাদেৱী বৰকটকী :—বিমলা প্ৰসাদ চলিহা থাকোতে গুৱাহাটীত আবণ্টন বন্ধ কৰিছিল। সেই সিদ্ধান্তটো সলনি কৰিছেনেকি? যদি ট্ৰেড কল এডকেচন নীতি মতে শ্রীঅতুল শইকীয়া আৰু শ্রীলক্ষ্মীকান্ত শইকীয়াই মাটি পায় তেন্তে সেই নীতিমতে তৃতীয় আৰু ৪র্থ শ্ৰেণীৰ চাকৰিয়াল সকলক কিয় মাটি দিব পৰা নাই?

শ্রীপৰমানন্দ গগৈ :—চলিহা ডাঙৰীয়াৰ দিনত যদি গুৱাহাটীত মাটি দিয়া বন্ধ কৰিছে সেই কথাৰ মই নাজানো। ইয়ালৈ অস্থায়ী ভাবে বাজধানী নমাই অনাৰ পিচত চৰকাৰক মাটি লাগিব পাৰে বুলি মাটিৰ আবণ্টন বন্ধ কৰা হৈছে। এই চৰকাৰী সিদ্ধান্তৰ আগবে পৰা যি বিলাক চলি আহিছে সেই বিলাক কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবৰ কাৰণে সিদ্ধান্ত কৰা হৈছে আৰু এই সিদ্ধান্তৰ বলত এইখিনি কৰা হৈছে।

শ্রীজগন্নাথ সিংহ :—১৯৭২ চনৰ লিষ্টৰ পিচত কিমান মাটি পাইছে?

শ্রীপৰমানন্দ গগৈ :—অতুল শইকীয়া আৰু শ্রীলক্ষ্মীকান্ত শইকীয়াৰ বাদে আনৰ নাম মনত পৰা নাই।

শ্রীলক্ষ্মীকান্ত শইকীয়া :—মই মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক জনাব বিচাৰিছো যে মোৰ নামত যি মাটি দিয়া বুলি কৈছে আৰু মাটিখিনি কি কাৰণত কাক দিয়া হৈছিল, মোৰ পৰা উত্তৰ পাইছেনে নাই বা সেই মাটি লৈছো নে নাই, মোৰ নামত পট্টা হৈছে নে নাই এই কথাখিনি সদনত কলে পৰিস্কাৰ হ'ব।

শ্রীপৰমানন্দ গগৈ :—চৰকাৰে সিদ্ধান্ত কৰিছে যে যিসকল জানেলিষ্টৰ আৰ্থিক ভাবে মাটি কিনিবৰ বাবে যিসকলৰ ক্ষমতা নাই তেওঁলোকক গুৱাহাটীত মাটি দিয়া হ'ব। সেই লিষ্টত শ্রীলক্ষ্মীকান্ত শইকীয়াকে আদি কৰি প্ৰায় ৩০ জন জানেলিষ্টৰ নাম আছে। ট্ৰেড কল এডকেচন নীতিৰ ওপৰত ভিত্তি কৰি মাটি দিয়াৰ সিদ্ধান্ত বোধকৰো ১৯৬৯ চনত কৰা হৈছিল। প্ৰচেষ্টা কৰি আহোতে সময় লাগিল আৰু ১৯৭২ চনৰ শেষৰ ফালে এলটমেণ্ট দিয়া হৈছে চেটলমেণ্ট এতিয়াও দিয়া নাই। তেওঁলোকে প্ৰিমিয়াম দিবলৈ আৰু মাটি চমজি লবলৈ বাকী আছে।

শ্রীসন্নীকান্ত শইকীয়া :—মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে কাৰ নামত মাটি দিছে আৰু মাটি লৈছেনে নাই, তাৰ কাৰণ টকা পইচা দিছেনে নাই, মোৰ পৰা উত্তৰ পাইছে নে নাই, এই কথাবিলাক পৰিস্কাৰ কৰি কব লাগে।

শ্রীপৰমানন্দ গগৈ : আমি মাটি এলটমেন্ট দিছো চেটলমেন্ট দিয়া নাই। এলটমেন্ট চৰকাৰে নাকচো কৰিব পাৰে। যদি কাৰোবাৰ মাটিৰ দৰকাৰ নাই বুলি কয় এলটমেন্ট চৰকাৰে নাকচ কৰিব পাৰে।

শ্রীগিৰীন্দ্ৰ নাথ চৌধুৰী :—মই এটা আসোৱাহ দূৰ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে কব বিচাৰিছো যে মোৰ নামত গুৱাহাটীত একটা মাটি নাই।

শ্রীহলাল বৰুৱা :—মাটি দিয়া সম্পৰ্কত বিধান সভাৰ সদস্য জড়িত আছে। গতিকে সদনৰ বাহিৰে আৰু ভিতৰে এটা বেলেগ প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়া হব পাৰে। মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে কৈছে ১৯৫০ চনত দিছো আৰু কিছুমানক ১৯৭২ চনত দিছো এই কথাটোৰ সামঞ্জস্য নাই। নীতিৰ সালসলনি হৈছে নেকি ? গতিকে মাটি দিয়া নীতি সম্পৰ্কত সম্পূৰ্ণৰূপে এটা ষ্টেটমেন্ট বিচাৰিছো।

শ্রীপৰমানন্দ গগৈ :—গোটেই নথিপত্ৰ বিলাক ইয়াত ডাঙি ধৰিবলৈ হলে এটা প্ৰকাণ্ড বিষয় হৈ পৰিব। গতিকে ইয়াত সেইবিষয়ে দাঙি ধৰাটো প্ৰয়োজন বুলি মই নাভাবো। যদি নিৰ্দিষ্ট কেচ আছে এই বিধান সভাত নিশ্চয় ব্যক্ত কৰিম।

শ্রীহলাল বৰুৱা :—বিধান সভাৰ সদস্য সকলে মাটি পোৱা কথাটোৰ বাহিৰত কি প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়া হব নেজানে নেকি ?

শ্রীসন্নীকান্ত শইকীয়া :—শ্রীবৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াৰ লগত একমত এটা বিষয়ত যিহেতুকে যোৱা অধিবেশনত এই প্ৰশ্নটো আছিল আৰু এই অধিবেশন উত্তৰ দিয়া হৈছে। গতিকে কাৰ নামত কেতিয়া কাক মাটি দিছে আৰু মাটি লৈছে নে নাই হুবহু কথাখিনি সদনক জনাব লাগে। নহলে বাহিৰত প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়া হয় যে এম, এল, এ সকলক মাটি দিয়া হৈছে। গতিকে গোটেই ছবিখন দাঙি ধৰিব লাগে।

শ্রীপ্ৰেমধৰ বৰা :—এম, এল, এ মন্ত্ৰীয়ে ঘৰ সাজিবৰ কাৰণে মাটি নাই, তেওঁলোকে মাটি লোৱাত বাধা আছে নেকি ?

শ্রীপৰমানন্দ গগৈ :—যি জন বিধান সভাৰ সদস্যৰ গুৱাহাটীত মাটি পাবৰ

যোগ্যতা থাকে তেওঁলোকে মাটি পোৱাটো অপৰাধ নহয়। সদস্য হ'ল বুলি-
য়েই যে সকলোফালৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত হ'ব লাগে এনে কথা নহয়। সদস্যসকলে
মাটি পোৱাৰ যোগ্যতা থাকিলে মাটি পোৱাটো উচিত বুলি ভাবো।

শ্ৰীহুলাল বৰুৱা :—ষ্টেটমেন্ট দিয়া সম্পৰ্কত একো কোৱা নাই।

শ্ৰীপৰমানন্দ গগৈ :—গুৱাহাটী চহৰত মাটি দিয়া সম্পৰ্কে বিবৃতি দিব লাগিলে
১৯৪৭ চনৰ পৰা আনিব লাগিব আৰু এইটো ব্যাপক কাম হ'ব। গতিকে
সেইটো সম্ভৱপৰা নহ'ব।

Admonition by the House

Mr. Speaker :—The House is aware that it agreed with
the recommendation contained in 22nd Report of the Co-
mmittee on Privileges, according to which Shri Bidhubhu-
san Choudhury, Editor, Shri Samarjeet Choudhury, Printer
and Publisher 'Jugasakti', Karimganj are to be admonished
for committing breach of Privilege against Shri Abul Hamid
Majumdar, M.L.A. in particular and the House as a whole
in general.

It may be mentioned that the Committee of Privileges
had exempted Shri Bidhubhusan Choudhury, Editor, 'Juga-
sakti', from personal appearance before the Committee as
he was completely bedridden due to third attack of coronary
thrombosis. The Marshall of the House Served Summons
on him at Silchar but his son Shri Samarjit Choudhury
has submitted a petition along with a Medical certificate
that as his father Shri Bidhubhusan Choudhury has been
suffering from paralysis, he should be exempted from app-
earing in the Assembly. The letter reads as follows :—

To,

The Speaker, Assam Legislative Assembly,

Dispur.

Sir,

I have the honour to state that my father Shri Bidhubhusan Choudhury, the retired editor of the "Jugasakti" Karimganj has been summoned by you to appear in the Assembly on the 19th Fevy/75 to be admonished by you. But Shri Choudhury has been suffering from paralysis since 1971 and already had two heart attacks. He has been completely laid down in bed for last three years and not in a position to move on his own in the bed even.

Under the circumstances, I pray to you to be kind enough to exempt Shri Choudhury from appearing in the Assembly on the 19th February, 1975, for which act of kindness I shall remain ever grateful to you.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/- Samarjit Choudhury,

Publisher, Jugasakti,

Karimganj.

Is it the sense of the House to exempt Shri Choudhury from appearing in the Assembly?

(Voices : Yes, yes)

Then we reprimand and admonish Shri Samarjit Choudhury, Printer and Publisher of 'Jugasakti' Karimganj.

Mr. Samarjit Choudhury, Printer and Publisher of 'Jugasakti' Karimganj, the House has expressed its agreement with the 22nd Report of the Committee of Privileges of Assam Legislative Assembly and has decided that you

have committed a breach of Privilege against Shri Abul Hamid Majumdar, M.L.A. in particular and the House as a whole in general. The Committee of Privileges whose report the House has adopted was satisfied that the news item published in 'Jugasakti' dated 13th April, 1973 under the caption "মাত্র সাতশত টাকার জন্য" alleged to have been based on the observation made by Shri Abdul Jalil Choudhury in a meeting of Silchar District Congress Committee was not true and that the publication of the said news item was motivated. That you have committed the breach of Privilege against Shri Abdul Hamid Majumdar, M.L.A. in particular and the House as a whole. I therefore, as Speaker of the House and upon its instructions, admonish you Mr. Samarjit Choudhury, Printer and Publisher of 'Jugasakti', Karimganj as guilty of the said breach of Privileges

Calling Attention

Mr. Speaker :—Now, item No. 4: Smti. Renuka Devi Barkataki;

Smti. Renuka Devi Barkataki :—Sir, under Rule 54 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the news item appearing in the Assam Tribune dated 12th January, 1975 under the caption "G.U. Authority asked to discuss with Cachar Academicians".

Shri S. C. Sinha (Chief Minister) :—Sir, Silchar District Chatra Parishad gave a Silchar Bandh Call on 30th December

1974, demanding fulfilment of the Charter of Demands embodying 7 (seven) different items. One of these demands related to Medium of Instructions in the University level. 40 (forty) Representatives of the Chatra Parishad including Shri Suddip Dutta, Convenir, Silchar District Chatra Parishad, met the Chief Minister, Assam, in this connection on the invitation of Government of Assam on 1st January 1975. The Chatra Parishad ultimately call'd off the Bandh and joined in the discussions with the Chief Minister. In the course of the discussion the Chief Minister informed the deputationists that the problem of Medium of Instructions in the University level could best be solved by the people themselves. He also made it clear that the issue is a very delicate and emotional one and any Government decision has its obvious complications. In order to avoid all complications and to solve the problem with a spirit of mutual understanding and good-will, he has written to the Gauhati University Authorities to initiate talks with the Academicians of Cachar District and inform him of the out come in due course. Such a course of action was also suggested in the statement of Shri K. C. Pant, the then Union Minister of State, Home Affairs, Government of India, issued on 18th April 1973, from Shillong.

Now, the University Authorities are expected to initiate a discussion for the solution of this long-pending delicate issue with a view the overall interest of the State as a Whole.

Matter under Rule 301

শ্রীমতী বেণুকা দেৱী বৰকটকী :— অসম বিধান সভাৰ প্ৰক্ৰিয়া আৰু কাৰ্য

পৰিচালনাৰ নিয়মাবলীৰ ৩০১ নং নিয়ম অনুসৰি বাজ্যিক চৰকাৰৰ দ্বাৰা আয়োজিত পূব ভাৰত সাংস্কৃতিক সন্মিলনৰ বিষয়ে উত্থাপন কৰিব বিচাৰিছোঁ।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আপুনি জানে যে যোৱা জানুৱাৰী মাহৰ ৬ তাৰিখৰ পৰা ১৫ তাৰিখলৈ আৰু তাৰ পিচত দুই দিন বঢ়াই দি অসম চৰকাৰৰ কলা আৰু সাংস্কৃতিক বিভাগে পূব ভাৰত সাংস্কৃতিক সন্মিলনৰ আয়োজন কৰিছিল। এই মেলাৰ আয়োজন এনেকুৱা এটা সময়ত কৰা হৈছিল যিটো সময়ত গুৱাহাটীৰ বাসী বাইজৰ কাৰণে তেনেকুৱা এখন মেলাৰ আয়োজন হৈছিল। সেই সময়ত গুৱাহাটীৰ মানুহক ২ মাহ ধৰি বেচনত চাউল দিব পৰা হোৱা নাছিল। অৱশ্যে এটা কথাত ভাল হৈছিল যে গুৱাহাটীৰ মহিলা সকলে তেওঁলোকৰ ল'ৰা-ছোৱালী এই মেলাৰ ভিতৰত এৰি দি বজাৰৰ পিচত বজাৰ চাউল বিচাৰি ঘূৰি ফুৰিব পাৰিছিল। মই এই সাংস্কৃতিক সন্মিলনৰ বিষয়ে কৰলৈ অহা নাই। মই আহিছোঁ এই সন্মিলনৰ কাৰণে ৬ লাখ টকা খৰচ কৰা হ'ল। এই টকা খৰচ কৰাৰ পৰা আমাৰ কিবা লাভত আহিলনে সেই কথা কৰলৈ। উদ্বোধনী ভাষণৰ দিনা আমাৰ মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীশইকীয়াই কৈছিল যে পূব ভাৰতৰ অসম, বংগ, উৰিষ্যা, বিহাৰ আৰু ভাৰতৰ পূব অঞ্চলত যিবিলাক সৰু সৰু বাজা আছে সেই বিলাকৰ মাজত সাংস্কৃতিক যোগসূত্ৰ বন্ধ কৰিবলৈকে এই মেলাৰ আয়োজন কৰা হৈছে। আমি ভাবিছিলো যে ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰাই আমাৰ অসমৰ সাংস্কৃতিক দিশৰ কিছু আভাষ বাহিৰৰ বাইজক দিয়া হ'ব। সেইদিনা আমি ভাবিছিলো যে পূব ভাৰতৰ বিশেষকৈ অসমত যিবিলাক বিভেদকামী শক্তি আছিল সেইবিলাকে মূৰ ডাঙি উঠিবলৈ উৎসাহ নাপাব। এইবিলাক ধাৰণা আমি সেই সময়ত কৰিছিলো। কিন্তু অসমৰ বাইজৰ ৬ লাখ ধন খৰচ কৰি এই সন্মিলনৰ দ্বাৰা কি কৰিলে সেই সম্পৰ্কত মই এতিয়া ক'ব বিচাৰিছোঁ। মই ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰাই কৰ্তৃপক্ষক অনুৰোধ জনাইছোঁ যাতে ভবিষ্যতলৈ এইদৰে আৰু বাজহুৱা ধনৰ অপচয় কৰাৰ পৰা ব্যাহত থাকে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই সন্মিলনৰ দিনা কোৱা হৈছিল যে এইখন পূব ভাৰত সন্মিলন। ইয়াত যদিও অসম আৰু বংগই যোগদান কৰিছিল বাকী উৰিষ্যা আৰু বিহাৰে যোগদান কৰাটো অনুভৱ নকৰিলে। ইয়াৰ আগতে কলিকতাত এনে ধৰণৰ এখন পূব ভাৰত সাংস্কৃতিক সন্মিলন হৈছিল। আমি নাজানো যে কোনে কেতিয়া কলিকতাত প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি দি আছিল যে পূব ভাৰত সন্মিলন অসমতো পতা হ'ব। বিশেষকৈ বিহাৰ, উৰিষ্যা, অৰুণাচল, নগালেণ্ডে যোগ-

দান নকৰাৰ কাৰণে ধাৰণা হৈছিল যে পূব ভাৰতত যিডাল এনাজৰিবে একে লগ কৰি বান্ধিব খুজিছে সেই এনাজৰীডাল বৰ শকত নহয় নেকি ? নহলে তেওঁলোক কিয় যোগদান কৰাৰ পৰা বিৰত থাকিব ? অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সেই সময়ত কলিকতা, বিহাৰ, উৰিষ্যা আদিৰ পৰা শিল্পী অনা হৈছিল। কিন্তু অসমৰ ভিতৰত যথেষ্ট শিল্পী থকা স্বত্বেও এই শিল্পী সকলক কিয় সাংস্কৃতিক বিভাগে বাইজৰ লগত পৰিচয় কৰাই নিদিলে ? এই কথাত বাইজৰ আপত্তি আহিছে। অসমৰ যিটো বহু হাজাৰ টকা খৰচ কৰি মণ্ডপ কৰিলে সেইটো বাহঁ বেতেবে কৰাৰ কাৰণে আমি ভাল পাইছো। কিয়নো বাহ-বেতেই আমাৰ অসমৰ ঐতিহ্য সদায় বৰ্ণনা কৰি আহিছে। কিন্তু অসম চৰকাৰৰ সাংস্কৃতিক বিভাগে ৬০ হাজাৰ টকা খৰচ কৰি যিটো মণ্ডপ সাজিলে সেইটোত অসমৰ কোনো ঐতিহ্য ফুটি নুঠিল। তাত অসমৰ প্ৰাণ স্বৰূপ শ্ৰীশঙ্কৰদেৱৰ নাম নাই। শ্ৰীশঙ্কৰদেৱৰ কোনো অস্তিত্বই এই মণ্ডপত দেখা নগ'ল। শ্ৰীশঙ্কৰদেৱৰ শিষ্য শ্ৰীমাধবদেৱৰো কোনো নাম তাত নাৰাখিলে। এই গুৰু দুজনৰ বাহিৰেও গোপালদেৱ আৰু দামোদৰদেৱৰো কোনো কিতাপ আদি পৰ্য্যাস্তও বখা হোৱা নাছিল। পশ্চিমবঙ্গৰ দশকৰ পিচত দশক ধৰি যি সকল স্বাধীনতাৰ আন্দোলনত শ্বহীদ হ'ল সেই বেলিৰাম খুদিবামৰ ছবি তাত ৰাখিলে। কিন্তু অসমৰ যি ভোগেশ্বৰী ফুকনৰ কনকলতাৰ অস্তিত্ব তাত ৰখাৰ আৱশ্যকীয়তা নেদেখিলে। স্বাধীনতাৰ যুঁজত প্ৰাণ বলিদান দিয়া মণিৰাম পিয়লিৰ নাম তাত পোৱা নগ'ল। হয়তো শ্ৰীশৰৎ চন্দ্ৰ সিংহ আৰু শ্ৰীহিতেশ্বৰ শইকীয়াকে মণিৰাম পিয়লি কৰি নাম ৰখাৰ আৱশ্যকতা নেদেখিলে। যি লাচিতৰ নাম সৰু সৰু লৰা-ছোৱালীয়েই বুজীত পঢ়িব লাগে সেই লাচিতৰ নাম থলে মিছা আইনত আতক কৰি জেইলত ভৰাব বুলিয়েই নাৰাখিলে নেকি ? তাৰ বাহিৰেও ৩নবীন চন্দ্ৰ বৰদলৈ, ৩তকণ ৰাম ফুকন, ৩গোপীনাথ বৰদলৈৰ কথাও তাত পোৱা নগ'ল। যদি কেৱল আমাৰ বিষয়াসকলৰ নামহে ঢাক ঢোল বজাই প্ৰচাৰ কৰিব বিচাৰিছে তাত আমাৰ কবলগীয়া একো নাই। লাখ লাখ টকা খৰচ কৰি বিষয়াসকলৰ মানকে প্ৰচাৰ কৰি থাকক। সিদিনা আমাৰ মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰীপীটসিং কোঁৱৰ ডাঙৰীয়াই এটা কথা ডাঙি ধৰিছিল।

এখন কাগজত চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰায় বিশটা বিজ্ঞাপন আছে। দুটামান প্ৰবন্ধৰ বাহিৰে তাত একোৱেই নাই। প্ৰবন্ধ কেইটাও লিখিছে কেইজনমান চৰকাৰী

বিষয়াৰ বিষয়ে। আৰু নতুন শিল্পী নিপ বৰুৱাৰ বিষয়ে। আটাইতকৈ ডাঙৰ কথা হৈছে যে ১৯৭৪ চনৰ বাৰ্জনৈতিক নেতাৰ বিষয়ে জীৱনী। তাৰ ভিতৰত দুখন ছবি আছে। এখন মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ আৰু আনখন গৃহমন্ত্ৰী হিতেশ্বৰ শইকীয়াৰ। আমাৰ বাইজে মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী শৰৎচন্দ্ৰ সিংহক বা গৃহমন্ত্ৰী হিতেশ্বৰ শইকীয়াক চিনি নোপোৱাকৈ থকা নাই। তেওঁলোকৰ জীৱনী বেলেগে আগত দাঙি নধৰিলেও হয়। মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ বিষয়ে অৱশ্যে ভাল কথাই লিখিছে। কমন পিপ'লে ভাল পাই ইত্যাদি। আৰু গৃহমন্ত্ৰী হিতেশ্বৰ শইকীয়াৰ সামাজিক কাম-কাজ আদিৰ বিষয়ে। এই মন্ত্ৰী দুজনক বাইজে চিনি পাই। তেখেত সকলক নতুনকৈ চিনাকী কৰি দিয়াৰ কোনো প্ৰয়োজন নাছিল। যদি এখন কাগজত অকল চৰকাৰৰ ঘৰৰেই বিশটাকৈ বিজ্ঞাপন থাকে তেন্তে সেই কাগজখনে বাইজৰ প্ৰতিনিধিত্ব কেনেকৈ কৰিব ?

Sir, have they lost their balance, have they lost their sense of proportion ?

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই এটা কথা কব খুজিছোঁ গুৱাহাটীত অলপতে যিখন পূৰ্বাঞ্চল মহামেলা পতা হৈছিল আৰু তালৈ যিসকল শিল্পী বাহিৰৰ পৰা আমন্ত্ৰণ কৰি অনা হৈছিল তেওঁলোকক থকা, খোৱা, অহা-যোৱা আদিৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ বানচ দিয়া হৈছিল। কিন্তু থলুৱা যিসকল শিল্পী তেওঁলোকক কেৱল থকা খোৱাৰ বাহিৰে আনকোনো বানচ দিয়া হোৱা নাছিল। কিন্তু ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ শিল্পীসকলক, যিসকলে এটা বা দুটা গান গায়েই বাতিটোৰ ভিতৰতে ছহেজাৰ বা আঠে ছহেজাৰ টকা পাই তেওঁলোকক থকা খোৱা সুবিধাকে আদি কৰি বানচৰ নামত শকত টকাৰ টোপোলা একেটা দিছিল। কিন্তু যিসকল সৰু শিল্পী তেওঁলোক তাৰপৰা বঞ্চিত হ'ব লগীয়া হৈছিল। এই শিল্পীসকলে ভাবিছিল যে এই সম্মিলনখনৰ পৰা তেওঁলোক লাভবান হ'ব পাৰিব। যিসকলে নিবহুৱা হৈ বহি থাকিব লগীয়া হৈছে, তেওঁলোকে নিশ্চয় কেইদিনমানৰ জীৱিকাৰ সুবিধা পাব। কিন্তু সেইটো হোৱা আমি দেখা নেপালো। চাব, পূৰ্বাঞ্চল মহামেলাত মন্দপৰ ভিতৰত অসম চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা অসমীয়া সংস্কৃতিৰ কোনো নিদৰ্শনে ই আমি দেখা নেপালো। আমি বুৰঞ্জীত যিবিলাক পাইছো আৰু আমাৰ ল'ৰা-ছোৱালীকো যিবিলাক শিক্ষা দিছো, হাইদাং, হাতী দাঁত, অসমীয়া শিপিনীৰ হাতৰ কাৰুকাৰ্য আদি একোকেই দেখা নেপালো। আমি চৰকাৰৰ ভাল কামৰ স্বীকৃতি নিশ্চয় দিওঁ; কিন্তু মাজুলীক বাদ দি

যি অসমৰ অস্তিত্বই নাই সেই মাজুলীৰ সংস্কৃতি বা বৰপেটাৰ কীৰ্ত্তন ঘৰৰ সংস্কৃতিৰ নমুনা তাত লেখ মাত্ৰও নাই। এই মহামেলাত চৰকাৰে বহুতো টকা খৰছ কৰিলে। শুনিছো ছয় লাখ টকা খৰছ কৰি এই মহামেলা পতা হৈছিল। কেইটামান বিভাগক বাতিৰ ভিতৰতে ঘৰ মাজি তাত ষ্টল বহুৱাবলৈ নিৰ্দেশ দিয়া হৈছিল। তাত অসমৰ কাকৰ্কাৰ্য্যই প্ৰথম হ'ব বুলি বাইজে ভাবিছিল। কিন্তু আমি ষ্টল বিলাকত কেইখনমান মেপৰ বাহিৰে তাত একো দেখিবলৈ নেপালো। সেই ষ্টলবোৰত কেইজনমানক টোপনিয়াই থকা দেখিবলৈহে পালো। অসমচৰকাৰে উদ্দেশ্য আছিল যে অসমৰ যিবিলাক শিক্ষিত নিবহুৱা ডেকা আছে তেওঁলোকক অস্থায়ীভাবে হলেও চাকৰিৰ সুবিধা দিয়া। কিন্তু অসমৰ বাহিৰলোককহে আমি সুবিধা দিয়া দেখা পালো। ষ্টল বিলাকৰ ভিতৰত যি বস্তু দেখাৰ উদ্দেশ্য লৈ ল'ৰা-ছোৱালীবোৰ গৈছিল তাকে নেদেখি কাঠৰ ঘোঁৰাত উঠিয়েই ক্ষান্ত থাকিবলগীয়া হল। জানিব পাৰিলো বিদেশী ব্যৱসায়ী এজনে বাৰদিন থাকি চৰকাৰৰ টকাৰে খাই বৈ প্ৰায় ৪১ হেজাৰ টকা ষ্টল বিলাকৰ পৰা উপাৰ্জন কৰি লৈ গল। অসমৰ নিবহুৱা বা তেনে কোনো ব্যৱসায়ীৰে একো লাভ নহল। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, অসম চৰকাৰৰ ইমান টকা খৰছ কৰাৰ মূলতে আছিল অস্থায়ীভাবে হলেও নিবহুৱা সমস্যা কিছু সমাধান কৰাটো। পূৰ্বাঞ্চল মহামেলাত যিবিলাক অস্থায়ী ষ্টল পতা হৈছিল তাত অসমীয়া শিক্ষিত ডেকাক সুবিধা দিয়াতহে গুৰুত্ব আৰোপ কৰা হৈছিল। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত মই এটা ব্যক্তিগত অভিজ্ঞতাৰ কথা ক'ব খুজিছো। মই কেইবাদিনো মহামেলা মণ্ডপলৈ গৈছিলো। মই নিজকে বিধান সভাৰ সদস্য বুলি চিনাকী দিয়া নাছিলো। কাৰণ চিনাকী দিলে বিধান সভাত গৈ কথাটো উত্থাপন কৰিব বুলি ভয় কৰি হয়তো তেওঁলোকে আচল কথা নক'বও পাবে। গতিকেই মই কোনোবাই চিনিপাব বুলিয়েই মূৰত কাপোৰেৰে ঢাকি গৈছিলো। মোৰ লগত অসম ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰিং কলেজৰ দুজন ডেকা বন্ধুও আছিল। তেওঁলোকে কৃষি, মীন আদি বিভাগত চাকৰিৰ বিষয়ে সোধাত বিভাগীয় কৰ্তৃপক্ষই কৈছিল যে তেওঁৰ নামত কিমান মাটি আছে। কাৰণ চাকৰি কৰিবলৈ হলে মাটি মৰ্টগেজ দিব লাগে। তেতিয়া ল'ৰাজনে মাটি নাই বুলি কলে। মাটি থকা হলে চাকৰি বিচাৰি নাহিলোৱেই হৈতেন। তেতিয়া পুনৰ সুধিলে যে কোনোবাই তেওঁৰ নামত চিকিঅৰিটি দিব পাবে নেকি। ল'ৰাজনে কলে তেনেকোনো

লোক নাই। আকৌ বিভাগীয় বিষয়াজনে সুধিলে যে তেওঁ টকাৰ চিকিঅৰিটি দিব পাৰে নেকি। লবাজনে কলে যে চাকৰিয়েই পোৱা নাই টকা ক'বপৰা দিব। গতিকেই লবাজনে কোনো কাম কৰাৰ সুবিধা তাত নেপালে। গতিকেই মই মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াক এইকথা কব বিচাৰিছো যে কিবা কামৰ দায়িত্ব যদি লয় তাক গুৰুত্ব সহকাৰে কৰিব লাগে। ডিউটি অব বেচপশ্চিবিবিলিটিব কথাটো ভালদৰে উপলব্ধি কৰিব লাগে। আমি ভাল কামৰ সদায়েই স্বীকৃতি দিব বিচাৰো। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত মই গৃহমন্ত্ৰী হিতেশ্বৰ শইকিয়াক সকীয়াই দিব খোজো যে তেখেতে পূৰ্বাঞ্চল মহামেলাৰ আয়োজন কৰি অসমীয়া ৰাইজ তথা পূৰ্বাঞ্চল ৰাইজৰ মাজত যোগসূত্ৰ স্থাপন কৰাৰ কাৰণে আৰু গুৱাহাটীৰ ৰাইজে সকলোৰে লগত খন্তেকৰ কাৰণে হলেও সমবেত হবলৈ সুবিধা কৰিব পাৰিলে।

তাৰ গুৰুত্ব বুজি লগতে তাৰ দায়িত্বও লব লাগিব। গুৰুত্ব আৰু দায়িত্ব যদি একেলগে লব নোৱাৰে তেনেহলে সেই কাম কোনো প্ৰকাৰে ফলৱতী হব নোৱাৰে। পূৰ্বাঞ্চলীয় সন্মিলন হল, সাংস্কৃতিৰ নামত তাত দেখা গল যে কেইটামান মানুহৰহে বেছি লাভ হল। আজি এইটো অসমৰ মানুহে আৱিষ্কাৰ কৰিছে যে পৃথিবীৰ বহুদেশত ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ শিল্পী আছে, কথাছবি আছে। মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়কে এজন শিল্পী হিচাবে এই মহা সন্মিলনখনে আৱিষ্কাৰ কৰিছে। আমি জানো টুইংকো আবতুল বহমান একেৰাহে নাটক আৰু থিয়েটাৰ কৰিছিল। প্ৰধানমন্ত্ৰীয়ে তেওঁক নাটক আৰু থিয়েটাৰ কৰিবলৈ উচটাই দিছিল। শেষত তেওঁৰ নিচা ইমানেই প্ৰবল হল যে থিয়েটাৰ আৰু চিনেমা কৰি মদ খাই পৰি থাকিবলৈ তেওঁ বাধ্য হ'ল। আমাৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক আমি শিল্পী হিচাবে পোৱাত আমি সন্তোষ পাইছো কিন্তু এইদৰে নহয়—নট এট দা কষ্ট অৱ পাবলিক মানি। বিলাসীতাবো এটা কথা আছে। হাতত ক্ষমতা থাকিলেই বুলি যে বিলাসীতা কৰিব লাগিব তাৰ অৰ্থ নাই। বিলাসীতা যি ধৰণেৰে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব লাগে সেই ধৰণেৰে নকবাটো উচিত হোৱা নাই। আজি বিধান সভাৰ মজিয়াত মই উল্লেখ কৰিব বিচাৰিছো যে যি উদ্দেশ্যেৰে সেই সন্মিলন পতা হৈছিল সেই উদ্দেশ্য সফল নহ'ল। সচ'কৈয়ে যদি পূব ভাৰত সংহতি ৰাখিবলৈ ইচ্ছা কৰা হৈছিল তেনেহলে তাৰ দায়িত্ব পূব ভাৰত পৰিষদক দিব লাগিছিল, কিন্তু দিয়া নহ'ল। আগতে এই বিভাগৰ যি মন্ত্ৰী আছিল তেতিয়াও সেই প্ৰস্তাৱ লোৱা হৈছিল, অৱশ্যে তালুকদাৰ ডাঙৰীয়াই নহয় বুলি

কব। সেই সময়ৰ উপদেষ্টাসকলে সেইটো সময়োপযোগী নহয় বুলি কলে। কিন্তু তাৰ পিচত কিহৰ বাবে আমাৰ হিতেশ্বৰ শইকীয়া ডাঙৰীয়াই এনে ধৰণৰ ব্যৱস্থা ললে যি সময়ত অসম দেশত হেজাৰ হেজাৰ মানুহে খাবলৈ, পিন্ধিবলৈ পোৱা নাই আৰু থাকিবলৈ আশ্ৰয় পোৱা নাই সেই সময়ত এনে ধৰণৰ সন্মিলন পতাৰ উদ্দেশ্য কি মই নাজানো। চীন দেশতো বিপ্লৱ হৈছিল আৰু তেতিয়া চাৰি আলিৰ সুৰত বেঞ্চ পাতি মানুহক মদ-ভাত খুৱাই দিছিল। খাই উঠাৰ পিছত জয় মাও চে টুঙৰ জয় বুলি ধ্বনি দিছিল। আমাৰ ইয়াতো খুৱাই বুৱাই পটিওৱাৰ পিচত জয় শৰৎ সিংহৰ জয় বুলি নকৈ দিনে বাতিয়ে চৰকাৰক কৈ মাতি থকা বেণুকা আৰু ছুলাল বৰুৱাৰ কথা কবনে? এইখিনি কথা কৈয়েই মই সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

শ্রীহিতেশ্বৰ শইকীয়া :—অধ্যক্ষ ডাঙৰীয়া, শ্রীযুতা বৰকটকী ডাঙৰীয়ানীয়ে পূৰ ভাৰত সাংস্কৃতিক সন্মিলনৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয়তা সম্পৰ্কে আৰু সেই সন্মিলনখন ইয়াত কিয় পাতিবলগীয়া হ'ল সেই সম্পৰ্কে সদনত এটা মন্তব্য বিচাৰিছে। মাননীয় সদম্যা গৰাকীয়ে এই প্ৰশ্নটো অবতাবণা কৰি পূব-ভাৰত সাংস্কৃতিক সন্মিলনৰ সন্দৰ্ভত এটা মুকলি আলোচনা এই সদন বন্ধত আবন্ত কৰাৰ যি সুযোগ দিলে তাৰ বাবে তেখেতক প্ৰথমেই মই ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো।

অধ্যক্ষ ডাঙৰীয়া, যোৱা ১৭ তাৰিখে শ্রীযুতা বৰকটকীয়ে ইয়াত ৰাজ্য-পালৰ ভাষণৰ অংশগ্ৰহণ কৰি কেইটামান বিশেষ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে। ইয়াত তেখেতে কৈছে যে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যখনত আজি বহুতো বিভেদকামী শক্তিয়ে কাম কৰিছে। তেখেতে ৰোমান লিপিৰ আন্দোলন, উদয়াচলৰ আন্দোলন আৰু উজনী অসম ৰাজ্য পৰিষদৰ আন্দোলন আৰু এই শক্তিবিলাকে কেনেকৈ অসমক খণ্ড-বিখণ্ড কৰিলে আৰু এই শক্তিসমূহে কেনেকৈ আমাৰ সংহতি বিনষ্ট কৰিব পাৰিছে সেই বিষয়ে বহুলাই কৈছে।

অধ্যক্ষ ডাঙৰীয়া, অসমত যিবিলাক সমস্যা হৈছে সেইবিলাক অকল ৰোমান লিপিৰ আন্দোলন, উদয়াচলৰ আন্দোলন আৰু উজনী অসম ৰাজ্য পৰিষদৰ আন্দোলন আদিৰ পৰাই হোৱা নহয় অসমত আৰু তেনে বহুত বিভেদকামী শক্তি সমূহে কাম কৰি আহিছে। এইবিলাক অকল অসমতেই নহয়, নতুনকৈ যি বিলাক ৰাজ্যৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে সেইবিলাকতো বিভেদকামী শক্তিসমূহে কাম কৰি আহিছে ইয়াৰ ফলত আমাৰ অঞ্চলটোত অৰ্থনৈতিক আঁচনিবিলাক কৃতকাৰ্য্যতাৰে সমা-

ধান কৰাত কিছুমান সমস্যাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। এই সময়ত পূব ভাৰত সাংস্কৃতিক সন্মিলনখন সময়োপযোগী হৈছে। মাননীয় সদস্য গৰাকীয়ে কৈছে যে এই সন্মিলনখন ইয়াত কিয় পতা হ'ল। সাংস্কৃতিক সন্মিলনখন কিয় পতা হ'ল এই কথা কবলৈ যাওঁতে কব লাগিব যে ইয়াৰ মূলতে আছে সংহতি। শ্ৰীমতী বৰকটকীয়েও তেখেতৰ ভাষণত এই কথা কৈ গৈছে। ১৯৬২ চনৰ পৰাই চীনা আক্ৰমণৰ আগমুহূৰ্ত্ত বাষ্ট্ৰীয় ঐক্য দৃঢ় কৰাৰ উদ্দেশ্যৰেই যি বাষ্ট্ৰীয় পৰিষদ গঠন কৰা হৈছিল সেই পৰিষদৰ প্ৰাথমিক প্ৰতিবেদনতেই এনে ধৰণৰ সাংস্কৃতিক বিনিময়ৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয়তাৰ ওপৰত গুৰুত্ব আৰোপ কৰা হৈছিল। আমাৰ এই অঞ্চলতেই এনে শক্তিয়ে কাম কৰা নহয়, অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় আপুনি জানে ভাষাৰ কাৰণেই হওক বা কলা-সংস্কৃতিৰ কাৰণেই হওক নানা সময়ত বিভিন্ন সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ মাজত নানা ধৰণৰ সংঘৰ্ষ হৈ আহিছে। ফলত পুলিচ যায় আৰু তাৰ পিচত কাৰফিউ হয়। এনেবিলাক সংঘৰ্ষৰ পিচত সংস্কৃতিয়েই হৈছে সংহতিৰ একমাত্ৰ অবদান।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ৰাজনৈতিক বিভেদৰ কাৰণেই আজি মেঘালয়, মিজোৰাম আৰু নগালেণ্ড অসমৰ পৰা বিচিন্ন হৈ যায়। এই অঞ্চলবিলাকত আমাৰ ৰাজনৈতিক সম্পৰ্ক নাথাকিব পাৰে। ৰাজনৈতিক মতভেদ আৰু ভৌগলিক বিভাজনৰ কাৰণে এই অঞ্চলবোৰ আমাৰ পৰা আঁতৰি গলেও তেওঁলোকৰ লগত সংহতি স্থাপন কৰাত একো অসুবিধা থাকিব নোৱাৰে। অলপতে যোৰহাটত এখন জন গণতান্ত্ৰিক দলৰ সভা বহিছিল আৰু তাতো শ্ৰীহুলাল চন্দ্ৰ বৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াই অৰুণাচল, নগালেণ্ড আদিৰ লগত অসমৰ সম্পৰ্ক যে অতি পুৰণা সেই কথাটো উল্লেখ কৰিছিল। তাৰ পিচত ছিলঙতো এখন কংগ্ৰেছী সভাত নগালেণ্ড অসমৰ বিভাজনৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰি কৈছিল যে ৰাজনৈতিক সম্পৰ্ক এইসকলৰ লগত নাথাকিব পাৰে কিন্তু কোনো সাংস্কৃতিক সম্পৰ্ক নাথাকিব নোৱাৰে। এই সকলৰ লগত ৰাজনৈতিক সম্পৰ্ক নাথাকিলেও অৰ্থনৈতিক সম্পৰ্ক আছে। নগা মিজো অসমীয়া কিয় কয়? তেওঁলোক অসমলৈ আহিব লাগিব, অৰ্থনৈতিক সম্পৰ্ক জড়িত ৰাখিব লাগিব। অসমলৈ আহি বেহা-বেপাৰ নকৰিলে তেওঁলোকৰ দৈনন্দিন জীৱন ধাৰণ কৰা টান হৈ পৰে। ৰাজনৈতিক আৰু ভৌগলিক সম্পৰ্ক নাথাকিলেও সাংস্কৃতিক সন্মিলনৰ জৰিয়তে আমি বিভিন্ন দেশৰ লগত আমাৰ সম্পৰ্ক কটকটীয়া কৰি ৰাখিব পাৰো।

অধ্যক্ষ ডাঙৰীয়া, মাননীয়া সদস্য গবাকীয়ে কৈছে যে অসমৰ এনে খাদ্য অনাটন আৰু বানপানীত প্ৰপীড়িত জনতাৰ দুৰ্বহ অৱস্থাত এই সন্মিলনখন ইয়াত কিয় পতা হ'ল ? এইবিলাক সমস্যা সমাধান কৰাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে চেষ্টা কৰা নাই বুলি কলে ভুল কৰা হব। আপুনি জানে মুখমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অলপতে কৈ গৈছেই যে প্ৰায় পাচ লাখ টকা এনেধৰণৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক অৱস্থাত জুৰুলা হোৱা লোকক সহায় কৰিবৰ অনুদান হিচাবে আগবঢ়োৱা হৈছে। অকল ধুবুৰী মহকুমাতে প্ৰায় চাৰিলক্ষ মানুহক তিনিমাহ কাল প্ৰতিটো পৰিয়ালক এক কেজিকৈ আটা বিতৰণ কৰা হৈছে। তাৰোপৰি.....

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, পানবাৰী আৰু গোলোকগঞ্জ অঞ্চলৰ লোকসকলক মাহে ৫ লাখৰো বেছি টকা খৰচ কৰি খাদ্য বস্তু যোগান ধৰা হৈছে। এই বান বিধস্ত লোকসকলক সহায় আৰু বক্ষা কৰিবৰ কাৰণেই এই ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই প্ৰদৰ্শনী, কথাছবি আৰু সাংস্কৃতিক অনুষ্ঠান সমূহত বাইজৰ লানি নিচিগা সোঁতে এই সন্মিলনখনে জনসাধাৰণৰ মাজত কেনে ব্যাপক উৎসাহ আৰু উদ্বীপনৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছিল তাকেই মাথোন দৰ্শাইছে। পূৰ্বাঞ্চলৰ ৰাজ্যসমূহৰ বহু কিজন বিখ্যাত গুণী, বিজ্ঞ ব্যক্তিয়ে অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰা ১০ দিনীয়া আলোচনা চক্ৰ আৰু লিখক সমাৰোহে এই অঞ্চলটোৰ জীৱন যাত্ৰা, সাহিত্য আৰু সংস্কৃতিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত পাৰস্পৰিক বুজাপৰাৰ বাতাবৰণৰ সৃষ্টি কৰাত সহায়ক হয়। এই সন্মিলনখনে চৰকাৰী পৃষ্ঠপোষকতাত থলুৱা কলা কৃষ্টিৰ বিকাশ সাধনৰ বাবে এক সুন্দৰ ক্ষেত্ৰ স্বৰূপ হৈ পৰে। প্ৰকৃতপক্ষে সমূহ বাইজে বিশেষকৈ দূৰ দূৰণীৰ গ্ৰামাঞ্চলৰ লোকসকলে এই সন্মিলনৰ যোগেদি পূৰ্ব ভাৰতৰ প্ৰকৃত ৰূপ আংশিক ভাবে হলেও এটা আভাষ পায়। এই বিৰাট জনসমাবেশৰ সুযোগ লৈ আমাৰ নিবনুৱা যুৱক সকলে কেনেদৰে লাভজনক উপায়ে জীৱিকা অৰ্জন কৰিব পাৰে তাৰ সম্ভেদ দিয়াৰ অৰ্থে প্ৰদৰ্শনীৰ এক বিশেষ অঙ্গ স্বৰূপে “অৰ্থনৈতিক প্ৰচেষ্টা আৰু আত্ম নিয়োগ” শীৰ্ষক খণ্ডত বিভিন্ন আচনি বিশেষ ভাবে সদৰি কৰাত গুৰুৱ দিয়া হয়। এই প্ৰচেষ্টাত পোৱা সফলতাই সন্মিলন খনৰ গুৰুৱ অধিক বৃদ্ধি কৰে। কোৱা বাস্তৱ্য যে, এনেবিলাক প্ৰচেষ্টাৰ একোটা সুদূৰ প্ৰসাৰী ফল আছে আৰু সেয়ে সময়ত এইটোৱেই প্ৰতিপন্ন হবগৈ যে, এই বিষয়ত ব্যয় হোৱা প্ৰতিটো পইচা প্ৰকৃততে ভবিষ্যতৰ বাবেহে কৰা এক লাভজনক বিনিয়োগ মাথোন।

আমাৰ এইটোৱেই দৃঢ়বিশ্বাস যে, এনে সন্মিলনে জনসাধাৰণৰ সামূহিক স্বার্থ পূৰণৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত ভালেখিনি অবিহনা যোগায়। এই সন্মিলনখন গুৱাহাটীত আয়োজন কৰোঁতে আমি ভালেমান কথাৰ প্ৰতি লক্ষ্য ৰাখিবলগীয়া হৈছিল। বিশেষকৈ অসমত বতৰৰ অৱস্থা এনেকুৱা যে, বছৰটোত কেৱল তিনিমাহ মানহে এনেদৰে মুকলি ঠাইত অনুষ্ঠান আদি পাতিব পাৰি। সন্মিলন পতাৰ বাবে আৱশ্যকীয় ধনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতো বিভাগীয় বাজেটত এনেবোৰ বিষয়ত খৰচ কৰিবলৈ টকাৰ পৰিমাণ কম হোৱাত ৰাজ্যৰ উপনিমিত্ত পুঁজিৰ পৰা আৱশ্যকীয় ধন লবলগীয়া হয়। বাতৰি কাকত সমূহত প্ৰকাশ পোৱা বিভিন্ন মতামত সমূহকেই যদি জনমত প্ৰকৃত পৰিচায়ক বুলি ধৰি লোৱা হয় তেনেহলে এইটোকে কব লাগিব যে, এই সন্মিলনে পূৰ্বাঞ্চলৰ সমূহ জনসাধাৰণক উপকৃত কৰিছে। এনে ধৰণৰ বৃহৎ সন্মিলন এখন আয়োজন কৰোঁতে আমি লাভ কৰা অভিজ্ঞতাই আমাক ভবিষ্যতলৈও যথেষ্ট সহায়ক হব।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় সদস্য গৰাকীয়ে যি কেইটা প্ৰশ্ন উত্থাপন কৰিছে মই সেই বিষয়ে ছটামান কথা কবলৈ বিচাৰিছো। খৰচৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আমি এই সন্মিলনখনত ৬ লাখ টকা খৰচ কৰিছো বুলি কৈছে। কিন্তু এই হিচাবটো সত্য নহয়। আমি এই সন্মিলনখনত খৰচ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে কনটিজেনচি ফান্ডৰ পৰা ৪ লাখ টকা দিছিলো, কিন্তু তাৰে ৩ লাখ ৯৯ হাজাৰ ২৭৭ টকা ১৫ পইচাহে খৰচ হ'ল। ইয়াৰোপৰি আমি নানা বকমৰ বস্তু বিক্ৰি কৰি পাইছিলো ৮৩ হাজাৰ ১১৩ টকা ৫ পইচা। ইয়াৰোপৰি ইয়াত হোৱা ষ্টল বিলাক বিদেশী মানুহে পাইছে বুলি কৈছে। কিন্তু এই কথাটোও সত্য নহয়, তাত যিবিলাক চাহ মিঠাইৰ দোকান দিয়া হৈছিল সেইবিলাকো আমাৰ অসমীয়া মানুহকে দিয়া হৈছিল। ইয়াৰোপৰি আমাৰ যিবিলাক পেভেলিয়ান কৰা হৈছিল সেইবিলাকো অসমীয়া মানুহৰ দ্বাৰাই কৰা হৈছিল। অসম পেভেলিয়ানটোও লাচিত ট্ৰেদাৰ নামৰ বেজিষ্টাৰ কো-অপাৰেটিভ সোসাইটি এখনক দিয়া হৈছিল। মাননীয় সদস্য গৰাকীয়ে কৈছে যে তাত আমাৰ লাচিতকে আদি কৰি যিসকল অসমীয়া বীৰ সেই সকলৰ চৰিত্ৰ দিয়া নাই। ইয়াৰ বাহিৰেও মাজুলীৰ কলাকৃষ্টিৰ একো চিন নাই বুলিও সদস্য গৰাকীয়ে উল্লেখ কৰিছে। কিন্তু কথাটো সত্য নহয়। মাজুলীৰ নাও আৰু বৈষ্ণৱ সাহিত্যৰ কেইবাখনো পুথি তাত আছিল। এই সন্মিলনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আমি আমাৰ ওচৰ-চুবুৰীয়া ৰাজ্যৰ পৰা বিশেষ একো

সহায় হোৱা নাই। পশ্চিমবঙ্গ, অৰুণাচল, ত্ৰিপুৰা, মেঘালয়, বিহাৰ আদিৰ যি পেভেলিয়ান কৰা হৈছিল, সেইবিলাক তেওঁলোকৰ নিজ নিজ চৰকাৰৰ খৰচত কৰা হৈছিল। অৱশ্যে মিজোৰামে কোনো বকমৰ পেভেলিয়ান কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে কাৰণ সেইসময়ত মিজোৰামৰ হত্যাকাণ্ডত গোলমাল হৈছিল।

শ্ৰীৰেণুকা দেৱী বৰকটকী :—মিজোৰামৰ হত্যাকাণ্ড পিচত হৈছিল।

শ্ৰীহিতেশ্বৰ শইকীয়া (মন্ত্ৰী) :—অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মেঘালয়ৰ পেভেলিয়ানত সকলো বকমৰ বস্তু দেখুৱাব নোৱাৰাৰ কাৰণে তাৰ ফাইনেল মিনিষ্টাৰ লিংদই হুখ প্ৰকাশ কৰি আমালৈ চিঠি লিখিছে। আমাৰ ওচৰ-চুবুৰীয়া সকলোবিলাক ৰাজ্যই এই সন্মিলনখনত আন্তৰিকতাৰে সঁহাৰি জনাইছে। আৰু এইটো কথাই প্ৰকাশ পাইছে যে পশ্চিমবঙ্গ, বিহাৰ উৰিষ্যা আদি ৰাজ্যই লগলগি আমি পূৰ্ব ভাৰত গঢ়িব পাৰিম। আমি গুৱাহাটীক এটা বাণিজ্য কেন্দ্ৰ কৰি তুলিব খুজিছো। গুৱাহাটীতে অসম হাউচ হব, মেঘালয় হাউচ হব, আৰু অৰুণাচল হাউচ হব লাগিব। ইকনমিক পাৰচুইটৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আমাৰ ৫২ টা স্কিম লোৱা হৈছে।

মাননীয় সদস্য গৰাকীয়ে ৫২ টা পইণ্ট ডাঙি ধৰিছে, মই এই বিষয়ে স্পষ্টিকৰণ দিছোঁ, এই পূৰ্ণ ভাৰত সাংস্কৃতিক সন্মিলনৰ এটা উল্লেখনীয় দিশ হ'ল 'ইক'নমিক পাৰচুইট' এই প্ৰগ্ৰেমৰ জৰিয়তে কেনেদৰে আমাৰ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণা ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী ডেকাসকলে নিজেই সংস্থাপিত হব পাৰে আৰু তাৰোপৰি তেওঁলোকে নিজেই তেনে ধৰণৰ কিছুমান অ'ৰ্গানি প্ৰস্তুত কৰি বিভিন্ন কামত আগবাঢ়িব পাৰে আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ স্ব-উপাৰ্জিত আৰু নিজ সৃষ্টিৰ অ'ৰ্গানিত উৎপাদন কৰা সা-সামগ্ৰীৰ বজাৰখন কেনেদৰে বিস্তাৰিত কৰিব পাৰে ইত্যাদি কিছুমান উৎপাদনমুখী কাৰ্যকলাপত সহায় আগবঢ়াব। এইবিলাক অ'ৰ্গানিয়ে কেৱল বজাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰাই নহয় বা নিবন্ত্ৰণা ডেকাক সংস্থাপন আৰু উদ্যোগ গঢ়াৰ প্ৰতি মনোযোগ আকৰ্ষন কৰাই নহয় ই ওচৰ-চুবুৰীয়া ৰাষ্ট্ৰ কেইখনৰ মাজত এটা গভীৰ বুজাপৰা আৰু অৰ্থনৈতিক দিশতো কটকটীয়া কৰাত সহায় আগবঢ়াব। লগে লগে এই অঞ্চলৰ সভ্যতাত এক নতুন জাগৰণৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিব। সন্মিলনৰ সাংস্কৃতিক অনুষ্ঠানৰ এক সূকীয়া পৰিবেশত ত্ৰিপুৰা, মেঘালয় আৰু মিজোৰামৰ নেতৃবৰ্গই এই অঞ্চলত এক বৃহত বেহা-বেপাৰ বাণিজ্যৰ সূচল হোৱা আৰু ওচৰ-চুবুৰীয়া ৰাষ্ট্ৰ কেইখনৰ এক গভীৰ বুজাপৰাৰ বিষয়ে দৃঢ়মত

প্রকাশ কৰে। সেই সকল নেতাৰ দৃষ্টিভঙ্গী আৰু মনোভাৱ মই এই সদনত ডাঙি ধৰিলো।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সন্মিলনৰ অসম পেভেলিয়ানত বাঁহ-বেতৰ কাৰুকাৰ্য্যৰ বিষয়ে কোনো ধৰণৰ নমুনা আৰু কামৰ হিচাব নাই বুলি যি প্ৰতিবাদ আহিছে তাৰ পৰিপ্ৰেক্ষিতত মই কও যে আমাৰ নিজা কেইটামান অনুষ্ঠান আছে তাৰ ভিতৰত অসম মাৰ্কেটিং কৰপৰেশ্যন, অসম হেণ্ডলুম, অসম জেইল ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰী আৰু অনেক যিবিলাকৰ জৰীয়েতে শুল্কীয়াকৈ বিভিন্ন বস্তুৰ নমুনা সন্মিলনত দেখুৱা হৈছে, মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে শুনি সুখ পাব যে আজি ৩/৪ বছৰেও যিটো টকা এই অসম মাৰ্কেটিং কৰপৰেশ্যনৰ দ্বাৰা বিক্ৰী হোৱা নাই মাত্ৰ ১০/১২ দিনৰ ভিতৰত সেই কৰপৰেশ্যন ষ্টলৰ পৰা ৯৩১৬৩ টকাৰ বস্তু বিক্ৰী হৈছে। তাৰোপৰি জেইলৰ ইউনিটটোত বাঁহ-বেতৰ বস্তু প্ৰায় ৪৩৮৮ টকাৰ বস্তু বিক্ৰী হৈছে। এই মাৰ্কেটিং কৰপৰেশ্যনৰ জৰীয়েতে অসমৰ চুকে-কোনে থকা ডেকা-গাভৰু জীয়েকী-বোৱাকী যি সকলৰ তাত শিল্প বাপতি সাহোন সেই বোৱাকী সকলৰ কষ্টোপাৰ্জিত বস্তু-বাহানি বিহা-মেখেলা-গামোছা ইত্যাদি বস্তুৰ এটা সুন্দৰ নিদৰ্শন ডাঙি ধৰিবলৈ সমৰ্থ হৈছে বুলি মই ভাবো। অসমত যিমান বিলাক এই জাতীয় কাপোৰ-কানি আৰু আপুৰুগীয়া বস্তু উৎপাদন বা তৈয়াৰ হৈছে সকলো বস্তু এই কৰপৰেশ্যনৰ জৰীয়েতে বিক্ৰী হৈছে, প্ৰায় ১ লাখ ৭৮ হাজাৰ ১৮৫ টকাৰ বস্তু বিক্ৰী কৰিছে। গতিকে দেখা যায় ইয়াৰ জৰীয়েতে অসমৰ সম্পদখিনি অসমৰ ভিতৰতে বা অসমৰ বাহিৰত তথা ভাৰতৰ বাহিৰতো বিকাশ হোৱাৰ লগে লগে বাজ্যখনৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক দিশত অধিক শক্তিশালী কৰাত কিছু বৰঙণি যোগোৱাৰ লগে লগে বাহিৰত এই বস্তু-বাহানিৰ কাৰণে এখন বৃহৎ বজাৰৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিব।

তাৰোপৰি সেই সন্মিলনত যিমান বিলাক চাহ-মিঠাই ইত্যাদিৰ ষ্টল দিয়া হৈছিল তাৰ আটাইবিলাকেই স্থানীয় লোকৰ দ্বাৰাই দিয়া হৈছিল তাত বিহাৰৰ পৰা অহা কোনো লোকে জিলাপী ইত্যাদি বিক্ৰী কৰিবলৈ সুযোগ পোৱা নাছিল। কেবাখনো মহিলা সমিতি আৰু আন আন এচোটিয়েশ্যন ইত্যাদিয়ে তাত আগভাগ লৈছিল। মহিলা সকলে বিশেষকৈ, নিজৰ ঘৰতে অসমীয়াৰ ঐতিহ্য নানা ধৰণৰ পিঠা-পনা ইত্যাদি বনাই ৰাইজক সন্তুষ্ট কৰাৰ লগে লগে যথেষ্ট টকা উপাৰ্জন কৰিছে প্ৰতিখন ষ্টলে খবৰ দিয়ামতে ১০০০/২০০০ আৰু

কোনো ঠাইত ১৫০০০ টকা পৰ্য্যন্ত বিক্ৰী হৈছে বুলি আমি গম পাইছোঁ।
মেচাৰ্চ দস্ত বকুৱাই হেনো ১৫০০০ টকাৰ বস্তু বিক্ৰী কৰিছে।

বৰ্তমান দেখা দিয়া উৎকট নিবলুৱা সমস্যাৰ পৰিপ্ৰেক্ষিতত বিশেষকৈ ডেকা
ডেকা চামৰ মাজত যি অনুভূতি প্ৰকাশ পাইছে সেই অনুভূতিক বৈতনিক
চাকৰিৰ পৰা কেনেদৰে নিজকে আন আন ইক'নমিক পাৰচুইটৰ কালে ঢাল
খুৱাব পাৰে আৰু উদ্যোগ আদি প্ৰতিস্থা কৰাৰ আৱশ্যকীয়তা কৰিব পাৰে।
এই অ'চনিৰ জৰীয়ে তেওঁলোকক এনেবিলাক কামৰ প্ৰতি আগ্ৰহশীল কৰি
তোলা আৰু বাজ্যখনত উদ্যোগৰ সংখ্যা বঢ়োৱা। ৫২ টা বিভিন্ন আইটেমেৰে
এই অ'চনিৰ কাম আৰম্ভ কৰা হৈছিল আৰু সেইবিলাক দৰ্শকক বিলাই দিয়া
হৈছিল আৰু তাৰ লগতে যি সকল ইচ্ছুক প্ৰাৰ্থীয়ে এনেবিলাক উদ্যোগ গঢ়ি-
বলৈ ইচ্ছা প্ৰকাশ কৰে তেওঁলোকক ঠাইতেই আলাপ আলোচনাত ভাগ
লবলৈ সুবিধা দিয়া হৈছিল। আৰু সেই আলোচনাত এই উদ্যোগ গঢ়িবলৈ
যি সকলে ইচ্ছা প্ৰকাশ কৰিছিল সেই সকলৰ সকলো দিটেইলচ লৈ তেওঁলোকৰ
যাৱতীয় সকলোখিনি পাৰ্টিকুলাৰচ লৈ তেওঁলোকৰ নাম বেজিষ্টাৰ্ড কৰা হৈছিল
আৰু তাৰ বিনিময়ত তেওঁলোকক একোখনকৈ 'ইনট্ৰোডাকশ্যন কাৰ্ড' দিয়া
হৈছিল যাতে সেই কাৰ্ড লৈ তেওঁলোকে যি কোনো সময়ত তেওঁলোকৰ ভাল
লগা উদ্যোগৰ বিষয়ে খবৰ-স্বতী লব পাৰে আৰু 'টেনটেতিভ' চিলেকশ্যন
কৰিব পাৰে। প্ৰায় ২৫০ জন এণ্টাৰপিনাৰে এই অ'চনিত নাম অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত
কৰাইছিল আৰু তেওঁলোকে ক্ষুদ্ৰ উদ্যোগ গঢ়িবলৈ ইচ্ছা প্ৰকাশ কৰিছিল।
এই ক্ষেত্ৰত তেওঁলোকক একোখনকৈ 'ইনট্ৰোডাকশ্যন কাৰ্ড' দিয়া হৈছিল
যাতে তেওঁলোকে সেই বিষয়লৈ বিভাগীয় কৰ্তৃপক্ষক যি কোনো সময়ত লগ
ধৰি যাৱতীয় দিহা-পৰামৰ্শ লব পাৰে আৰু কামত আগবাঢ়ি যাব পাৰে।
কোনো ক্ষেত্ৰত তেওঁলোকক সুকীয়াকৈ পৰীক্ষা কৰাবৰ দিহা কৰা হৈছিল
তেওঁলোকৰ কিমান পটেনচিয়েল আছে, তেওঁলোকক ফেক্টবালৈ লৈ যোৱা
প্ৰশিক্ষণৰ কাৰণে আৰু তেওঁলোকক কেনেকৈ সকলোফালৰ পৰা সহায় কৰিব
পাৰি ইত্যাদি সকলো কথা খবৰি মাৰি আলোচনা কৰা হয়। উদ্যোগ
বিভাগৰ সঞ্চালক অফিচৰ দ্বাৰা এই অ'চনি প্ৰস্তুত কৰা হৈছিল। সকলো
বিষয়ে ফাইনাল হৈ যোৱাৰ পিছত এণ্টাৰপিনাৰক একোখন আইদেনটিটি কাৰ্ড
দিয়া হ'ব আৰু তাৰ এটা কপি ডিবেকটেবলৰ হাতত থাকিব। আশা কৰা

যায় অতি সোনকালেই এই নতুন এণ্টাবপিনাব সকলে উৎপাদন কৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হব।

মাননীয় সদস্য। গৰাকীয়ে আপত্তি কৰিছে যে সেই সাংস্কৃতিক অনুষ্ঠানত আমাৰ স্থানীয় শিল্পী সকলক বা সৰু সৰু শিল্পীক সুবিধা দিয়া হোৱা নাই আৰু বাহিৰৰ পৰা শিল্পী আনি যথেষ্ট টকা-পইচা খৰচ কৰিছে কিন্তু মই স্পষ্টকৈ পাবো যে আমি স্থানীয় শিল্পীকেহে বেচিকৈ সুবিধা দিছোঁ, বাহিৰৰ পৰা যি সকল শিল্পী আহিছে সেই সকলক বেচপেকটিভ ঠেতে অৰ্থাৎ পশ্চিমবঙ্গ, বিহাৰ বা উৰিষ্যাই তেওঁলোকৰ শিল্পী সকলক নিজৰ খৰচত আনিছে তাৰ বাবে আমি খৰচ কৰিবলগীয়া হোৱা নাই।

তাৰ বাহিৰেও আপত্তি আহিছে যে এখন কাগজে অকলেই ২০টা বিজ্ঞাপন পাইছে, কিন্তু মই কব বিচাৰিছোঁ যে অসমৰ প্ৰায় ভাগ কাগজকেই আমি বিজ্ঞাপনৰ সুবিধা দিছোঁ। তথাপিহে যদি এখন কাগজে পাইছে সেইটো মই কব নোৱাৰিলো। তাৰোপৰি আজি গণতন্ত্ৰৰ দিনত বাতৰি কাকতৰ সকলো কথা হস্তক্ষেপ কৰাতো অসুবিধা কিয়নো বাতৰি কাকতৰ নিজা স্বাধীনতা আছে। আজি যি সময়ত আমি জনকল্যাণৰ নামত, বিলিফৰ নামত আৰু আন আন জাতীয় কামত লাখ লাখ টকা খৰচ কৰিছো তেনেক্ষেত্ৰত এনে ধৰণৰ এখন বৃহৎ সাংস্কৃতিক অনুষ্ঠানৰ কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰি তুলিবৰ কাৰণে ৬ লাখ টকা খৰচ কৰিব নোৱাৰাতো লাজৰ কথা হব কিয়নো আজি সাংস্কৃতিক দিশৰ ফালৰ পৰাহে আমাৰ ওচৰ-চুবুৰীয়া ৰাষ্ট্ৰ কেইখনৰ সম্প্ৰীতি আৰু মিলাত্ৰীতি গাঢ় কৰিব পৰা যাব। ৰাজনৈতিক দিশৰ পৰা এই বান্ধোন অনাতো অলপ কঠিন কিয়নো আজি আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ ৰাজনৈতিক আদৰ্শ সূক্ষ্মাৱিক তেনেদৰে আনখন ৰাজ্যৰ হয়তো বেলেগ ধৰণৰ হব পাৰে। যেনেকৈ আজি মেঘালয়ত এ, পি, এইচ, এল, চি কিন্তু অসমত কংগ্ৰেছ গতিকে দুয়ো ৰাজ্যৰ ৰাজনৈতিক মতাদৰ্শ নিমিলিব পাৰে। গতিকে এই সাংস্কৃতিক সন্মিলনৰ জৰীয়ে আমাৰ ওচৰ-চুবুৰীয়া ৰাজ্য কেইখনৰ মাজত এক গভীৰ বুজা পৰাৰ মনোভাৱ গঢ়ি তোলাত সহায়ক হব।

দুখন ৰাজ্যৰ ৰাজনৈতিক সম্বন্ধ আৰু সামাজিক সম্বন্ধ একে নহয়। ৰাজনৈতিক ক্ষেত্ৰত স্বাৰ্থ থাকিলে এটা চৰকাৰে আন এটা চৰকাৰৰ লগত কাজিয়া কৰিব পাৰে। বেলেগ বেলেগ দলৰ ৰাজনৈতিক ক্ষেত্ৰত থকা কাৰণে কেতিয়াবা দৃষ্টিভংগী বেলেগ হোৱা কাৰণেও কাজিয়া হব পাৰে। যেনে অসমত কংগ্ৰেছ

দল আছে আৰু মেঘালয়ত এ পি এচ এল চি আছে। কাগ্ৰেছ আৰু এ পি হ্চ এল চি মাজত পাৰ্থক্য থাকিব পাৰে। সেই কাৰণে বাৰ্জনৈতিক ভাবে কাজিয়া আদি থাকিলেও সামাজিক হিচাবে যাতে আমি মিলি থাকিব পাৰো সেইটো চেষ্টা কৰা উচিত। নহলে আমাৰ মানুহ বহুতো সামাজিক সা-সুবিধাৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত হ'ব। চৰকাৰে চৰকাৰৰ লগত কাজিয়া কৰিলে তাৰপৰা জনসাধাৰণক কষ্ট ভোগ কৰিবলৈ দিয়াতো উচিত নহয়। আনাৰ ইয়াত আঙ্গীক, জাৰিড, মঙ্গোলীয়, তিব্বত, বৰ্মা, মুছলমান আদি জাতিয়ে অতীজৰে পৰা বসবাস কৰি আহিছে। এই সকলো বিলাক জাতি মিলিয়েই ভাৰতবৰ্ষ হৈছে। আৰু এই সকলোৰে সাংস্কৃতিক দিশত একোটা মৌলিক পাৰ্থক্য নথকা নহয়, যদিও এই বিলাকৰ মূলতে উদ্দেশ্য একেই। আমি এই জাতি বিলাক যাতে এনেকুৱা সাংস্কৃতিক সন্মিলনৰ যোগেদি ইটোৱে সিটোৰ সাংস্কৃতিক দিশটোক বুজি পাব পাৰো তাৰ কাৰণেই এই ধৰণৰ সাংস্কৃতিক সন্মিলন পতা হৈছে। এইটো পৰীক্ষাৰ অংক নহয় যে ইয়াৰ উত্তৰ সদায় ছুয়ে ছুয়ে চাবি হৈয়েই থাকিব। আৰু এইবিলাকৰ ফল মাহৰ মূৰত বা সপ্তাহৰ মূৰত আশা কৰাটো অমুচিত হ'ব। এইবিলাকৰ ফল শুবুৰ প্ৰসাৰী। ভবিষ্যতে যে ইয়াৰ ফল পোৱা নাযাব তাত কোনো সন্দেহ নাই।

সাংস্কৃতিক ব্যাখ্যা আজি নই দিব খোজা নাই। কিন্তু পৃথিৱীৰ বহু মনীষীয়ে কৈ গৈছে যে সাংস্কৃতিক বীজ হেনো সহস্ৰ বছৰ ফুটি গজালি হয়। সেই বীজ সহস্ৰ বছৰ ডাঙৰ দীঘল হৈ সহস্ৰ বছৰ জুৰি ফল দিয়ে। সেই দৃষ্টিৰে চালে যোৱা জাহ্নৱাবী মাহত সাংস্কৃতিক যি অঙ্কুৰ ৰোপন কৰা হ'ল তাৰ ফলাফল সপ্তাহ, পষেক অথবা মাহত জোখাটো কিমান দূৰ সমীচীন হ'ব মই নাজানো।

মাননীয় সদস্যই আৰু এটা অভিযোগ উত্থাপন কৰিছে যে বাহিৰৰ পৰা যিবিলাক শিল্পী সাহিত্যি আহিছিল সেই বিলাকক টকা দি বা: বা: লৈছে। কিন্তু এই মেলাত এনেকুৱা কিছুমান শিল্পী সাহিত্যিক আহিছিল যি সকলে টকা লোৱা নাছিল। এইখিনিতে মই শ্ৰীদক্ষিণাৰঞ্জন বসুৰ এটা কথা কব বিচাৰিছো।

এই আৰ্থিক ক্ষেত্ৰত বাহিৰৰ মাজত বিভিন্ন ধৰণৰ মতামতৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। যদিও এইদৰে বিভিন্ন মতামত দিয়া হৈছে তথাপি এই মেলাই যে কিবা নহয়

কিবা বস্তু বাইজক দিব পাবিছিল তালৈ যোৱা দৰ্শকৰ সংখ্যাই প্ৰমাণ কৰে। প্ৰথমতে এই মেলালৈ দৈনিক ২৮ হাজাৰ দৰ্শক গৈছিল তাৰ পিচত এই সংখ্যা ৭৫ হাজাৰলৈ বৃদ্ধি পায়। যদি এই মেলাই বাইজক একো দিব নোৱাৰিলেহেতেন তেনেহলে ইমান দৰে দৰ্শকৰ সংখ্যা বৃদ্ধি নাপালেহেতেন।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আগতে আমাৰ এই অঞ্চলটো ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ লগত নাছিল। কিন্তু তথাপি ভাৰতীয় সংস্কৃতিত এই অঞ্চলটোৰ বহুশুলীয়া অৱদানৰ কথা পৌৰাণিক আখ্যান সমূহত পোৱা যায়। অৰুণাচলৰ কল্লিনী, নগা ৰাজ্যৰ উলুপী, মেঘালয়ৰ প্ৰমিলা, উত্তৰ কাচাৰ পাহাৰৰ হিড়িন্মা, মণিপুৰৰ চিত্ৰাংগদা আৰু শোণিতপুৰৰ উমা আৰু চিত্ৰলেখা ভাৰতীয় সাংস্কৃতিৰ প্ৰাচ্যৰ একো একোটা সুন্দৰ আহি। ইয়াৰ বাহিৰেও ভীষ্মকৰ কথাও পুৰাণ আদিত উল্লেখ আছে এই বিলাকৰ সম্বন্ধ বন্ধা কবিবৰ কাৰণেই এইবিলাক সম্বন্ধনৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলগীয়া হৈছে। ইয়াত মাননীয়া সদস্যই ৬ লাখ বাইজৰ টকা খৰচ কৰি বিলাসিতা কৰা বুলি কোৱা হৈছে। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত হয়তো আপোনালোকে বিশ্বাস কৰিবলৈ টান পাব যে মাত্ৰ তিনি লাখ ১৬ হাজাৰ টকাহে খৰচ কৰা হৈছে। অকল সেয়ে নহয় তাত যিবিলাক আমাৰ দোকান আছিল সেইবিলাকৰ পৰাও আমি ৩৩ হাজাৰ টকা পাইছো। এইখিনি টকা বাদ দিলে ২ লাখ ৬১ হাজাৰ চৰকাৰৰ টকা খৰচ হৈছে। এইখিনিত মই এটা কথা কব বিচাৰিছো যে লাগিলে মই তথ্য পাতিও দিব পাবিম যি বিলাক ঠিকা দিয়া হৈছিল সেই বিলাক অসমীয়া ল'ৰাকে দিয়া হৈছিল। বিহাৰ, উৰিষ্যা, ত্ৰিপুৰা আৰু পশ্চিমবঙ্গৰ মণ্ডপৰ ভিতৰত যি বিলাক ল'ৰাই কাম কৰিছিল সেইবিলাকো গুৱাহাটীৰ উজান বজাৰৰে ল'ৰা। এই মেলাত শতকৰা ৯৯ ভাগ অসমীয়া ল'ৰাৰে বাৰ্থ বন্ধা কৰা হৈছিল। মই ইয়াকে কৈ সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

শ্ৰীমতী বেণুক দেৱী বৰকটকী :—মই মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা এটা কথা জানিব বিচাৰিছো যে অৱশ্যে কলা আৰু ৰুষ্টিৰ সম্বন্ধ আছে। অসম মণ্ডপৰ ভিতৰত যিবিলাক বস্তু আমি দেখা পাম বুলি আশা কৰিছিলো সেইবিলাক বস্তু আমি দেখা নাপালো। যি দুই লাখ ৮৪ হাজাৰ টকাৰ কথা কলে সেইটো যি বিলাক বিভাগে যোগ দিছিল সেই বিভাগৰ টকা নেকি? কিন্তু মই এইটো কোৱা নাই যে অসমীয়া ল'ৰাক কাম দিয়া নাই বুলি। কিন্তু মই কৈছো যে

বাহিৰাকৈ মানুহক টকা লুটি নিবলৈ সুবিধা দিয়া হৈছে। এই সম্পৰ্কত মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কি কয়।

শ্ৰীহিতেশ্বৰ শইকীয়া :—থোৰাৰ চকৰি চলোৱাৰ বাহিৰে বাকী বিলাক অসমীয়া মানুহৰ। বিভিন্ন বিভাগৰ মেল মিটিং পাতিলে সেই বিলাকত একজি-বিচন কৰিবৰ কাৰণে একজিবিচন অফিচাৰ আছে। আৰু সেইদৰে সাংস্কৃতিক বিভাগেও সাংস্কৃতিক একজিবিচন কৰে। মুঠতে ইয়াত খৰছ হৈছে ১ লাখ ৪৪ হাজাৰ ৩৬৭ টকা।

Presentation of Reports

Mr. Speaker :—Next item. No. 6.

Shri Golak Rajbangshi :—Sir, I beg to present the Eighteenth Report of the Subordinate Legislation Committee.

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) :—Sir, I beg to lay the Twentieth Annual Report, 1974 of the Assam Financial Corporation.

Shri Chatrasing Teron (Minister) :—Sir, I beg to lay the Annual Report, 1972-73 of the Assam Spun Silk Mills Ltd.

Debates on Governor's Speech

Mr. Speaker :—Now, item 9. This is the last day of the Debate. I have before me 5 Speakers from Congress and two Speakers from Opposition—altogether 7 speakers. I do not know how to accommodate all of them. I think the Chief Minister will need one hour.

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) :—Yes Sir.

Mr. Speaker :—Upto 4 O'clock the debate will continue and at 4 O'clock the Chief Minister will reply.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—From our side many of us

could not speak. If necessary you might extend the time.

Mr. Speaker :—Alright you/may speak 10 minutes now and 10 minutes afterwards.

Debate on Governor's Address

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—Mr. Speaker, Sir, while supporting the amendment moved by this side of the House in respect of the Governor's address, I want to make certain observations in this respect. Sir, I have heard attentively the arguments and counter-arguments made from both sides of the House in support of the Govt. resolution and also in support of the amendment. Sir, to my mind, the speeches which has been delivered by the Governor on the opening day of the session is nothing but sugar coated quinine. He has said whatever was pleasant to him and he has not said what was unpalatable to him. Sir, I have gone through the long address of the Governor. He has quoted exhaustable statistics to show the success of the governmental activities. He has done it according to his own convenience with caring for the basic problems of the State of Assam. He wanted to show as if the basic economy of the State is sound and his government is in a position to solve the problems which are left out unsolved and also he wanted to show that there is not a single problem which cannot be solved by his government by forgetting the basic problems which we are confronting today.

Sir, I have heard the laudable speech given by the Minister in charge of Information and Publicity about the

way in which the North Eastern cultural conference was held here. The Governor also was very much vocal about the successful completion of such a cultural meet by forgetting the basic thing which we are confronting today, in our State. Sir, there is no doubt that such cultural meet is necessary to bring about cultural harmony in the north eastern region but we should not forget the basic problems of the State. Sir, casteism is prevailing throughout the state and thereby we are bringing in a division among our people on the basis of caste, religion and what not. Sir, if you go to Upper Assam you will find that the people have been divided by the politicians, mostly people from the party in Assam, on the basis of caste and what not and bitter feelings are being created and thereby endangering the State. Many organisations have come up like, O. B. C., Scheduled Caste organisations and many more are coming up to demand their due share in the economic field of the state of Assam and they have got the right to do so. But, we should not mix up political issues with economic issues. Now we are dividing our own people into groups and thereby causing disintegration of the entire state. In the recent past, at the instance of certain member in the Cabinet of the State a certain organisation has come up—a muslim organisation. Sir, it is no doubt good if such organisations keep themselves confined in the sphere of cultural and economic aspirations but if these take turn in a different way then it might be dangerous. Sir, I happened to visit certain places in Barpeta area. On last Saturday I was visiting some place near Tihu. I want to

a village called Gochgocha. There, some young men came to meet me and they reported that one Hon'ble Minister went there and addressed a gathering. It is alleged that he said, so long the caste hindu people had been dominating us but the time has come to kick them out of the field of politics. If it is so, just imagine with what moral courage the Government can declare that they will create unity in diversity in Assam. Sir, Assam is a garden of variety of flowers and if it is to be made more beautiful then the gardener must be careful about it. If proper care is taken, I think, the garden will be a beautiful garden Assam will be a beautiful land but diversionary forces are let loose then it will be a wrong thing on the part of anybody to speak about the integrity as has been said by the Minister in charge of Publicity. It is wrong thing to mix up the economic issues with political issues. If those people to do not have bread have to be given bread if they care for bread then they are to be looked after and there is no difference between a beggar of a caste hindu or a beggar of backwarp class. There is no differenced between the cultivator belonging to a muslim community and another belonging to a hindu community. Therefore, it is for the Chief Minister to find out whether any of his cabinet colleagues has indulged in such kind of activities. If it is without his knowledge then it is for him to find out and if it is within his knowledge then it is a dangerous thing and such things should not be allowed to go in for the sake of well being and prosperity of the region.

Sir, this Government wanted to show that they are

all out to solve the economic problem of the State. But I ask, what about the main problems that we are confronted with—starvation, hunger, illiteracy that are prevailing in the State? Did they do anything in that direction? If they could do, I would have bowed down my head but what they are doing till today? They are thinking that they with their papers, with their speeches/are in a position to solve the problems of the people of the State; but I want to ask them are they sincere to solve the basic problem of the state, i.e., poverty or they follow the theory that think of today, tomorrow will take care of itself. I think, that is the theory pursued by the present Government of Assam;

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—Mr. Barua, it is 12.30. You will speak in the afternoon.

The House stands adjourned till 2.30 P.M. today.

(After Lunch)

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—Sir, I was dealing with the food problem in the State. Food is the basic need of the people. This Government is not in a position to solve this basic problem of the people inspite of so many plans during the last two decades. Everytime we hear from the national leaders and also from the leaders of the State that we would be sufficient in food. But what is the picture. All the plans and all the targets remained in paper only. Government in paper has shown the use of scientific method of cultivation, so on and so forth. They wanted to show that there has been agricultural development, that foodgrain

production has increased. With what result. In 1973 the Govt. of India basing on the paper reports stopped import of foodgrains. With the result that they have to send S.O.S. to America and Soviet Russia to send foodgrains to feed our people. In our own State what is happening? In the year 1972-73 Government had taken up the rabi crop programme, and gave very inflated figures of production to the Govt. of India as a result of which Government of India curtailed the supply of wheat to Assam, and the consequences are known to everybody. Yesterday the Minister of State for Agriculture made a statement giving some details as to the way in which Government is tackling the problem of food. The Government is showing what would be the achievement this year of rabi crop production. To my mind the Government is far from the reality. Due to the wrong policy of the Government there have been starvation deaths, though the Government want to say that there have been no starvation deaths—the deaths were or are due to malnutrition. Sir, the other day while visiting Mandia in Barpeta subdivision, I myself found one man dying of starvation in the Mandia bazar. The dead body had been taken to Barpeta for post-mortem examination. These things have found no place in the Governor's address. This the Governor did not to expose his Government from the misdeeds perpetrated by his Government. Now the officers of the Government want to say that there has been scarcity of foodgrains due to drought, floods and other natural calamities as if these natural calamities have come only this year—these are perrinial the only feature is that the Government has repeatedly failed to tackle this problem of natural calamities in time and

they will continue causing heavy damage to our economy. Sir, the word death for 'malnutrition' was first coined by Britishers during 1943 when millions of people of the then province of Bengal. Sir, it is shameful and very regrettable that even after 27 years of independence the Government of free India want to say that people are not dying due to starvation but due to malnutrition following the foot steps of the Britishers. If the Government is keep to solve the food problem, they should call a spade a spade, and should not try to hide their faults. According to the figures given by the Government the supply of food to the people has gone down every year, from 171.1 kg in 1970-72 to 154.9 kg in 1973, and to 102 kg in 1974. This is annual supply. These figures will depict the failure of the Government to supply foodgrains to the people of the State. Sir, the Government has admitted that 70% of the people of our State are living below the poverty line. This by itself a very gloomy picture of the food situation in Assam. Even inspite of all these the Government want to hide the facts. Regarding the deaths due to non-availability of food, we say that these are starvation deaths and the Government say something else. To set at naught this controversy may, I suggest to the Govt. to set up a judicial enquiry to find out the truth whether in our State near about 15,000 people died of starvation. If the Government is sincere they must institute such an enquiry and come forward to state that this is the report of the enquiry and these people did not die of starvation. The other day, the hon. Minister information and Public Relations, who is in charge of Home also, gave a picture in what way the

Government is going to help the people in different camps in different areas. But what happened? If my statement is not correct, let Government say, no. My information is that very recently the Government of Assam received a quota of wheat at subsidised rate to be distributed to the flood affected people, but instead distributing they kept this wheat in a godown for the reason best known to them. Then some people went to Delhi and reported the matter to the Government of India and Government of India has sent instruction to the State Government to dispose it of to a certain party, a party headed by Mangrilal Bagri, I repeat Mangrilal Bagri. The Government now wants to dispose of this quota of wheat meant for the hundreds and millions of hungry people of the state by taking a good amount of money for the Barpeta Election. As far as I know, the Government has collected $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees for this election. This is a very dangerous thing. When starvation death is continuing, the Government is going to earn money for political gain at the cost of hundreds and thousands of hungry people. I want a categorical reply from the Chief Minister at the time of his reply whether this sort of deal is going on not for political gain at Barpeta? Whether this party has been given this quota of wheat?

Sir, apart from this, it is better not to say much about the procurement policy. Many hon. Members have already spoken on this, but I want to give a note of caution that last year the procurement target kharif season was 24 lakhs quintals, out of which upto March, the Government was able to collect only 17 lakhs quintals, as a result of which

by the end of march and beginning of April, there was no stock of rice to distribute among the people from the Government stock. This time the target is fixed at 21 lakhs quintals and as stated by the Governor in his address the total quantity procured is 11 lakh and quintals only which is not a good performance. The Government is now adopting all sorts of measures and harrassing the people. They are showing temptations of building materials like C. I. Sheets, Cements etc. in lieu of paddy. But I am afraid, Government will not be able to achieve the target. Sir, in the name of procurement they are making the people corrupt. What will be the effect on the society of the measures like alluring the people by issuing cements, C. I. sheets, etc. The Government is trying to indulge in corruption in the society and thereby they want to gain something out of it. As for instance 2000 bags of cement are allotted for Kamrup and 1000 or so are sent to Panchayats for obtaining paddy in order to achieve the target, but what is the result? The cements went to the hands of monopolists.

Sir, the leas said the better about the land reform policy. Many of my hon: friends have already dealt with it. You have heard yesterday when the Hon. Minister-in charge, Agriculture replied that Government has no intention or commitment to rehabilitate the landless cultivators. The main object of land reform is to give land to the tillers. Many reforms have taken place, but not single cultivator is rehabilitated. The reform measures are defective, the Government has no sincerity to help the poorer and weaker

section of the community. Only in papers they are going to have land reform, they have actually no intention to do so.

Now, Sir, coming to industrial development in Assam, the Governor in his address raised high hopes about the industrial development in the State of Assam. A picture has been given that as if Assam is already industrially developed. He has mentioned some of the projects like Bongaigaon Petro-Chemical Complex, Ashok paper mills, Namrup Petro-Chemical Complex, Electronic Complex, Cement Factory, Cigarette Factory, Aice Bran oil Factory, etc. Sir, I remember an Assamese proverb 'Gachat Kathal Uthat Tel, now khautei sel bel' and another 'Ahok Barisa katok Bat Roija bioni khai ja bhat'. The Governor has wanted to show all these thing and say that Assam has been Industrially developed. But what is happening? the whole industrial field has been monopolised by one or two monopolists. As for instance, I would like to point out that in the Industrial state Gauhati one M/s. Feroz & Co started some industry and they have changed hands without the knowledge of the Government. The Feroz & Co transferrerd the ownership of their industry to a monopolist concern which is nobody than but steelworth which firm is having monopoly over the industries of Assam. Sir, in the name of industrial development and encouraging local entreprenour, this Government has been giving licences to mon polists who are exploiting the resoures of Assam at the cost of the people of Assam. I feel, Sir, the Government should think about an industrial policy in what way the local entrepreneurs can be encouraged to take up industries in

different field of industries. As mentioned by the Governor, they are depending on the raw materials from outside the State.

But we are having abundant raw-materials available locally. Therefore, Sir, we should go in for need-based industries and for that purpose I would like to request the Govt. to chalk out a master-plan of such industries so that we can go ahead stage by stage like that of other states of our country without allowing the outsiders to exploit our resources. Now, Sir, in respect of industrial development we are not gaining anything and our position in this sphere is very very bad. Sir, in this connection I would like to mention the fate of our cultivators whose lands have been requisitioned for the purpose of industrial development of the State. Our cultivators had to part with their lands and in lieu of that they are getting only a small amount of money in the form of compensation. Then, Sir, in the matter of appointment, my colleague has pointed out that 90% executives and managerial jobs in our State now enjoyed by the outsiders depriving the local people. Then, Sir, regarding the exploitation of some industries we are going to lose most of our forests in different parts of the State. Sir 3 Plywood Factories in Assam have completely doing finished the forests of certain areas of Assam. They are doing the monopoly in Assam. In this connection, I would like to mention about the performance of Moriani Plywood Factory which has almost finished the forest wealth of Moriani areas. Sir, they have destroyed our forests without any benefit to the State. Sir, because of this destruction of forests, the rainfall has been reduced

and that has greatly affected our agricultural production. Then, sir, what is more surprising is that most of these Plywood Factories are having their head-offices outside the of Assam and as a result of that the sales-tax goes to that State where it is located. Similarly, Sir, most of our Tea Estates are having their head offices at Calcutta and the sales tax is going to that State. Sir, since most of the Plywood factories have their head-offices at Culcutta about 90% of their products are sold outside the State and sales tax goes to that State. Obviously, sir, this State gets nothing except a few thousands of rupees in the shape of royalty while each Plywood factory on an average earns about Rs. 2 crores. As I have stated, sir, so is the case with the tea Industry. Most of their registered offices are now loated at Calcutta. Sir, their salestax is paid in Calcutta and this goes to the coffers of west Bengal. Sir, more than 80 of tea now exported from our country is going from the North Eastern Region, i. e., from the State of Assam. of Sir, of the total earnings of Rs. 156 crores from tea industry in 1971-72, Rs. 81 crores is derived from tea produced in Assam. But, sir, how much of this huge amount of foreign exchange is shared by the State of Assam. Sir, compared to the total figure, about 52 is derived from this State. Now, sir, I would like to mention certain points about the present unemployment position of our State. Sir, it is a burning problem of this State as well as the country. Sir, I am giving you the backlog of unemployed people of our State. The backlog of unemployed was 15 lakhs of whom 1.25 lakhs are. educated unemployed. Sir, the draft five year plan of Assam has put the estimate of unemployed

people at 11.5 lakhs in the rural areas and another about 4 lakhs in the urban areas, i: e., a total of 15 lakhs. But, sir, unfortunaly the Governor's address did not mention it. Then, sir, I am coming to the power generation of the State. Sir, today we have discussed about the power generation of the State. Sir, the Governor in his address has expressed his pleasure about the agreement that has been made with the Govt. of India for the propose power project of Borgolai and Bongaigoan areas. But, sir, in this connection I would like to mention that Bongaigoan project is not coming up. I herefore, sir, I would like to submit that unless an alternative arrangement is made for generation of power Assam will have to face a grve situation. I am not sure whether the agreement that has been made in respect of power project of Borgalai will come into being or not ? now, sir, I would like to mention about the problems than are now faced by the two hills of the State of Assam. Sir, I am glad that two Hon'ble Members from these two Hills have been made the Ministers of the Cabinet. But I would like to know, sir, whether the economic and agricultural conditions of their hills are improving or it remains where it was during the British days. Sir, I hope the Hon'ble Ministers from these two hills will take proper steps to change the poor agricultural and economic conditions of their hills. Sir, unless drastic action for the upliftment of their lot is taken there is every likelihood that some reactionery forces might take the oppartunity to exploit the situation. Therefore, sir, I caution the Govt. that they should not be complacent about this most sen-

able areas of the State. Sir, these two hills have been neglected right from the British Days. Our Planning Commission have envisaged schemes and programmes for the upliftment of our hills areas but these should be properly implemented. Therefore, sir, I urge upon the Govt., the Chief Minister and the Ministers from these two hills who have been included in the Cabinet to serve the interest of the people of these hill areas. Then, sir, about the language problems of Bodo-lipi and the Cachar people, I would like to submit that Bodo people are our people and the people of Cachar are also our people and we cannot leave them. Therefore, sir, to deal with their problems we should be above politics. Sir, we should see things in proper perspective and I hope and believe that Govt. will try to solve the problem sincerely. In this connection, sir, I would like to mention that the administrative lapses and the police excesses should be taken very seriously and the police personnel who are committing crimes in tackling such situation should be punished. Sir, the recent trouble in Mongaldai has been aggravated by the Police because of wrong action. Sir, it has been reported to me that police has molested our sisters who were peaceful and did not participate in the movement. Several sisters have come to me and they have told that they were molested by the police. Similarly, sir, I would like to urge upon the Govt. that they should try to solve the problem of Cachar people and the question of Cachar academicians in a very cordial atmosphere without aggravating the situation. Sir, my colleague to-day draw the attention of the Government to the resolution adopted in Cachar by the guardians and teachers in the meeting

held on 18th and 19th January, 1975 under the Presidentship of Shri Tridib Chaudhury, M. P. I have seen the signatories and the people. My appeal to all of us that there should be a line of demarcation between the educationists and the politicians on such issues and the politicians should keep themselves all of from it allowing the educationist to solve the problem at the academic level. I take the opportunity to appeal through you Sir, to the people of Cachar that it is high time we should put our heads together to give a solution to this problem so that unity of the State could be maintained. There are forces in Delhi who want there should be division, there should be tension, there should be chaos in this region, particularly in this State so that they can exploit the situation and govern us as lords from Delhi. Therefore, Sir, by considering all this, we should join our heads together to bring a solution to this delicate problem. With these observations Sir, I support the amendment moved by Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya on the motion on Governor's address.

Mr. Speaker :—Mr. Subhankar Singh. You know your time?

Shri Subhankar Singh :—How much Sir?

Mr. Speaker :—You will speak for 15 minutes.

Shri Subhankar Singh :—Mr. Speaker, Sir, budget is the true reflection of the total efforts of the Government discharging for all round development of State as a whole. Sir, the Governor has touched all the points in his address relating to the Budget Session. It recalls the days of pre-independence particularly in respect of social and economic structure of the society, when at that time there were

stagnation and exploitation of the society by the Britishers. Sir, at that time capitalism was encouraged allowing the means of production to be enjoyed by the individuals. Indians had no right to participate in the performance of the Government. Now, after independence national planings have been formulated just with a view to removing disparity between the rich and the poor. The Governor has looked into it thoroughly and carefully. I just from the core of my heart accord vote of thanks to the Governor once again while supporting the motion tabled before the House by hon'ble member Shri Lakshmi Kanta Saikia. Plans are being formulated on the basis of the hopes and aspirations of the country. Whether plans are made by the Government of India, these are exclusively meant for the States. Assam is potentially rich and it is richer than Bengal in all potentials. State Planning Boards are there just to incorporate the programmes in accordance with the resources of the area. Sir, you know, the objects of the plans are to eradicate poverty, attainment of self-reliance, removal of unemployment problem so also backwardness, particularly of the backward classes. So far as removal of poverty is concerned, I want to make some observations on the ravages of past floods. Flood is a natural phenomenon here. There is crisis of controlling the flood, there is crisis for the completion of the projects or measures undertaken or supposed to be undertaken in the next 10 to 15 years by the Government of Assam. Assam as a whole falls within the flood range. Sir, Assam is far above the filed level, that is, I mean to say, far above water

level. While Holland being a country for below the water level could be protected from flood very well why not a State like Assam? Of course, if the reasons are sought it is not difficult to find out. There is paucity of fund and we cannot blame the Government for that. We can realise the present position of Assam if draw the picture of pre-independence time. Assam has advanced considerably. During pre-independence time there was no industry like Petro chemical complex and the industrial unit we are having now at Duliajan and other places. We have forgotten this because acute scarcity of food does not allow us to remember these things. So Sir, the point at issue is that due to paucity of funds all sorts of measures can not be undertaken by the Government. Sir, Assam is divided into two regions viz Barak Valley and Brahmaputra Valley and both the regions are within the flood range and thousands and lakhs and crores of rupees are damaged by flood every year. One thing is most remarkable here Sir, and that is, the plans and programmes once started are not pursued till completion. Things are kept half done. When a particular project is kept half done more harm is done by that. Sir, there is a proverb in English "a stitch in time saves nine". In the year 1956 damage done by flood in the whole of the country was to the extent of crores. I think Assam had the lion share. But the last flood has surpassed the big flood of 1956 and Government of Assam had to spend crores of rupees towards the protection work in Goalpara.

Sir, in Cachar some training scheme was started first on experimental basis in the year 1955 with the provision of construction of some sluice gates. Sluice gates as provided in the original scheme constructed some where bringing in the form of newest kind of result preventing the area from clutches of the flood. But, Sir, along with

the bank of Amjur river sluice gates have not yet been provided. This is the way, how the plan and programmes are implemented. And to quote a few lines from a poet will serve the purpose. "If you are told to do a thing and mean to do it really, never let it be by halves. Do it fully and freely." But now-a-days, Sir, things started, kept pending, done by half bringing in more complication. In the year 1957 when State Level E & D Reviewing Committee headed by Mr. Bijoy Chandra Bhagavati toured Cachar, I then as President of the Sonai Mandal Congress Committee ventilated our grievances that things started should be completed. Probably, Mr. Bhagavati had taken note of it then. But practically no improvement took place.

Sir, Brahmaputra Valley and Barak Valley Projects, either of the two Projects is not a big one in comparison with Bhakra Nangal, D.V.C. or Hirakud Projects. D. V. C. which is a big project ventured by Govt. of West Bengal, Govt. of Bihar and the Govt. of India, that is completed. And in respect of Bhakra Nangal Project that has also been completed costing about 1756 crores. But in respect of Brahmaputra Project which request less than 100 crores and in respect of Barak Project which requires half crore, these two projects will never be taken up. When we approach Govt. of India for Barak Project they say what can we do. Manipur Govt. is putting some trouble." Recently, Sir, I held a discussion with the Chief Minister of Manipur and their Agriculture Minister, they have agreed to cooperate with us. So, I request our Chief Minister to take up the matter in right earnest, because he is not only our Chief Minister, he is also the M. L. A. of all the M. L. As. of this House (laughter). He is the right man to take up this matter. We want these two projects, namely, Brahmaputra Valley Project and Barak Valley Project in Cachar should be taken up. If our State is protected from the havoc of the flood, I am sure, we can claim to achieve self-sufficiency in the matter of agricultural production.

Sir, this is also closely connected with the development of agriculture. In this days, agro-based industries is a must. Simply, depending on agriculture you cannot go ahead in the race of economy. Sir, you

know, in the world today, emphasis is laid on agriculture and Industries. We in India also stressing much importance on agriculture, because it is the base of economy. Therefore, development of agriculture will be very much beneficial towards the reconstruction of our social and economic structure of the country.

Sir, you know, ours is a mixed economy. Mixed economy is such a economy permitting the co-existence of industries or any sorts of venture of both the sector, public and private. There co-exists mixed economy. Neither it is a fully socialist country nor it is something like that. Therefore, emphasis on it is a must. This is a co-relative subject bearing a relation with the flood control measures. Therefore, I appeal to the Govt. to give priority to flood control measures. Then again, sir, most furnniest thing is scarcity of cement which has become a problem. Whenever we approach a Technical Officer for completion of some works he would say that because of cement things cannot be undertaken. Govt. of Assam is giving lakhs of rupees as grant to the flood-affected people, why cannot we import cement from Cherrapunji at a little bit high rate?

Mr. Speaker :—You have exceeded your 15 minutes time.

Shri Subhankar Sinha :—Please allow me to continue, Sir?

Mr. Speaker :—Alri ht, you are given another 5 minutes.

Shri Subhankar Singha :—Next, Sir, life irrigation is a must. I am glad that our Minister of State, Agriculture, Shri Debendra Nath Bora is taking some interest in the matter. But I am sorry to note that Superintending Engineer of E & D with whom I toured the entire Sub-division he reported to the Minister in-charge of E & D in his recent visit to Cachar that I did not respond to the call. Even, Sir, I visited the tribal areas with Mr. Daolagupu, Minister in-charge of S & W who went to Cachar sometime past and saw myself how the land is eroded and people have become the victims of the flood. I assured them that I would certain draw the attention of the Govt. in this matter.

Next is Education, Sir. What is education?

Education means training up of the latent faculties of the children and to make them useful members of the society. Sir, it is a fact that whatever have been taught in the school should be in the minds of the students. As a step in this direction Kotari Commission, Mudaliar Commission and other Commissions were set up as a result Manipuris in Cachar, who are the minority in the State, have got their language as a medium of instruction upto Class VIII. Sir, most pathetic scene is that till now, though the language has been introduced with effect from 1957, no S. I exclusively meant for Manipuri education has been appointed. It is a horrible picture, it is a thing to be noted to because I have seen Sir, Govt. of Assam hold some examination regarding entertainment of S. I but the result of the examination were kept in abeyance till to-day. In the last year, the D. P. I. invited application and the Inspector of Schools, C. D. C forwarded a few applications for the appointment of S. I. Though the Inspector of Schools had forwarded applications but that has not been attended to there is vested interest in it. This time 2 S. Is belonging to Manipuri community did not offer Manipuri either in the Matriculation or in the B. A. examination. Sir, there is a circular of the Govt. of Assam in the Education Department No. 44 dated 8th August, 1974 addressed to Joint Director of Public Instruction and Secretary, State Board for Elementary Education, Assam regarding the appointment of 40 Manipuri Teachers in Assam. Sir, the Joint Director of Public Instructions could impose a condition while making the reference to the Secretary, Regional Board for Elementary Education, Silchar that the candidates should have passed in Manipuri language atleast as a subject in the Matriculation examination but this simple condition was not imposed. Why it has been made an exception? I myself in accompany with Mr. Santosh Kumar Roy, MLA submitted a memorandum to our Education Minister just after the Tetalia Congress Session and I think he is sincere enough. He might have forgotten the matter and he could not look into the it. As regards recruitment of 40 teachers there was difference of opinion between myself and the D.P.I. The D.P.I may be a good

administration, but he does not know A. B. C. D. of Manipuri language.

Mr. Speaker :—You try to conclude.

Shri Subhankar Singh :—Sir, kindly allow me sometime. Sir, I appeal to the Govt. of Assam through you, to the Minister incharge of Education and to the Hon'ble Chief Minister to kindly look into the matter so that we the congressmen do not fall a victim in Cachar atleast I have given the memorandum in consultation with Mr. Santosh Kumar Roy, MLA and we held a discussion with Mr. A. K. Choudhury, Secretary Education in his chamber on 11.2.74 but he did not attend to it.

Sir, in Cachar students are just losing their temper regarding the curriculam which fact also I brought to the notice of Secretary, Education. I appeal to the Govt. of Assam just to kindly arrive at a solution which can be followed by a peaceful discussion which is the motto of our socialistic pattern of society. Another thing Sir, this Manipuri education for Class IX has been permitted but no syllabus has been prepared as because there is no expert in Manipuri language. I think yesterday a meeting was held regarding the selection of syllabus. I would appeal to the Govt. to take into consideration the selection syllabus for Manipuri language also.

Mr. Speaker :—Have you finished ?

Shri Subhankar Singh :—Just 2 minutes Sir.

Sir, corruption is a thing becoming household affairs now. As regards C.B.I enquiry on the Jowai Badarpur road the Chief Minister is very sincere. He has taken up the matter. But I want to bring into picture that bad money comes and good money goes out of circulation. There is a struggle between corruption and sincerity. The Chief Minister is very sincere in his attempt. Unless there is reason, there is nothing, Sir. Thanks.

Mr. Speaker :—Next is Biswanath Upadhyaya. Are up speaking ?

Shri Biswanath Upadhyaya :—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker :—You will speak for 15 minutes only.

Shri Chandra Bahadur Chetri :—Time Should be extended, Sir.

Mr. Speaker :—Then the House should agree that time should be extended. Alright, now, Upadhyaya.

Shri Biswanath Upadhyaya :—Sir, as the time is very limited, I confine myself to a very few points. Sir, I think in Governor's address there is no mention of labour. Sir, every year in the Governor's address, this matter was mentioned but this time find that there is no mention of labour. Therefore, I think I will fail in my duty if I do not request the Govt. through you to look into the matter. Before I come to some vital points, I want to put a few points regarding revenue matters.

Sir, as you are aware, in 1969 the Government set up an Enquiry Committee to go into the question of illegal sale of tea garden land, and the Committee visited a few gardens to see if illegal sale was going on. Sir, I was a member of that Committee and when we visited a few gardens we found that some people are in possession of the surplus garden land. They reported to us that they had made some advances to the management and they are in possession of the land. But the Committee advised them not to pay any more money to the management and not to take any receipt for the amount advanced by them. As advised by the Committee those people did not obtain any receipt from the management. But after the Tenancy Act came into being, the management sold those very plots of land to some other people as the people who were in possession of the land and did not obtain any receipt from the management and did not pay any more money as advised by the Committee, and now these people are in great difficulty. The people to whom the lands were sold later on by the management and issued receipts are now claiming that the land belongs to them and those people who acted on the advice of the Committee and the Government—because the Committee was set up by Government—are in difficulty now and they are going to be evicted because they have no documentary evidence to show that they made advances. Therefore, I would like to ask the Government to look into this matter. Moreover Sir, the S.D.C. issued a warning by beat drums to the following effect :

“এতদ্বারা সর্বসাধারণকে জানানো যাইতেছে যে সরকারের ১৯৭১ সনের সংশোধিত Ceilling আইন অনুযায়ী রামকৃষ্ণনগর Circle এর অন্তর্গত চরগোলা চা-বাগানকে সরকার কর্তৃক অধিগ্রহণ করার ব্যবস্থা হাতে নিয়েছেন। কিন্তু দেখা যায় যে Ceilling আইনকে ফাঁকি দেওয়ার জন্য এবং নির্দোষ নিরপরাধ জনসাধারণকে প্রতারণার উদ্দেশ্যে বাগান কর্তৃপক্ষ বে-আইনীভাবে উল্লিখিত উদ্ধৃত মাটি নানা প্রকার ছলে বা কৌশলে বিক্রী বা হস্তান্তর করিতেছেন। গতিকে, এতদ্বারা সর্বসাধারণকে জানানো যাইতেছে যে চরগোলা বাগান কর্তৃপক্ষ কর্তৃক এই প্রকার কোন জমি বিক্রী বা হস্তান্তর সরকার বে-আইনী বলীয়া গ্রহন করিবেন। আর, এই প্রকারের দখলদারকে আইন অনুযায়ী উচ্ছেদ করা হবে।”

Now the position is that inspite of the warning given by the S.D.C. not to take any tea garden land people purchased tea garden land and obtained receipts from the management and they are saying that they are the legal tenants and those people who made advances earlier and were in possession of the land are in difficulty now. Therefore, Sir, Government should look into this matter and see that the innocent people are not effected.

Sir, I would now like to deal with a few points regarding labour problems. As I have already said, in the Governor's Address there is no mention about labour problems. As you know, Sir, we are demanding in every session that the people residing in tea garden areas should be given facilities under the Panchayat Act and we were given an assurance that their cases would be looked into. Recently there was a meeting of the Karimganj Mahkuma Parishad and in that meeting our representative wanted that financial assistance under the Act should also be given to the tea garden areas but it was pointed out that the Mahkuma Parishad funds are allocated for the village areas and not for tea garden areas. Then Sir, what is

the use of nominating members from the garden areas to the Mahkuma Parishad if the garden areas are not to get any financial help? So, I would request that there should be a provision for giving financial assistance to the tea garden areas also.

Now, Sir, I would like to mention one point and it has a long history behind it. Sir, there is a tea garden, Bidyanagar Tea Estate, in Cachar district. This garden was under the Court of Wards and then it was leased out to Martin and Company and then the Government took over the management of the garden. It was a losing garden. In 1959 I raised a point that Government should take a decision in this matter because the garden is incurring losses every year. So, in 1968 the Government took a decision that it would sell out the garden and it was notified in the news papers. A question arose whether the garden could be sold out because it was under the Court of Wards and then Government examined the matter and issued a notification No. RRWB. 67/49 on 5th January, 1968. Sir, in 1959 the loss of the garden was only Rs. 6 lakhs, in 1968 it went up to Rs. 15 lakhs and know the liability of the garden comes to about Rs. 26 lakhs. We have been insisting that the Govt. should either sell it or manage it properly. Recently our Revenue Minister had been to Cachar and we discussed this matter with him when the Secretary, Revenue was also present. It was said that the Government is not sure whether the garden can be sold out because it was under the Court of Wards. But I am sure that after examining the whole

question the Government took the decision in 1968 to sell out the garden and accordingly a notification was issued. My point is, 'what is the use of incurring losses every year? It should either be sold out or managed properly. My request is that the Government must take a decision immediately in this matter, either to manage it properly or to sell it out.

Sir a few months ago a Parliamentary Committee came from Delhi to see whether the gardens are implementing the provisions of the Labour Acts. The Committee visited that garden and when they made an enquiry, the manager reported that there was no fund for which he can't implement the Plantation Labour Act. Now, the position is if he can't implement then how can we expect it from private parties? Pay has not been paid, other dues have not been paid. I can give the details Sir. That Road tax is Rs. 72,129, land revenue 37,500, interest on land revenue 12,500, labour line building Rs. 16968. So these are the liabilities. My opinion is that the Govt. must take a decision either to sell out or to lease out the tea gardens.

Sir, I want to mention a few points about the labours. Sir, in the Panchayats some nominations are there, but they are not satisfied as they have got no benefit out of this. I remember that I had discussed this matter with the Chief Minister and the Chief Minister gave an assurance that some funds will be located for that. Now, regarding the question of seek gardens I would like to say a few words. A lot of tea gardens are seek in our State. We held so many committee meetings and we are sending a

delegation to meet the Prime Minister, in the next month. It was surprising to hear that in our State the Assam Tea Corporation is purchasing good gardens. In our District also a few tea gardens were purchased which are good, but not the seek tea gardens. Sir, this Corporation was meant for helping the seek gardens. I got a telegram a few days back—that some other tea gardens were closed during the last 4 or 5 days. The result is that the labourers are in difficulty. If Assam Tea Corporation takes over the seek tea gardens then this trouble can be solved.

Now Sir, there is a centrally sponsord scheme viz: State Employees Insurance Scheme. This scheme has been in operation in certain areas in the State and in this scheme there is a proposal to start one hospital at Gauhati and one at Tinsukia. The Govt. of India is financing this scheme, and we are only to allot plots of land. Nearly Rs. 60 lakhs has been earmarked to implement this scheme, but we are not in a position to allot land to the authority. I would request the Govt. to allot lands so that this scheme can be implemented.

Sir, regarding Contract Labour Act there was in injunction from High Court, but even then this Act has not been implemented.

Sir, about rise in prices, I want to put forward this fact. The Govt. have started Co-operative Movement in village areas. In village areas essential commodities are not being supplied to the Co-operatives. We have also tried to establish Co-operatives in the Tea Gardens particularly in our District and some societies were registered for this purpose.

In 1962 there was a centrally sponsord scheme for industrial workers and in that scheme it was mentioned that the labourers should also participate in matters of accumulating share capital and working capital. We have tried to start the co-operative movement in tea garden but we are not getting any co-operation from the managers, when there is a provision in the Plantation Labour Act, which is obligatory. Helps should be there in the Tea garden areas to make the Co-operative movement a successful one. I would request the Govt. the persuade the managers in this respect.

Now Sir, in Cachar and in Sibsagar the garden schools were taken over by the Govt. A Committee was constituted also for this. But after the take over condition of the tea garden schools have further deteriorated. There is no financial help for these schools. Previously the teachers were getting facilities from the management, such as, oil fuel, ration etc. But now they are in difficulty. There was an agreement that after take over the management will supply, oil, fuel and housing facilities to the workers and after some time these facilities were discontinued. I would request the Govt. to look into this aspect of the matter. With these few words I finish Sir.

Shri Chandra Bahadur Chetri :—Sir, propose you may kindly extend the time upto 5.30 p.m. to provide facilities to the remaining speakers.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed :—Mr. Speaker Sir, I would like to make a few observations on the Governor's Address. The Governor has made a just passing remark regarding

procurement of paddy that has been done at present. The process of procurement and the policy of procurement was under heavy fire in this House from different points of view. I would like to discuss this from our stand point. I would like to submit that the procurement policy and the wholesale trade take over policy that has been pursued by the Govt. has been rather half-hearted. It has given chance to the vested interests, big traders to counter-attack this policy and throw all the blame on the Govt. for the misery of the people. That is why my suggestion is that the whole procurement policy and the whole sale trade take over policy should be reviewed and strengthened with a view to make it successful. This policy should be based on 3 fundamental principles. That is the fixation of price should be need based.

The procurement should be need-based and distribution should be need-based. Of course, because of the failure of this policy of procurement and wholesale trade take-over, there are many people particularly those who advocate for free trade in the country and in the State, these people will strongly advocate that this policy should be given up and the private traders should be given a free hand, that is, they want to go back. I would say that there is no question of going back, the question is one of making it successful by taking certain measures. Here are my suggestions—the fixation of price should be need-based, the procurement should be need-based and the distribution should also be need-based. Sir, the Government has fixed a target of only 21 lakh quintals of paddy for procurement during this current season. I do not know on

what basis this target has been fixed; I do not know how many people could be fed with this meagre quantity during this year. Let us see what is the population in the State who require supply, in other words, the number of people who are to depend on market for supply of their food and the number of people who depend on their own production. That statistic must be with us. Here I have made a calculation from the data submitted by the Statistics Depart itself. The rural population who are to purchase paddy from the market because the entire rural population do not produce their own food, there are the landless labourers who work in other people's land, there are people who have very small holdings and the production is not sufficient for them for the whole year. So taking into consideration all these people the total population in the rural areas who are to depend on the market for their food is 1, 11, 28, 468. They are to be supplied with food, they are to be supplied with food at a fair price. Then again we have the urban population who are to be supplied with food. All over Assam the urban population is about 11, 98, 494. So the total population who are to be supplied with food is 1, 23, 27, 462. Government is to make provision for supplying rice for this 1, 23, 27, 462 people. The total population of Assam is roughly 1.50 crores. This calculation is on the basis of the figures supplied by the Government. This is the figure of 1971. Of course the number must have increased by now. Anyway this gives an idea as to the population who are to be supplied with rice. Then the total quantity of paddy that would be required for this 1, 23, 27, 462 at the rate of

500 gms per head—I make it 500 gms because there are children also who do not take rice is 1, 10, 93, 700 kg, for the next six months during this procurement season. So the target of procurement must be, if the Govt. is sincere enough to help the consumers when the prices go high, when the prices in the open market go beyond their purchasing capacity, 1, 10, 93, 700 kg. But in place of that the Government has fixed the target at 21 lakh quintals only. This is hardly sufficient to feed the urban population alone. What is about the 1, 11, 28, 468 rural population who are to depend on open market for their supply of rice. What will be the open market price at the time of crisis. Even now at the time of harvest the price of rice in some places is more than three rupees, in some places it is of course less. So my suggestion is that the procurement target should be fixed at that quantity and there should be an effort to procure this. How to do this? That is a big problem. With the meagre finance with the Government and the F.C.I. who is to bell the cat. That problem must be tackled—there is a way out. The present policy of procurement cannot help. If this present policy is allowed to continue then the Government will have to surrender to the pressure of the private traders. So the full responsibility of feeding the people must be taken by the Government and so fix the procurement target. My suggestion in this regard is that the rice trade must be monopolised by the state there cannot be any half hearted measure. You are allowing the private traders to purchase paddy and at the sametime you are also procuring. These two things cannot go together. Because of the unhe-

althy competition of the private traders the prices are going up, and that is why you are having movement restrictions for which paddy cannot be moved from the surplus areas to the deficit areas. This has created chaos and confusion and there is discontentment amongst the people. Though the Government should have complete monopoly over this trade, there should be some procurement points and some distribution points. There should be only one channel for purchase and sale. Of course the producers must be assured a reasonable price. If that is done the producers will by themselves bring their marketable surplus. Then there is the problem of finance. You do not require the whole amount at a time because it will be a continuous purchase and sale. The consumers all over the State should be given identity cards on the basis of which they will get their supply at the controlled price. Simultaneously procurement and distribution will go on and so there will be a rolling fund. So the problem of fund will be solved and in this way we can solve the problem.

Then again, Sir; for each Panchayat there should be a procurement and distribution point and in the town areas also according to the population there should be a number of procurement and distribution points and for that purpose a huge machinery will be required. Yes, to many it may appear to be impracticable; if it is impracticable it must be made practicable because there is no question of going back, there is no question surrendering the trade to the private traders. If we have gone a little forward, we must go further;

Then, Sir, I come to the question of production, production of different commodities in the state. Sir, the fundamental principle of the State Government should be self reliance of the State in production of all essential commodities and all other goods consumed in Assam. The fundamental policy should be that all goods consumed in Assam must be produced in Assam, this policy should be implemented with a time-bound programme. I do not say that we must produce everything overnight; that is not possible. It will require some time and we should have a time bound programme for that purpose. All goods, food stuff, clothes, housing materials, agricultural equipments, fertilisers, medicines, machinery, soap, cigarettes, every commodity which consumed here must be produced here. Sir, the Governor has mentioned about many industries and by the by one cigarette factory has also been mentioned. Well, a site has been selected in the Dhubri Sub-division and a conspiracy is going on to shift the site from Dhubri to elsewhere, and, by the by, I want to mention that Dhubri is the most backward in the field of industry. I will come to that point afterwards:

Now I come to the question of education. Well, for education, the Government must decide to go in a non-capitalist way in every fields of life. The Education Department should provide for such education which will enable our students adopt themselves in the new situation. The first thing is Business Management. Well, we are talking of trade takeover and for that purpose government will require huge management staff. Our boys should be taught business management and business management should be

given due priority in schools and colleges and Universities. Now we are teaching our students to become clerks and officers. Now, along with science and technology business management should also be taught in the universities. Then again, Sir, there should be a time-bound programme for achieving cent percent literacy. Well, after 27 years of independence we have achieved only 20% literacy in the state. That is the saddest picture. Government should make a time-bound programme to achieve cent-percent literacy. When all the population is illiterate, we cannot go forward: Govt. should be determined to achieve cent-percent literacy within a year. How can it be done? Yes, that can be done. Fund is not the only question. We have thousands of L. P. School teachers. Each of them could be given some allowance for teaching adults in each L. P. Schools all over the State and the L. P. Schools can be turned into literacy centres during nights. They could teach and literate people and they can be given some allowance; they can be given incentive by giving prizes. One teacher who can educate, say, 100 illiterate persons he can be given rewards. In this way we can achieve the the target but unfortunately the Government has not paid any attention whatsoever to this vital aspect of education.

Then, Sir, rural unemployment problem. In the town areas there is the unemployment problem but in the rural areas the unemployment problem has taken dangerous proportion. Unemployed agricultural labourers, small land holders who have sold out their lands due to poverty as

has happened in Dhubri Sub-division, 50% of the land holders, those people who had land, 5 bighas, 10 bighas, 15 bighas or even upto 20 bighas, all the land holders have become now landless people and those landless people are there. They are getting no employment. They get small employment during the harvest season, the cropping season and throughout the whole year they go without any work and they are to starve and the starvation deaths actually took place, whether Government denies it or not, it is a fact that thousands of people died of starvation recently and the truth is always the truth, it does not depend on confession or denial of the Govt. it is a fact. It is a truth as the broad day light that thousands of people from amongst the landless labourers of the villages have died of starvation and very shortly, within a few months there will be another crisis. That is why war footing effort should be made to start industry. The rural population, all of them can not be provided with land because the quantity of land is very limited. A limited number of landless persons can be provided with land. Then what about the other people? The only alternative is to absorb them in industries. Big industries, small industries, medium size industries be started and all these people be absorbed there and those industries should be there all over the State. These should not be located in one place. They should be spread and that will help remove regional disparity. In Dhubri Subdivision there is only one industry started during the British regime, i.e., the Match Factory and after that there has been no industry at all and I hope the conspiracy of some officers to shift the cigarette

হাতত নললে আমাৰ বাজ্যৰ ছবি পৰিবৰ্ত্তন নহব । আমাৰ বাজ্যত কৃষিৰ কাৰণে যি জলসিঞ্চনৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছে সেই ব্যৱস্থা অতি হেলেম গতিৰে চলা বুলি আমি কব পাৰোঁ । ভাৰতৰ তামিলনাডু, পঞ্জাব, হাৰিয়ানা আদিৰ তুলনাত অসমত জলসিঞ্চনৰ ব্যৱস্থা অতি কম । বিশেষকৈ ডিব্ৰুগড় জিলাত জলসিঞ্চনৰ ব্যৱস্থা একেবাৰে নাই বুলি কলেও অত্যাতি নহয় । তাৰোপৰি আধুনিক পদ্ধতিত খেতি কৰাৰ সা-সৰঞ্জাম আদিও যোগান ধৰা অভাৱ দেখা যায় । আমাৰ খেতিয়ক সকলে পুৰণি পদ্ধতিৰে যেনে নাঙল আদিৰে খেতি কৰি থাকিলে অদূৰ ভবিষ্যতে কোনো লাভ নহব । আমাৰ চৰকাৰে খেতিৰ বিষয়ে শিক্ষা দিবৰ কাৰণে কৃষি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় পাতিছে আৰু তাৰপৰা বহুতো ছাত্ৰ ইতিমধ্যে স্নাতক হৈ ওলাইছে আৰু খেতিৰ কামত লগাও আমি দেখিবলৈ পাইছোঁ । কিন্তু কৃষিৰ বিষয়ে শিক্ষা দিবলৈ আজিকৈকে স্কুল নপতাত দুখ প্ৰকাশ কৰো । গতিকে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰোঁ যাতে এই বিষয়ে সোনকালে চিন্তা কৰি উচিত ব্যৱস্থা লয় । কাৰণ স্কুল পৰ্য্যায়ৰ পৰা যদি আমাৰ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী সকলে কৃষি বিষয়ক জ্ঞান আহৰণ কৰে তেন্তে দেশত শিক্ষিত খেতিয়কৰ সংখ্যা বাঢ়িব—উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি হব । জলসিঞ্চনৰ ব্যৱস্থা সুচাৰুৰূপে কৰিবলৈ যত্ন কৰে তেন্তে বছৰি তিনিটা খেতি কৰাটো কোনো কঠিন কাম নহব । ভালদৰে উৎপন্ন হলে অসমৰ মানুহেই খাদ্য বাহিৰলৈ যোগান ধৰিব পাৰে বুলি মই ভাবোঁ । ১৯৭৪-৭৫ চনৰ আঁচনিত অসম চৰকাৰে কৃষিৰ কাৰণে ৩৫১ লাখ টকাৰ আঁচনি লৈছে । আজিলৈকে তাৰ কিমান টকা এই ক্ষেত্ৰত খৰছ কৰিছে কব নোৱাৰো । কাৰণ ইতিমধ্যে বানপানীয়ে যথেষ্ট খেতি নষ্ট কৰিছেই । এইখিনিতে মই এটা কথাৰ প্ৰতি চৰকাৰৰ চোকা দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলোঁ । এইটো বৰ দুখৰ কথা যে মই এম এল এ হোৱা আজি তিনি বছৰ হ'ল । কিন্তু মোৰ সমষ্টিত বাষ্টাৰ নামত আধা ফাৰলংও আজিলৈকে বাইজক দিব পৰা নাই । তিনিচুকীয়া সমষ্টিৰ নেচনেল হাইওৱেৰ অৱস্থা দেখিলে চকুৰ পানী ওলায় । এই অঞ্চলত চলা ষ্টেট বাচ আদিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতো একে অৱস্থা । গতিকে ইয়াৰ এটা সুব্যৱস্থা অতি সোনকালে চৰকাৰে কৰিব লাগে । ইয়াকে কৈ মই মোৰ বক্তব্য সামৰণি মাৰিলোঁ ।

শ্ৰীবলোভদাস :—মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণৰ ওপৰত মাননীয় শইকীয়া ডাঙৰীয়াই যিটো ধন্যবাদসূচক প্ৰস্তাৱ আগবঢ়াইছে ইয়াৰ

সমর্থনত মই কিছুমান ভাল ভাল অ'চনি কৰিছে আৰু সেই অ'চনিবোৰ কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবলৈ প্ৰকৃত চেষ্টাও কৰি আছে। কিন্তু আমাৰ চৰকাৰে বাইজক যি প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি দিছিল তাক আজি কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰা সফলকাম হ'ব পৰা নাই। আমাৰ সংবিধানৰ ৪৫ অনুচ্ছেদ অনুসৰি যি অ'চনি লৈছিল তাৰ এটা উদাহৰণ দাঙি ধৰিছোঁ। কথাখিনি এই "The State shall endeavour to provide within a period of 10 years from the commencement of this Constitution for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years" আজি ভাৰতবৰ্ষ স্বাধীন হোৱাৰ পিছৰ পৰা অৰ্থাৎ ১৯৪৯ চনৰ ২৬ জানুৱাৰীৰ পৰা ভাৰতৰ সংবিধান ৰচনা হৈছিল আৰু এই সংবিধানৰ ৪৫ অনুচ্ছেদত শিক্ষাৰ সংক্ৰান্তত কৰা ধাৰামতে প্ৰত্যেক ১৪ বছৰীয়া ল'ৰা-ছোৱালীকে শিক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আগবঢ়াই নিবলৈ অ'চনি লোৱা হৈছিল। সেই অ'চনিমতে বহুতো ল'ৰা-ছোৱালী শিক্ষিত হৈ আহিল। কিন্তু তেওঁলোকৰ কৰ্মসংস্থানৰ দিহা আজিলৈকে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে দিয়া প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি মতে কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে। যদি এয়েই হয় তেন্তে উঠি অহা চাম শিক্ষিত ল'ৰা-ছোৱালীক চৰকাৰে কেনেকৈ সুবিধা দিব? এইক্ষেত্ৰত আজি তিনি বছৰৰ আগত কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে যি প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি আমাক দিছিল তাক কৃতকাৰ্য্য কৰি তোলাত সফল হ'ব পৰা নাই।

আজি আমি সংবিধান গঠন কৰিছো, চৰকাৰ গঠন কৰিছো, বাইজক প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি দিছো, কিন্তু সেই প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি আমি ৰাখিব নোৱাৰিলো। আমাৰ চৰকাৰে তিনি বছৰৰ আগতে বাইজক প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি দিছিল, সেই প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি মৰ্মে কিছুমান কাম কৰিবলৈ লোৱা হৈছিল, কিন্তু কৰিব পৰা নাই। এই খিনিতে প্ৰশ্ন উঠে চৰকাৰে সংবিধানৰ ৪৫ দফাটো বিসৰ্জন দিলে নেকি? আমাৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ এটা কথা সহযাত্ৰীত প্ৰকাশ পাইছে যে—“জন-কল্যাণৰ বিকল্পে প্ৰত্যক্ষ বা পৰোক্ষভাবে কাম কৰা লোকসকলে সমাজৰ যি স্তৰতেই অথবা যেনে আসনতেই অধিস্থিত নাথাকক কিয় তেওঁলোকক বাইজৰ শত্ৰু বুলি গণ্য কৰা হ'ব আৰু কঠোৰভাবে দমন কৰা হ'ব।” আমাৰ অ'চনি কেনেকুৱা থাকে আৰু কাম কেনেকুৱা হয় তাৰ এটা উদাহৰণ দিওঁ। এই সম্পৰ্কে অৱশ্যে আমাৰ পৰিত্ৰ সদনত ভালেকেইজন মাননীয় সদস্যই আলোচনা কৰি মন্তব্য কৰিছে। শস্য সংগ্ৰহৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত চেক গেট খুলিছে। সেই চেক গেটেদি অহা-যোৱা কৰাৰ সুবিধাবোৰো হৈছে। সেই গেট বিলাকত নিয়োগ

কৰা মানুহে দিনে-বাতিয়ে কাম কৰি আছে। পুহ মাঘ মাহৰ শীতল বাত্স দেখা পোৱা নাযায়, কিন্তু তাতো বাতি দুই বজালৈকে তাৰ কৰ্মসকলে কাম কৰি থকা মই দেখা পাইছো। কিন্তু বহুতো অভিযোগ আনিছে যে তেওঁলোকে মানুহক হাবাশাস্তি কৰিছে। গ্ৰেছে ধৰ্মঘট কৰাব কাৰণে আমাৰ বিধান সভাৰ কাগজ পত্ৰবিলাক ছপা কৰা নাই। কিন্তু দৰমহা বা বোনাচ বেছি কৰিব লাগে বুলি কোনেও কাকো জনোৱা নাই। দুৰ্নীতিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত মই কওঁ যে ওপৰ মহলৰ পৰা দুৰ্নীতি চলিছে। এই দুৰ্নীতি আগৰ পৰাই চলি আছে। স্বাধীনতা পোৱাৰ আগতে যিসকল লোকৰ জন্ম হৈছিল সেই সকলেও হয়তো দেখিছিল যে বেলষ্টেচনৰ ওচৰত একোখন চাইনবোৰ্ড আছিল যে নিজৰ মাল বস্ত্ৰৰ ওপৰত চকু বাখিব, পকেটমাৰ আছে। আজি কিন্তু তেনেকুৱা চাইনবোৰ্ড উঠাই দিয়া হৈছে অৰ্থাৎ তাৰ পৰাই বুজা যায় যে আমাৰ দেশ কিছু উন্নত হৈছে আমাৰ দেশৰ পৰা ব্ৰিটিশ যোৱাৰ পিচত ভিজিলেন্স চেল হ'ল, সংবিধান বচনা কৰি ফান্দামেণ্টেল বাইট বখা হ'ল। গৃহমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই কলে যে পূব ভাৰত সংস্কৃতি আমাৰ দেশত ভাল ধৰণেই চলি গ'ল। সেইটো বৰ ভাল কথা। কিন্তু তেখেতে এটা কথা কলে যে তাত আমাৰ থলুৱা লোকক নানান কামত নিয়োগ কৰা হৈছিল। কিন্তু মই সুধিব খুজিছো বিদেশী মানুহ নো কোন? দিল্লীৰ পৰা অহা মানুহবিলাক বিদেশী নেকি? সেইটো ক'লে অশ্বায় কৰা হব। আজি আমি ভাৰতীয়। এইটো আন এটা প্ৰশ্ন উঠে যে আগতে আমি ভাৰতীয় নাছিলো নেকি? আমাৰ সদস্য জালালুদ্দিন চাহাবে নিজৰ ঘৰৰ সন্মুখত এখন চাইনবোৰ্ড লিখিছে, তাৰ বংটো আমাৰ অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় বহা পিচফালৰ ওৱালখনত থকা বংটোৰ নিচিনা। মাননীয় সদস্য গিয়াচুদ্দিন চাহাবে কোৱাৰ নিচিনা কিবা দল গঠন কৰিছে আৰু বাঘবৰব এম, এল, এ, বুলি লিখিছে। তেখেতক হয়তো মানুহে চিনি নাপায় আৰু সেই বাবেই তেনেদৰে লিখিছে। আজি সময়ৰ অভাৱ সেই কাৰণে মই আৰু বেছি নকওঁ, বাজেট ভাষণত কম বুলি বাকী বাখি মই মোৰ বক্তব্য সামৰণি মাৰিলোঁ।

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister):—Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are thankful to the hon. member Shri Lakshmi Kanta Saikia for moving the Motion to give thanks to the Governor for his address. We are also thankful to the

hon. members of this august house for their participation, appreciation of some points raised in the Address, criticism of other points and valuable suggestions they have offered. Sir, the valuable suggestions offered by the the hon. members will go a long way in giving us guidance in streamlining the administrative machinery.

Sir, hon. member Shri Barua has termed this Address as a sugar-coated quinine. If we take this Address as a sugar-coated quinine, I think, Sir, it is good. Why the quinine pill is sugar-coated? It is sugar-coated to facilitate to swallow it. Sir, the pill is bitter, therefore, it is coated with sweetness. So, the pill contains two aspects, sweetness and also the bitterness. Sir, if the hon. member appreciates the significance of this sugar-coated pill, it is for him to accept it. Once they accept it, it will be useful as we swallow the bitter pill coated with sweetness, we get some benefit; we are cured. So, if the hon. members accept it they will be benefitted.

Sir, Governor has delivered his address. Governor is a Constitutional Personality. It is the Constitutional Personality who has delivered the address. Sir, without Governor's address the session cannot start. Therefore, it is the Constitutional requirement that the Governor should address the Assembly at the Commencement of the session every year. Now, Sir, if we want to criticise, we can criticise the Governor in the person and not the person in the Governor. The person in the Governor might do something but that should not be the subject matter of the criticism. The Governor has delivered his address but we

must know the prevailing situation in the State and also in the country: Sir, the objective situation which I am going to refer has been dealt with, though not fully but partly, well by Hon'ble member Shri Giasuddin Ahmed. While we have tried to implement our economic programmes, radical economic programmes, the right reaction have combined and they have created the situation. They are organising all their strength and they have the fascist tendency. It is the fascist tendency that is creating obstruction in the way of implementation of this programme. Sir, I just want to give a little background as to how it has been created. We have achieved independence, ours is a political independence. Similarly, alongwith it we have also achieved political democracy. Sir, by the way political democracy, I mean that we are all equal before the ballot box irrespective of the property or wealth we hold. Before independence, Sir, this was not so. Even the political right was determined on the basis of the property one holds. After independence that has gone and we are now equal so far as the political right is concerned and I should say that we have now political democracy. Whether one is a very poor man or a very rich man, a very big landlord, he has only one vote and the poor man, poorest of the poor has also only one vote and in that way we are equal in economic independence and democracy. Sir, when we go to the bank we are not treated equally. Some people have extra advantage or some benefits, others have not. Those who have property, those who have status, are treated in a different footing then those who have nothing. Now we have achieved independence and we are not to continue giving benefits only to the privileged class.

We want to get equal economic benefits. We see how poor man is deprived of all these economic benefits. If we go to a bank, the bank will demand mortgage of the property. The poor man has no property. Therefore, he will not get any facilities from the Bank. That should not be the position as we have achieved political independence and political democracy. Similarly, we must also have economic independence and economic democracy. Now when we want to do this, it will be appreciated, Sir, that vested interest who are enjoying all the fruits, who are enjoying the wealth of this country, they are just alert and I think their right will be curtailed. They will be in an inconvenienced position. So they all combined and create a situation in the country only in order to maintain their position in the society. Then they just adopt the fascist method and they are developing the fascist tendency in the State and also in the country. Sir, we have adopted the democracy, the parliamentary democracy and we are elected to the democratic institutions through the exercise of adult franchise. Now when this privileged class, when they think that it does not suit them, they are against this parliamentary democracy, against the constitution and against the procedure of election through the adult franchise. So, Sir, that is the situation we are facing now. When this is the situation, the Governor has to address this Assembly keeping that in view. Now whatever the Governor has delivered in his address, should be understood with this background. The Hon'ble member Shri Giasuddin Ahmed has very rightly observed that the tendencies are growing amongst different sections of the people to organise themselves to protect their own interest. Similarly, Hon'ble member Shri Dulal Chandra Barua has also raised a point against castism. Sir, so far as the castism is concerned this Govt. was never encouraging castism nor this Govt. allowed any section of the people to create any fissiparous tendencies. But, Sir, it is necessary that there should be awakening in every people. So the Hon'ble member has rightly observed that the people should be awakened to the economic situation. It is necessary that all the progressive elements of the society should combine themselves into one force and to see that all these reactionary forces are curbed.

Sir, as the economic programmes are not being implemented in the manner we wanted, there is frustration and out of that frustration a situation has arisen and taking that as an objective situation the reactionary forces create further complications. Therefore, Sir, we must take precaution and see that the progressive economic programmes are implemented. Sir, the object of the fascist forces that are at work in the country is to obstruct the implementation of the economic programmes and to create chaos so that by pursuing the terrorist method they can destroy the entire parliamentary system and have their own way of life. Therefore, Sir, we are in a very difficult situation and in this difficult situation we have to carry out the economic programmes. So, Sir, if the Governor, while dealing with the various programmes of the State has failed to mention a particular point, it is not intentional, or if the Governor has failed to emphasise a particular point, that is also not intentional. It is the intention of the Government to make all round development and bring about prosperity but then the effort of the Government must be understood on the background I have mentioned.

Sir, many hon. Members have raised points on procurement. The members have either supported the programme or adversely criticised it, but the hon. Member Shri Giasuddin Ahmed has given a concrete suggestion, and let us analyse that suggestion first. Yes, we want to procure the entire quantity that is needed for the people, there is no doubt about it. We also want to distribute that according to the needs of the people. For that purpose a huge fund will be necessary but I do not think finance will stand in the way. But then Sir these are operational difficulties. If we can do that, it is alright but I must confess Sir that the administrative machinery that we have, with that machinery it is simply not possible unless we can have co-operation from the people fully and entirely. Now, co-operation of the people without organising it will remain a slogan. We cannot procure the entire quantity that is needed for the people only by making speeches; we will have to organise the people. We have taken definite steps towards that direction and we have organised Committees with public leaders at the Sub-

divisional level and also at the Gaon Sabha level. Sir, when we have fixed the target of 21 lakh quintals of paddy, you will appreciate how difficult it has been for us to fulfil that target. Inspite of all efforts the target is yet to be fulfilled. Sir, we are getting co-operation from all sources but the people have not been mobilised or we have not been able to mobilise them in the manner we should have done. It is our intention to do that but before doing that we must first have a network or organisations throughout the State and all the people should be involved, and if all the people cannot be involved then atleast those people for whose interest the procurement should be made should participate in the operation fully and entirely. Then and then only it will be possible to make our procurement programme successful Sir, we have taken certain steps this year. Strict check has been imposed on the road and also on the borders. The movement by rail and by other means have been fully restricted, and only because of this restriction of Government has been severely criticised. Sir, when we want to do some thing, particularly when we want to bring about radical changes, we cannot do it without causing inconvenience to a section of the people. Even when we travel by road and when we are to cross a railway line and if the gate is closed, then I will be detained. I might be travelling by road and in the crossing the signal man may stop me and then I will be detained. So, these inconveniences are there and we have to bear with them for the greater interest of the people. It is not the question of travelling by road or crossing a railway line, it is a much bigger question, question of procurement for the people who need it. When we have fixed this target, Government will have to take steps and in taking that steps, I confess Sir, some inconveniences might be caused to the people. If there had been excesses as the hon. Member Shrimati Barkataki has alleged, I am sorry for that and we shall look into such cases. But then if the entire system is generally criticised then it will only help the big merchants and boarders and that will not help the consumers. When we have been making efforts to procure more and more, a situation is sought to

be created, a Psychology is sought to be created about the failure of the Government to procure the targetted amount. On the other hand, all should try to create a psychology that Government should and must succeed to achieve the target. Only the Government machinery cannot achieve the target, if the target is to be achieved Sir, the co-operation must be forthcoming from all sections of the people. Now Sir, we have been striving hard for the achievement of that target. So far as the appointments are concerned as the hon. Member Shri Giasuddin Ahmed has alleged Sir, the Govt. has not followed the policy of discrimination Govt. is to see that all sections of the people living in the State are treated on equal footing giving some weightage to those who are living behind. He has suggested that the appointments should be made on the basis of the population. As a matter of fact we had discussed this matter and we are still considering how the population of the State can be reflected on the administrative side. Sir, the population pattern is so complex whatever might be the arrangement there will be some lacunae. Sir, we have reserved certain appointments for the scheduled caste and scheduled tribes. So far the appointments are concerned they are getting their share due to them. Even amongst the scheduled caste and scheduled tribes there are grievances of one section against the other. Sir, when we are talking about the Scheduled Tribes—who were those tribes I am talking about the united Assam, when Garo Hills, Khasi Hills and the Jaintia Hills were with us, we find that whatever reservation have been made have gone to two districts, namely,

Khasi and Jaintia Hills while Garo Hills and Mikir Hills have been deprived of that benefit. They are all scheduled tribes, Hill Schedule Tribes, we have differentiated them as Hill Scheduled Tribes from the Plains Scheduled Tribes, but even then all of them are not getting the advantages offered to them. There are different sections in one tribes and one is complaining against another: Are all the Scheduled Caste people being treated equally? It is not so. There are different sections of the people in the scheduled caste itself where some sections are much behind the other and they have not been able to get any benefit though there have been reservations. So, this is the condition of our society Sir. The pattern of the population of the society is so complex that even one section belonging to one caste cannot come upto to another section of the same caste. Sir, we are not for custism; we want sir, that the advantage that has been made available should be available to all sections of the people equally. But the real situation absolutely different. We are taking, we are discussing about it. Sir, this is a problem on which we are thinking to have the pattern of population reflected in the adiministration—that is precisely Mr. Giasuddin Ahmed has suggested:

Now Sir, coming to the economic aspect I would say a few words. We have organised Co-operative on which there has been severe criticism. These Co-operatives have been organised on a different footing. Earlier Co-operatives were organised even with the members of a particular family. Those Co-operatives cannot levelled as Co-operatives—those can be termed as family co-operatives. Now-a-days, to form a co-operative at least 100 members should

be enrolled and those 100 members should be taken from 100 different families and thereby 100 families will be involved in this Co-operative. Sir, this year Co-operative Society have been organised with the jurisdiction which is absolutely co-terminum with Gaon Sabha.

Then Sir, we must also appreciate the intention of the Govt; that to form the Executive Committee the poorer section of the people would have more representation. Of the 12 executive members will go to poorer section and 4 for others. We defined the term 'poor' also. Those people who have land less than 9 bighas or their annul income is below Rs. 2000/- they belong to the poorer section. In that way we will have more representation in the Co-operatives from the poorer sections. Why do we want this representation Sir ? Because the Co-operative Society will be ultimately the basis for economic emancipation of our poor people. This will be a place for fighting against the economic injustices and whis this and in view we have started it. Now, if in the Co-operative Societies, there is no representative of the poorer section of the people then their rights will not be established. This is their right. But, I must also confess, as I am in the helm of Govt. What is the Condition of the Society ?

Even the vested interest who are against this co-operative movement or who are exploiting thh people they are again coming to the Society. Sir, a question may be raised : Why the Government cannot prevent it ? I humbly submit, Sir, that this is not only an administrative problem it is also a social problem. Unless we organise the people,

unless we make them unders and the real implication of the Co-operative Society, unless they feel that this is an organisation through which they will have to fight their battles it is not possible to organise the societies because the poorer sections of the people are quite oblivious to the formation of the society. So the Co-operatives are being captured by adverse interests: Sir, we have formed 663 Co-operative Societies to bring up a radical change in the rural areas. We will have to do many more things because the societies have not been organised in the manner it would have been done. Unless we can correct it will be very difficult to implement all these programmes. Similarly, Sir, we are decentralising power by an Act passed by this House. We have created the Mahkuma Parishads and the Gaon Panchayats. Here again the purpose for which the Gaon Panchayats have been created has not been properly understood. Therefore, if we want to implement the programmes through these Gaon Panchayats or the Mahkuma Parishads we will also have to organise the people. I have already submitted that we have been facing situations created by the right reaction. Various criticisms have been levelled against the procurement programme, road programme and irrigation programme etc. Let us now take the question of irrigation. There was no regular irrigation system whatsoever in the State. We were dependant on rain water for our cultivation. We have now realised that when we are having floods, and floods cannot be avoided altogether, we must design our crop pattern in such a way that we can sow early and harvest early. To do it we must have proper irrigation; Therefore, we have organised

মুকলি কৰি ৰাজ্যপালে যি ভাষণ দিছিল তাৰ ওপৰত মই ধন্যবাদসূচক প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙি ধৰিছিলোঁ। এই প্ৰস্তাৱৰ ওপৰত ছয় দিন আলোচনা হৈছে আৰু ৩৫ জন সন্মানিত সদস্যই অংশগ্ৰহণ কৰি মূল্যবান পৰামৰ্শ আগবঢ়াইছে। মই সুখী হৈছো যে এই পৰামৰ্শ বিবেচনা কৰি চাই কাৰ্য্যত পৰিণত কৰিবৰ কাৰণে মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে আশ্বাস দিছে। সন্মানিত সদস্য সকলৰ লগত মইও আশা ৰাখিছো যে সদস্য সকলে যি পৰামৰ্শ দিছে আৰু আশা আকাংক্ষা প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে সেইটো আমাৰ আগন্তুক বাজেটত অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত হ'ব আৰু প্ৰশাসনীয় দক্ষতাৰে সেইবিলাক কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰি আগবাঢ়ি যাব। মই সেই কাৰণে সন্মানিত বিৰোধী পক্ষৰ সদস্য সকলক অনুৰোধ কৰিছো যে তেখেত সকলে যি সংশোধনী প্ৰস্তাৱ উত্থাপন কৰিছে সেই প্ৰস্তাৱ উঠাই ল'ব আৰু মোৰ মূল প্ৰস্তাবটো গ্ৰহণ কৰিব।

Mr. Speaker :—(To the opposition) Are you withdrawing your amendments ?

(Voices—no, no.)

Mr. Speaker :—There are two amendments. The first amendment is "That at the end of the Motion moved by Sri Lakshmi Kanta Saikia, M. L. A. on the Governor's Address the following be added :—

'But regrets that the Governor's Address has concealed the omissions and commissions of the Government in Solving the basic problems of the people of the State'.

The second is,

অসম বিধান সভা উদ্বোধন কৰি আজি ৰাজ্যপাল ডাঙৰীয়াই যি ভাষণ দিলে, সেই ভাষণত ৰাজ্যপালে অসম ৰাজ্যখনৰ বৰ্তমান সময়ত অসম চৰকাৰৰ ব্যৰ্থতা সমূহ লুকুৱাই ৰাখিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰাহে দেখা গ'ল। তদুপৰি তেখেতে তেখেতৰ ভাষণৰ মাধ্যমেৰে চৰকাৰটোৰ আৰু ৰাজ্যখনৰ উজ্জল ভৱিষ্যত এটাৰ সম্যক আঁচনি এখনো দাঙি ধৰিব পৰা নাই। গতিকে ধন্যবাদসূচক যি প্ৰস্তাৱ আনিছে তাৰ অন্তত তলৰ কথাখিনি যোগ দি সংশোধন কৰা হওক। যোগ দিব লগা কথাখিনি এই—

“অসম চৰকাৰটো যোৱা বছৰটোৰ ব্যৰ্থতা খিনিৰ কাৰণে সজাগ হওক আৰু ভবিষ্যতে বছৰটোৰ কাৰণে জনসাধাৰণৰ সকলোৰে সমৰ্থ যোগ্য এখনি অঁচনি লৈ কামত আগবাঢ়ি যাওক।”

(The amendments were lost)

Mr. Speaker —I put the main motion. That the Members of the Assam Legislative Assembly assembled in this Session are grateful to the Governor for the address, he has been pleased to deliver to the House today, the 5th February, 1975”:

(The Motion was passed)

Miscellaneous

Shri Pitsing Knowler :—Sir, as the Hon'ble Members of the Treasury Benches have no Cut-motion, that is why are opposing it.

Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki :—Sir, it see that Hon'ble Members of the Treasury Benches are not generous and they do not like that the discussions should continue day-after-tomorrow also. Sir, we have got nothing to say about this when they do not want that we should discuss and criticise the Govt. policies regarding the different provisions made and spent for which this supplementary demands for grants will be placed before the house. Sir, when they do not want our discussions, then we may boycott in connection with the supplementary demand which is coming tomorrow. But, sir, in this connection I would like to impress upon the House that this is not the proper democratic spirit. According to the real spirit of the democracy, Govt. policies should be criticised by the opposition. But here they do not want it.

শ্রীপৰমানন্দ গগৈ (মন্ত্ৰী) :—আমি সিদ্ধান্ত দিয়া নাই। সেইটো প্ৰচিদিয়ৰ মতেহে আমি চলিছো।

Shri S. C. Sinha (Chief Minister) :—Sir, we are to go by the decision of the Business Advisory Committee. Moreover, our Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is also not here.

Shri Paramananda Gogoi (Minister) :—Sir, we leave it to you. But we would like to go by the procedure.

Mr. Speaker :—I will be guided by the Business Advisory Committee.

Shri S. C. Sinha (Chief Minister) :—Sir, we do not raise any objection for extending the House and we do not also that want that our policies should not be criticised by the Hon'ble Members from the opposition or in this side of the House. We are prepared to face it. But, sir, our point is that since once it is decided by the Business Advisory Committee, land approved by this House, how it can be changed without consulting the Business Advisory committee? Therefore, sir, we want to follow the procedur.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—Sir, it is a question of understanding.

Sir, before you adjourn the House I would like to raise one point regarding tomorrow's programme. It is a fact that I could not raise this matter when the decision of the last meeting of the Business Advisory Committee was placed before the House. But now, sir, I would like to raise the point that only one day has been fixed for discussion of voting on supplementary demands and it is coming up tomorrow. Sir, you will understand our difficulties and it is not possible for us to do justice on the works

for which supplementary demands for grants will be placed before the House if we do not get at-least another one day more. Therefore, sir, I would like to submit that tomorrow's business may be extended to day-after tomorrow also, and private members business may be shifted from day-after tomorrow to some other date.

Mr. Speaker—Now, it is difficult because it has to be done by the Business Advisory Committee. I hope the next time when we meet the Business Advisory Committee will see to it.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—Then, sir, let us sit tomorrow ?
Mr. Speaker:—What is your suggestion ?

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua:—Sir, my suggestion is that tomorrow's programme may be extended to day-after tomorrow also.

Mr. Speaker:—It is the sense of the House ?

(Voices ; no, no)

Mr. Speaker:—Well, it is not the sense of the House. I cannot help.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua:—Sir, it is really a matter of regret as the Hon'ble Members from the Treasury Benches do not like that it should be discussed in the House for which this is placed before the House. Sir if they do not want our participation in the discussion of voting on demands for grants, then we will not do it. But if they want our discussions, then they may also agree to our suggestion.

Shri S. C. Sinha (Chief Minister):—Sir, I understand it. But the question is about the procedure. We have no

objection for extension and we like that our policies should be criticised. But then, sir, the question is about the principle. Therefore, we want to go by the procedure. Now, it is up to you, sir.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is whether you agree to sit day-after-tomorrow also for the supplementary demand?

শ্রীপৰমানন্দ গগৈ (মন্ত্রী)—সম্মত নহব।

Mr. Speaker:—As the Treasury Benches are not agreeable, I think the business cannot be changed. Now, the House stands adjourned till 10 a.m. tomorrow (20.2.75).

The House then rose at 5.40 p.m.

Dispur

19-2-75

P. D. Barua

Secretary, Legislative Assembly