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Assam Legislative Assembly Debate

OFFICIAL REPORT

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

SEVENTH SESSION

VOL. I

NO. 3

The 6th February, 1974



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Debates of the Assam Legislative Assembly, 1973

Vol. -1., No. -3
The 6th February, 1974

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Proceedings of the Seventh Session of the Assam
Legislative Assembly after the Fifth General
Elections under the Sovereign Democratic Republican Constitution
of India

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber at Dispur, at 10 A. M. with the Hon, Speaker, in the Chair,

STARRED

Questions and Answers

Date: 6th February, 1974

Starred Question No. 13 was not taken up as the Hon'ble Questioner was absent.

Re: Language disturbance

Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki asked

- * 14. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state-
- (a) Whether it is a fact that the Assam Government has constituted a three member Committee to probe into the alleged administrative lapses in the wake of recent language disturbances in the Brahmaputra Valley?
- (b) If so what are the terms of references?
- (c) Whether the Committee has submitted any report or

any interim report?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) replied!

- 14. (a)—Yes.
- (b) -A copy of the Government Notification constituting the Committee is placed on the Table of the House,
- (c)-No.
- Smti Renuka Devi Barkataki—Sir, because of disturbances many Govt. officers were suspended. May I know whether the Government officers who were suspended during the language disturbances and for which this Enquiry Committee was constituted have been reinstated or whether they have been charge sheeted?
- Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister)—I do not think that they have been re-instated, or that the charges have been framed against them.
- Smti Renuka Devi Barkataki—It is now nearly two years that these officers are under suspension: Under the rules framed by this Government itself "Disciplinary proceedings against Government Servants and allied matters" charges and statement of allegations should be framed by the authority concerned as soon as possible and when the officer proceeded against is placed under suspension in no case should it take more than fifteen days from the date of placing the officer under suspenion. These are Govt's own rules, May I know why the Govt. has violated these rules?
- Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister)—Government has not violated the rules. These cases are pending before the Commission and hence the delay.

- Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—Sir, as per rules cases are to be disposed up within three months. Why the Officers are allowed to suffer under the plea that the matter is pending before the Commission?
- Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister)—Government explained the difficulties. Unless and until the Commission dispose of the cases it is not possible for the Govt. to take any action.
- Shri Jagannath Sinha—In view of the fact that these officers are under suspesion for more than six months do Government propose to give them full pay for the period above six months to redress their difficulties?
- Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister)—They will get their dues according to the Rules.
- Shri Jagannath Singh—What was the time limit fixed for the submission of the report by the Commission? Why the report could not be submitted within that time limit fixed in the terms of reference?
- Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister)—The time limit was 31st May, 1973, but subsequently it was extended to 30th June, 1974.
- Shri Ataur Rahman—Whether these officers were suspended for supporting the Assamese medium or for any criminal negligence in maintaining the law and order?
- Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister)—They were suspended obviously for certain defaults on their part.
- Smti Renuka Devi Barkataki Whether at the time of giving suspenion order any prima facie cases were found against them.

- Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister)—Surely prima facie cases were found against them.
- Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—The Commission was constituted to go into tue details and not individual cases. What were difficulties on the part of the Government to take action against the officers against whom prima cases were found without waiting for the Commission's report?
- Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister)—Government thought it proper to wait for the Commission's report.

 Starred Question No. 15 was not taken up as the Hon'ble Member was absent:

Re: Gradation list of Officers of Supply Deptt.

Shri Dulal Chandra Khound asked:

*16: Will the Minister, Supply be pleased to state-

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the Government issued a gradation and fixation of seniority list of the officers of Supply Department?
- (b) If so, whether the Government received any complaint regarding alleged anomalies in the said list ?

Shri Gajen Tanti (Minister, Supply) replied :

- 16. (a)—The Government has recently published a gradation list of the Gazetted Officers of the Supply Department as it stood on 1st August 1973.
- (b) Yes, Sir.
- Shri Dulal Chandra Khound May I know whether Government is taking any step to ameliorate the grievances of the Officers?
- Shri Gajen Tanti (Minister, Supply) Government received

as many as 24 representations from the officers, and they are under active consideration of the Government.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua - Whether the Government received memorandum after memorandum for preparation of the gradation list and whether non-preparation of the gradation list has deprived the officers of their legitimate rights ?

Shri Gajen Tanti (Minister)—I have already replied that after the Gazette notification we have received 24 representations and they are under active consideration of the Government.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—When this gradation list was finalised

Shri Gajen Tanti-The gradation list of the officers as it stood on 1st August, 1973, was published in a gazette notification.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—Why there was so much delay in finalisation of the gradation list?

Shri Gajen Tanti-The gradation list has already been published, and the representations that we have received are under the active consideration of the Government and these will be finalised within a short time;

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed – May I know what were the anomalies in the preparation of the gradation list ?

Shri Gajen Tanti-According to the representations received some officers are claiming seniority over others, some are pointing out mistakes regarding the date of joining, some regarding the date of confirmation and the like.

- Shri Giasuddin Ahmed Whether these objections have been looked into ?
- Shri Gajen Tanti (Minister)—They are being scrutinised.
- Shri Dulal Chandra Khound-Who will look into the grievances of the officers? Who will scrutinise the representations?
- Shri Gajen Tanti (Minister) We have constituted a Committee and we have asked the officers to appear before the Committee, but I do not remember the exact date.
- Shri Jagannath Sinha-What were the basic principles for fixation of gradation? Whether it was seniority or efficiency or seniority and efficiency both?
- Shri Gajen Tanti (Minister) Seniority and efficiency both.
- Shri Jagannath Sinha—How that efficiency was judged?
- Shri Gajen Tanti (Minister)—According to service records:
- Shri Jagannath Sinha—May I know from the hon'ble Minster if Govt. propose to take necessary disciplinary action against the Govt. officers found responsible for creating the anomalies?
- Shri Gajen Tanti-For the anomalies, I do not think that any Govt. officers are responsible. There are sometimes mis-statement of facts.
- Shri Giasuddin Ahmed-May I know, Sir, whether confidential reports are taken into consideration in preparation of the gradation list?
- Shri Gajen Tanti (Minister)—Yes, Sir.
- Shri Jagannath Sinha—Sir, may I take it that all these anomalies are only due to inefficiency of the Department

Shri Gajen Tanti (Minister)-No, Sir.

Re: Jonaki High School Chamahia Ati

Shri Ramesh Mohan Kouli asked :

- * 18. Will the Minister, Education be pleased to state-
- (a) Whether it is fact that an application was submitted by Rayots of Majuli on 22nd October, 1973 at Garmur to the Minister, Education to give recognition to the newly established High School under the name and style "Jonaki High School Chamahia Ati" at Majuli 9
- (b) If the answer to (a) be in the affirmative, the steps taken by the Government towards recognition of that School?
- (c) Whether necessary inspection report has been received by Government from the Inspector of Schools concerned?
- (d) If not why? Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister, Education) replied: 18. (a)—Yes.
- (b)—The Inspector of Schools, Sibsagar District Circle Jorhat has been asked to inspect the school and submit the necessary inspection not for consideration of the same,
- (c)-No.
- (d)—The Inspector of Schools is being reminded. There was delay in writing to the Inspector of School due to shifting of the Director of Public Instruction's office and the Education Department from Shillong to Dispur,
- Mr. Speaker-Starred Questions No. 19 and 20 may be taken together.

- Shri Ramesh Mohan Kouli—May I know from the hon'ble Minister when the Inspector of Schools was requested to inspect the School?
- Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister, Education)—On January 25th.
- Shri Premodhar Hazarika—My question is whether it is a fact that certain restrictions were imposed in the matter of extending recognition to newly established schools?
- Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister)—Yes, Sir, there are certain conditions for giving recognition:
- Shri Premodhar Hazarika Sir, considering the literacy in the area which is well below 13%, will Government relax these restrictions?
- Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister)—That will not help the literacy. Sir, if we on establishing schools haphazardly, go then the expenditure only will increase without any corresponding benefit and that is why certain restrictions have been imposed.
- Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—Whether the Inspector of schools; in the matter of giving recognition to Schools, inspects the schools of his own or at the instance of the school authority?
- Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister)—Generally, when schools are established, the school authority informs the Inspector on submission of written application for the purpose and if the Inspector feels that there is necessity, the Inspector visits the school.
- Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—Sir, thether it is necessary on the part of the Govt. itself to make annual inspection

and sub nit report to the Government for consideration of recognition?

- Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister) -Yes, Sir, for recognition, the Inspector will inspect the school and satisfy himself of the requirements.
- Shri Dulal Chandra Barua Whether the Inspector will visit the school at the instance of the Government or at the instance of the school authority?
- Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister)—Sir, I have already stated that when the school will be newly established, in that case, the school authority will inform the Inspector and it is the duty of the Inspector to visit the school in connection with its recognition.
- Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—My question is that Class VIII, the school is recognised and when the question of recognition upto Class X comes, is it the duty of the Inspector to go himself or send his officer to inspect the school and submit report?
- Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister)—I have already stated that when the school is pending for recognition, it is the duty of the Inspector to inspect the school. As I have already said, there is no sufficient fund to cover the cost of T. A. etc. of the officers and that is why the officers could not undertake necessary tours to inspect all the schools.
- শ্রীকেহোৰাম হাজৰিকা—মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে স্কুল অথৰিটিয়ে ইনফৰমেচন দিলে ইন্সপেকচন কৰে। কিন্তু এই কথাটো সঁচা নেকি যে বর্তমানে ডি, পি, আইৰ পাৰমিচন নহলে ইন্সপেক্টৰে ইন্সপেকচন কৰিব নোৱাৰে ?

- শ্ৰীহৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ ভালুকদাৰ—যি বিলাক নৰমৰ্চ দিছে সেই নৰমৰ্চ পৰীক্ষা কৰি চাই দেখে যে স্কুল হব নালাগে ভেভিয়া ডি, পি, আইৰ ওচৰলৈ আহিব লাগে।
- Shri Giasuddin Ahmed—Sir, as we all know, it is always the people who take initiative in setting up schools. Do not the Govt. consider it their duty to set up schools wherever necessary at the initiative of the Government itself?
- Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister) Whenever necessary and when Government feels, it is done.
- Shri Giasuddin Ahmed—Sir, simply feeling the necessity will not do. Whether Government has taken any initiative to set up any school wherever necessary? I wanted to know if Government ever took any initiative.
- Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister) Sir, if the hon'ble Member feels that there is necessity of establishing school at any particular area, Government will naturally examine any such proposal.
- Shri Ramesh Mohan Kouli-Sir, may I know from the hon'ble Minister whether in the matter of giving permission or recognition to newly established schools, whether any relaxation to the rules would be cost-dered in respect of such area which is predominantly inhabited by tribal people, where there is roughly more than 40% tribal students.
- Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister) Yes, Sir, there is relaxation.
- Shri Giasuddin Ahmed-Sir, in pursuance of my earlier

question, I would like to say that the hon'ble Minister says that if the hon'ble Member informs Govt., then Govt. would examine the case. I wanted to know whether Govt. will make a thorough survey of the whole State in order to find out the correct position as to where there is no school but there is necessity.

- Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister)—Yes, Sir, Govt. now propose to undertake a survey to get acquinted with the details to and wherever there is any necessity to establish schools, naturally Govt. will look into it after the actual survey report is obtained.
- Shri Dulal Chandra Barua-I wanted to know from the hon'ble Minister whether any school map has been prepared from the Department.
- Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister) Yes, Sir, I have asked the Department to do this.
- Shri Jagannath Sinha-Sir, as the hon'ble Minister has stated that a survey is proposed, may I know from the hon'ble Minister how many schools have been set up at the initiative of the Government and secondly, after the proposed survey is done, whether schools wherever necessary will be set up by the Government or the people will have to set up schools themselves?
- Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister)—I have already stated that this will be examined after survey report is obtained.
- Shri Jagannath Sinha Sir, my question No. 1 is how many schools have been set up by the Government and

No. 2 is after survey report is obtained whether Govt. will set up schools at their own initiative or public shall have to come again to the Govt, with an approach that people want to set up a school and that they have donated land etc.

- Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister)-Sir, I have already said that this matter will be examined after the report is obtained.
- Shri Ataur Rahman-Sir, is it a fact that unless vehicles etc. are provided by the managing committee of the schools, no Inspector ever pays any visit to any new schools?
- Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister) I have no such information.
- Shri Ramesh Mohan Kouli—Sir, as the hon'ble Minister has stated that in case of tribal High Schools, there are certain relaxations, in the case of this particular High School, may I know from the hon'ble Minister whether in the mean time any action has been taken towards recognition and whether it is a fact that inspite of the request from the managing committee, the Inspector of Schools did not pay any visit.
- Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister)—I have already stated that the Inspector of Schools has been asked to inspect the school and when the report will be available, Government will consider the case.
- Shri Ramesh Mohan Kouli—Sir, Inspite of request from the public, the Inspector has not as yet visited the school.

- Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister)—The Inspector of Sohools has been asked to visit the school.
- Shri Pitsingh Konwar—Will the Minister go and see the school for himself?
- Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister Then, Sir, I will have to go to every school.
- Shri Md. Umaruddin—Sir, whether the hon'ble Minister is aware that Inspectors have hardly any time for inspection and they have virtually become administrative officers tightened to the chair?
- Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister) That is also another cause. That is why, the Education Department is trying to reorganise the whole department.
- Shri Md. Umaruddin Will the Minister consider setting up a separate Inspectorate apart from the administration to maintain regular inspection of the schools at fixed intervals?
- Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister) I have just now replied that the Department is proposed to be reorganised.
- Shri Dulal Chandra Barua Sir, the Minister has stated that as there is no fund, it was difficult on the part of the Inspector of Schools to inspect the schools. May I know whether Government has issued any circular to the Inspectors to take taxi fare from the schools and also to arrange taxis for inspection?
- Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar-Such instruction has not been issued.
- Shri Dulal Chandra Barua Then is the Minister aware

that these things are going on everywhere in Assam ?
If so, what steps Govt. has taken to stop such practice?
Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar - I have already replied to that question.

শ্রীমতী ৰেণুকা দেবী বৰকটকী — মাননীয় সদসা শ্রীবহমান আৰু বৰা ডাঙৰীয়াৰ প্রশ্নৰ উত্তৰভ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে তেখেতৰ এই বিষয়ে জ্ঞান নাই বা নাজানে যে স্কুল সমূহৰ পৰিদর্শন স্কুল পৰিদর্শক কৰিবলৈ গলে ডেখেড সকলক টেক্সী ভাড়াকে লৈ যাব লাগে। মই মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ক স্কুধিব থুজিছো তেখেত যেতিয়া ৰামপুৰ হাইস্কুলৰ সভাপতি আছিল তেতিয়া স্কুল পৰি-দর্শন কৰিবলৈ ৯৩ টকা খৰছ কৰিবলগীয়া হৈছিল ! অভিত ৰিপোর্টত ইল্পপেক্টৰক আনোতে টেক্সী ভাড়া দিয়া কথাটো ধৰা তেখেতৰ মনত পৰে নে!

গ্রীহবেন্দ্র নাথ তালুকদাব (মন্ত্রী) – এই কথাটো মোৰ মনত নপৰে।

শ্রীতুলাল চন্দ্র বৰুৱা – ৰাইজৰ ফালৰ পৰা যেতিয়া পৰিদর্শকক টকা-পইচা ভবি নিয়া হয় সিদিনা আকৌ পৰিদর্শকে টি, এ, জ কৰে নে নকৰে এই কথা মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে জ্বানে নে !

গ্ৰীহৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ তালুকদাৰ (মন্ত্ৰী)—মই আগেয়ে কৈছো যে তেনে খবৰ দিলে আমি চাম।

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi—Can the Minister give the date of establishment of the school?

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar—That information is not with me.

Shri Jagannath Sinha-Sir, the hon. Member Mrs. Barkataki has stated categorically that in the Audit Report of that school an amount has been shown as taxi fare paid for bringing the Inspector of Schools to that school on a particular date. So, may I request the hon. Minister to make an enquiry on that particular matter, and if the said Inspector of Schools has drawn any

T. A. on that account, to take action against him? Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar – এইটো অনুসন্ধান কৰিম

Re: Sundaram Commission

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi asked:

- *19 Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state-
- (a) Whether the Assam Government have received the recommendations of the Sundaram Commission set up by the Government of India on the Assam-Nagaland border issue?
- (b) What recommendations have been made by the Sundaram Commission?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) replied:

19. (a) - No.

(b) - Does not arise.

Re: Sundaram Commission

Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki asked:

- *20. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state-
- (a) Whether the Sundaram Commission on Assam-Nagaland border situation has submitted any report to the Centre?
- (b) Whether a copy of the said report has been received by the State Government?
- (c) If not, whether an interim report of the Commission is sent to the State Government for its perusal?
 Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) replied:
 20. (a) No:
- 20. (4) 110:
- (b) Does not arise.
- (c)-No.

- Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi—Sir, the reply to question No. (a) is 'No.' May I know how long it will take for Mr. Sundaram to submit his final report to the Government?
- Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha-The date for submission of the report has been extended upto 28th February, 1974, and I hope the report might be available within that period.
- Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki-What is the co-relation between the Sundaram Commission and the four agreements signed between the Government of Assam and the Government of Nagaland? The two Governments have put their signatures on four agreements. What is the co-relation between the Sundaram Commission and the four agreements?
- Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha-The august House is aware that there were disturbances on this border between Assam and Nagaland. Therefore in order to restore peace and tranquility in that area it was necessary to have some interim agreements and the interim agreements have been arrived at so that a solution can be found out in a peaceful atmosphere. The adviser is independent of the interim agreement. That report that is going to be submitted by the Adviser will be helped by these agreements.
- Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki—Is there any scope to repeal any provision in the four agreements if it is found necessary after submission of the report by the Sundaram Commission. Suppose the Commission's report

compels us to repeal some of the provisions of the four agreements. Is there any scope to do so?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha-Sir, it is hypothetical. When the report will be submitted, it will be considered.

Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki-A Commission was appointed to go into the question of boundary dispute and in the meantime the two Governments arrived at four agreements. I would like to know from the Chief Minister, suppose the Sundaram Commission's report compels us to repeal some of the provisions of the agreement, whether there is any scope to do so?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha-We want to have a solution of this problem and in order to have that solution it is necessary to have peace and tranquility in that area and these interim agreements had been arrived at only to have peace and tranquility in that area. Once we have peace there it will be easy for us to have a solution of the problem. When the report is submitted then the matter would be considered. This question at the moment is hypothetical,

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi-The Chief Minister has stated that the last date for submission of the report is 28th February. May I know from the Chief Minister whether Mr. Sundaram has submitted any interim report to the State Government during the period?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha-No. Sir.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua-May I know from the Chief Minister whether Sundaram Commission is a Commission or an Advisory Body , If so, whether his recommendations would binding on us?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha-He is an Advisor.

- Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—May I know from the hor.

 Chief Minister whether the four interim agreements arrived at the instance of Mr. Sundaram or at the instance of both the State Governments?
- Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha-I have not said that it is a Commission. In the question it is mentioned as Commission. It is true that the agreements have been arrived at the instance of Mr. Sundaram.
- Shri Dulal Chandra Barua Will his recommendations be binding on us?
- Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha—These are interim agreements and when the final report will be submitted by Mr. Sundaram, the matter will be settled on that basis.
- Shri Dulal Chandra Barua Whether the recommendations would be binding on us?
- Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha—That will depend on the final report.
- Shri Ataur Rahman Are we to understand that the four agreements reached with the Nagaland Government are, at any rate, in accordance with the suggestions made by the Sundaram Commissions?
- Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha—These agreements are between the two Govts.
- শ্ৰীলক্ষীকান্ত শইকীয়া মই মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা জানিব পাৰো নেকি যে এই যে স্থান্দৰম কমিচন কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে নিয়োগ কৰিছে ভাত কি কি কল্পিচন বান্ধি দিছে ?
- শ্ৰীশৰং চক্ৰ সিংহ (মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী) সেই খবৰ মোৰ হাতত নাই।

- শ্রীত্লাল চন্দ্র বৰুৱা মুখ্যমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে ৪ খন ইণ্টাবিম এগ্রিমেণ্ট ক্রোভে স্থান্দ্রমের উপদেশ মতে করা হৈছে, এতিয়া কৈছে যে হুই চব-কার্ব মাজত করা হৈছে আমি এতিয়া কোনটো বিশ্বাস ক্রিম !
- Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha-This agreement was made surely on the advice and assistance of Sundaram Commission but then the agreement has been made between the two Governments. To arrive at the agreement Mr. Sundaram has helped us.
- শ্রীসোনেশ্বৰ ববা—মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সীমাস্ত বিবাদ নিষ্পত্তিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত গঠন কৰি দিয়া 'সুন্দৰম কমিচনে' ৰিপোৰ্ট দাখিল নকৰাৰ সময়চোৱাৰ ভিতৰতে নগা চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা অসমৰ মাটিৰ বহুত অঞ্জ নগাই বেদখল কৰি থকা কথাটো অসম চৰকাৰে জানে নে ?
- শ্রীশবৎ চন্দ্র সিংহ (মুখ্যমন্ত্রী) অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, 'এগ্রিমেণ্ট' হোৱাৰ পিছত বেদখল কৰা হোৱা নাই।
- শ্রীসোনেশ্বৰ বৰা অধ্যক্ষ মহোদর, এই কথাটো আমাৰ মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রীয়ে অস্বীকাৰ কৰি কেনেকৈ অসমৰ জনসমাজক বিশ্বাসঘাটকতা কৰিবলৈ ওলাইছে মই নেজানোঁ। কিন্তু মই এই কথাটোহে কব খুজিছোঁ যে, এই বেদখল কৰা ঠাইত এতিয়াও নগাচৰকাৰৰ চাৰিখন ফাগু শ্বন ট্রেক্টৰে ভাত হালবাই থকা কথাটো অমুসন্ধান কৰি সদনত জানিবলৈ দিবনে ?
- শ্ৰীশৰং চন্দ্ৰ সিংহ (মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী)— অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, 'এগ্ৰিমেণ্ট'ৰ ভিতৰত যিখিনি কথা আছে তাৰ বাহিৰেও অন্য কিবা কৰিছে বুলি মোৰ খবৰ নাই।
- শ্রীসোনেশ্বৰ বৰা অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, দৈয়াৰ বিজ্ঞান্ত ৰ ভিতৰত চাৰিখন ট্রেক্টবে এতিয়াও হালবাই তাত খেতি কৰি আছে আৰু বহুতো ঠাইত কাটা। তাঁবেৰে বেৰ দি নগাই কাম কৰি আছে। এই কথাটো মুখ্যমন্ত্রীয়ে অনুসন্ধান কৰি সদনক জনাব পাৰিব নেকি?
- শ্রীশবং চন্দ্র সিংহ (মুখামন্ত্রী)—অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই বিষয়ে কোনো থবৰ
- শ্রীহলাল চন্দ্র বৰুৱা—অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মেৰাপানী এলেকাত যিথিনি লোকক বেদখলকাৰী বুলি উচ্ছেদ কৰা হৈছিল সেই লোক সকলক উচ্ছেদ কৰাৰ

পিছতো মেৰাপানী এলেকাৰ এক বৃহৎ অঞ্চল নগালোকে খেতিবাভি আদি কৰি বসবাস কৰি থকা কথাটো সঁচানে ?

শ্রীশবং চন্দ্র সিংহ (মুখ্যমন্ত্রী)—অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এনেকুৱা খবব মোৰ হাতত নাই।

Re: State Food Corporation

Shri Dulal Chandra Khound asked:

- *21 Will the Minister, Supply be pleased to state-
- (a) Whether the Government of India is giving clearance to the State Governments to Constitute its own State Food Corporation?
- (b) If so, will the Government of Assam constitute its own Food Corporation?

Shri Gajen Tanti (Minister, Supply) replied:

- 21. (a) & (b)—The Government of Assam has no proposal at present to constitute its own Food Corporation and therefore the question of getting clearance from Government of India to constitute such a Corporation does not arise, so far as this Government is concerned.
- Shri Dulal Chandra Khound-May I know from the Minister whether Government is aware of the fact that always there is conflict between the State Government Supply Department and Co-operation Department on the one hand and the F. C. I. on the other in matters of procurement and supply of necessary consumer goods particularly sugar etc?

Shri Gajen Tanti (Minister)—There is no conflict.

Shri Jagannath Sinha—Sir, in view of this conflict.......

Mr. Speaker He has denied the conflict.

- Shri Jagannath Sinha He has denied, but let me complete Sir. My question is different one. In view of such anomalies and conflict the Government of West Bengal set up their own procurement cell. Therefore, whether the Minister will try to make enquiries about these anomalies and set up a separate Corporation Cell for the State of Assam for the benefit of the people of the State?
 - Shri Gajen Tanti-I have already said Sir, that there is no such Government proposal at present.
 - শ্ৰীলক্ষীকান্ত শইকীয়া—মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ অন্যান্য ৰাজ্যত খাদ্য নিগম গঠন কৰিছে নেকি আৰু এইবিষয়ে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা কিবা ঘোষণা দিয়াৰ কথাটো আমাৰ চৰকাৰে জানেনেকি !
 - শ্ৰীগজেন তাঁতী (মন্ত্ৰী)—অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, কোনো ৰাজ্যত যদি খাদ্য নিগম আদি গঠন কৰিবলৈ বিচাৰে তেতিয়াহলে, কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ খাদ্যদপ্তৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা তাক কৰিব পাৰে বুলি ঘোষণা দিছে কিন্তু এভিয়ালৈকে ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ কোন কোন ৰাজ্যত এই কাম কৰা হৈছে সেইটো খবৰ হলে মোৰ হাতত নাই।
 - শ্রীতুলাল চন্দ্র বৰুৱা অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ অসম চৰকাৰে এইটো ইচ্ছা কৰে নে নকৰে যিহেতু ধান সংগ্রহৰ ক্ষেত্রত ইতিমধ্যেই যথেষ্ঠ খেলি-মেলিৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে !
- শ্রীগজেন তাঁতী (মন্ত্রী) অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এতি য়ালৈকে কৰাই হোৱা নাই।
 শ্রীবদন চন্দ্র ভালুকদাৰ অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ৰাষ্ট্রিক চৰকাৰে যদি খাদ্য নিগম
 গঠন কৰিবলৈ ইচ্ছা কৰে তেতিয়াহলে, কি কি চর্ত্তত এইটো কৰিবলৈ
 দিয়া হয় দেইটো আমাক জনাবনে ?
- শ্রীগজেন তাঁতী (মন্ত্রী) অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, তেনেকুরা কোনো চর্ত্ত আবোপ কৰা হোৱা নাই।
- Shri Dulal Chandra Khound—The Minister has said that there is no conflict between the F. C. I. and the

Supply and the Co-operation Department. May I know from the Minister whether he knows the fact that the F. C, I. has not supplied money required at the time of procurement of paddy to the Co-operative Societies and because of that many Co-operative Societies could not procure paddy?

Shri Gajen Tanti (Minister) - If there is specific case I may enquire into it.

Shri Dulal Chandra Khound—I am giving the specific cases. On 26th December, 1973 one particular Cooperative Society, that is, Titabar Marketing Society submitted bill for Rs. 3,60,000. But the F. C. I. could not pay the money, refused to pay the money and on the same day Sarupathar Co-operative Submitted bill for Rs. 2,62,000 or something like that. But the F. C. I. could not pay the money and because of this the Co-operative have been facing difficulties for procurement of paddy. Is it not a fact?

Shri Gajen Tanti (Minister)—These particular cases I know.

At that time State Bank had no currency and that is why they could not get the money.

শ্রীমতী বেণুকা দেৱী বৰকটকী—মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি কিছুদিনৰ আগতে গুৱাহাটীৰ এখন সাপ্তাহিক বাতৰি কাকতৰ সাংবাদিকে মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রীক সোধা এটা প্রশ্নোত্ত্বত মুখ্যমন্ত্রীয়ে কৈছিল যে, এফ, চি, আই আৰু যোগান বিভাগৰ মাজৰ খেলিমেলি দূব কবিবৰ কাবণে আগৰ অভিজ্ঞতাৰ ফালৰ পৰা অসম চৰকাৰে এটা উপদেষ্টা কমিটি গঠন কৰি দিব। আৰু এই কমিটিয়ে ছবছৰ কাৰ্য্যকাল চলোৱাৰ পিছত অসম চৰকাৰে এইটো নিজৰ হাতলৈ আনিব বুলি কোৱা কথাটো মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে জানেনে ?

শ্রীগজেন তাঁতী (মন্ত্রী) — অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই প্রশ্নোত্তর মই দিব নোৱাবিম।
শ্রীমতী বেণুকা দেৱী বৰকটকী — মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই আমাৰ মাননীয়
মুখ্যমন্ত্রীৰ পৰা এইটো কথা জানিব পাবোনে যে, এফ, চি, আই আৰু
যোগান বিভাগৰ মাজৰ খেলিমেলি দূৰীভূত কৰিবৰ কাৰণে যি উপদেষ্ঠা
কমিটি কৰাৰ কথা কৈছিল সেই কমিটি গঠন কৰাৰ কিবা সিদ্ধান্ত
চৰকাৰৰ কালৰ পৰা লোৱা হৈছেনে ?

শ্রীগজেন ও তাতী (মন্ত্রী) – অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, উপদেষ্টা কমিটি গঠন কৰি দিয়া হৈছে।

শ্রীমতী ৰেণুকা দেৱী বৰকটকী— অধাক্ষ মহোদয়, এই উপদেষ্টা কমিটিখন কোন কোন মানুহক লৈ গঠন কৰি দিয়া হৈছে ?

শ্রীগজেন ত'াতী (মন্ত্রী ;—অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আটাইকেইজন সদস্যৰ নাম মনত

শ্রীমতী বেণুকা দেৱী বৰকটকী—অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, যিহেতু এফ, চি, আই আৰু যোগান বিভাগৰ খেলিমেলিৰ কাৰণে অসমৰ মানুহ সম্ভষ্ট নহয় সেই কাৰণেই এই খেলিমেলিবোৰ নাইকীয়া কৰিবৰ কাৰণেই উপদেষ্টা কমিটি গঠন কৰি দিয়া হৈছে বুলি কোৱা হৈছে। কিন্তু মই এই কথাটোহে আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ পৰা জানিব বিচাৰোঁ যে,—এই উপদেষ্টা কমিটিখন কোন কোন মানুহক লৈ গঠন কৰা হৈছে আৰু ইয়াৰ কাম কি কি?

Shri Gajen Tanti— অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই উপদেষ্টা কমিটিখনৰ প্ৰধান কাম হব to advise the F. C. I. and Government how to function this organisation. যোগান মন্ত্ৰী হৈছে ইয়াৰ সভাপতি, যোগান বিভাগৰ সচিব আছে আৰু তাৰোপৰি কোন কোন মেম্বাৰ আছে মোৰ এতিয়া মনত নাই।

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed—Sir, whether the advice of the Advisory Body will be binding on the F. C. I.; This is No. 1. Then I want a categorical answer to this question—whether the Government is satisfied with the performance of the F. C. I.?

Shri Gajen Tanti (Minister) - Yes, Sir, at present we are

satisfied.

শ্রীআটাউৰ ৰহমান—অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত বাঢ়ি অহা নিবন্ধুৱা সমস্যাৰ প্রতি লক্ষ্য বাথি আমাৰ ৰাজ্যতো এটা কর্পবেশ্বন কৰাৰ কথা আমাৰ চৰকাৰে চিস্তা নকৰেনে গ

माननीय व्यक्ष-रेग्नाव छेख्व ब्यागर्टिंग रिहा रेग्स्ड ।

শ্রীগুলাল চন্দ্র খাউন্দ – অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা জানিব পাৰি
স্থণী হৈছো যে, তেথেঁতে (ফুদ কৰপোৰেচনৰ) কাম-কাজত সম্বোষিত
হৈছে। তেথেতে এটা প্রশাৰ উত্তৰত এই কথা কৈছে। কিন্তু 'ফুদ
কৰপোৰেচনে' যোৱা বছৰ যিখিনি চাউল দিলে সেইখিনিৰ খাব নোৱাৰা
অৱস্থা। ধেমাজীৰ চাউল গোৱালপাৰালৈ আনিলে, গোৱালপাৰাৰ চাউল
যোৰহাটলৈ গ'ল।

শ্রীগজেন তাঁতী (মন্ত্রী)—আগতে তেনে এটা অৱস্থা থাকিলেও এতিয়া ফুদ কৰ-পৰেচনৰ কামত কিছু সন্তুষ্ট হৈছো। গোৱালপাৰাৰ ধান ধেমাজীলৈ, ধেমাজীৰ পৰা ডিব্রুগড়লৈ ধান নিয়াৰ বাবে ফুদ কৰপৰেচনক দোষিব নোৱাৰি। কাৰণ এইবিলাকৰ এলটমেণ্ট চাপ্লাইয়ে কৰে।

প্রীত্নাল চন্দ্র থাউন্দ – অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে বাতবি কাকতত, বাজহুৱা সভাত ঘোষণা কবি দিছে যে, এইবাৰ আমাৰ খেতিয়-কৰ পৰা দ্বিয়হ ইত্যাদিও সংগ্রহ কৰা হ'ব আৰু মিঠাতেলৰ দাম ক্মাবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰা হ'ব। কিন্তু এইবিলাক কাম কোনে কৰিব ?

শ্রীগজেন তাঁতী (মন্ত্রী)—নিজৰ এজেনী আছে। আচাম এপেক্স মার্কেটিং
চচাইটিক ধান-চাউলৰ ক্ষেত্রত দবং জিলা আৰু লক্ষীমপুৰ মহকুমাত সংগ্রহ
কৰিবলৈ দিয়া হৈছে। সৰিয়হৰ বিষয়ত মই ৰাজহুৱা সভাত বা কোনো
কাগজ-পত্রত এতিয়ালৈকৈ দিয়া নাই

শ্ৰীমতী ৰেণুকা দেৱী বৰকটকী—মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীয়ে দৰিয়হ সংগ্ৰহ কৰা হব বুলি কৈছে আৰু যোগানমন্ত্ৰীয়ে কব নোৱাৰে এইটো কেনে কথা ?

শ্রীগজেন ভাতী (মন্ত্রী)—সবিয়হ সংগ্রহ নকৰো বুলি কোৱা নাই। মই বিবৃত্তি দিয়া নাই বুলি কৈছো।

শ্ৰীগুলাল চন্দ্ৰ খাউন্দ — মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীয়ে কৈছে সংগ্ৰহ কৰিলে ভাল হ'ব। এতি-য়ালৈ এক কিলো কিনা হ'ল নে ?

- শ্ৰীশৰং চন্দ্ৰ সিংহ (মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী)—কি কৰা হ'ল এই কথা ইয়াত নকলে ভাল হ'ব।
- শ্রীহুলাল চন্দ্র বৰুৱা যোগানমন্ত্রীৰ পৰা জানিব বিচাৰিছো যে আৰু তেখেতে এতিয়া কৈছে যে এফ, চি, আইৰ সংগ্রহৰ কামকাজ্ব ভালমতে চলিছে। আমাৰ অভিজ্ঞতাৰ পৰা জানো যে এফ, চি, আই আৰু এপেক্স মার্কেটিং চচাইটিয়ে সংগ্রহ কৰাৰ ফলত খাদ্য বস্তুৰ নাটনি হৈছে। এই সন্দর্ভ জানিব বিচাৰিছো যে এফ, চি, আই য়ে কাম নকৰিলে চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা সংগ্রহৰ বিহাঁত ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব নোৱাৰি নেকি বা চৰকাৰৰ শক্তি নাই নেকি ?
- শ্রীগজেন তাঁতী (মন্ত্রী)—গোটেই অসমত নিজৰ এজেন্সীৰ দাবা সংগ্রহ কৰিবলৈ হলে যথেষ্ট টকা-পইচাৰ প্রয়োজন। সেই বিলাকলৈ লক্ষ্য বাখি এজেন্সীৰ দ্বাৰা গোটেই অসমত সংগ্রহ কৰিব পৰা নহৰ বুলি মই ভাবো। এতিয়া সংগ্রহৰ ক্ষেত্রত খেলিমেলি নহব বুলিয়েই এপেক্স মার্কেটিং চচাইটিক বিশেষ মহকুমাত সংগ্রহ কৰিবলৈ দিয়া হৈছে আৰু তাত এফ, চি, আইৰ কোনো কাম-কাজ নাধাকে।

শ্রীগিয়াচুদ্দিন আহম্মদ—ফুদ কৰপৰেচন অফ ইণ্ডিয়াৰ কাম-কাজত সন্তোষিত হোৱা বুলি কোৱাত ছখ পাইছো। মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে এই কথা জানে নেকি যে আজি-কালি বাইজে ফুদ কৰপৰেচন অফ ইণ্ডিয়াক ফুদ কৰাপচন অফ ইণ্ডিয়া বুলি কয় !

শ্রীত্লাল খাউও – অসম চৰকাৰৰ পৰা ৬৬ টা হলচেল কৰা হৈছে বুলি ঘোষণা কৰিছে। এই চচাইটি বিলাকক নিতা প্রয়োজনীয় বস্তুৰ ব্যৱসায় কৰিবলৈ দিয়া হৈছে। অসমৰ বাহিৰৰ পৰা বহু বস্তু আনিব লগা হয়। এই নিতা প্রয়োজনীয় বস্তু বিলাক কোনে যোগান ধৰিব। তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে এজেন্সী তৈয়াৰ কৰিছে নে চেম্বাৰ অফ কমাৰ্চ্ক দায়িত্ব দি বহি থাকিব ?

শ্ৰীগজেন তাঁতী (মন্ত্ৰী) – স্থকীয়া প্ৰশ্ন কৰিলে ভাল হ'ব।

Re: Police firing at Kuwaritol

Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki asked:

- *22. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—
- (a) Whether the police firing during the last Language Movement at Kuwaritol (Nowgong) resulting in the death of a teacher Shri Naren Mahanta was enquired upon?
- (b) Whether any report on this firing by the enquiry authority has been submitted?
- (c) Whether a copy of the report be available to the Members of the House?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister)—replied:

- 22. (a)—A Commission of Enquiry headed by a District and Session Judge was appointed to enquire into the incident.
- (b)—The commission has submitted its report on 31st January 1974.
- (c) Yes, in due course.

Re: Death of Mozamil Haque, Anil Bora etc.

Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki asked:

- *24. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state-
- (a) Whether the high level Inquiry Commission Instituted to go into the death of Mozamil Haque, Anil Bora, Promode Bora and others have submitted their reports to the Government?
- (b) If so, whether copies of these reports can be made available to the Members of the Assembly?

 Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) replied:

24. (a)—No.

(b'-Does not arise.

Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki—Sir, so far as the St. Q. No. 22 is concerned, may I know from the Hon'ble Chief Minister whether the Govt. has given any compensation to the family of Shri Naren Mahanta?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister)—Sir, that is not with me at present.

Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki—Sir, whether Govt. contemplates to give any compensation to his family?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister)—Sir, that is also not with me.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—Sir, whether Govt. consider it necessary to give the compensation to his family?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister)—Sir. Govt. may not consider it in such cases at present.

Shri Dalal Chandra Barua - Sir, may I know what is the reason for not giving the compensation to his family ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister)—Sir, I have stated that the answer is not with me at present.

Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki—Sir, in the last session of the Assembly while replying to a question of the Hon'ble Member Shri Nagen Barua about the compensation, it has been stated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister that the compensation will be given. But now we are really surprised to hear from the Hon'ble Chief Minister that Govt. is not considering to give the compensation to his family. Then, Sir, the Commission has already submitted its report on 31st January. I would like to know from the Hon'ble Chief

Minister how much time Govt. will take to take action against the officer whose dereliction of duty has caused the death of Shri Naren Mahanta?

- Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister)—Sir, so far as the report is concerned, I have already stated that the Commission has already submitted its report. Necessary action will be taken as early as possible.
- Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—Sir, when the report will be made available to the Hon'ble Members of this House?
- Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister)—Sir, I have stated that it will be available in due course.
- Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataky—Sir, I would like to know from the Hon'ble Chief Minister how much time will be taken by the Govt. to consider the question of giving compensation to his family as well as to take action against the officers who are responsible for causing his death?
- Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister)—Sir, I have already stated that necessary action will be taken as early as possible. Sir, I want to make it clear once again that the report is not with me at present. So, I cannot say whether the compensation will be eligible or not.
- Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—Sir, may I know from the Hon'ble Chief Minister whether there were any terms of references? If so, what are those terms of references at the time of constituting the Commission?
- Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) Sir, that is also not with me at present. But the terms of

references are obvious. According to the terms they are to see whether the firing was justified or not.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—Sir, since the report has already been submitted, may I know from the Hon'ble Chief Minister whether the firing was justified or not?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) - Sir, as the report has not been considered I cannot say whether it was justified or not,

- Shri Dulal Chandra Barua Sir, the Hon'ble Chief Minister has stated that as the report is not available with him at present, he cannot say whether the firing was justified or not. May I know from the Hon'ble Chief Minister whether the terms of references have been notified at the time of constituting the Commission?

 If so, what are those terms of references?
- Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister)—Sir, the terms of references have been notified. They are not with me at present.
- শ্রীসোনেশ্বৰ বৰা— এই যে নৰেণ মহস্ত নামৰ শিক্ষকজনক গুলি চালনা কৰা হুকুমটো যি জন বিষয়া দিছিল তেওঁক ইতিমধ্যে এটা ভাল পদলৈ প্রমো-শ্যন দিয়া হৈছে, সেইটো সঁচা নেকি ?
- শ্রীশবং চন্দ্র সিংহ (মুখ্যমন্ত্রী) বিষয়াজনক দোষী সাব্যস্ত নকৰা প্র্যান্ত তেওঁক গতানুগতিক ভাৱে প্রমোশ্যন দি কাম-কাজ চলাই থকাত বাধা দিব পাৰে বুলি মই কৰ নোৱাৰো।
- শ্রীহুলাল চন্দ্র বৰুৱা মন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াই প্রশ্নৰ উত্তৰত কৈছিল যে অনুসন্ধান
 চলি থকা অৱস্থাত সেই বিষয়া সকলক 'ৰি-ইন্সটেত' কৰিব পৰা নাই
 তেনে স্থলত সেই বিষয়াজনক কেনেকৈ প্রনোশ্যন দিব পাৰে ?

শ্রীশবং চন্দ্র সিংহ (মুখ্যমন্ত্রী)—বিষয়াজনক দোষী সাব্যস্ত কৰিব পৰা হলে

তেওঁক সামৃহিক বর্থাস্ত কৰিব পৰা গ'লহেতেন, যিহেতু বিষয়াজনৰ বিৰুদ্ধে কোনো ব্যৱস্থা গ্রহণ কৰা হোৱা নাই তেনেস্থলত তেওঁক প্রমোশান দিয়াৰ ক্ষেত্রত কি বাধা থাকিব পাৰে !

- শ্রীগুলাল চন্দ্র বৰুৱা—যিটো ভদস্ত কমিশান আছিল সেই ভদস্তত নিশ্চর গুলি
 চালনাব ক্ষেত্রত সেই বিষয়াজন ওতঃপ্রোতঃ ভাৱে জড়িত গভিকে তেনে
 ক্ষেত্রত গুলি চালনাব কেচটো সম্পূর্ণ নোহোৱাকৈ বিষয়াজনক কেনেকৈ
 প্রমোশ্যন দিব পারে ?
- শ্রীশবৎ চন্দ্র সিংহ (মুখ্যমন্ত্রী)—মই মাননীয় সদস জনক কথাটো প্রিক্ষাব কৰি বৃদ্ধাব পৰা নাই, যেতিয়া চৰকাৰৰ কোনো ওজন বিষয়াক প্রাথমিক ভাবে দোষী সাব্যস্ত কবা হয় সেই বিষয়া জনক সামূহিক ভাৱে বর্থাস্ত কৰা হয় কিন্তু এই ক্ষেত্রত দেখা যায় সেই বিষয়াজ্ঞনক এতিয়াও দোষী সাব্যস্ত কৰা হোৱা নাই গতিকেই তেওঁৰ প্রমোশ,নৰ ক্ষেত্রত কোনো বাধা থাকিব নোৱাৰে।
- প্রীতৃলাল চন্দ্র বৰুৱা—যেতিয়া দোষী বৃলি ধৰিব নোৱাৰি তেনে স্থলত নিৰ্দোষী বুলিয়ো ধৰিব নোৱাৰি। এই তৃটা কথাৰ সিদ্ধান্ত নোহোৱা পর্য্যস্ত কেনেকৈ তেওঁক প্রমোশ্যন দিব পাৰি ?
- শ্ৰীশবং চত্ৰ সিংহ (মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী)—যেতিয়া তেওঁক দোষী বুলি ধৰা নাই তেনে স্থলত তেওঁক নিৰ্দোষী বুলিয়েই ধৰিব লাগিব।
- শ্রীনিয়াচুদ্দিন আহমেদ—যেভিয়া প্রমোশ্যন দিয়া হ'ল তেভিয়া গুলি চালনাৰ কথাটো বিবেচনা কৰা হৈছিল নেকি ? যদি হৈছিল ভেভিয়াহলে এই গুলি চালনা কথাটো 'জাচটিকাইদ' বুলি ধবি লৈছে নেকি ? আৰু সেই হিচাবেই তেওঁক প্রমোশ্যন দিয়া হ'ল নেকি ?
- শ্রীগিয়াচুদ্দিন আহমেদ হাই-উক্মীৰ মাজত মোৰ প্রশ্নটো তল পৰি গ'ল, মোৰ প্রশ্নটো আছিল সেই বিষয়াজনক প্রমোশ্যন দিয়াৰ সময়ত এই গুলি চালনা কথাটো বিবেচনা কবা হৈছিল নেকি আৰু গুলি চালনা কথাটো 'জ্বাচটিকাইদ' বুলি ধবি লৈছে নেকি ? আৰু সেই অফিচাবজন নির্দোষী বুলি প্রমাণ হৈছিল সেইটো সঁচা নেকি ?
- শ্রীশবং চন্দ্র সিংহ (মুখ্যমন্ত্রী) জফিচাৰজ্বনক প্রমোচন দিয়া হৈছিল নে নাই সেইটো কথা নহয় কিন্তু এনে ক্ষেত্রত প্রমোশ্যন দিয়াৰ কাবণে কি বাধা

থাকিব পাৰে ?

শ্রীনিয়াচুদ্দিন আহমেদ মই বিষয়াজনৰ প্রমোশ্যনৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰা নাই আৰু প্রমোশ্যন নিদিবলৈও কোৱা নাই, যিহেতু প্রমোশ্যন দিয়া বুলি কথা উঠিছে তেনে ক্ষেত্রত প্রমোশ্যন দিয়াৰ সময়ত এই গুলি চালনা কথাটো বিবেচনা কৰা হৈছিল নেকি ? আৰু গুলি চালনা কথাটো 'জাচটিকাইদ' ধবি লৈ প্রমোশ্যন দিয়া হৈছিল নেকি ?

শ্রীশবং চল্র সিংছ (মুখ্যমন্ত্রী)—প্রমোশান দিয়ার কথাটোর 'নটিচ' লাগিব কিন্তু প্রমোশ্যন দিয়ার ক্ষেত্রত কিছৰ আপত্তি থাকিব পারে ?

শ্রীমতী বেগুকা দেৱী বৰকটকী – মোজামিল হক আৰু অনিল বৰাৰ মৃত্যুব সংক্রোন্তত ভদন্ত কৰিবলৈ দিয়া হৈছিল দেই তদন্তৰ বিপোর্ট দাখিল কৰাৰ কাৰণে আৰু সময় বিচাৰিছে নেকি ! যিহেতু 'ন্যায়াধীশ পাঠক' মুখ্য ন্যায়াধীশ হ'ল ভেনে ক্ষেত্ৰত আন এজন ন্যায়াধীশৰ এই কমিশ্যনৰ বিপোর্ট দাখিল কৰিবলৈ আৰু সময় বিচাৰিছে নেকি !

জীশৰৎ চল্ৰ সিংহ (মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী) এইটো কথা হং, এতিয়া ন্যায়াধীশ পাঠক মুখ্য ন্যায়াধীশ ছোৱাব পাছত কমিশ্যনৰ কাম স্থাতি হৈ আছে আৰু এই কমিশ্যনৰ কাম আন এজন নতুন ন্যায়াধীশৰ হাতত অৰ্পন কৰা হ'ব।

শ্রীমতী বেণুকা দেৱী বৰকটকী—এই তদন্তব দায়িত আন এজনক দিয়াৰ পিছত সেই তদন্ত আকৌ গুৰিব পৰা আৰম্ভ কৰা হব নে আধাৰ পৰা কৰা হ'ব ?

শ্রীশবং চল্র দিংহ (মুখ্যমন্ত্রী) – এইটো কথা ন্যায়াধীশব ওপবত নিভ ৰ কৰে।

Re: Procurement Price of Paddy

Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki asked:

*23. Will the Minister, Supply be pleased to state-

(a) What was the basis for fixation of procurement price of paddy from 1st November, 1973 ?

(b) What was the basis for fixation of increased price of rice from the date of taking over of trade?

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(c) What benefit the farmers will get from this increase of price?

Shri Gajen Tanti (Minister,, Supply) replied:

- 23. (a)—The procurement price of paddy for every Kharif year is fixed by Government of India on the basis of ensuring sufficient return to the producer taking into consideration the cost of cultivation.
- (b)—The issue price of Government rice had to be increased with effect from the beginning of the current Kharif year because of increase in the procurement price, purchase commission allowed to the procuring Co-operatives, storage charge, milling charges, interest charges and other incidental charges. The increase was made effective from the first day of the new Kharif year from which date the procurement price was increased by Government of India as indicated above.
- (c) The farmers are able to sell their produce at the higher procurement price of Rs. 70 per quintal in the case of standard quality of paddy as against Rs. 56:25 in the last Kharif year. Further as the price structure contains an element to compenstate for the moisture cut imposed in the last Kharif year and earlier, no cut will be imposed this Kharif year on account of moisture in paddy sold by the farmer irrespective of the month in which he sells the paddy. This will give the farmers an additional financial benefit, over and above the financial benefit received by them because of the increase in the procurement price as

indicated above.

- Smti Renuka Devi Barkataki—The present price of paddy which the Govt. has fixed is Rs. 70 per quintal and the actual price most probably the Govt. is aware is Rs. 100 to Rs. 125. If the farmer has got so much benefit from the middlemen what is the use of the Govt. to say giving benefit to the farmers?
- Shri Gajen Tanti (Minister)—There is still a open market and why the traders are purchasing giving more price to the cultivators, that is up to the traders to say, Sir.
- Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—Then what is the necessity on the part of the Govt. to take over when there is no control over the purchase of paddy?
- Shri Gajen Tanti—Govt. has taken over only the wholesale trade of rice, not the rice trade.
- Mr. Speaker—The question hour is over. The suppplementaries on these question are kept pending.

Report of Business Advisory Committee

Mr. Speaker—Under Rule 230 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislatve Assembly, I called a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee on 5th February, 1974 in my Chamber at Dispur. The Committee after discussion decided to fix 10 a.m. on the 15th February, 1974 as the date and time respectively for reprimanding the Ex-Minister, Assam, Shri Mohitosh Purkayastha in the House:

I hope this has the approval of the House.

(voices-yes, yes.)

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua-Sir, there should be no further extension of time.

Calling Attention Notice

- Smti. Renuka Devi Barkataky Sir, under Rule-54 of the Rules of Procedure & Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly I would like to call the attention of the Minister, F. C & I to the news-item appearing in the Dainik Asom, dated 16th December, 1973 under the caption—ব্ৰহ্মপুত খন্দাৰ কাম স্থানিতঃ ব্ৰেজাৰ চুখনো ভালুকৰ সাঙিহে হ'ল।
- Shri Bishnu Prasad (Minister of State)-Mr. Speaker Sir. our attention is drawn to a news item published in Dainik Assam in its issue of 5th January, 1974 under the caption "ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ খন্দাৰ কাম স্থগিত—ডেজাৰ তুখনো ভালুকৰ मां डिट्ट र'न ?'

I would like to clarify the position.

- (a) Two 20" cutter suction dredgers were ordered for supply by the Director General of supply and Disposals on M/s Garden Reach Workshop, Calcutta, a Govt. of India undertaking on 31. 12. 69. The cost of the two dredgers with pipelines and spares was about Rs. 2.20 crores and time for delivery was 18 months. The time was extended later upto 15.12.73.
- (b) For operation of dredging work ancillary crafts are necesary and order was placed on M/s Central Inland Water Transport Corporation (a Govt. of India

undertaking) by D. G. S & B for supply of the following.

1.	House	boat	Shadowski sina conc 2	nos.
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2.	Dumb	oil	cum	fresh	water	barge	. 2 nos.
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3.	Pipe	carrying	pantoon		2 nos.
Contract of the last			Particoon	A STREET STREET STREET	4 1105

	2111010	berew launen	2 110
5	Wochs	barge	2

	TT COM	barse	Z nos.
6.	Twin s	crew tug	2 nos.

12 Nos.

The total cost of twelve ancillary crafts about Rs. 94.38 lakhs. As per order these crafts were due to be delivered within 72-73.

The cost of the dredgers and ancillary crafts are borne by the Govt. of India.

(c) The first dredger KAPILI was provisionally delivered in June 1973 and the supplier is now in the process of completion of this at Gauhati for final delivery after trial dredging. Final painting, connection of dredging unit which was earlier kept segregated and replacement of pumps etc. are required to be done. The pipelines of this dredger are being delivered.

The Second dredger, "DESANG" is also taken over provisionally on 22.12.73 but pipelines of this dredger are yet to be delivered and trial dredging is yet to be given as required under tender agreement.

(d) The supplier of the dredgers is pointing out that they will only show the trial dredging after the pipelines is fixed which is not their concern as claimed by them. The D. G. S&B is however requested to clarify this as there was not specific mention on this. There

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is a discussion on this subject on 6.2.73 to be held in the Directorate of supply and Disposals for examination and finalisation.

- (e) The ancillary crafts are not yet delivered by the C.I.W.T.C. and they will be able to complete supply only before the next winter. Necessary action as stipulated in the tender agreement will have to be taken for the delay.
- (f) These two dredgers are manufactured with foreign collaboration and are of sophisticated and modern design. It was proposed to entrust the dredging work to C.U.W.T.C. on agency basis (with cost plus profit) but for their delay in preparing a draft agreement it was also examined whether we should ourselves set up an organisation for dredging. It was however found that experienced personnel like Dredging Engineer and Dredger Master are very scarce. The C.I.W.T.C. is also finding difficult to find proper personnel to work in river dredging works in Brahmaputra. However, efforts are being made and it is expected that these difficulties will be sorted out.
- (g) It was earlier proposed to do dredging works at Dibrugarh on experimental basis and hy rographic survey was entrusted to the Minor Port Survey Organisation of the Ministry of Shipping and Trdnsport of Govt. of India. Works were started in the winter of 1972 and continued during this winter. Dredging works at Dibrugarh can be planned only after their Survey are completed.

It is however proposed, and attempts are being made towards that end, to do local dredging works near about Gauhati on experimental basis during the remaining period of this winter. This however depends how soon the C.I.W.T.C. can set up an organisation for dredging.

(h) The dredgers are given to the Inland Water Transport Deptt, of Assam Govt, for maintainance as they have the necessary crew and the maintainance cost of the 1st dredger was about Rs. 5,000 per month.

There was no report of theft of any "blade" as alleged.

- (i) Local Dredging works on experimental basis will be taken up after the dredgers are finally delivered ancillary crafts or other crafts provided in line of these crafts by C.I.W.T.C. The case of dredging agency and terms are being finalised as the B.F.C. Board in its meeting on 18.1.74 has decided to entrust the work to C.I.W.T.C.
- (j) The case of taking over of B.F.C. by Govt. of India is under consideration and process of finalisation by the Govt. of India. The case of 5th Plan for Brahmaputra Flood Control is also under examination of the Govt. of India as this will be under the Central sector.

Smti. Renuka Devi Barkataky—On a point of information, Sir, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister of State when the Agreement was made with the Calcutta party to buy these two dredgers which has cost $2\frac{1}{2}$ crores, whether there was any 1 mit to supply the dredgers?

- Shri Bishnu Prasad (Minister of State)—Sir, I have replied that this was ordered by the D.G.S&D; and 18 months was given to supply the dredgers.
- Smti. Renuka Devi Barkataky-Sir, whether there was any Agreement made between the D.G.S&D and the Calcutta party to supply these two dredgers within a stipulated time, and whether there was any provision that if the party fails to supply the dredgers along with the ancilliary parts within the stipulated time Government can file a suit against the party?
- Shri Bishnu Prasad (Minister of State)—Sir, the Agreement was made by the Govt. of India and the order was made by the D.G.S & D; so it will not be fit for us to say anything at this moments.
- Shri Dulal Chandra Barua Sir, whether these dredgers were purchased at the instance of the State Government, and if so, why no training programme could be undertaken. Some people have been engaged under that particular scheme, but it appears, no training has been imparted to them till today. If so, why,
- Shri Bishnu Prasad (Minister of State)—Sir, the Agreement was made with the Government of India and the order was placed by them.
- Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—I am asking whether these two dredgers were purchased at the instance of the Govt. of Assam and if the personnel were imparted training earlier or not. If so, why no training was

imparted earlier to men these two dredgers.

Shri Bishnu Prasad (Minister of State)—Sir, these two dredgers were ordered by the Govt, of India at their instance. So the question of training of personnel does notiarise and the Govt. Assam cannot take the responsibility for sending persons to training.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—I think the Minister will do well to collect correct information from the office because he being new probably does not know that the question of dredging came up in 1966 when Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed was the Minister and as a matter of fact, the Govt. of India was moved as early as that and these dredgers are only the outcome of that long effort. So, I do not want to embarrass the Minister and I would request him to keep the matter postponed and look to the files so that he can come with a fuller and more elaborate information to this House.

Shri Bishnu Prasad (Minister of State)—I can give this information now from my file.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—This is a long standing proposal.

I want to know at whose instance these two dredgers were purchased.

Shri Bishnu Prasad (Minister of State)—These were ordered by the Govt. of India.

Shri Promode Gogoi-Sir, I want to have one clarification from the Minister. Whether any time table for the dredging operations has been finalised. If so, what are the area selected by the Department for dredging

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operation.

- Shri Bishnu Prasad (Minister of State) -For dredging operation now we have been surveying at Dibrugarh and Ministry of Transport and Shipping was requested for survey work.
- শ্রীলক্ষীকান্ত শইকীয়া অধাক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ব পৰা এটা কথা জানিব বিচাবিছো যে এই ড্রেজাৰ হখনৰ বাবে কেন্দ্রীয় চবকাবে বোর্ডলৈ দিয়া টকাৰ পৰাই খৰচ কৰিছে নে বেলেগে এই খবচ বহন কৰিছে ?
- শ্ৰীবিষ্ণু প্ৰসাদ—ডুজাৰ কিনাৰ কাৰণে দিয়া টকা বোৰ্ডলৈ দিয়া টকাৰ ভিতৰত নপৰে।
- শ্রীমতী ৰেণুকা দেৱী বৰকটকী ডেব্ৰাৰ হখন দিবলৈ কোম্পানীলৈ অৰ্ডাৰ কোনে দিছিল ? কেন্দ্রীয় চৰকাৰে নে অসম চৰকাৰে ? যদি অসম চৰকাৰে দিছিল তেনেহলে ইয়াৰ কাৰণে প্রশিক্ষণ দিয়া নাই কিয় আৰু যদি কেন্দ্রীয় চৰকাৰেই দিছিল তেনেহলে এইটো কেন্দ্রীয় বিষয়, এইটো আকৌ মন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াই কিয় সদনৰ মঞ্জিয়াত উত্তৰ দিবলৈ আহিছে ?
- শ্রীবিফু প্রসাদ—প্রশিক্ষণ দিয়। আদিব কাবণে বি এফ-চিয়ে দিক্বান্ত লৈছিল। যদি কৃতকার্য্য হয় তেনেহ'লে অসম চৰকাৰে দায়িত্ব লব।
- শ্ৰীমতী ,ৰণুকাদেৱী বৰকটকী—ড়েজাৰ অপাৰেচন কাৰ দায়িত্বত আছে। অসম চৰকাৰৰ নে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ ?
- Shri Syed Ahmed Ali (Minister) May I draw your attention Sir, that this is a calling attention notice and only 2 clarifications may be be sought under the rules.
- Smti. Renukadevi Barkataki-Sir, if the Minister cannot reply to one question, how many questions can be asked.
- Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—Please let me know whether you are putting cart before the horse.
- শ্ৰীমতী বেণুকা দেৱী বৰকটকী এই ড্ৰেজাৰ অপাৰেচন অসম চৰকাৰৰ হাত্ত

আছে নে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ হাতত আছে ? যদি অসম চৰকাৰৰ হাতত আছে ? তেনেহলে কিয় প্ৰশিক্ষণ আদি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হোৱা নাই ? আকৌ কোম্পানীৰ লগত এগ্ৰিমেণ্ট কৰা মতে ওঠৰ মাছৰ ভিতৰত বস্তু যোগান নধৰা কাৰণে তেওঁলোকৰ ওপৰত শান্তিমূলক ব্যৱস্থা লব পৰা কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নাই নেকি ?

শ্রীবিষ্ণু প্রসাদ – অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এইটো আগতেই কৈছোঁ। এইটো চি-আই-এণ্ড ইণ্ডল্যাণ্ড ওৱাটাৰ ট্রেসপোর্টক দায়িত্ব দিয়া হৈছে।

Smti. Renukadevi Barkataki-Sir, we want clarification on this whether it is a central subject or state subject. Otherwise we would have asked question after question every day but if it is a central subject we would have given it up now.

Mr. Speaker - Would you give further statement after further enquiry as suggested by G. S. Bhattacharyya.

Shri Bishnu Prasad (Minister of State)—Yes, Sir. Mr. Speaker—Item No. 4 ?

Matters Under Rule 301

শ্রীসোনেশ্বৰ ববা — অসম বিধান সভাৰ প্রক্রিয়া আৰু কার্য্যপৰিচালনা নিয়মাৱলীৰ ৩০১ নিয়ম অনুসৰি ৰাজ্যখনত অতি গুৰুত্বপূর্ণ বিষয়টো সদনত
আলোচনার্থে আৰু যথায়থ উত্তৰ পাবৰ অর্থে উত্থাপন কৰিলো।
বিষয়টো যোৱা ১৯৭০ চনৰ ১৬ ডিচেম্বৰ তাৰিখে প্রকাশিত দৈনিক অসম
ৰাতৰি কাকত্বৰ প্রথম পৃষ্ঠাত প্রকাশ পাইছে। প্রকাশিত বাতৰিটো
এই — বেচমবয়ন বিভাগৰ ঋণ অনাদায় হৈ পৰি আছে।

উক্ত শিৰোণামাৰ বাতৰিটোৰ সন্দৰ্ভত প্ৰকাশিত কথাখিনিয়ে ৰাজ্যখনত জনসাধাবণৰ মাজত এক চাঞ্চল্যৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। ৰাজ্যখনৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ কাৰণে অতি গুৰুত্ব বিষয়। গতিকে উত্থাপন কৰিলো। মহম্মদ ইজিচ – ইংবাজীৰ ১৬-১২-৭৩ ভাৰিখৰ 'দৈনিক অসমত' প্ৰকাশিত হোৱা 'ৰেচম আৰু বয়ন' বিভাগৰ ঋণ অনাদায় হৈ পৰি আছে শীৰ্ষক বাতৰি- টোৰ প্ৰতি চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি গোচৰ হৈছে।

বেচম আৰু বয়ন বিভাগে ১৯৪৮ চনৰ পৰা ১৯৭৩ চনৰ ৩১
মাৰ্চলৈকে সৰ্ব্যুঠ ন লাখ সত্তৰ হাজাৰ এশ পাচ টকা ঋণ দিছে।
এই ঋণৰ মূল বাবদ ছাই লাখ নিবানবৈ হাজাৰ ন শ সাভিত্ৰিশ টকা
আৰু স্থান বাবদ এঘটি হাজাৰ চৌষষ্টি টকা এতিয়া লৈকে আদায় হৈছে।
বাকী মূল বাবদ চাৰি লাখ প্যত্তিশ হাজাৰ ছুশ ছিয়ানবৈ টকা আৰু
স্থান বাবদ এক লাখ এসত্তৰ হাজাৰ এশ বিশ টকাৰ কাৰণে ৩৮১
জন মান্ত্ৰহৰ বিৰুদ্ধে বাকীজাই গোচৰ দাখিল কৰা হৈছে। বাকী থকা
অনাদায় ঋণৰ টকা আদায়ৰ বাবে বিভাগে চৰকাৰৰ নিয়ম মতে সক্ৰিয়
ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লৈছে।

বাতৰিত অভিযোগ কৰা মতে বিভাগে বাজ্যৰ জ্বনজাতীয় আৰু তপশীলভুক্ত লোকৰ মাজত আৰ্থিক মঞ্জুবী আৰু আৱশ্যকীয় দা-সজুলিৰ বাবে কৰা খৰচ প্ৰকৃত লোকে পোৱা নাই বুলি যি কোৱা হৈছে সেইটো আচলতে সঁচা নহয়।

এই লোক সকলক তাত শাল আদি সা-সজুলি বিতৰণ কৰোতে চৰকাৰে গঠন কৰি দিয়া মহকুমা অনুস্কটাত জাতি উপদেষ্টা পৰিষদে আৰু চাব ডিভিজনেল প্লেইনচ্ ট্রাইবেল এডডাইচৰি বোর্ডব দ্বাৰা অনুমাদন সাপেক্ষে আঁচনি আৰু বিতৰণ কৰা হয়। সেই সাহায্য প্রকৃত লোককে দিয়া হৈছে আৰু সেই সাহায্যৰ যাতে সদ্ব্যৱহাৰ হয় তাৰ কাৰণে বিভাগীয় কর্ম্মচারী সকলে বিশেষ তত্পৰতা আৰু নজৰ ৰাখে। ইছিমধ্যে গ্রহণ কৰা বিশেষ আঁচনি বোৰ কার্য্যকৰী কৰাৰ বিষয়ে বিভাগৰ হাতত কোনো তথাপাতি নাই বুলি বাতৰিত যি অভিযোগ অনা হৈছে সিও অমূলক। প্রকৃততে বিশেষ নিয়োগ আঁচনিৰ জৰিয়তে যোৱা বছৰত (১৯৭২ ৭৩ চনত) ১৩,০,৭০০০ টকা মজুৰী দিয়া হৈছে। এই আঁচনিৰ মাধ্যমে ৮০০ কিলোগ্রাম পাটস্থতা ১,২৫০ কিলোগ্রাম মুগাস্থতা, ২৫০০ কিলোগ্রাম এড়ি খোলা আৰু ২০,০০০ মিটাৰ কাপোৰ উৎপাদন হব বুলি আনা কৰা হৈছে। এই ঋণপ্রাপ্ত লোক সকলক চৰকাৰে গঠন কৰা এখন বিশেষ নির্বাচনী বোর্ডে নির্ধাৰিত কৰে আৰু ৰেচম আৰু বয়ন বিভাগ আৰু অসম

গভৰ্ণমেণ্ট মাৰ্কেটিং কৰপোৰেচনে যুটীয়া ভাৱে এই আঁচনি কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিছে ৷

বয়ন শিল্পৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে প্ৰশিক্ষণৰ আঁচনি মতে অসমৰ নানা ঠাইত স্থাপন কৰা প্ৰশিক্ষণ কেন্দ্ৰৰ যোগে শিল্পী সকলক কাৰিকৰী জ্ঞানৰ প্ৰশিক্ষণ দিয়া। অসমৰ বোৱনী সকলৰ সা-স্থাবিধাৰ কাৰণে বয়ন সম্প্ৰদাৰণ সেৱা কেন্দ্ৰ, বস্ত্ৰ উৎপাদন কেন্দ্ৰ আদি নানা ঠাইত স্থাপন কৰা হৈছে আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ কাৰণে কেঁচামাল যোগান আৰু কৰ্মা বিনিময়ত আৰ্থিক উপাৰ্জনৰ ব্যৱস্থা ৰখা হৈছে।

শ্রীসোনেশ্বৰ বৰা – অধ্যক্ষ মতোদয়, চৰকাৰৰ জৰিয়তে শিপিনি সকলৰ মাজত যি তাত শাল বিতৰণ কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে সেই ব্যৱস্থাত শিপিনি সকলক কিবা ডিপ্লমা বা চাটি ফিকেট আদি চোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থাও আছে নেকি নে কেৱল মহকুমা কমিটিয়ে বিতৰণ কৰে নে আন কিবা উপায় আছে?

মহম্মদ ইন্দ্রিচ আলী -- সকলো শিপিনিৰে যে ডিপ্লমা বা চার্টিফিকেট থাকিব সেইটো সম্ভৱ নহয়, তথাপি যোগ্যতা আৰু আগ্রহৰ কথাও লক্ষ্য কৰি জনজাতি আৰু অনুস্চীত জাতিৰ তেনেকুৱা শিপিনি সকলৰ মাজত বিতৰণ কৰে।

Debate on the Governor's Address

Shri Gunendra Nath Pandit—Mr. Speaker Sir, the Governor has given an account of the preceding year assessing the performance of the Govt. And his excellency has dealt with so many (Voices He is no longer 'His Excellency') Alright I shall say only 'The Governor'. The Governor dealt with the performance of the Govt. from Border situation to economical and political situation of the State and has given an account of the performance and achievements of the Government which rather seemed to be bright and the Govt. seemed to perform these acts as expected. Sir, many friends here in this Assembly have

accused the Govt. for doing nothing in respect of accelerated development of the State. Sir, before coming to judge whether the Govt. has tried its best to reconstruct the economy of the State we shall have to take back too many factors. Today there is an international phenomenon in respect of price rise, It is an All India phenomenon and hence there is restlessness which seems to be rampant everywhere. So Sir, when the economy of the entire country is suffering a set back the impact will be on Assam also. There is also an impact of suffering economy or declining economy in our State and we have as far as I am concerned, I have in my humble way assessed during a tour in a Government Committee in the South that maximum emphasis is given on industrialisation neglecting agriculture. In Mysore State only 10 percent of land is irrigated. The entire attention is given on industrialisation. So, when there is the disparity of attention of different Govts. on different sectors of production there is every possibility that this will influence the entire economy of our State. Before coming to this Sir, in our State recurrence of floods has swallowed a certain portions of the resources of the State. Drought is also telling heavily upon the State economy and constant investment in unproductive matters. Embankmets, Health and Education are not deriving benefit in terms of money value. The intrinsic value is to be assessed which is influencing our economy. Also of late 7 Crores are proposed to be spent on the

awards of the Pay Commission and continued relief measures are also telling heavily upon our economy. Sir, our Govt. has taken 468 crores of rupees as loan and in the last year's budget speech the hon. Chief Minister has stated that the Govt. has pressed the centre to condone the amount. So. Sir, such things are going on there, and there is a set back in economy of India as a whole; our State cannot be out of that set back. An example comparing the Gross National Income of India in international standard and the per capita income of our State will make it clear. All these factors have no doubt affected the growth of our economy adversely. There has been increase in our Gross National Product in current as well as in real terms. In real terms the increase is from 3850 crores in 1950-51 to Rs. 18,678 crores in 1970-71. We have to bear in mind that in the same period the index rose from 100 to 211. Our rate of increase in G. N. P. compares unfavourably with the rate of increase in other countries over the same period. Thus, while the G. N. P. index in real terms increased from 72 in 1953 (Base 1963-100) year, 122 in 1969 in India, the increase over the same period was 53 to 134 in West Germany, from 40 to 197 in Japan, from 77 to 119 in U.K in and from 75 to 133 U S.A. Let us see how our per capita income has been affected by the developments we have brought about in our economy. Punjab and Haryana have the highest per capita income followed by Gujarat. The per ca-

pita income of Punjab at current prices (reference year 1969-70) is Rs. 245 and at constant prices (base year 1960-61) Rs. 470: The corresponding figures for Hayana are Rs. 788 at current prices and Rs. 440 at constant prices. The figures at current prices (reference year 1970-71) for some States are as follows: Andhra Pradesh Rs. 545, Madhya Pradesh Rs. 554; Maharastra Rs. 778; Mysore Rs. 532; Tamil Nadu Rs. 664, Uttar Pradesh Rs. 504 and West Bengal Rs. 524. The corresponding figures with reference year 1969-70 for some other States are: Assam Rs. 545; Gujarat Rs. 657; Among the poorer States are, Grissa with a per capita income of Rs. 325 and Bihar Rs, 245, Manipur 375. The figures of Tripura are confusing.

The hon. Chief Minister in the last budget speech mentioned that the State's income on constant price of 1948-49, rose to 389.9 crores, in 1970-71 to 406.3 crores, in 1971-72, the assesment year 1973 which rose to 280. When there is price rise and other factors influencing the economy of the state, comparatively, our State's gross national product is not inferior to other states; the per capita income is not also inferior to some other States. Many factors also come before Assam. The entire production which is estimated and planned for the State's people is swallowed by people coming from other parts of India. Employment Review Committee report says that during the last 27 years 27 lakhs of people settled in Assam as migrants.

I also told in the last assembly that according to my own assessment and also from other sources 18 lakhs of people annually come and get shelter in Assam. When such large bulk of people from outside come there is suffering of economy. In the agriculture sector there is recurrence of natural calamities which also influence the economy. Inspite of all these difficulties the State was marching ahead in all spheres of production and economy, This Government is trying its best by different revolutionary, socialist and economic measures to provide the minimum basic requirements of the population of Assam. Though these measures are in motion and are affoat now, it will take time to derive the fruits. Sir, in two major heads of production in which the Govt, is trying to give attention along with others i.e. Agriculture; agriculture is a subject of criticism from different angles, there is not so much setback as apprehended by the people. In 1950-51 the all-India production of food was 50.8 million tons; in 1950-51 the production of wheat was 660 kg. per hectre and in 1970-71 it was 1299 kg. per hectre. In U.S.A. the average is 1720 kg, per hectre. India's rice average is 1610 kg. as against that of Japan's 5920 kg. In comparison with international standard India a whole was producing less. Agriculture constributes 56% to the State economy of Assam and 70 per cent of people constituting 66 per cent of the working force is engaged in agriculture. So agriculture is required to be modernized. My entire empha-

sis is that agriculture, power and irrigation should be re-organised putting it under a high powered board for augmenting agricultural production. When speaking about agriculture, one State comes to my mind i.e. Madras: Everywhere Irrigation pumps are there in the agriculture fields and the peasants get enough water. High voltage electric lines drawn are practically useless unless power is utilised for irrigation and for regeneration of cottage and small scale industries. So a high powered board presided over by the Chief Minister should be constituted. Agriculture, Power and Irrigation-these departments should work together so that the entire Assam may be covered by electric pumps. According to Chief Minister's budget speech 74% of our people live under poverty line and 90.94% of them live in villages whose mainstay of life is agriculture. We are spending 1/3rd of the entire receipts of our State in education and large bulks of our receipts in other departments which are also required to be regenerated which are also important departments touching the society; but those people whose mainstay in life is agriculture should get preference. The present system of working will not do. Some kind of war activity should be initiated so that entire Assam may be covered by electric pumps for lift irrigation. I do not want to mention figures as the time is short. It is very easy to charge anybody in authority, but one should consider the geographical situation and climatic conditions also.

Sir, I have gone through a pamphlet published by a seismological expert-I have not brought it here and in that pamphlet 20 years assessement of Assam has been given. It is stated there that the human beings must go along with the whims and caprices of nature and if somebody wants to go against the nature, he cannot do so. I do not know how far it will be possible for the Government of India with all its resources and help and even assistance from the United Nations to control the mighty Brahmaputra in Assam. Therefore, when the flood comes, let the paddy be damaged and do not try to save it by artificial dams at huge cost and instead go to Ravi crop, and when the flood water recedes, start cultivation. We should not depend on others but we should have plan production and we can have high yielding variety of paddy. In the Brahmaputra basin and Kopili basin there are longer lands which have enormous potentiality for high yielding crops cultivation. In Nowgong district itself we can have as many as 10 Khansari mills and we can produce enough sugar. Sir, the A. I. D. C. anticipates that in 1988-89 Assam will have 39 sugar mills. The A. I. D. C. came into existance in the year 1965 and uptil now, except for the Assan Conductor and Tube Limited which has been taken over from S.I.D.C. not a single industry based on either agriculture or mineral or forest resources has been started by it. Sir, our needs and resources need be considered. Though our Government is trying its best

and there is no lack of sincerity, uptill now we have not been able to make a break-through. Our agriculture needs to be modernised. Sir, I have not gone outside India but I have visited other States in India and I can say that Assam's soil is probably the only soil in the world which can yield any crop anywhere, Assam's wheat is very nice, much superior to that of Punjab wheat or Haryana wheat. What is not produced in Assam , Anything you plant in Assam, will grow. So, we should have proper planning in Assam and in our planning we should associate the people of the State; mere planning by the officials will not do. All the political parties should be associated with our planning and it has already been done. An attempt has been made to find out the weaker people and the identification has already been made and a guideline laid down. Planning is not the monopoly of the Congress party; all the other political parties have been associated because the party people are associated with all talents.

Shri Gunendra Nath Pandit-I can speak of Nowgong district. In Nowgong district all the political parties are associated. So, Sir, there is an attempt to reconstruct the economy of the State.

In the distribution of food Board also, all political parties are associated. We have crossed the party barrier and we have invited peoples participation, and if there is sabotage, the people of Assam will suffer and not Congress. Sir, the bulk of our population

are living below the poverty line and they must get food, shelter and rehabilitation, and there is an attempt in that direction.

Regarding industry, as I have already mentioned, All India index is 73.5% industrial production taking 1956 as the base year. In 1970 the production was 215.0% and in Assam it was only 3.1% of the total All India production in 1965-66 and next year it was 2:4% and in the year 1969-70 it was 2:2%. Certain big projects have been initiated in the State. Paper Mills, Jute Mills and Sugar Mills are going to be started very soon and also there is a sincere attempt to industrialise Assam. The Chief Minister, in the last Budget speech, said that private capital was very shy: For reasons best known to them, the private capitalists are not coming forward. Sir, there should be proper infrastructure facilities in Assam. Elsewhere business houses are also providing infra-structure facilities besides starting industries there. In Assam though there are foreign capitalists in Oil and tea industry the private capital is shy in Assam. Sir, I am tempted to quote from the booklet on national industrial structure of our country visa-vis the industrial development of our State. The entire 53 per cent national product in industries and assets are monopolised by 75 business houses. (Shri Jagannath Sinha: What is the source of information ?) A pamplet issued by the Congress Socialist Association of

India signed by 17 Congress M.P.s. If there is objection to read out this (Shri Jagannath Sinha: No, no. I have no objection).It is issued by the Congress M.P.s, not by any Opposition Members. I want to mention one thing before going to the pamplet. In the last Session of the Assembly Mr. Bijoy Krishna Handique charged the Banking institution and the Chief Minister also promised that the Banks were trying to simplify the procedure to encourage the young entrepreneurs and that some hindrances have been removed and banks were not averse to finance Assam projects. But the pattern of finance of banks at the national level and the monopoly in production and assets by the Premier industrial houses influence the economy of the country. It is stated there that 75 monopoly houses control 53 per cent of the assets of the non-banking private corporate sectors. In the case of public finance they are shy in Assam but in other places they are not shy for obvious reasons. In March, 1972, according to reply given by the Finance Minister 23 large business houses got over 50% advance made by the Nantionalised banks. It is further stated therein "the same is the story of the investment of another important public finance institution the Life Insurance Corporation of India. According to the L.I.C. Annual Report for 1971-72, of the total Rs. 248.03 crore private sector investments of the L.I.C., over Rs. 94.46 crores (39.09 per cent) have gone to finance the top ten monopoly houses. Among

the top Ten, 22 Tata firms have secured amount of Rs. 34.99 crores, which amounts to 14.11 percent of L.I.C.'s private investments in the private sector, followed by 43 Birla concerns, whose share stood at Rs. 23.64 crores or just 4.62 per cent less than that of Tatas." This is influencing the economy of the country. I do not feel shy to say as a congress member that private capitalists and foreign capitalists influence the Indian economy and there is impact on Assam. The other day a resolution was moved for nationalisation of the Oil concerns and in the last Session a proposal for nationalisation of tea industry was sponsored from both sides of the Houes. Sir, leaving aside the L.I.C. investment I am to state that according to the findings of the M.P. group "that flourished so well over the past two decades that the estimated black money according to the Wanchoo Committee, has hit the staggering figure of Rs. 7,000 crores." The capital advance to the public sector through the public finance institution are not proportionate as compared to private sector. "According to the official survey, while the capital raised in the private corporate sector in 1968-69 was Rs. 9.44 crores; it went down in 1970-71 to Rs. 86.7 crores and 1971-72 to Rs. 77.7 crores." I think there is also foreign capital investment. "According to replies given in Parliament, foreign investment in the country at the end of March, 1969 stood at Rs. 1252'8 crores. Quick estimates for the next two years ending March, 1970 and March, 1971 show that this increased to Rs. 1289 crores and Rs. 1319 crores respectively. The gross profits of foreign companies in India rose from Rs. 33.2 crores in 1968-69 and Rs. 39.9 crores in 1969-70 to Rs. 52 crores 1970-71. The annual sales of these firms increased by Rs. 630 crores from Rs. 1258 crores in 1968-69 (and Rs.1535.6 crores in 1969-70) to Rs. 1388.6 crores in 1970-71. Their assets during the three years were Rs. 1234.2 crores, 1411.5 crores and Rs. 1468.6 crores respectively..

These are the factors how these companies and industrial concerns are influencing and regulating the economy of the country. In our State the private companies and industrialists feel shy. In our last tour to Bombay we were told that the communication facilities in Assam and not there; no Broad Gauge line is there and that political climate is not good. Of course we defended it. But it was pointed out to us that communication difficulties were the main hindrances for setting up of industries in our State. But even then private industrialists have to be influenced. Then, Sir, we find from the budget of the Cottage Industries that the Govt. has invested towards share capital to Assam Small Industries Development Corporation and their profit and loss accounts are also shown there. But in this connection I would like to give an idea about the activities of this Small Industries Development Corporation. These industries have its own projects. But

these industries are not in a position to encourage the entrepreneurs as they should have been. Sir, it is a national question. I raised this problem repeatedly to our Hon'ble Chief Minister and the Hon'ble Industries Minister. Of course, we know it well that our Industries Minister and the Hon'ble Chief Minister are very much up and doing to find out the entrepreneurs. I am not going to say anything about the sincerity of our Industries Minister in this respect. Sir, the A.I.D.C. have its own projects. They have drawn up 38 projects. But all these were in a fluid condition. There are reasons for which these projects cannot be made successful. Their main reason is that we are now in a gestation period. I would like to quote some figures in this connection which will prove the reality of their activities. This Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation could not earn any profit from these projects. Now I will quote certain figures: Assam Industrial Development Corporation sustained a loss of Rs. 17 lakhs 76 thousands 7 hundred 59 p. in 1962-63 and in 1970-71. And their profit comes to Rs, 89 thousand and 95.31 p. So, Sir, in this way our S. I. D. C. are functioning. But unless and untill we adopt some realistic attitude in this respect our plans and programmes in the field of industry will be unsuccessful. Then coming to the agriculture, I would like to mention that we are still following the primitive method of agricultural cultivation. This is the main reason for which our State is lagging behind in the field of ag-

riculture. Unless and until we adopt modern methods of cultivation it will be difficult to go ahead in the field of agriculture. Then I am coming to the point of Khansari Mill. Sir, at present there may be installed about 11 or 12 nos of such mill in our own district. But not a single mill has come to being, Similar Mills are functioning in other states like U.P. and M. P. etc. In this connection, Sir, I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister of Industries to organise the entire organisation of S. I. D. C. and A. I. D. C. Then coming to the point of electricity, I would like to state that in our own district electric lines are being taken even in the remotest areas. But this will have no effect unless and until we popularise them in the field of our agricultural programmes. Then I would like to mention a few words about the employment of local people in our State. Sir, we are facing a great problem of unemployment since last few years. But here in our State we find that in 1972 as many as 12 Engineers are being absorbed in our State from outside. Sir, these are maters which need serious attention. In the private and public sectors, we find, almost every time they prefer to recruit outsiders. Sir, in this respect we can set up the principle which are adopted in other States. In other States, they have clearly decided their principle of employment and they give first preference to their local people. Sir, in this connection I remember our late lamented Chief Minister Shri Chaliha in one of his replies gave a board meaning of the word

'Assamese' in the following words-'I mean that all those people irrespective of language and religion who have made Assam their home should be considered as Assamese.' So I am telling of Assamese people within the framework of this assertion of the late lamented Chief Minister of Assam. This is the accepted doctrine. The Employment Review Committee under the chairmanship of hon'ble member Shri Umaruddin have also asserted the same thing. So, Sir, local people are to be given preference. But in my opinion outsiders are penetrating under different garbs. I am mentioning the Electricity Board. For obvious reasons some people are absorbed from Shillong. I request the hon'ble Minister to make a probe. I am not going to be narrow or parochial but I am speaking for the people of Assam. The people of Cachar-within the geographical framework they are Assamese. Let there be difference of language but they are the sharers of our sorrows and enjoyers of happiness and hopes. Governments attitude should be to prevent outsiders to come in the grab of local people. I demand that since 1947 anybody coming and settling here and identifying himself with the people and throwing his destiny with the local people should be treated as local people. That I honestly believe because in our case several lakhs of people are found to be unemployed and there are staggering figures from the Govt. side. The term local people should be defined clearly and

I demand that the question of local people should be a matter of concern to the State Govt. and they should take the decision what to do. Regarding reconstitution of the State Electricity Board, I have some information which I do not want to disclose, I request the hon'ble Minister to make a probe into this matter and the question of store purchase facilities, the question preferring of people from outside, all these things should be examined.

Another point, which may be unpleasant to many others is social welfare. Govt. of Assam is talking of corporation-tribal welfare corporation, scheduled caste welfare corporation, other backward classes cerporation. When these corporations would come into being I do not know. But there is pooh pooh in the cutside. Hon'ble member Shri Gaurishankar Bhattacharyya remarked in the last Assembly that Government was infusing casteism and communalism. So I was thinking if actually development measures infused casteism and communalism then I should not be a party to it. But those people, who by dint of birth have been segregated, those people who are suffering from social impediments, if their life is planned, their society is planned, then will it be communalism? I do not know, my distinguished friend-in what way he was thinking. There may be ventilation of grieavances through conferences. Do we want to neglect those people and rather want them to remain ill clad and ill fed or want

better people, better stock of Assamese people. When sectoral and class-wise allotment is made nobody has risen his head here. There are allocation for scheduled tribes, allocations for scheduled caste, allocation for other O. B. C. people but the main purpose is to see that their social life in terms of economy is accelerated and they are brought at par with other people. And with this all the good brains of the people are associated and even the political parties are associated. So if these plans are there to augment the economy, to uplift them from general backwardness, I do not understand how that kind of thing can be communal. I shall be glad if Mr. Bhattacharyya clarifies his mind. Even in family planning there is an allocation. There is pooh pooh in some quarters that muslims are not observing family planning; but I have seen they are observing family planning. Even the maulavis are saying that they do not want ill clad and ill fed people. We want a planned society, we want a planned life, because the Pathans and Mughals, though small in number, could establish hegemony in India. What is wanted is quality and not the quantity. There is po-pooh everywhere. I want a clarification of that kind of thinking. As far as I know, not to speak of that kind of thinking. As far as I know, not to speak of educated people, even the village people are trying to improve their lot. Now the question iswhether we want a planned life through family planning, better education and better economic condition

or to keep them in dishonour, disgrace, ill-clad and ill-fed making them brute majority for political ends. We do not want that. We should be clear on this point: I should be clear in my mind as a member whether the economic measures are the communal measures where there is the demand of the Caste Conference for more schools, more roads and so many things found in the earth. We should be clear in our mind that in the society, all people are equal and that we want to bring all of them at par with other advanced sections of the society. The Government of India also desires like that. The other day there was riot between Hindus and Scheduled Castes in Bombay. In Bombay on the 3rd January, one Siva Sena told me that they were marshelling the Marathas to rise up as a race irrespective of caste or creed or religion. Next morning the newspaper came out with news that there was riot between Hindus and Scheduled castes; that ghastly thing happened. There was Hindu Muslim tension for many reasons; who is responsible who is not responsible for that, it is for the judicial probe to find out. In Assam, as a humble member, I want better Assamese society, and we want our people live planned life and an honourable life. We want to utilise our people for better development and we want our people to contribute to our national and world affairs. If we want to keep them downtrodden and tumbled down under the shoes, then, what is the purpose? Why should we keep them like that? I believe that in the matter of deve-

lopment and social upliftment, the question of caste, creed and religion do not come. What is about Madhu Limaiya; he has won over election in Bihar; Bihar caste politics could not prevent a man from Bombay like him. The Christians and Muslims candidates have been installed in Hindu majority areas in Kerela and they won over and I have been told like that. We do not see any kind of tension among the Kerela Hindus and Muslims; they are advanced people, highly cultured people and they live through the same culture. So, I respectfully request the hon'ble members to clarify their minds. If they see any horrible thing in the State, they may kindly clarify this. Our distinguished friend, Shri Barua and Smti. Barkataky have spoken about Castism, they are not Clarifying their accusations with facts.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed - Sir, whether the hon'ble member has been given time to speak further.

Shri Gunendra Nath Pandit—Sir, I want only another 5 minutes. Sir, the nation is undergoing tremendous change.

Sir, all kinds of modernisation is penetrating into our life; people are somewhat rejuvenated over modern way of living; the modernisation is making some people delinquent and some of them have become modern-minded. Sir, some cinema postures are displaying all kinds of grotesque and ugly things which creates sex appeal to the younger minds and which corrupt the minds of the people; we want strict moral behaviours. Sir, if it is possible, government should see that

the cinema which contains elements of corrupting the people is not allowed to be passed and this should be prohibited because Government issues license. Sir, I thank the Governor for his speech and his address be adopted.

Mr. Dy. Speaker-It is 12-30; the House stands adjourned till 2 p. m.

(After lunch break the Assembly met at 2 P.M. with Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

Mr. Speaker-Before I call upon Shri Bhattacharyya to speak, Shri Bishnu Prasad, Minister of State wants to make a statement.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Shri Bishnu Prasad (Minister of State)-Sir, during discussion on dredging, Mr. Bhattacharjee has rightly said that the case of dredging was considered in 1966 or so. After the cases were gone into the specification of the dredgers were fixed by a committee and orders were placed as early as in 1969.

It was stipulated as early as in 1970-71 to entrust the dredging works to C.I.W.T.C. who have submitted written statement their draft agreement for doing the work on cost plus profit basis. The C.I.W.T.C is, however, finding it difficult to take up the work but are trying to recruit the required personnel. It is expected that their arrangement will be ready soon to take up the work.

2. It was also enquired whether it was a "putting

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the cart before the horse' during the discussion on dredging. I would like to further say that the dredgers are yet to be handed over finally to the B.T.C Commission.

- 3. Relating to training of personnel in dredging it is stated that, as envisaged earlier, the trainees could not be put straight to dredging works but necessary training in the line is being imparted. The stipends for training are awarded only during last month.
- 4. Dredging works will be the concern of the State Govt, till the flood control works are taken over by the Govt. of India.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—Mr. Speaker Sir, Shri Lalon Prasad Singh who as the Home Secretary of the Govt. of India was the prime architect of division of Assam has now come to Assam as its Governor and we had the occasion of hearing through him the Governor's speech. So far as the speech of the Governor is concerned, it is immaterial generally who delivers it. But so far as the Governor of Assam is concerned, he stands on a special footing, because unlike the Governors of other States, the Governor of Assam has got certain extraordinary powers and responsibilities in his individual capacity as well as because of the very geographical position and also the composition of this frontier State. In that context, so far as the speech of the Governor is concerned, it is to be taken with an added amount of seriousness. As a ceremonial

speech, at the beginning of the session, the Governor's address is expected to drive at 2 things. Firstly, what has been the achievements or failures, the promises as as well as the possibilities used or unused by this Government in the past year and what the Govt. proposes to do in the coming years. These are 2 broad aspects that should appear in the Governor's address. It is not merely a catalogue of certain things done. What is necessary is the broad outlines and, therefore, I shall try to confine myself to the broad outlines of this State's health last year and also the present state of affairs. Sir, they say that there are three kinds of lies, damn lies and statistics and, therefore, I do not propose to use too much of Govt. statistics because that comes to the third category of lies. Furthermore, I have been to a great extent helped by the marshalling of facts by my young friend there who spoke before me, I mean Shri Pandit. Though our conclusions may differ, so far as the facts are concerned. I think I have little to differ from him. Sir, first of all, let us see what this Govt. actually promised and when they made that promise what were the possibilities. Because it is not enough to see only what we wish. We are also to see whether that wish can be fulfilled and when a Govt. makes a promise, that Govt. is expected to see both the aspects of the matter. There has been a lot of talk about gestation period or teething trouble. All that we know is that even the best of wishes cannot

transform the society overnight. We know that even this Govt, during its entire tenure of five years cannot transform the society. What is necessary is to start, to take the direction, and to have a clear goal. If the Govt, has a clear goal, if the Govt. takes a correct direction to reach that goal, and if the Govt. makers a good start, half the thing is done, Therefore, I am not going to criticise or abuse the Govt. for any failure if this actually has been set right, if its direction has been correct and if its start has been good. So far as that point is concerned, we may go even as far back as 1972 and I think for a Govt. with a life span of five years, two years of gestation or teething period should be enough. To our great pleasure and expectation, the Govt, as early as 1972 had promised certain very important and basic things. They said that the aim of this Govt. was an economic policy which was to be put for the removal of poverty and elimination of acute unemployment and these two aspects of the approach was symbolised in the two words "Garibi hatao". For that achievement it was said that the policy of "Garibi hatao" would basically mean reduction of social and economic disparity and securing social justice for the common man, especially the poorer and vulnerable sections of society. I am aware that Government at that time promised only reduction and not removal of social and economic disparity because probably, Government was aware that it was functioning not in a socialist

society but it was functioning in a capitalist structure and therefore what was possible was not a fundamental revolution but only reform. I shall therefore not go to the extent of expecting this Govt. to bring about a millenium or to bring a revolution, but even within the limited scope and ambit, the Government said that it was determined to do away with poverty and with this end in view, virtually declared war on poverty. After the declaration of war against poverty and after publication of that war through the machinery of the Directorate of Informations and Public Relations of the Govt. of Assam last year, what is the position of poverty in this state? Whether in comparison with 1972, today in 1974, poverty in Assam has increased or decreased ? Whether the number of people below the poverty line in this State of Assam has increased or decreased? If the Government can say that by a substantial number at least, poverty has been removed fror the people of Assam, I shall say three cheers! But even the Govt.'s own figures say that about three-fourths of our population, about 74% of the people of Assam, are living below the poverty line. What was the number in 1972? Govt. figures say that that number, taking even a liberal view, was 63%. So, poverty has gone from 63% to 74%. Is it to the achievement and credit of the Govt. which promised that poverty would be reduced, that this Govt. has declared war against poverty?

Sir, last time, when I had the previlege of spea-

king in this House, I had shown that towards the later part of 1973, prices of almost all essential commodities for the common man had gone up. Today, in the beginning of 1974, I am sorry to say that the position has further worsened, be it in the case of rice or in the case of mustard oil or in the case of sugar or in the case of paper. Therefore, the trend as we see it, is not for the better but for the worse. Why so? That is because of this reason that inspite of the Governor ending has address by saying that his government is going to bring in a "socialistic" pattern of society, mind, not the "socialist" society, only the pattern, only the form and not the content. By socialistic pattern of society, we find that this society is in fact a society where there are money crisis, productionscarcity, exploitation of backward sections by the top people and these are the things - not befitting a socialistic pattern of society, but these are vagaries which are characteristics of a capitalist society. There are societies in other parts of this world where are there no such vagaries and they are Socialist Societies.

My friend Shri Pandit was saying that there are difficulties no doubt but remember that there are difficulties throughout the whole world. He said that crisis is international. No, my friend. That is not so. There is no one world, there are two worlds. One world is socialist and other is capitalist. All these vagaries, be they money-crisis, spiralling rise in prices, be

unamployment, be they exploitation of man they by man-they do not exist in the social st world; but they do exist in the capitalist world. Therefore, when you speak of the world, you only mean capitalist world. It reminds me of the Sanskrit proverb

ভেকো বক্ত বিলজ্যাকুপ সলিলং কো মে হনুমান পুরঃ

When a frog jumps from one well to the other, he boasts-I have crossed the ocean. He considers the well as the ocean. Hanuman has no comparison to him. He forgets that ocean is not the well. So, when you speak of the world please do not confine yourself only to the capitalist world. Remember that there is another world, where everybody is marching ahead and growing strong and stronger and that world is one where people may have difficulties; but that world is free from vagaries that we are suffering from.

You know, Sir, Edgar Snow. He was not a communist. He was an American journalist, but then he had a liberal and objective mind. He wrote the book 'Red Star over China' which gave us for the first time sometime true information about China. Before his death, he wrote his last book 'The long Revolution'. I am tempted to quote a few lines from his book at page 155. In that book, he said, "Total grain output in 1970 was more than 240 million tons to which should be added accumulated state grain reserves of

about 40 million tons. The above figure (240 million tons) should be compared to the 180 million tons for the peak year of 1957 showing thereby that despite the damage of the "Cultural Revolution", agricultural production did grow by 33¹/₃ per cent." So, here there is a country—near us of course, though it is for some people a forbidden country and its achievements also are forbidden, but even then we have got a country nearby which became free from imparialist yoke after about 2 years of our independence. There this achievement has been possible due to socialism. This may raise the question why inspite of this growth in production, China should go in for purchases of grain from the United States? Not only China, Soviet Union also has purchased hundreds and thousands of tons of wheat from the United States and from that, the Soviet Union has given us some as loan. This is international trade. To this the Prime Minister of China replied as below.

"Imported wheat is cheaper in China than rice. China keeps the cheaper wheat for home consumption or reserves and exports rice, in balance, to Cuba and Ceylon in exchange for sugar and rubber, for example, and uses it in African trade. China also sends millions of tons of rice to help Vietnam and other countries."

My friend was saying that in Assam when we go for industries, we should remember what the climatic condition of this State is & what are our raw mate-

rials. Whatever industries we build, should be based on these considerations. I fully agree with him. But tell me Sir-there are 62 jute mills in West Bengal and who supplies the raw materials to those Mills? Is not after the partition of India, Assam the biggest raw jute producer of India? And yet when Assam applies for the second or third Jute Mill the Govt. of India is standing on the way—they are not giving licence. Even Assam's Jute Mill is sought to be taken to Meghalaya, I mean to Garo Hills. Why should we not have as many jute mills as our raw mat rials can feed? What other industries shall we do if we cannot do the industries for which we have got the raw materials? Sir, Assam produces more than half of the tea of India and yet where is the Tea Board of India , Where is it located? Tea Board provides employment opportunities. Is there any Assamese among the Tea Board's employees? By Assamese, I mean a man from Assam in that Tea Board. Is there a representative, and elected representative from Assam in that tea board? I mean any member of this House? Why? If Assam being the prime producer of tea cannot locate the Tea Board in Assam, then should we not expect any move from this Govt. ? It has been said that the Gauhati Tea Auction Market is growing and is expected to grow further. Is it not a fact that it had to be fought for ? The Tea Auction Market at Gauhati was not easily agreed to. The people of Assam and the then Govt. had to fight together for

What is that impediment which is standing on the way of building bridges over Brahmaputra one at Jogigopa and another at Silghat when there can be a dozen of bridges over the Ganges? What is the impediment standing on the way of construction of Broad Gauge railway line upto Dibrugarh and Tinsukia when other States of India are having the same, What are those impediments which are standing on the way of using our forest resources for paper mills and other industries? These are the matters which should be taken into consideration. We know that we do not live in a self-contained world. For many things we may have to go to outside the State of Assam and may be outside India. We produce more than sufficient foodgrains. More than what the people need rather more than what the people can eat. We produce tea coal, jute and oil and yet inspite of such richness, inspite of the flora and fauna Assam is the poorest. If the Govt, cannot stand against this disparity, against this injustice and cannot make its backbone, straight and strong then I should say that this Govt. has no right to exist. No Sir, I am again reverting to Edgar Snow. In China "Production is steadily increasing in chemical fertiliser, cotton textiles, steel, oil and so on. Every one of these industries was of course disturbed and seriously affected during the years of the 'Cultural Revolution'. The losses incurred during that period however were made up after the recovery which led to consolidation and further advance". Such was the

picture given by the Prime Minister of the country in his talk with the American author. This picture is, in fact, in conformity with the picture in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Many of them had serious internal convulsions. Some of them like Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland having gone through armed confrontations at some stages. These convulsions and confrontations did have a temporarily damaging effect on their growth. Despite these temporary disturbances and damages, however, the socialist economies are growing and socio-cultural life is developing. This stands in marked constrast with the internal situation in the capitalist countries whose rates of growth of development are not only far lower than those in the socialist countries but their growth is through a process of mounting inflation, growing unemployment and other acute social problems. For instance, while the currencies of all capitalist countries are going from one crisis to another, the currencies of the socialist countries are able to maintain their stability. Prices of all consumer goods in the capitalist countries are going higher and higher, the difference between one capitalist country and another being only one of degree, while the socialist countries are free from this and other manifestations of the crisis. Some of the socialist countries are, in fact, having reductions in the prices of consumer goods. The superiority of the socialist system is, in short, being proved by the facts of economic life. The bankruptcy of the capitalist

system is there for all to see.

Now, when we hear of the rise in prices, growing unemployment, growing poverty, regional disparity and all these, do we find this state of affairs to be in conformity with the State of affairs of a Socialist Country or with the State of affairs of a capitalist country? This is the watershed, this is the dividing line. One may give slogans, one may style himself as a socialist or even more than that; But facts may quite different. Without going further into all these quotations, I should like to say that it is time for the Govt. to say what exactly they mean by their socialism. Edgar Snow devotes three whole chapters to to the question of how the Chinese people live; how the State is helping them to improve their living standard; how the army and other organs of the State and the party are serving the people; how the medical and public health requirements of the people are met by a system of integrating of the ancient Chinese system of treatment with modern medicine, and so on. I see the Medical Minister is absent in the House; but even then I should like to say about it. Here in Assam the indigenous system of medicine has not been given even the stepmotherly treatment—it has been completely neglected and as a result, the local genius, the local capacities have found it difficult to grow. Therefore, I want to say that if the Government really means to do something Government shall have to look to its very character and some efforts shall have to be made to change the very structure and the

basic character of the State. When I was listening to the Governor's speech I was reminded of the old saying that "Nero was fiddling while Rome was burning". Having seen the flames of Rome he was saying "How beautifully Rome burns!" Here there is a Governor who comes and says "Things are going on according to plan and further advances in this direction will be made." If this is the plan, God help us from the plan. Probably I am wrong because the Governor speaks only for a small minority of top people. I have got a huge bundle of newspapers before me: All these relate to the latter part of December last. Here you will see grand advertisements. Here there there is some Belle view hotel, I do not know whether the view will be of a French "belle" or Assamese Beli. I do not know, but at a time when people were starving, when rice was not available, mustard oil was not available, even salt became scarce, Atta and Moida were not available; and as a matter of fact, when people have had to be running after this commodity and that for mere existence, at that time, here there is a society which presents grand dinner, exotic dances captivating cabaret and so on. Here there is a society that heralds the new year with choicest drinks in a "dry" city where somebody's husband goes on dancing with somebody else's wife swinging and singing 'Happy new year to you'. On the other hand, in the midst of Lachit Nagar that very morning two poor impoverished people were found dead with tattered clothes. Here there is a society within a stone-throw distance from the Chief Minister's house where somebody is keeping a concubine in a good building in addition to his wife and many others, and yet in his own wards there is a family which only a few months ago used to be a trained carpenter in the Railways. Unfortunately it so happened that he is a man belonging to the Kaivarta community. Here with his wife and six children for three days he goes on starving. He goes and keeps his wife and the two youngest children in his father-in-laws house and thereafter, he comes to an Assamese magnanimous contractor and begs for a morsel of food in in lieu of his personal service, Which of these societies does this Government represent? My friend Shri Pandit asked whether this Government has been encouraging casteism. What we are to look to is not to the accident of birth, but to the position where he is. At any rate, my submission is that here in India there are two societies-one society is of the overwhelming majority of the poor and the other society is of the very few rich, the very few 'haves', and this Government's wrong and antidemocratic policies have resulted in helping this small minority to exploit the vast majority which is poor and this has resulted in high prices. This Government has totally failed to ensure the people of food and other essential commodities causing starvation to milli-

ons of people. Rampant corruption and growth of money power has been coroding the very structure social, economic and political - of the State, and as a matter of that throughout the whole country. A parallel market is flourishing; I do not say 'black' market because what they are doing, they are doing it in broad day light. It has become the presiding deity of the establishment deciding its very fate. This ought to have got expression in the Governor's address, but unfortunately this side is completely lost sight of. The policy of the Government in the face of acute shortage of vital necessities, high prices, black market and all round corruption, is only equal to the lethargy of political forces like ourselves which seemingly have the cause of the masses at heart. But that is only "Seemingly"; otherwise we ought to have revolted. There is no doubt a great deal of noise and some of these noises we also had created. But we have not been doing anything as a sort of movement or revolution, A time has come when this sort of noise should not be enough. That poor lady Marie Antoinette did not know in what condition the masses lived. That gentleman Mr. L. P. Singh probably does not know in what condition the people of Assam are living; but we the chosen representatives of the people should have given call for revolt, for a revolution against the present state of affairs. A small section of the people are profiting out of the general scarcity with connections they have with the regime that be,

and they are perpetrating punitive action on the pecple. You can hatao nothing with this group of men with large amounts of black money who have close links with those at the top. These big bellies have got so close links with power that you cannot hatao this situation of torpor and hopelessness and nothing can grow and prosper. Of late you have seen some examples of this anarchy. In certain areas on certain occasions people not only rejected the power that be but people also have rejected those who are to be in power. People have voted for anachy. Why 9 Because this is a situation which is borne out of hopelessess and it is in this situation that a fanatical cult can grow and prosper. Let us not forget the lessons of history. The history of the fall of the Weimer Republic, the State of Koumintang in China in the late thirties and the State of affairs in Spain a little before France invaded that country are all reminders that history has a pattern even though it does not wholly repeat itself. It is warning which not only the Government should take, all of us should take. Either we bring in an organised revolution or face annihilation and be prepared to be annihilated. It does not matter if some individuals or groups are annihilated but it matters if the society is thrown into pieces and if the society itself becomes doomed. Therefore, it is not enough to say that we have plans and we are going according to plans. I admit plans are there and there are also allocations

but what is missing is "the people". You may have very good plans; but are the people associated in building up plans and in operating them? Failure of the political leadership including ourselves to mobilise popular enthusiasm and to associate people with developmental work is there, and more and more work is being entrusted to bureaucracy whose outlook is enachronistic, wooden and very often reactionary. I remember a meeting which was held in Rabindra Bhavan. The Chief Minister and his predecessor in office addressed the meeting and I was also present there. There in that meeting, and that was a meeting of the bureaucrats, the Chief Minister in a very sharp togue, and I must say in a very sweeping way, said that bureaucracy was sought to be crushed and the Government servants should have to be the servants of the people. And after that he was going about shouting the same thing and the bureaucracy took it with cynical smiles. Now, after two years we have seen that the gentleman who wanted to crush bureaucracy has become a slave of bureaucracy. He cannot do anything except through the bureaucracy. The bureaucracy is now making him dance to its tune, Not that the bureaucracy has changed but Chief Minister is bound to dance to the tune of bureaucracy because inspite of the best wishes that he might have, he could not carry the people with him. Otherwise there would have been a popular upsurge. This popular upsurge ought to be there but we have failed

to bring in that popular upsurge. It is true that big things are often first thought of by a limited number of people. But even the best slogans remain mere slogans unless and until people's support is there. You can go on shouting the best theories from the house-top but unless and until the masses take up the slogan and work it, all this will remain barren. In my opinion people's intelligent and understanding participation is a must; but uptill now all the slogans of the Government have remained barren and that barrenness is writ large in the Governor's address.

Now, one might ask, you have all the time been criticising and showing a negative attitude, and one might even patronisingly concede and console, "After all being what you are in the opposition, you are bound to criticise the Government and taken this negative attitude." No, Sir, I am quite aware that at least so far as I am concerned, remaining in the opposition does not mean that one should take a negative attitude. I do not take the opposition in a Parliamentary democracy like that. I think that whatever I say should be based not only on facts but it also should have some perspective, and when I make criticism I must also show the way out of course according to my humble capacity. So, I am coming to that. In my opinion there is a way out if and only if the Government has the courage to take a decision. It can ask for a period of total austerity: It can introduce austerity provided it is prepared to lead the

way. Remaining in grandeur, rolling in luxury, wasting public money like anything and asking the people to wait and suffer, cannot inspire the masses. If the Government wants to inspire the people, Government as the leader shall have to lead the way. After all, who will be criticised if not the authority? Beggars are not criticised, those who are in authority are criticised. Therefore, those who have taken the responsibility of Government must lead the way. If the Government itself lives in luxury then it has no moral right to ask the people to lead an austere life. Sir, I am not going to say anything about the individual Ministers because that will bring the debate to a low level. I would only ask the Ministry collectively, do they and can they inspire the people? Honestly, if they can say 'yes', then I will think that all is not lost.

I know, the choice before the Government is unpleasant and difficult. They are in between two horns of a dilemma. If they continue to condone the blackmarketing and its operation as it is now being tolerated, then they will create a situation of revolt from the middle and working classes and the productive and supervising work will collapse. Already it is in the process of collapse. If black-marketing, the parallel market and the money power is being tolerated, helped and patronised then that dire situation is bound to come. Of course, if there is a revolution then it is a different matter. On the other hand, if it tackles the

problems reasonably from the people's point of view, it will find itself contributing to changing the very class-structure of the present society. You cannot change the society by a white washing here or a patch there, The very basic structure of the society shall have to be changed and all efforts shall have to be made in that direction with that goal; I am quite aware Sir, that after all, the State machinery is a super structure; after all, the political power is super structure. The basic thing is economy irrespective of what strata of society has political power. I fully agree with Shri Pandit that the economic power in our country is in the hands of big capitalists, both indigenous and foreign. But then in human society political super-structure also influences in changing the base. We are not merely creature of history; we are in a sense also creators of history. If with that understanding, determination, clarity, direction and goal Government takes a move forward I think, even now we can free our society from the impending anarchy; otherwise anarchy will come. The apparatus does not function without a direction. A direction must have a gool as a pre-requisite. Those who speak of socialism and of socialistic pattern of society should decide it once for all and should be clear in their minds as to what they mean by socialism whether they mean fabian Socialism or Scientific Socialism. Once they decide it scientifically, they will have the courage and clarity. Sir, I do not propose to go into the details of

the matter. But before I finish I should like to say or I should like to ask the Government again a few questions. Government made certain promises. One promise was, and this promise is 2 years' old, that as result of the land reform, land will be distributed to the landless and small farmers. I should like to know how much of land has been given to the landless and poor peasants within the two years of rule by the present Government. The second promise was that with a view to bring a new pattern, farming corporations composed of landless agriculturists would be set up. I should like to know how may farming corporations have actually been operating, how many thousands of acres of land these corportions have been tilling, how many thousands of men are behind the plough in these corporations? In what physical term is the achievement of the farming corporations uptill now? What was the input and output? Government said that with a view to the ensuring of production employment to the poor and unemployed, they would be given various employment opportunities and that quite a large number of people would be employed. I should like to know how many new employments have been created and also what is the number who have got employment. Government promised regeneration of village industries including sericulture and weaving units of shops and establishments. I should like to know in concrete terms the facts and figures of these establishments newly set up, Government

promised to set up hundreds of small industrial units within a year; they said they had ready plans and arrangements for 50 small scale units at different places of the State and that these units would be of soap making, black-board, mechanised carpentery, umbrella assembly, tyre retreading, khandsari sugar, servicing and steel fabricating, Backery & confectionery, printing press, saw mill etc. I should like to know number of each of them that has come up. In addition to that, Government promised that within this period the project like Alum, pre-stressed concrete poles, building hardware and steel electrical accessories etc and moulded electrical goods would be finalised. I should like to know what is the achievement in this regard. Government said that a massive and broad-based food production programme had been launched for the growing of winter paddy and other rabi crops. I should like to ask the Minister. Agriculture whether in comparison with last year this year there has been less growing of rabi crops, less growing of Boro, wheat, potatoes, pulses, brinjals etc. in the State of Assam? Government promised that wheat seeds would be given with 25% subsidy. Has this promise been kept? I do not want vague assurances. I want concrete facts. Wheat seeds were to be distributed with 25% subsidy. Whether this has been given to the people? Whether pesticides which was to be given at the rate of Rs. 7/per acre has been given? Seeds of peas, lentils, IR-8, mustard etc. were also promised. Whether these have been given and what is the figure? Then there was promise of irrigation of 7 thousand acres area free of cost. Has it been done? If so, what is the area which has been irrigated?

Then, Sir. regarding tractorisation, it was promised that 70 thousand acres of area would be provided tractorisation free of cost and wheat thrashing in that area would be provided wherever seasible free or cost. Sir, I want to know whether this assurance has remained on paper or something has been done in this respect? Sir, I am not concerned for a long period: I want figures only for last one year. Then, Sir, it was promised that employment opportunities for millions of unemployed people would be provided. Sir, I should like to know whether Govt. has created employment opportunities for even one lakh of unemployed people, not to speak of millions? Whether Govt. has created any new employment opportunity in the last two years. Then, it was promised that provision for input services and credit facilities would be made for activities like horticulture, animal husbandary, poultry, farming and the like. It was also promised that the Farming Corporations which would be constituted by landless agriculturists would look after the full irrigation works throughout the year for all the cultivable lands. There would be provision for supply of agro-machinery, such as tractors, power-tillers etc. on hire. There would be provision of supply of inputs,

seeds, seedlings, fertiliser, pesticides etc. There would be provision for facilities and services for ancilliary income through poultry, dairy and other rural occupations. There would be provision of marketing facilities, banking etc. It was also promised that there would be general coordination of the Farming Corporations with all the Govt. Deptts. These were all tall talks and big promises. It was said that all these would be done on a war-footing. Sir, I want to know whether anything at all has been done within these two years? If so, in what way? Then I shall put one more question and finish my speech. I would like to say that Govt. have made promises that within a year or so remarkable progress would be made and that the programme of this size of unprecedented levels of investment would help pull the lever for the much awaited soaring of the State's economy towards the wide expanse of prosperity, plenty and in-built dynamism of compound growth rate; that it would open new and wide vistas of additional employment opportunities both direct and indirect, and would pave the way for a stable and ever-growing agricultural economy not any more dependent on the vagaries of monsoon. These were the solemn promises of the present Govt. when it came to power. In this connection my memory goes back to Marie Antoinette. When the hungry people gathered in front of the Royal Place, she is alleged to have said "If they did not have bread, can't they take cakes?" So, Sir, here also it will be something like this and the answer will decide what the people will do.

Sir, the Chief Minister is fond of stories. So, I would I'ke to finish my speech with a story. The Chief Minister gave a story from the Ramayana. I shall give one from the Mahabaratha. It is like this. There was a king whose name was Ben and he was responsible to the people for a lot of promises. But after a few years of his rule, suffering of the people started and intensified. They grew restive. When the people approached the King, the King said, "What can I do? Natural calamities like floods, drought etc. are responsible for all these. It is the 'Kala' the Fate or Nature which had done all these things" Then the people said, "You promised us that such and such things would be done. But you could not do anything. Now you are blaming God or Nature! No, we are not satisfied." So, they went to Prajapati Brahma-as umpire. Then Brahma said

'কালো বা কাৰণং ৰাজো, ৰাজা বা কাল কাৰণম্ ইতি তে সংশয়ো মাতুদ্—বাজা কালস্য কাবণম্।"

He made it clear that so far as the state of the society is cancerned, so far as the lot of the people is concerned, the blame connot be laid on Nature or Time. It is the Govt. that rules the country which must bear the full responsibility for the state of affairs of the society. Then the people asked What should we do?" Brahma said, "Either Ben shall mend

himself or you will end him." So is the case here. Either Ben mends himself, or people will end him! With these words, Sir, I finish my speech.

(Mr. Speaker vacated the chair at 3.10 PM and Shri Pushpadhar Chaliha occupied the chair)

শ্রীলীলাকান্ত দাস—মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ১৯৭৪-৭৫ চনৰ বাজেট বিৱৰণীত আমাৰ অসমৰ ৰাজ্যপাল ডাঙৰীয়াই এই বাজেট অধিবেশনত যিটো ভাষণ দিছিল, সেই ভাষণটো মই সমর্থন কৰি ভাষণ আলোচনাৰ কাৰণে মাননীয় সদদ্য শ্রীগুণেন্দ্র পশ্তিত দেৱে যিটো প্রস্তু ৱ দাঙ্ভি ধৰিছিল সেই প্রস্তু রটো সমর্থন কৰি ত্যাব কবলৈ আগবাঢ়িছোঁ।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণটোৱে ৰাজ্যখনৰ যি পৰিস্থিতি আৰু চৰকাৰৰ যি কাৰ্য্যসূচী এই চুটা বিষয়ৰ এটি নিদৰ্শন দাঙি ধৰিছে। সেই বাস্তৱ নিদৰ্শন আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ আৰু ৰাজ্যখনৰ সকলো দিশৰ কথা আৰু চৰকাৰ ও ৰাজ্যখনৰ উন্নতিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত কৰা বহুতো কাৰ্যাস্কুটীৰ চম্ বিৱৰণী দাঙি ধৰিছে। এই বিৱৰণী দাঙি ধৰি ৰাজ্যপাল ডাঙৰীফাই ৰাজ্যখনৰ ভৱিষ্যং উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰৰ লগতে জনসাধাৰণৰ সহযোগ বিচাৰি যিটো আহ্বান জনাইছে, মই তাৰ প্ৰতি আস্থৰিক সহাৰি জনাইছো।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদ্য, ৰাজাপাল ডাঙৰীয়াৰ ভাষণত যিবিলাক কথাৰ বাস্তৱ বিৱৰণী দাঙি ধৰিছে এই গোটেইবোৰৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতে মই কবলৈ বিচৰা নাই। মই মাত্ৰ বাস্তৱৰ কেইটামান বিষয়ৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত মোৰ নিজৰ জ্ঞানৰ পৰিসৰ অনুসৰি হুষাৰ কথা কবলৈ আগবাঢ়িছো।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ এই অসম ৰাজ্যখন কৃষি প্ৰধান দেশ, কৃষিয়েই হ'ল অসমীয়া জাতিৰ জীৱন নিৰ্বাহৰ একমাত্ৰ মাধ্যম আৰু আৰু নৈতিক মূলভেটি। এই কৃষিৰ উন্নয়নৰ কাৰণে চাবিটা পৰিবল্পনাত যি মঞ্জি ধাৰ্য্য কবা হৈছিল সেই পৰিকল্পনাৰ শেষত অসমীয়া জাতি তথা অসমৰ খেতিয়ক শ্ৰেণীৰ যি প্ৰগতি পৰিলক্ষিত হব সেই প্ৰগতি পৰিলক্ষিত হোৱা নাই। ইয়াৰ মূল কাৰণ হ'ল এইটোৱে যে এই

চ বিটা পৰিকল্পনাত কৃষিত যিমান অগ্ৰাধিবাৰ দিব লাগিছিল, কৃষিব কাৰণে যি বাৱস্থা হাতত লব লাগিছিল দেইখিনি কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰাত তেনে কোনো এটা বৈপ্লৱিক কৃষি নীতি চৰকাৰে গ্ৰহণ কৰা নাছিল। চাৰিটা পৰিকঃনাৰ ১৮ টা বছৰত কুষিৰ প্ৰস্তুতি চৰকাৰ কৰিছে। এই কৃষিৰ প্রস্তৃতিয়ে আমাৰ দেশত কিছুমান কথাত, কিছুমান অৱস্থাত আগ-বঢ়া বুলি গৌৰৰ কৰিব পাৰো, সেয়ে হ'ল এই যে আমাৰ দেশত কৃষি বিষয়া সংখ্যা বৃদ্ধি পাইছে। আমাৰ দেশৰ উন্নে ২ও এলেকাবোৰত পঞ্চ পাচবছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনাৰ পাচত প্ৰত্যেক উন্ন:ন খণ্ডৰ অধীনত বহু-কেইজন কৃষি কৰ্মী পাইছো। এই কৰ্মী সকল হ'ল কৃষি সম্প্ৰসাৰণ বিষয়া, প্রামদেরক, কৃষি প্রদর্শক আকৌ সেইদরে মহকুমা বা জিলাবোৰত আহেই। আনহাতে আমাৰ বাজাত কৃষিব নামত বাজাখনত এখন কৃষি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় আৰু এখন কলেজ পাইছো আৰু প্ৰশিক্ষণ কেন্দ্ৰ পাইছো। विन्न कृषिव गृन वन्न यांक नकीव व्यर्थाः कृषिकी वि व्यभिक वा व्यिष्यकव হলে কোনো উন্নতি হোৱা নাই। তাৰ কাৰণে আমি কাকো জগৰীয়া কৰিবলৈ যোৱা নাই। কিন্তু এইটো আমি কব লাগিব যে এখন গণ-তান্ত্ৰিক দেশত য'ত শতকবা ৭২ জন মানুহ খেতিয়ক যাৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক উন্নতি বা স্বাধীনতাৰ কাবণে আমি চিস্তা কৰা উচিত সেই সকলব নৈতৃত্বত থকা লোক সকল তাৰ কাৰণে দায়ী। আমাৰ অসমৰ খেতিয়-কৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক উন্নয়নৰ কাৰণে যি ধৰণে স্থসংগঠিত কৰি তেওঁলোকক আগবঢ়াই নিব লাগিছিল,

(अक्षाक जामनज, त्व्यावरान वर्ष)।

সেই ব্যৱস্থা আমি লব পৰা নাই। আজি এই খেতিয়ক সকলৰ কাৰণে স্বাধীনতাৰ পিচৰে পৰা তেওঁলোকৰ মঙ্গলৰ কাৰণে বিৰাট বিৰাট সভা সমিতি পাতি কাৰ্য্যসূচী দাও ধবিছো। আমি বহুত আঁচনি व विलिए भरे এজন कृषक कभी हिहारव धरे मनगढ कवरेल वादा है हिहा যে আমি এটা কথাত গৌৰৰ অনুভৱ কৰিছো যে ১৯৭২ চনত মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীদিংহ ভাঙৰীয়াৰ ভেখেতৰ অহুভূতিত আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত ৰবি শ্যাৰ আন্দোলন গঢ় দিছিল আৰু এই ৰবি শ্যা আন্দোলনে কৃষকৰ অৰ্থ নৈতিক উন্নয়ৰ কাৰণে যি প্ৰস্তুতি কৰা হৈছিল কিন্তু হুৰ্ভান্যৰ কথা

যে তাৰ বিনিময়ত আমি মাজবাটত অৰ্থ নৈতিক উন্নতি হওক চাৰি আমি পালো ভাষা আন্দোলন, খেতিয়কৰ বাবে ট্ৰেক্টবৰ অভাব, সচৰ অভাব আৰু প্ৰেকৃত কৃষি বিষয়াৰ অভাব আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ পদোনতি আৰু ৭ কোটি টকাৰ ঋণ। তাৰোপৰি চাৰিওখন জিলাৰ কাৰণে যি বিস্তাৰিত আঁচনি লোৱা হৈছিল তাৰ কাৰণে মই ব্যক্তিগতভাবে আনন্দ উপভোগ কৰিছিলো আৰু ভাবিছিলো ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা এই জিলা কেইখনৰ বাইজৰ মাজত এটা প্ৰগতিৰ উন্নয়ন পৰিলক্ষিত হব।

সভাপতি মহোদয়, ছুখৰ বিষয় যে যি মহান উদ্দেশ্যৰে এই বিশেষ আঁচনি গ্ৰহণ কৰা হৈছিল আজি ছবছৰে তাৰ কোনো কাৰ্য্যকৰী ব্যৱস্থা সদ্য প্ৰিমিত হোৱা নাই। মই অলপতে দিল্লী চহৰলৈ যাওঁতে মই দেখিবলৈ পাইছো আমাৰ ৰাজ্যই আ'ন ৰাজ্যৰ তুলনাত একো কৰিব প্ৰা নাই। কিছ্মান ৰাজ্যত বিষ্থাই হওঁক বা আন কোনোবাই হওঁক তেওঁলোকক এনেধৰণে অনুভূতি আৰু অনুপ্ৰেৰণা যোগাইছে যে ৰেলত যাওঁতে ছুয়োফালে দেখিছো ১২ ঘণ্টাৰ ভিতৰত ১২ ঘণ্টাই কাম কৰি আছে। আৰু ভাৰ মাজত বিষয়া সকল জৰিত হৈ আছে। কেউফালে বিভিন্ন দিশত সেউজী বিপ্লৱ গঢ়ি উঠিছে। কিন্তু ছুখৰ বিষয় আমাৰ দেশৰ খেতিয়কৰ মাজত তেনে কোনো অনুপ্ৰেৰণা যোগাব পৰা নাই। জামাৰ ধন বছৰৰ শেষত খৰচ কৰিব নোৱাৰাৰ কাৰণে সেই ধন আন ৰাজ্যত থৰচ কৰিব লগা হ'ল। এই বাবে মই কাকো দোঘ দিব খোজা নাই, কিন্তু ইয়াত এটা জাতীয় দায়িত্ব আছে। তাৰ বাবে সদায় সক্ষাগ আৰু সচেতন হোৱাটো প্ৰয়োজন। ভাৰতবৰ্ষত এটা উদ্গীৰণ উঠিছে যি উদগীৰণ বোম্বাই চহৰত উঠি গৈছে। ইয়াৰ ফলত পুজিপতি আৰু সমাজৰ মজিত যি সংগ্ৰামৰ স্থ ইব তাক কোনেও বোধ কৰিব নোৱাৰে। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত মই আৰু কিব খোজো যে কৃষিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত জল-সিঞ্চনৰ কাৰণে যি বিশেষ যি গুই কোটি টকা মঞ্ৰি পাইছিল এই ক্ষেত্ৰত আৰু এবছৰ বাকী আছে। এই বাকী থকা সময় ছোৱাৰ কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰ আৰু চৰকাৰী দায়িত্বত থকা কৰ্মচাৰী সকল আৰু গণতান্ত্ৰিক দায়িত্ব লৈ থকা নেতৃত্বানীয় ব্যক্তিক মই আহ্বান জনাওঁ যেন তেখেত-সৰলে আমাৰ কৃষক শ্ৰেণীৰ স্বাৰ্থৰ কাৰণে উপযুক্ত ভাবে দায়িত পালন

কৰে। নহলে আমাৰ কৃষক সকলে হাড়ক মাটি আৰু তেজক পানী কৰা সকলো শ্ৰম অথলে যাব। এই সম্পৰ্কে মই বিৰোধী দলৰ সদস্য বন্ধু সকলকো কৈছো, ভেথেতসকলে যেন আনন্দৰ কিবিলী নাপাৰে।

(इर्धक्वनी)

সভাপতি মহোদয়, আমাৰ কৃষি বিষয়া সবলৈ কৃষিব ক্ষেত্ৰত নতুন বৈপ্লবিক আঁচনি কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰাত বিষয়া সকলে নিষ্ঠাৰে দায়িত্ব পালন কৰা নাই। ফলত মই এইটো বুজিছো যে আমাৰ খেতিয়কে পৌৰানিক কৃষি ব্যৱস্থা চঙ্গাই আহিছে, আগৰ দিনত এনে এটা প্রথা আছিল যে যদি একোদ্রা মাটি খেতি কবি কবি খেতিব অনুপ-যুক্ত হয় তেন্তে সেইদৰা মাটি ইস্তফা দি আন এডৰা মাটিত খেতি কবি-বলৈ লয় – কাৰণ তেনে কৰাত তেতিয়াকোনো অস্ববিধা নাছিল। কিন্তু এতিয়া তেনেব্যৱস্থাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত স্বৰ্গমৰ্ত পাৰ্থক্য আহি পৰিছে। গতিকে বিজ্ঞান স্মত পদ্ধতিৰে কুষকে খেতি কৰাৰ দিহা কৰিব লাগে। সভাপতি মছোদয়, মই এই পদ্ধতিৰ অভাৰ অমুভৰ কৰিছো। অকল কৃষকৰ স্বাৰ্থৰ কাৰণেই এনে কৰা প্ৰয়োজন বুলি মই নাভাবো, ই এটা জাতীয় স্বার্থ। আমাৰ দেশৰ খাদ্য সম্ভাৰ উন্নতি সাধন কৰি কৃষকৰ অৱস্থা উন্নত কৰিব লাগিব। আমাৰ প্রধান মন্ত্রী, মুখ্যমন্ত্রী, কৃষি মন্ত্রী নাইবা নেতৃস্থানীয় লোক সকলে নিজে পৰিশ্ৰম কৰি কৃষকৰ অৱস্থাৰ উন্নতি সাধন কৰিব নোৱাৰে আৰু সেইটো সম্ভৱো নছয়। কৃষকৰ অৱস্থাব উন্নতি কৰিব পাৰিব কৃষকেছে। গভিকে কৃষকৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয় দম্বল খিনিৰ যোগান কৃষকক पिव लाशिव।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ পঞ্ম পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনাই-এটা নৱ ৰূপত পৰিলক্ষিত হৈছে। মহকুমা ভিত্তিত আমাৰ সম্পদসমূহ বিকেন্দ্ৰীকৰণ কৰাৰ যি সুযোগ আৰু সুবিধা দিছে এই ক্ষেত্ৰত হয়তো ছুই এটা ভুল হব পাৰে কিন্তু মই জনাত প্ৰধান ঠাই কৃষিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত ই এটা ভূমিকা গ্ৰহণ কবিছে ভেনে ধৰণৰ আঁচনি গ্ৰহণ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে ৰাজ্যিক পৰিকল্পনা যুগুত কৰিছে।

এই আঁচনিৰ মাজেদি যি সচেতনতা জাগি উঠিছে, তাত বিপথে পৰি-

চালনা নকৰি প্ৰকৃত পথেৱে কাৰ্য্য পৰিচালিত হয় তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰৰ যি দায়িত্ব সেই দায়িত্ব পালন কবিবলৈ মই চৰকাৰক আহ্বান जनारेषा ।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, অসমৰ কৃষিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত এটা বিৰাট গুৰুত্ব পূৰ্ণ ভূমিকা আছে। এই ভূমিকাৰ কথা গোটেই ভাৰতবৰ্ষতেই প্ৰমাণ কৰি দেখুৱাব পাৰো যে অসমৰ কৃষিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত যি ভূমিকা আছে সেই ভূমিকা অদমৰ বাহিৰে ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ আন কোনো প্ৰদেশতে নাই। তাৰ কাৰণ মই এই বিধান সভাত জনাব বিচাৰিছো। অসমৰ মাটি ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ সকলো মাটিতকৈ সাৰুৱা। এই কথা কোনেও অস্বীকাৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰে। অসমৰ মাটিত ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ মাটিত হোৱা সকলো খেতিয়েই হয়। ভাৰত-বৰ্ষত এনে এবিধ খেতি নাই যি খেতি অসমৰ মাটিত হব নোৱাৰে। দ্বিতীয়তে জলমিঞ্চনৰ কাৰণে ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ বিভিন্ন প্ৰদেশত পানীৰ কাৰণে যি হাহা হাৰ অৱস্থা পৰিলক্ষিত হৈছে সেই অৱস্থা আমাৰ অসমত নাই। অসমত ইমান প্ৰচুৰ পানী আছে। কাৰোবাৰ প্ৰয়োজন হ'লে অসমে পানী অন্য ৰাজ্যক ধাৰে দিব পাৰে। অসমত জলদিঞ্চনৰ কাৰণে বিৰাট স্থােগ আৰু সন্তাৱনা আছে এই জলসিঞ্চন ব্যৱস্থাৰ কাৰণে অসম চৰকাৰৰ যি দায়িত্ব আছে সেই দায়িত্ব অসম চৰকাৰে সফলতাৰে পালন কৰিব পাৰিব লাগিব। পৰি অসমত বাৰৌ মাহে বৰষুণ হয়, অসমত খেতিৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয় বৰষুণ যি দৰে হয় সেই দৰে ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ কোনো প্ৰদেশতেই নহয়। গতিকে আমাৰ অনমখন মুজলা সুকলা শ্যা সামলা কৰিবৰ কাবণে যদি প্ৰকৃত কাৰ্যাস্টী গ্ৰহণ কৰিব পৰা যায় তেতিয়াহলে অসমতেই নহয় ভাৰতবৰ্ষতো খাদ্য শ্বাৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয় চাছিদা পূবণ কৰাত যথেষ্ট অবিহণা যোগাব। আৰু অসমৰ অৰ্থ নৈতিক অৱস্থাও ভাল হব। গতিকে কৃষিব ক্ষেত্ৰত পঞ্চম পঞ্বাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনাৰ আঁচনি বিলাক কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰাত ধিলাই নিদি তাৰ কাবণে কাৰ্য্যকবী বলিস্থ পদক্ষেপ লব লাগিব। তাৰ কাৰণে মুধামন্ত্ৰী মহোদরক মই আহ্বান জনাইছো যাতে অদমৰ খেতিয়ক সকলক জাগ্রত কৰিবলৈ খেতিয়ক সকলৰ যি যি আহিলাৰ প্রয়োজন সেই সকলো বিলাক যোগান ধৰি খেতিয়ক সকলক বিশেষ সহায়তা কৰে।

মিঃ স্পীকাৰ – আপুনি আৰু কিমান সময় লব ? গ্রীলীলা কান্ত দাস—মোক আৰু সময় দিবলৈ অনুবোধ জনাইহো। মি: স্পীকাব—আপোনাক ৫ মিনিট সময় দিয়া হৈছে। আপুনি আৰু পিচতো কবলৈ সুবিধা পাব।

শ্ৰীলীলা কান্ত দাস—নদী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ বাৱন্থাৰ কথা ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত উল্লেখ কৰিছে। কিন্তু আমাৰ অসমত যিবিলাক নদী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে সেইবিলাক দেখি শুনি আজি মানুহৰ মনলৈ এটা হতাশাৰ ভাব আহিছে। ১৯৬৬ চনত কেন্দ্রীয় মন্ত্রী শ্রীফখকদিন আলি আহমেদ ডাঙবীয়াই কৈছিল যে ব্রহ্মপুত্র গোটেই অসমৰে এটা শক্তি। ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ ওপৰত যদি নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰিঁ। সমাধা কৰিব পৰা যায় তেনেহলে আমাৰ অসম বছৰি বছৰি হৈ থকা বান পানীৰ কৰাল গ্ৰাসৰ পৰা মুক্ত হব আৰু অসমৰ অৰ্থ নৈতিক অৱস্থাৰো উন্নতি হব। আজি বৰাক, কপিলি, দিহিং আদি কোনো এখনো নদীৰ নিয়-ম্বণৰ কাম আজিলৈকে হৈ উঠা নাই। আমি আশা বাখিছো যে এই নৈ কেইখনৰ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ ব্যৱস্থা দ্ৰুত গতিত সমাধা কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে হাতত লব। লগতে বানপানীৰ সময়ত আমাৰ ৰাইজৰ মাজলৈ যি দূৰ্যোগ আহে সেই দুৰ্যোগৰ উপসম কৰিবৰ কাবণে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ ত্ৰফৰ পৰা যি টকা সন্থায় কবা হয় সেই টকা ঋণ হিচাবে দি আহিছে। আমাৰ প্রদেশখন এনেয়েই অর্থনৈতিক ভাবে জুৰলা হৈ আছে আৰু তাৰোপৰি এইদৰে বছৰি বছৰি সহায় বিলাক ঋণ হিচাবে নিয়াব কাৰণে অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই আপোনাৰ ভ্ৰিহতে চৰকাৰক অনুবেধ জনাইছো।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদ্য, পঞ্মবাৰ্ষিক পৰিবল্পনাটো আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ কাৰাণ এটা বৰ গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ পৰিকল্পনা। এই পৰিকল্পনাৰ এটা কথা আমি বিশেষ ভাবে লক্ষ্য কৰা উচিত হব যে আমি সমাজবাদী সমাজ বাৱস্তাৰ নীতি গ্ৰহণ কৰিছো। যদি এই ব্যৱস্থা কাৰ্য্যকবি কৰিবলৈ যাও তেনেহলে আমাৰ যি বিলাক মানুহ পিচ পৰি আছে বা যি বিলাক সম্প্রদায় পিচ পৰি আছে সেই সকলো বিলাককে বিশেষ ভাবে সুবিধা দি আগ-বঢ়াই আনিব লাগিব। এই দৰে যদি আমাৰ লোক সকল সদায় পিচ পৰি থাকিব লগীয়া হয় ভেনেহলে আমাৰ সমাজ বাদী নীতি কেতিয়াও কাৰ্য্যত পৰিণত নহব। ভাৰতৰ প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীমতী ইন্দিৰা

গান্ধীয়ে অলপতে আশ্বাস দিছে যে যি সকল লোক পিচ পৰি আছে, যি বিলাক পিচ পৰা সম্প্ৰদায় আছে সেই সকলক আগবঢ়াই আনিবৰ কাবণে বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লোৱা হব । মই আশা ৰাখিছো যে তেখেতে যেনে ধবণেৰে আশ্বাস দিছে তেনে ধবণেৰেই যেন পালন কৰে।

मेरे এতিয়া भीन भर्णव क्रिटेंग्यान कथा कव विठाविए। धरे মীন মহলত আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ বিৰাট অৰ্থ নৈতিক স্বাৰ্থ আছে। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আপুনি শুনি আচৰিত হব যে অসমৰ এটা মহকুমা কেৱল वबल्पिटि ३२ लाथ टेकांब बाक्ष हा हिन्दों कि विदेश वाकी आदह। उड़-পুৰ মহকুমা বাদ দি অসমৰ প্ৰত্যেৰটো মহকুমাতেই কেইবাৰছবৰো ৰাজ্ছ চৰকাৰক দিবলৈ এতিয়াও বাকী পৰি আছে। এই ৰাজহ আমি যত্ন কৰা ৰাজহ নহয়। এই বাজহ আমাক ভগবানে দিয়া ৰাজহ। তাত আমাৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয় চাহিদা পূৰণ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে আমি প্ৰকৃত উন্নয়ন মুখী বারস্থা লও তেতিয়াহলে নিশ্চয় মীনমহলৰ জবিয়তে আমি দেশৰ অৰ্থ নৈতিক শক্তি বৃদ্ধি কৰিব পাৰিম।

আমাব ৰাজা খনৰ প্ৰায় ৭ লাখ মানুহে মংসা ব্যৱসায় কৰে। এই লোকসকলক আর্থিক ভারে আগবঢ়াই আনিব লগা ছলে তেওঁলোকৰ প্ৰস্পৰাগত যি ব্যৱসায় সেই ব্যৱসায় আধুনিকিকৰণ কবি তেওঁলোকক সকলো কালে নিবাপত্তা দি সেই বাৱসায়ত আগবঢ়াই নিয়াটো একমাত্র ক্ষেত্ৰ। প্ৰাহক সমবায় সমিতি কৰাৰ দৰে এটা নিনিষ্ট নীভিত ভিত্তি কৰি মীন ক্ষেত্ৰ বিলাক উল্লত কৰি মত্স্য ব্যৱসায়ী সকলক আগৰঢ়াই वानिवरेल (क्षेत्र) कविव कारण।

(সময়ৰ সংকেত)

তাব পিচত আমাৰ বাজা খনৰ জাটাইতকৈ ডাঙৰ সমস্যা হ'ল সীমান্ত পৰিশ্বিতি। সীমান্তত যাতায়তৰ কোনো স্বন্দৰস্থ নাই। অৱশ্যে নাগালেও মেঘালয় সীমান্তত কি ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে কৰ নোৱাৰো। মোৰ জ্নামতে অৰুণাচলৰ নামনিও অসমৰ সীমাস্তত অসমীয়া মানুহক নিৰাপতা দি দীমাৰ চিহুতিকৰণ কৰি যাতায়তৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাই। এই কথাটো উত্তৰ-পূব পৰিষদৰ আগত দাভি ধৰিব বুলি আশা কবিলো যাতে

ভেওঁলোকে যাভায়তৰ স্-বাৱস্থা সীমান্তত কৰে। এই কাম পঞ্চম পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিক পবিবল্পনাত হাতত লব বুলি আশা কৰিলো। আমাৰ ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত প্ৰায় ৭ হেজাৰ কিলোমিটাৰ ৰাস্তা ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়কৰণ কৰিব বুলি কৈছে। এই কথাটোত মই আনন্দ পাইছো। কিন্তু মই ছুব পাইছো আনাব যিমানখিনি বাস্তা ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়কৰণ কৰা হ'ল সেইখিনিৰ অৱস্থা অতি বেয়া। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত মই চৰকাবৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো। যাতায়তৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত यां जी अकलब स्विधा कवि पियां हो। नी छिन्न छ। यह जान छ। हेव कथा कव नाडारवा लक्षीमशूव जिलाउ वाष्ट्रीयकवन कवा भथछ शविवहन নিগমৰ যি বাছ চলে তাৰ অৱস্থা অতি কাহিল। প্ৰতি ষ্টেচনত প্ৰতি আঞ্চলিক কাৰ্য্যালয়ত বহু বাছ পৰি আছে। কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নাই। ध्येनत्व विवार्षे म्ला अथल शिष्ट । मामत्व थाइत्ह काता बाह्या नाहे। এই কথাটোৰ প্ৰতি মই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো। ছুৰ্ভাগ্যবশত মই সময় কম পোৱাত এইখিনিকে কৈ মই মোব বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

শ্ৰীবদন চন্দ্ৰ তালুকদাৰ - মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই বিধান সভ। আৰম্ভ হোৱা দিনা ৰাজ্যপালে ভাষণ দিয়া সময়ত সেই বিধান সভা সন্মুখত ছাত্র সকলে কেইটামান দাবীত অনশন ধর্মটে কবিলে। ৰাজ্যৰ বিভিন্ন ঠাইৰ ছাত্ৰ সকলে খাদ্য বস্তুব মূল্য বৃদ্ধি, কৃষক উচ্ছেদ আদি দাবীত আন্দোলন কবিছিল। সেই আন্দোলন অনশন কেইটামান দাবীৰ ভিত্তিত কৰা হৈছিল। এই দাবী কেইটা অকল ছাত্ৰ সকলৰে নহয়। এই দাবী কেইটা হ'ল অসমৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ দাবী, জীয়াই থকাৰ দাবী সেইটো তেওঁলোকে প্ৰকাশ কৰিছিল। ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত গতানুগতিক কেইটা-মান কথা উল্লেখ কৰা হৈছে। ৰাজ্যখনৰ মূল সমসা। সমাধানৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত কোনো বাস্তৱ ব্যৱস্থা পৰিলক্ষিত হোৱা নাই। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে যোৱা বছৰ আমাৰ ৰাজ্যখনত যি কেইটা আহুকালে দেখা দিছিল সেই কেইটা হ'ল বস্তু-বাহনিৰ জুই-চাই দাম। চৰকাৰৰ নিজ্ঞিয়তাৰ, অবৰ্মণ্যতাৰ কাৰণে ৰাইজে জীয়াতু ভূগিব লগা হ'ল। অনাহাৰত মানুহ মৃত্যুৰ মুখত পৰিল। অৱশ্যে চৰকাবে মান্তহে নাখাই অনাহাৰত মৰিছে বুলি নক্ষ। यোৱা অধিবেশনত ৰাজহমন্ত্ৰীয়ে কৈছিল তেওঁলোক অনাহাৰত মৰা নাই।

কু-খাদ্য বা অখাদা থাই মৰিছে। কথা হ'ল মানুহে অখাদ্য কিয় খায়। মান্ত্ৰহে অখাদ্য খায় যেতিয়া খোৱা বস্তু নাথাকে, পেটৰ জালাত অখাদ্য খাবলৈ বাধ্য হয়। যিখন দেশ খাদ্য শস্ত উভৈনদী আছিল সেইখন দেশৰ মান্নহে আজি অনাহাৰত মবিব লগা হৈছে। বুষকে ফচল বৰে সেই ফচল হাতীবে গচকাই অনিষ্ঠ কৰা হৈছে। কৃষকক উচ্ছেদ কৰা হৈছে। তাৰ পিচত আমাৰ চৰকাৰে প্ৰজাম্বৰ আইনৰ कथा करा। किन्नु मिटे वाराष्ट्री यह आहेन कि धवरंग आराज कवा देशक ? भानिक मकरन रें डिमर्था दांग्रेड मकनक डे छ्रा कवि (भनारन । किन्न ৰায়তী সকলক চৰকাৰৰ ভ্ৰফৰ পৰা ৰক্ষণাবেক্ষণ দিয়াৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা হোৱা নাই। আনহাতে চৰকাৰে বায়ভী স্বন্ধ অভিলেখ তৈয়াৰ কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কবিছে। কিন্তু কৃষক সকলক উচ্ছেদ কৰাৰ পিচত কি ধৰণৰ ব্যৱস্থা হৈছে ভাৰ উদাহৰণ ওলাব। নলবাৰী থানা এলেকাত এজন কৃষকৰ ১২ বিঘা মাটিত কৰা খেতি এজন মাটিৰ মালিকে ৫০ হাল গৰুৰে হালবাই খেতি ভাঙি পেলালে। তাৰ ছ্মাইল দূৰত পুলিচ আউটপোষ্ট আছিল। থানাত খবৰ দিয়াত দিনটোৰ ভিতৰত যাবলৈ পুলিচৰ সময় নহ'ল। আধিয়াৰ জান আৰালতত আতা লোৱাত পুলিচ ভাত উপস্থিত হ'ল যেতিয়া নেকি খেতি বাতি ধ্বংস হৈ গ'ল। এই উচ্ছেদত শাসক দলৰ সক্ৰিয় সদস্য এজনে আগ ভাগ লৈছে নাম পৰ্যান্ত মই দিব পাৰো। মোৰ সমষ্টিত তেনে ঘটনা হৈছে। এজন শাসকদলৰ সক্তিয় সদস্যৰ বিৰদ্ধে নালিচ দিয়া হ'ল যেতিয়া কুষকে কৰা খেতি মালিকে কাটি আনিবলৈ গৈছিল। তেভিয়া পুলিচৰ অভাব হৈছিল। পুলিচ নগ'ল। কিন্তু মাটিৰ মালিকে যেতিয়া বায়তব ওপৰত ওলোটা কেচ দিলে ভেতিয়া পুলিচৰ সময় হ'ল, পুলিচ ভংক্ষণাভ গৈ ৰায়ত সকলক গ্ৰেপ্তাৰ কৰিলে। এই ধৰণৰ অভিযোগ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীলৈ দিয়া হৈছে তেখেতে পাইছে নে নাই নাজানো ! বিল্ক ভাত খেতিয়ক সকলক উচ্ছেদ কৰিয়েই আছে কোনো बक्षनारविक्षण पिय़ा दशहा नाई। आभि নানান আইন পাচ কৰিছো, বজুতা দিছো, মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী নিজেও গৈ তাত বকৃতা দি আহিছে কিন্তু বক্তৃতা দি অহাব পাচতো উচ্ছেদ হৈয়ে আছে কিন্তু বন্দণাবেন্দণ হলে দিব পৰা নাই। যিবিলাক অভিলেখ কৰিছে

সেইবিলাক ক'ব পৰা কৰিছে নাজানো। চৰকাৰে কৈছে যে নাবালক বা বিধবা সকলক উচ্ছেদ কৰা নাই কিন্তু আমি জনাত উচ্ছেদ কাৰ্য্য চলিয়ে আছে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, গণতান্ত্ৰিক বিকেন্দ্ৰীক্ষৰণ কৰাৰ কথা কোৱা হৈছে। আমি জানো আজি এবছবে আমাৰ পঞায়ত সমূহ যোৱা মে' মাহৰ পৰা বিলোপ কবা হৈছে। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদ্য, আপুনি জানে যে পঞায়ত আইন সংশোধন যোৱা জুন অধিবেশনত ৰাতি ৯-৩০ বজাত সংশোধন কৰা হৈছিল, সেই সময়ত পঞ্চায়ত মন্ত্রীয়ে কৈছিল যে এই সংশোধনী খৰ-খেদাকৈ পাচ নকৰিলে হব কাবণ নবেম্বৰৰ ভিতৰত পঞ্চায়ত নিৰ্বাচন পাতিব লাগিব, গতিকে আইন পাচ নহলে নিৰ্বাচন পতা নহব কিন্তু অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এনেকুৱা ভাৰিথ বছত গৈছে, জানুৱাৰী, মে আৰু বছত। কিন্তু কোনো তাৰিখতে নিৰ্বাচন পাতিব নোৱাৰিলে। ইতিমধ্যে পুৰণা পঞ্চায়ত ভঙ্গ হ'ল কিন্তু তাৰ বিকল্প বাৱস্থা নললে। নোলোৱাৰ ফলত शार्थं जक्ष्म्य वारेष्ठ यिथिनि सुविध। शाव नाशिहिन शावा नारे। আজি গাওঁত ৰাইজৰ পানীকল নাই যি এটা আছিল সিয়ো মেৰামতিৰ অভাবত পৰি আছে। কাৰণ লক্ষ্য কৰোতা কোনো নাই। চবকাৰে জানে যে গাওঁ অঞ্লত কিমান মানুহ পানীৰ অভাৰত বেমাৰ ভুগি মবিছে ! পঞ্চায়ত বিলোপ হোৱাৰ পাচত চবকাৰে নিৰ্দ্ধেশ দিলে যে মহকুমা পৰিষদ সমূহে পৰিকল্পনাৰ দায়িত লব । যাৰ ফলত লাখ টকাৰ স্থায়ীত গোট সমূহে ক্ষতিগস্ত হবলগা হৈছে। আজি হাট-বজাৰ আদি নিলাম দিয়াৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত প্ৰত্যেক মহকুমা আঞ্জলিক পঞ্চায়তে বহুত টকা লোকচান ভৰিবলগীয়া হৈছে।

আজি আমাৰ দেশত নিবনুৱা সমস্যাই বিৰাট আকাৰ ধাৰণ কৰিছে। আমাৰ চবকাৰে বহুতদিন আগতে ঘোষণা কৰিছিল হাফ এ মিলিয়ন অব প্রপ্রেমৰ কথা আমাক কৈছিল যে কিছুমান ল'বাক ১০০ টকাকৈ দি নিয়োগ কৰা হব। শিক্ষক হিচাবে। বিভ আজিলৈকে এজন ল'ৰাকো চাকৰি দিব পৰা নাই। যোৱা আগন্ত মাহুতে শিক্ষাপৰিষদ বিলাকক কোৱা হৈছিল যে কিছুমান শিক্ষক নিয়োগ কৰা হব আৰু তাৰ কাৰণে দুৰ্যান্ত আছ্বান কৰিবলৈ কৈছিল। প্রথমতে কলে

য়ে ন্বেম্বৰত হ'ব তাৰ পিচত ক'লে জাতুৱাৰীত হব কিন্তু আজিলৈ তাৰ কোনো সঠিক খবৰ নাই। আগতে আঞ্চলিক পৰিষদ বিলাকক ক'লে ৩৫০ বলি ভাব পিচত ক'লে ২৫০ তাৰ পিচত আকৌ ওলোটাকৈ কয় ৩০০ বুলি। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত এইবিলাক খেলিমেলি হোৱা কাৰণে আঞ্চলিক পৰিষদ বিলাকে চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত অভিযোগ কৰিছে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বাজ্যপালব ভাষণত পঞ্চম, ষষ্ঠ আৰু সপ্তম পৰি-কল্লনাৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে। বাকী ছটালৈ নাযাও বছত সময় আছে। কিন্তু আমি যি ধৰণে আশা কৰিছো কিন্তু দেখা যায় ইয়াত কৈছে স্থ্য প্ৰিকল্পনাৰ পাচতো আমাৰ দেশত বিকাশ হব মাত্ৰ শতক্ৰা ১ ভাগ। অৰ্থাৎ ধান যিমানে পকে সিমানে টুনীৰ মূৰণ। গতিকৈ দেখা যায় আমাৰ পৰিকল্পনা বিলাকৰ পৰা উন্নতি হওক চাৰি আমাৰ বিশ্বাসেৰে নিবনুৱাৰ সংখ্যা বৃদ্ধি হব আৰু দাৰিত্ৰ সীমাৰেখা আগতকৈও বাঢি যাব। অর্থাৎ আমার পরিকল্পনা বিলাক বাস্তব ভিন্তিত, জনসাধারণর চাহিদাৰ ভিত্তিত বৈপ্লৱিক দৃষ্টিভিক্তি আগত ৰাখি কৰা হোৱা নাই। মাননীয় সদুদা প্ৰীপণ্ডিত ডাঙৰীয়াই এই প্ৰিকল্পনা বিলাক তৈয়াৰ কৰোতে সকলো দলৰ সহযোগিতা লৈ কৰা বুলি কৈছে। কিন্তু মই ভাঠি কৰ পাৰো কংগ্ৰেহ দলৰ বা তেওঁলোকৰ সহযোগত থকা দলৰ বাহিৰে তাত কোনো দলৰ মান্তহক স্থান দিয়া নাই। মইকুমা পৰিষদ বিলাক গঠন কৰোতে তাত কেনেকুৱা ধৰণৰ ৰাইজৰ প্ৰতিনিধি লোৱা হৈছিল সেই বিষয়ে আগৰ অধিবেশনত মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰীৰাম শৰ্মাই किছिल य अर्ग देल योदा मासू इ ७ देशांव मनमा इस ।

তাৰ পিছত এই বিষয়ে যি সনালোচনা হ'ল, অভিয়োগ আহিল তে ভিয়া, এই বিধান সভাৰ সদস্য সকলক ভাত নিযুক্তি কৰিলে। ইয়াত দেখি আচবিত হৈছোঁ যে, এই গোট বিলাকত কোনো কোনো ৰাজ-নৈতিক দলৰ প্ৰতিনিধি আছে, কিছুমানত আকৌ কোনো ৰাজনৈতিক मलाव व्याजिनिधि नारे अरे धवा नाना थिलियालिव सृष्टि कविद्ध। गूर्व ভপৰত যি ধৰণে কৰিছে সেইটো কেভিয়াও সত্য নহয়। সকলো ৰাজ-নৈতিক দলকে চেপা দিয়াৰহে প্ৰচেষ্টা কৰিছে মাত্ৰ।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, দেশৰ নিবছুৱা সমস্যাৰ কথা আপুনিও

জানে কেনেকুৱা উৎকত ৰূপ ধাৰণ কৰিছে। কালি গুৱাহাটী বিশ্ব-বিদ্যালয়ৰ সমাবৰ্ত্তন উৎসৱত বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ ছাত্ৰসকলে কলা প্ৰভাকা উৰুৱাই বিক্ষোভ প্ৰদৰ্শন কৰিছে আৰু তেওঁলোকে কৈছে যে, 'আমাক চাকৰিছে লাগে ডিগ্ৰী নালাগে"। এয়ে হৈছে তেওঁবিলাকৰ শ্লোগান। এইটো আজি কিয় হবলৈ পাইছে ? অসমত ইয়াৰ আগতে কেতিয়াও এনেকুৱা ব্যৱস্থা হোৱা নাছিল। গণিকে ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰাই আজি প্ৰতিয়মান হৈছে যে, দেশত কেনেকুৱা এক ভয়াবহ পৰিস্থিতিৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। আজি আমাৰ শিক্ষিত যুৱক সকলৰ মাজত এক বিশেষ ধৰণৰ প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়াৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। সেয়েহে মই কব খুজিছোঁ যে, আমি আগত এক ভয়াবহ পৰিস্থিতি লৈ আছোঁ। আমি এটা আগ্নেয়গিৰিৰ ওপৰত বহি আছোঁ। সেই আগ্নেয়গিৰি কেতিয়া উদ্গীৰণ হয় ডাক কোনো লোকে কেতি-য়াও কব নোৱাৰে। গতিকে সময় থাকোতেই আমি সাৱধান হব লাগে। আজি আমাৰ আগত পৰি থকা এই ভয়াবহ সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে, আমাৰ হাজাৰ হাজাৰ শিক্ষিত যুৱকক অন্ন-বস্ত্ৰব সংস্থান দিব নোৱাৰিলে অতি সোনকালেই এক ভয়ম্বৰ বিপ্লৱ আহি আছে। আজি যদিও কোনো কোনো মাননীয় সদস্যই বিপ্লৱৰ সম্ভাৱ-নীয়তাৰ বিষয়ে কোৱা কোই কবিছে তথাপিও দেই বিপ্লৱৰ আহ্বান দিয়া নাই। বিপ্লৱক কোমেও আহ্বান দিব নেলাগে। বিপ্লৱ আহে আপোনা-আপুনি। সেই কাৰণেই সময় থাকোতেই সাৱধান হব লাগে। নহলে ইতিমধ্যেই বিপ্লৱৰ প্রস্তুতি চলি আছে। সেই বিপ্লৱ আহিবলৈ আৰু বেছিদিন নাই। আমিও ভেনে ধৰণৰ বিপ্লৱকে কামনা কৰিছোঁ। তেনে ধৰণৰ বিপ্লৱৰ দাৰাহে সমাজৰ অন্যায় অবিচাৰ সকলো আঁতৰ ছব পাৰে। বিপ্লৱৰ অবিহনে কেৱল আঁচনি আৰু পৰিকল্পনাৰ যোগে-দিয়েই আমাৰ সমাজৰ ছবি কেতিয়াও পৰিবৰ্ত্তন কবিব নোৱাৰি।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত ১৮ ডিচেম্বৰৰ পৰা ৩১ ভিচেম্বৰ পৰ্য্যস্ত চলা ৰাজ্যিক কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ ধৰ্মঘটৰ কোনো উল্লেখেই নকৰিলে। এইটো এটা বৰ আচৰিত কথাই হৈছে। কিয়নো ধৰ্মঘট চলা সময় চোৱাৰ ভিতৰত গোটেই অসম ৰাজ্যখনৰে প্ৰসাশনীয় ব্যৱস্থাটো প্ৰায় অচল হৈয়ে পৰিছিল। এই ৰাষ্ট্ৰ্যিক কৰ্মচাৰী সৰুল

কিয় এনেকুৱা এটা কামত প্রবৃত্ত হব লগা হ'ল তাৰ কোনো উল্লেখেই ৰাজ্ঞাপালৰ ভাষণত নকবিলে। কি ধৰণে তেওঁলোকৰ ধৰ্মঘট প্ৰাত্যাহাৰ কৰিলে তাৰো কোনো ধৰণৰ উল্লেখ নহ'ল। আনকি এই ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰ-কাৰে কি ভূমিকা ললে তাৰো কোনো উল্লেখ ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত হলে নক্থিলে। বছত দিনবে প্ৰাই চৰকাৰী ক্ৰম্চাৰী সকলে চৰকাৰৰ ওচবত নানান অন্তন্য-বিনয়, প্রস্তার গ্রহণ, আলোচনা-বিলোচনা আদি কবিলে, কিন্তু চৰকাৰে সেইবোৰ একোলৈকে কোনো ধৰণৰ সহাৰিয়েই নেদেখুৱালে। সেয়েহে শেষত গতান্তৰ নেদেখি চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰী সকলে এই ব্যৱস্থা লবলগীয়া হ'ল। আৰু চৰকাৰী বৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ এই ধ্ৰণৰ ন্যায়সঙ্গত আন্দোলনক মষিমূৰ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা যি ধৰণৰ ফেচিবাদী দৃষ্টিভঙ্গী ললে তেনেকুৱা উদাহৰণ ভাৰতবৰ্ষত নেলাগে পৃথিবীৰ কোনো দেশতে কোনো শাসকে কেতিয়াও লবলগা ছোৱা নাছিল। এই ধৰ্মঘটকাৰী চা \$ বিয়াল সকলক চাকৰিৰ পৰা বিতাবিত কৰি যুৱক কংগ্ৰেছক সেই ঠাইত বহুৱাবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছিল। কিন্তু কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ একা সংহতিয়ে চৰকাৰৰ সকলো কু-অভিপ্ৰায় বাৰ্থ কৰি দিলে আৰু চৰকাৰে তাৰ ওচৰত সেও মানিলে। সেই কাৰণেই চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ এক্য-সংহতিক মই অভিনন্দন জনাইছে^{*}।

जधाक मरशानम, क्वेहोमान कथा देशा উল্লেখ হৈছে। किছুমान আশ্বাদো দিয়া হৈছে। বিশেষকৈ উদ্যোগীকৰণৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত ইয়াৰ আগৰ वक्ता मकरल চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰেই হওঁক বা বিৰোধী পক্ষৰেই হওঁক, নানান সমালোচনা আদি কৰিছে। আমাৰ দেশত উদ্যোগৰ নামত কেৱল প্ৰহসনহে হৈছে। কোনো উল্লেখযোগ্য উদ্যোগেই আমাৰ ৰাজ্যখনত নাই। ভাৰতৰ অন্যান্য ৰাজ্যৰ কথা বাদেই অসমতকৈ পিচপৰি থকা ভৰিষ্যাইও উদ্যোগীকৰণৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত অসমতকৈ বহুগুণে আগবাঢ়ি গৈছে। অসমে কিন্তু সেই ঠাই পূৰণ কৰিব পৰা নাই। ইয়াত কেৱল পৰি-কল্পনাছে তৈয়াৰ হৈছে। কিন্তু সেইবিলাক কাম হলে কাৰ্য্যত পৰিণত হব পৰা নাই।

অধ্যক্ত মহোদয়, ইয়াত কোৱা হৈছে যে, ৫ম পৰিকল্পনাৰ কাল-ছোৱাত ১৪০০ গাওঁ বিহ্যুতীকৰণ কৰা হৈছে আৰু ৫ম পৰিকল্পনাৰ

কালছোৱাত অৰ্থাৎ ৫ম পৰিকল্পনাৰ শেহত সৰ্বসুঠ ৭ হেজাৰ গাওঁ সামৰি লোৱা হৈছে। এই ৭ হেজাৰ গাওঁ ললেও অসমৰ সৰ্বমুঠ গাৱঁৰ তিনি ভাগৰ এক ভাগো পুৰণ নহয় গৈ। আজি আমাৰ দেশত কৃষিৰ উন্নতিৰ কথা, ক্ষুত্র ক্ষুত্র শিল্প উদ্যোগৰ কথা কোৱা হৈছে। কিন্তু এই বিলাক কৰিবলৈ যোৱাৰ আগতে আমি যদি বিগ্লান্তিকবণৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত অগ্ৰগতি লাভ কৰিব নোৱাৰোঁ ভেডিয়াহলে, আধুনিক ধৰণে কৃষিৰ উন্নতি আক বৃহতেই হওঁক বা কুজ উদ্যোগৰেই হওঁক তাব কেতিয়াও উন্নতি সাধন কৰিব নোৱাৰি। সেই কাৰণেই মই কওঁ যে, আমাৰ য়ি পৰিমাণ বিজুলী-শক্তি উৎপাদন হয় সেই পৰিমাণৰ বিজ্লীশক্তিৰে ৫ম পৰিকল্পনাৰ শেহত ৭ হেজাৰ খন গাওঁ বিহ্যাতীকৰণ আঁচনিৰ অন্তৰ্গত কৰা সম্ভৱ হবনে নহব কোৱা টান। তাৰ কাৰণে নতুন বিজ্ঞাশক্তি আহৰণ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে বিস্তৃত কোনো আঁচনি আমাৰ আগত দাঙি ধৰিব পৰা নাই। তাৰোপৰি অসমৰ এটা প্ৰধান হুৰ্য্যোগ হৈছে প্ৰত্যেক বছৰ वाविषा होडा প্राचारकावी वान्त्रानी। किन्न अहे वान्त्रानीव लाहाई पि আমি কেভিয়াও গা এবাইদি চলিব নোৱাবেঁ। বানপানী সদায় হৈ আছে আৰু ভৱিষাতেও থাকিব।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি আমাৰ দেশৰ কাৰণে বানপানী এটা ডাঙৰ সমস্যা হিচাবে দেখা দিছে। গভিকে আমি আজি বানপানী প্রতিবোধ कविवंब बारव (हाड़े। कविव लार्ग। किन्न वानशानी निरंखन नकि यपि সকলো দোষ বানপানীৰ ভপবতে এদিন দিও সেইটো এটা বৰ সবল যুক্তি হব নোৱাৰে। দেইটো এটা গা এবা দিয়া কথা।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি বস্তুৰ দাম বাঢ়ি আহিছে। আৰু পৰি-বহনৰ যি অস্থবিধা সেইটো আজি আমাৰ নতুন কথা নহয়। কিন্ত ভাক দূৰ কৰাৰ কাবণে চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা কি প্ৰচেষ্টা চলাইছে ? ব্ৰদগজ ৰেলৰ লাইন নাই। আজি দেখা গৈছে যে ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ मलः, खिलेश्रं ट्रमरकां वार्षेव, विकारेनां वि आपिव कांवर आस्मालन কৰিব লগা হৈছে। কিন্তু অশু খাতেদি উত্তৰ প্ৰদেশ আৰু অন্যাশ্য ৰাজ্যত কি হৈছে, আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত ত্ৰন্মপুত্ৰৰ ওপৰত যে এখন দলংৰ আৱিশ্যক সেই কথা ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত উল্লেখ নাই। তাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰৰ

তৰ্ফৰ পথা কোনো প্ৰচেষ্টা নাই। এইবিলাক গতাত্বগতিক কথা। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদ্য, আমাৰ নেতৃত্ব হুৰ্বল হোৱাৰ কাৰণেই আদ্ধি এনে হৈছে। অসমৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক উন্নতিৰ কাবণে মু-পৰিবছন ব্যৱস্থাৰ কাৰণে কেন্দ্ৰ চৰকাৰক বাধ্য কৰি সমত কৰাত আমাৰ হুৰ্বল নেতৃত্ব সম্পূৰ্ণ-

ৰূপে প্ৰকাশ পাইছে। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এইখিনিতে মই সমবায়ৰ শিতান্ত কেইটামান কথা কবলৈ বিচাৰিছো। চৰকাৰে সমবায়ৰ খুৰ গীত গাইছে। অকল বক্তৃতাই নহয় গীত ৰচনা কৰি প্ৰচাৰ কৰা হ'ল। বহুমুখী সমবায় গঠন কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত, মই যিমান দূৰ জানো জিলা কংগ্ৰেছ কমিটি বিলাকক নিৰ্দেশ দিয়া হৈছিল আৰু মুধ্যমন্ত্ৰীৰ পৰা এবাৰ মাজতে এখন চিঠিও পাই-ছিলো যে, उष्ट्रभूथी সমব य গঠন কৰোতে আমাৰ সহযোগিতা বিচাৰিছে। কিন্তু এই সম্বায় গঠন কবাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত খেল খেলাটো বাঞ্চনীয় নহয়। আৰু সেইটো হ'লে সমবায়ৰ মূল উদ্দেশ্য ব্যৰ্থ হব আৰু যি উদ্দেশ্যে সমবায় গঠন কৰা হয়, দেই উদ্দেশ্য ব্যৰ্থ হব । কিন্তু সি যি কি নছওক, এই সমবায় গঠন হ'লে চৰকাৰে যিবিলাক স্বত্ব বান্ধি দিছিল দেইমতে গঠন হব লাগিছিল। মোব অঞ্চতো কিছুমান সম্বায় গঠন হ'ল, বিজ্ঞ চৰকাৰে যি অংশ দিম বুলি কৈছিল সেই অংশ দিয়া ছোৱা নাই। যোৱা আক্টোবৰ মাহত ১০ ছাজাৰ চেয়াৰ থিক্ৰী কৰি দুমৰাধ গঠন হ'ল, কিন্তু সমবায় বিলাকক খোৱা বয়-২ছর বারদায় কবিবলৈ দিয়া হোৱা নাই। যিটো অংশ দিয়া হৈছে তাৰে এতিয়ালৈকে সমবায়ৰ কামত অহা নাই। গতিকে যদি কাম কবিব নোৱাৰে তেনেহলে মনে মনে থকাই ভাল। বিপ্লৱ বক্তাৰে দেশ নচলে। ইয়াৰ কাৰ্য্যক্ৰী ব্যৱস্থা হলেছে ৰাইজৰ উপকাৰত আহে এই ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰক ৰৰ সম্পূৰ্ব ব্যৰ্থতা ইয়াত পৰিলক্ষিত হৈছে। চৰকাৰৰ কোনো এটা ঘোষিত নীতিয়েই কোনো এটা কাৰ্যা-সূচীত ৰূপায়িত হৈ উঠা নাই। সেই কাবণে এই জ্বস্থা হৈছে।

প্রীক্ষীবোদ শইকীয়া— মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণ কৃষ্পক্ত মোৰ বন্ধু শ্ৰীপণ্ডিত ডাঙৰীয়াই যিটো ধন্যবাদ সূচক প্ৰস্তাৱ আনিছে তাক মই দ্র্যাত্কবলে সমর্থন ক্রিছো। এইটো কথা দ্বা আমাব চৰকাৰৰ দৰ্মহা লোৱাৰ এক বছৰ ১০ মাহ হৈছে। এই ক্ম সয়মৰ ভিতৰত যিখিনি কবিলে সেইখিনি কথা কোনেও কোৱা নাই। মাত্র চৰকাৰে কি নকৰিলে ভাতহে বেচি গুৰুত্ব দিয়া হৈছে। এই চৰকাৰে ৰাইজৰ কি কাম কৰিলে ভাৰ কোনো উল্লেখ কৰা নাই। অধাক্ষ মহেশন্ম, Govt. is not the Allauddin lamps just to rus and get the desired thing.

চৰকাৰৰ দোষ-ক্ৰটী আছে। দোষ-ক্ৰটি থকা স্বত্বেও ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত স্পষ্ট ছবি দেখা পাইছো। ইয়াক সজাই পৰাই তোলাৰ দায়িত্ব সকলোবে, অকল মন্ত্ৰীপভাৰ নহয় । ৰাজ্ঞাপালৰ ভাষণত গুৱাহাটী চাহ নীলাম কেন্দ্ৰৰ কথাটো উল্লেখ কৰাত মই স্থী হৈছো। মই আৰু স্থী হৈছো এই চাহ নিগমে এতিয়ালৈকে চাবিখন চাহ বাগান কিনিছে। তিনিখন কিনাব প্রস্তুতি চলিছে। আমাৰ বিদেশী চাহ বাগিচা বিলাক ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়কৰণ কৰি চাহ নিগমে কিনাৰ প্ৰস্তুতি চলাইছে। মোৰ বন্ধু সকল ইমানতো নিৰাশ হৈছে এইখিনিতে মোৰ এটা অসমীয়া কবিতালৈ মনত পৰিছে—

"कीदन जानांक नहल জোনাক জীৱন নহল ক্লান্ত আজি মই"

মই কিন্তু শ্ৰান্ত নহয়। মোৰ বন্ধু সকলে বিপ্লৱ বিচাৰিছে। মই যদি কালাৰদ্ গ্লাচ এখনেৰে চাওঁ ভেস্তে ধুৱলি কুৱলি দেখিম। আজিও দেই একে অৱস্থা হৈছে। জাজি গুৱাহাটীত চাহ নীলাম বজাৰ হৈছে। আমাৰ ইয়ালৈ ইৰাকৰ ক্ৰেটা আহিছে। মই আশা কৰিছো যোগোঞ্জেভিয়া আদি দেশৰ ক্ৰেটাৰ আহিব। তেতিয়া অসমৰ অৰ্থনীতি টনকীয়াল হৈ পৰিব। পঞ্চন বিত্তীয় আয়োগে অসমৰ কাৰণে ১৯৫ কোটি টকা ধাৰ্য্য কৰিছিল। কিন্তু ষষ্ঠ বিভীয় আয়োগে অসমৰ কাৰণে প্ৰায় ৪৪ • কোটি টকা ধাৰ্য্য কৰিছে। মোৰ বিশ্বাস ছৈছে যে অসম চৰকাৰে ষষ্ঠ বিত্তীয় আংয়োগক পতিয়ন নিয়াব পাৰিছে। কাৰণ আগৰ বিত্তীয় আয়োগভকৈ ছগুণ हेका धार्या कविष्ट । এই विनाक कथा উল্লেখ कवा नाई ।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, অৱশ্যে সীমান্ত পৰিস্থিতি সম্পৰ্কত আন্তৰাজ্যিক আৰু আন্তঃৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় সম্পৰ্কত ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত যি খন ছবি সামগ্ৰীক ভাৱে দাঙ্ভি ধৰা হৈছে সেই খনত আমি সন্তুষ্ট হব পৰা নাই। অসম

আৰু নগা ৰাজ্যৰ বিৰাদ, আকৌ মেঘালয়ত নতুনকৈ বিৰাদ **আৰম্ভ হৈছে**, আনহতেদি গোৱালপাৰাত হৈছে, ডিব্ৰুগড়ত হৈছে, চূণপাৰাত ছৈছে, অসম আৰু অৰুণাচলৰ মাজত সীমা বিবাদ হৈছে, ইত্যাদি বিলাক বিষয়ৰ যিটো থটিয়ান নথকাৰ কাৰণে মই উদ্যোগ প্ৰকাশ কৰিছোঁ, মই আশা ৰাখিছোঁ চৰকাৰে যেন সেই বিষয়ে চিন্তা কৰিব।

অইন হাতেদি চৰকাৰে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যব আৰক্ষী বাহিনীটো আৰু অধিক শক্তিশালী কৰাৰ উদ্দেশ্যে যি ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লব বিচাবিছে যেনে—অসমৰ প্রত্যেক জিলাতে সদৰ ঠাইত 'দগ স্বোৱাদ' বাহিনী আৰম্ভ কৰিবলৈ বিচাৰিছে আৰু ১০ ম পুলিশ বাহিনী নতুনকৈ খুলিবলৈ বিচাৰিছে অইন নহলেও অতি কমেও অততঃ আমাৰ কিছুমান শিক্ষিত যুৱকে সেই অত্যুদ্ধানত বেচ ডাঙৰ স্থাবিধা পাব আৰু সংস্থান পাব। তাৰোপৰি আমাৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীৰ তলত থকা যিটো স্পেচিয়েল স্বোৱাদ আছে সেই স্বোৱাদৰ দ্বাৰা আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ দ্বাতিপৰায়ন লোক সকলৰ ওপৰত কঠোৰ ব্যৱস্থা লোৱাৰ স্থাবিধা হব। সেইটোত আমি ওলগ জনাইছোঁ। কিন্তু হলেও ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত যিটো হিচাব পাইছোঁ। সেইমতে দেখা যায় যে প্ৰায় ৭৫১ টা গোচৰৰ ভিতৰত মাত্ৰ ১০১ টা অভিযোগহে তবা কৰা হৈছে আৰু তাৰ ভিতৰত মাত্ৰ ২০ টা অভিযুক্তিৰ শান্তি বিহা হৈছে আৰু বাকী ৮৫ টাৰ প্ৰমান কৰিবপৰা নগ'ল।

সেইকাৰণেই মই কবলৈ বিচাৰিছেঁ। যদি প্ৰমান কৰিবলৈকে সম্ভৱ-পৰ নহয় তেতিয়াহলে দেই সকলক অভিযুক্তি নকৰাই ভাল হব। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বানপানীৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত যোৱা বছৰ যি ভয়ানক বানপানী হ'ল তাত প্ৰায় ১৭ কোটি টকাৰ বয়-বস্তুৰ হানি হৈছে এই বিষয়ে ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত উল্লেখ কৰা হৈছে দেইটো মই স্বীকাৰ কৰিছেঁ। কিন্তু এটা কথা লক্ষ্য কৰিব লগীয়া বিশেষকৈ ডিব্ৰুগড় জিলাত মৰাণ, খোৱাং, শদীয়া ইত্যাদি অঞ্চলত বানপানী হোৱাৰ বিষয়ে ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত কোনো উল্লেখ নাই দেই বিষয়ে আমি তুখ প্ৰকাশ কৰিছেঁ।।

আমাৰ ভূমি সংস্থাৰৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত দেখা যায় প্ৰায় ১ লাখ ২৭ হাজাৰ ৰায়তক ৰায়তী স্বহ দিয়া হৈছে, ইয়াৰ পৰা প্ৰমান হয় যে চৰকাৰ বহি থকা নাই। কিন্তু হলেও আমাৰ চৰকাৰে সময়ে সময়ে ভূমিসংস্থাৰৰ সম্পৰ্কত কিছুমান আইন উত্থাপন কৰা হৈছে আৰু এই সদনতে পাচ কৰা হৈছে কিন্তু এতিয়ালৈকে চৰকাৰে কিমান মাটি পালে সেই হিচা-বটো নথকাতো আমি ছুখ পাইছেঁ।, এইটো থকা হলে আমি সুখী

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত আমি আশা কৰিছিলো বৰ্তমান আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত দৈনন্দিন বয় বস্তুৰ দাম যি দৰে বাঢ়িছে তাৰ এটা স্পষ্ট ছবি দেখিবলৈ পাম যাৰ দ্বাৰা আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ মানুহে বৰ্ত্তমান অৱস্থাত খাপ খুৱাই চলিব পাৰিব কিন্তু সেই ছবিটো আমি ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত দেখা নাপালো। উদাহবণ স্বৰূপে ১৯৬২।৬৩ চনত যি দৰে মূল্য বৃদ্ধি হৈছে। সেইমতে দাইলৰ দাম শতকৰা ৬১ ভাগ বৃদ্ধি হৈছে, চেনিব দাম ১৮8 ভাগ, সেইদৰে গুড় শতকৰা ২১০ ভাগ বৃদ্ধি হৈছে গতিকে এই সম্পৰ্কত পবিষ্কাৰ ছবি ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত পোৱা হলে আমি সুখী হলোহেত্তন। বিশেষকৈ আমি আশা কৰিছিলো যিহেতুকে তেলৰ দাম বৃদ্ধি হৈছে আৰু সেইকাবণেই 'অইল বয়েলিটি' বৃদ্ধি কৰাব সম্পৰ্কত ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত উল্লেখ থাকিব লাগিছিল কিন্ত নাপালো। যি কি নহওক অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বয় বস্তুব দাম সামগ্রীক ভারে বাঢ়িলে আৰু সেই ক্ষেত্রত নিয়-মীয়াকৈ নিম্থ অনা নিয়াৰ কাৰণে অসমত এটা নিজা নিম্থৰ ভড়াল স্থাপন কৰাৰ বাবে যি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে তাৰ কাৰণে আমি সুখী হৈছো কিয়নো এই ব্যৱস্থাৰ দাবা আমাৰ বাজ্যৰ গৰীৰ জনসাধাৰণে সুলভ মূল্যত বয়-বস্তু কিনিব পাৰিব, সেইটো আমি আশা কৰিব পাৰিম। এই খিনি কৈ মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

ত্রীদোনেশ্বৰ বৰা – মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বিধান সভাব মজিয়াত যোৱা ৪ ফেব্ৰুৱাৰী ভাৰিথে অসম বিধান সভাৰ বাজেট অধিবেশন উদ্বোধন কৰি ৰাজ্যপাল শ্ৰীলালন প্ৰসাদ সিং ডাঙৰীয়াই সদনত যি ভাষণ দিলে সেই ভাষণ মই দৃহতাবে শুনিলো আৰু সেই ভাষণৰ ওপৰত আলোচনা কৰিবৰ কাৰণে বছ খিনি থল আছে কাৰণেই এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো দাঙি ধবিছেঁ। **ৰাজ্য**পালৰ ভাষণ খন কোনে কেনেকৈ কি ৰভিয়াল চচমাৰে চাইছে কৰ নোৱৰো, কিয়নো এবাৰ ৰঙিয়াল চচমাৰে চাই ভাল एम्था जत्ने व्यादको जान এथन চচमाद हाई दिला पृष्टि छात्री लिए । মই অৱশ্যে চচমা লব লগীয়া হোৱা নাই যদিও পিচলৈ লগাব লগীয়া হব পাৰে তথাপিও মই হ'লে কোনো ৰভিয়াল চচমাৰে চাব খোজা নাই, অসমৰ ৰাজনৈতিক, আৰ্থিক, সামাজিক আৰু সাংস্কৃতিক পটভূমিত বাজ্ঞাপালৰ চিন্তা, দায়িত আৰু চৰকাৰৰ নেতৃত্ব ইত্যাদি বিষয়বিলাকহে ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত চাব বিচাৰিছে। ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণৰ সম্পৰ্কত আলোচনা আগবঢ়াই মই কব বিচাৰিছেঁ যে আজি তেখেতৰ চৰকাৰে কৰা কামৰ বেয়াখিনি-ঢাকি ৰাখিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছে। তাব প্ৰমান স্বৰূপে তেখেতৰ ভাষণৰ প্ৰথম পূষ্ঠাত দ্বিতীয় সোঁততে তেখেতে ১৯৭২ চনৰ শিক্ষা মাধ্যমৰ সম্পৰ্কীয় বিষয়টো আন এটা উপলুঙা দৃষ্টিভঙ্গীৰে ইয়াত লিপিবদ্ধ কৰিছে যে মাধ্যম সম্পর্কত এটা বাক-বিতপ্তা সৃষ্টি হৈ আছে কিন্তু প্রকৃততে অসমত শিক্ষাৰ মাধ্যম সম্পৰ্কীয় বিষয়টোত বাক-বিতশু নিশ্চম নাছিল, বিধান সভাত গ্ৰহণ কৰা প্ৰস্তাৱৰ বিৰুদ্ধে অসমৰ ছাত্ৰ সমাজে তথা অসমৰ যুৱক আৰু অন্যান্য ৰাইজে এনে এটা আন্দোলন গঢ়ি তুলিছিল আৰু ইমান তিব্ৰত্ব ভাৱে গঢ়ি তুলিছিল যে সেই আন্দোলনে অসম চৰকাৰক বিকল কৰি তুলিছিল, অসম বিধান সভাক বিকল কৰি পেলাইছিল। ফলত অসম বিধান সভাত তাৰ মূল প্ৰস্তাৱ আনি আগৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ নাকশ কৰা হৈছে।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ- আপুনি কাইলৈ কব।

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Speaker—The House stands adjourned till 10 a.m. tomorrow (7.2.74).

The House then rose at 4.30 P. M. and stood adjourned till 10 a.m. on Thursday the 7th February, 1974.

Dated, Dispur The 6th February, 1974 P. D. Barua Secretary, Assam Legislative Assembly.