

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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 9 A. M. on
Friday, the 26th February, 1965.

PRESENT

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY, B.L., Speaker in the
Chair, five Ministers, two Ministers of State, three Deputy Ministers and
fifty-six Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Re: Scheme for proper development of Cattle, Poultry and
Ducks

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) asked:

- *7. Will the Minister-in-charge of Veterinary be pleased to state—
- Whether Government have drawn up any scheme for improvement and proper development of cattle ?
 - If so, results achieved so far.
 - Total amount of money spent for development of livestock in the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 ?
- *8. (a) The total population of poultry and ducks in the State ?
(b) What is the production record of poultry and ducks ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary)
replied:

7. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The results achieved so far, *i.e.*, up to 1963 are stated below
scheme-wise—

1. Key Village Blocks established	...	...	5
2. Key Village Sub-Centre established	...	...	2
3. Animals Artificially inseminated	...	...	38,373

4. Castration performed	...	...	...	34,025
5. Centres subsidised	...	...	...	208
6. Existing Key Village Blocks intensified	...	...	...	3
7. Inservice Training Centres established	...	...	...	1
8. Central Semen Banks established	..	..	..	2
9. V. G. Rs developed	...	...	...	1
10. Village pasture developed	...	...	...	4
11. Pasture developed in State Farms	...	...	...	2
12. Area cultivated with grass	...	...	...	566 acres.
13. Gaushala developed	...	...	...	2
14. Gosadhan established	...	...	...	1
15. State Cattle shows held	..	...	...	2
16. Livestock Farms expanded	...	...	...	2
17. Livestock Farms established	...	...	...	1
18. Research Station established	...	..	..	1
19. Animals vaccinated against Rinderpest	...	...	...	16,56,367
				Rs.
(c)—1962-63	..	...	...	11.08 lakhs.
1963-64	..	...	...	11.91 „

8. (a)—Ninety-nine lakhs, seven thousand and fifty-two Nos. as per 1961 census.

(b)—The average production of eggs of poultry and ducks annually is 40 to 50 per hen or duck under normal conditions.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: As the result of adopting these schemes may I know whether conditions of our cattle have been improved and if so may I know whether milk production has also improved?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: As a result of mass vaccination of cattle against Rinderpest and also other diseases control measures, mortality of cattle has decreased considerably. This has given scope for taking up cattle breeding programme in intensified manner in Key Village Blocks and other areas.

The cattle of the Key Village areas have been graded up through artificial insemination. The milk production in these graded stocks has also increased considerably. This has given incentive to cattle breeding.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): What is the total number of cattle population in the State in the year 1963-64?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: I want notice for that.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): In view of the reply that several schemes have been taken up by Government for prevention of mortality of cattle, may I know from the hon. Minister what is the percentage of decrease of mortality of cattle in our State?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: I cannot give the percentage but when 16,56,367 cattle have been vaccinated against Rinderpest, it can be presumed that to the extent there has been less mortality of cattle from this disease.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: My point was whether as a result of adopting these measures, stated by the Minister, the condition of cattle population has improved and if so whether milk production has also improved?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, I have already stated in detail about the programme taken up in the State but considering the large number of cattle in the State this comparatively small programme cannot make a very great impact. As I have already said it has reduced diseases to some extent and also improved the condition of the cattle in those areas where artificial insemination had been done. Presumably to that extent some improvement in milk production also had taken place.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Will the hon. Minister state the number of mortality of cattle from diseases in the State?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Exact figure cannot be given as there is no census but one can presume that to the extent prophylactic measures had been taken to that extent there had been less mortality.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Will the Government make a survey?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: It is desirable to have that survey but as my budget is small I cannot assure the House that I can have it done.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: May I know whether Assam has attained self-sufficiency in having bullocks for our agriculture?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, our problem is that of too many cattle and of weak cattle. If self-sufficiency is meant by number then certainly it is there—we have that self-sufficiency. In fact we have got too many cattle in excess. But if it is meant sufficiently strong cattle to do the agricultural operation then we have not attained that.

Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS (Noth Salmora, Reserved for Scheduled Tribes): Whether any provision has been made for encouraging cattle farms in private sector?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, except helping the people by making available services to their cows in the Artificial Insemination Centres and providing medical facilities and small loans in the beginning of the Third Plan, there are no other separate programmes for the improvement of cattle through private sector as such.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: How many Artificial Insemination Centres are there?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: I have already replied to that question.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (Bihpuria): মই এটা কথা মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা জানিব খোজো যে আমাৰ দেশৰ গৰুৰ সংখ্যা বৰ বেচি হৈছে আৰু অদৰ্কাৰী গৰুৰ দ্বাৰা বেচি হৈছে—এইবোৰ কমাৰ লাগে বুলি ভাবেনে নাভাবে?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: This is a controversial matter in this country. One opinion is that weak cattle should be either killed or eaten away and the other opinion is that it should not be done. However we have not come to any solution.

(Supplementaries to Starred Question No. 8)

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi): How is the 1961 census taken on poultry and ducks in the State?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: During the last census operation, Sir, the enumerators were asked also to make a record of the poultry and other household animals.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: May I know, Sir, whether Government have drawn up any scheme to increase the production of eggs because it is stated in the reply that the average production of eggs of poultry and ducks annually is 40 to 50 per hen or duck under normal condition?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, his question was "What is product on record of poultry and ducks" and I have given the average of the production in the rural areas. But in our Government farms there are records of 160 eggs per hen and 180 eggs per duck annually.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati): Sir, as large number of our people live in the villages will Government take up a scheme to improve the production record of poultry in the rural areas?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Schemes are already operating. There is a scheme to give a unit of birds to people at subsidised rates known as family unit for rearing, there is also a scheme for giving birds at subsidised rates for rearing on commercial line. We have also undertaken distribution of improved birds through our departmental and Block agencies.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: Sir, is it not a fact that the rate of poultry mortality in the villages is very high?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: It is so, Sir.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: Sir, will the Government try to take up measure or any scheme to reduce the poultry mortality in the rural areas?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Yes, Sir.

Re : Constitution of a Port Committee for the Inland Port of Pandu

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) asked :

*9. Will the Minister-in-charge of Transport be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the Government proposes to constitute a Port Committee for the Inland Port of Pandu ?

(b) If so, the details thereof ?

(c) If not, the reasons therefor ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Transport, etc.) replied :

9. (a) to (c).—The question of constitution of Pandu Port authority is under consideration of the Ministry of Transport, Government of India.

There are two main issues pending decision.

(1) Whether the administration of the Pandu Port will be entrusted to State Government or it will be administered by the Government of India.

(2) Whether the Inland Pandu Port can be administered by extending the provision of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 or separate legislation will be necessary.

This is being examined by the Central Law Ministry. Indian Ports Act deals with Sea Ports only and not with Inland Ports.

All these issues were discussed by the Secretary, Transport, Government of Assam, with the Joint Secretary, Ministry of Transport, in New Delhi on the 7th and 8th January, 1965 and final decision is awaited.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: Sir, when the Government is expected to reach the final decision?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA: (Minister in-charge of Transport): It depends on the Government of India. I have already said that the matter was discussed by the Secretary, Transport with the Joint Secretary, Central Ministry of Transport in New Delhi, on the 7th and 8th January last and the final decision is awaited.

Dr HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi): May I know, Sir, whether Government is in favour of constituting such a committee?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA: Yes, Sir.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabor): May I know, Sir, whether the committee will be appointed by the State Government or by the Central Government?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA: It is under the consideration of the Central Ministry of Transport. No decision is made so far.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Sir, the Minister has said that the matter about constitution of the Port authority is pending with the Government of India. So, may I know from the Minister in what way the State Government is now managing the port?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA: We have completed the construction of sheds and rented some firms with the approval of the Central Ministry of Transport.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: May I know, Sir, who are those firms?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA: I cannot give their names off-hand. I want notice.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Re: Total amount of Land Revenue assessed in the State for the years 1963-64 and 1964-65

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) asked:

2. Will the Revenue Minister be pleased to state—
 - (a) What is the total amount of land revenue assessed in the State for the years 1963-64 and 1964-65?
 - (b) What is the total amount of local rate assessed for the State for the years 1963-64 and 1964-65?

(c) What is the total land revenue and total local rate realised for the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 ?

(d) What is the total outstanding arrears of Land Revenue and Local Rate in the State at the closing of the year 1964-65 ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Revenue) replied :

2. (a) & (b)—Current Land Revenue and Local Rates demand for 1963-64 (on 30th June 1964) is Rs.240.18 lakhs (approximately). Final figures for 1964-65 are not available at present.

(c)—During the Revenue years 1962-63 and 1963-64 following amounts were realised—

1962-63	
On current account	On arrear account
Rupees 68.04 lakhs	Rs.106.63 lakhs.
1963-64	
Rupees 81.91 lakhs	Rs.139.54 lakhs.

(d)—The Revenue year 1964-65 will close by 30th June, 1965 Hence the position of outstanding arrear for the above year cannot be estimated by now.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (Bihpuria): Sir, it is found that in the year 1962-63 only Rs.68.04 lakhs was realised out of the total amount. May I know from the Minister why the collection is so little in proportion to the size of the area ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA : The principal causes for accumulation of arrear revenue are :—

(1) Majority of the settlement holders produce less during the year compared with their annual requirements.

Thereby, there revenue paying capacity has been deteriorating from year to year.

(2) The vagaries of nature in the shape of wide-spread and devastating floods, erosion, draughts, pest menace, cattle epidemic and mortality, etc., are mainly responsible for upsetting the economy of a major section of the settlement holders reducing productivity and paying capacity of the people.

(3) There is a tendency of a section of settlement holders not to pay revenue timely or to defer payments till coercive measures are adopted by the collecting agents or District Officers. This indicates lack of responsibility as tax-payers with much inconvenience to the Administration.

(4) Some pattadars delay payment for years together with the idea that their revenue will be remitted by Government owing to their bad economic conditions although there have been no such proposals for remission for such areas.

(5) Most of the Mouzadars are found not up to the mark in respect of improving arrear collection.

These are the reasons.

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU (Majuli, Reserved for Scheduled Tribes): May I know, Sir, from the Minister whether Government propose to write off the arrears in the flood affected areas?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA: No, Sir. Remission of Revenue depends on certain rules.

Shri MUHAMMED UMARUDDIN (Dhubri): Sir, may I know the total area affected by flood out of the total area under land revenue?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA: I cannot give the figures off-hand. I want notice.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lunding): Sir, in reply (b) the Minister says that the final figures for 1964-65 are not available at present. My question was "what is the total amount of local rate assessed for the State for the years 1963-64 and 1964-65". Why could not these figures be collected?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA: At present the figures are not available, but I can collect the figures from the districts which will take time and if the hon. Member wants to know them then I will do so.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Sir, the question is, generally assessment is made after collection of the figures of revenue receipts before the Budget is prepared, otherwise how the Government would know what would be the revenue receipt before they are supplied from the District level?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA: These figures are collected by the District Collectors and Subdivisional Officers and supplied.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): Sir, at the same time as preparation of the Budget all these figures are collected. But we do not know how the budget was prepared without obtaining these figures prior to preparation of the Budget?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA: The necessary figures were supplied to the Finance Department.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj-North): Sir, do we take that it would have been in the fitness of things to reply to this question after getting the assessment figures from the District level?

(No reply.)

Shri MOHANANDA BORA: Sir, may I know whether the Mouzadars who were not up to the mark would be removed and they will be replaced by other efficient Mouzadars?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA: Yes, Sir. Generally steps are taken against defaulting Mouzadars.

Shri MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: May I know, Sir, what is the total number of embezzlements?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA: How can I give it off-hand? I want notice.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, should we then accept this answer as incomplete? When we have given notice of the question long ago, why the figures could not be collected?

Mr. SPEAKER: I have requested the hon. Minister to collect the figures and as soon as they are available they will be placed on the Library Table and the Member concerned will be able to put supplementary questions.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, the figures should be given before the Budget Speech.

Mr. SPEAKER: I cannot give a dead-line.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: When these figures were collected? Is it not before the Budget of 1964-65? If not, the Budget figures will be faulty one.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN: Then the Budget was wrong.

Adjournment Motion on Complete Lawlessness in Shillong with particular reference to two stabbing cases and some incident in the Office of the Frontier Times at Shillong

Mr. SPEAKER: I have received an Adjournment Motion today. The other Motion was discussed yesterday already in the House which was regarding "Hartal". This matter was discussed already and cannot be raised again here. Today another Adjournment Motion has been tabled by Shri Tarapada Bhattacharjee, Shri Rothindra Nath Sen and Shri Dulal Chandra Barua. I would like to know from them about the admissibility of the Motion.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): Sir, yesterday night at about 8 P.M. the *Frontier Times* Office was attacked by a mob and the Editor was threatened and they also said that they would kill the Editor today. Moreover, Sir, in the meantime two persons were stabbed and I understand that two Ministers visited the place of occurrence yesterday night. I think this is a very urgent matter to be discussed in the House. The people of Shillong are now in such a mood as if there is no authority and there is no administration whatsoever in the State. So this matter should be discussed in the House and this is very important from the point of view of safety and security of the public.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Sir, in support of the contention of my hon. friend Shri Tarapada Bhattacharjee for the admissibility of the Motion, I want to say that every time we are given to understand that the law and order situation is very satisfactory in the State, but from the day to day occurrences of lawlessness in the

State it appears that the Government has completely failed to maintain law and order and public security and safety are in serious danger. Even at the seat of Government itself, here in Shillong, the security and safety to the life of even Journalists are not at all safe. It is clear that when the Assembly is in Session the law and order situation in the State is deteriorating badly. Sir, yesterday's occurrence is clearly a definite matter where law and order situation is involved seriously, especially the failure on the Government to maintain law and order in the very capital of Assam. Therefore, it is a definite matter and it fulfils almost all the conditions under Rule 56 and 57. We have not discussed this matter earlier. It is a matter of recent occurrence, which took place only yesterday. It is a matter of public importance. Since the common people are not in a position to discharge their duties and carry on their normal life, it clearly shows the failure on the part of Government in maintenance of law and order. Therefore, the matter should be allowed to be discussed.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj-North) : Sir, I want to make a submission regarding admissibility of the Motion.

Mr. SPEAKER : After the Minister's reply.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Motion is not admissible. An Adjournment Motion, to be admissible, must raise a question of not ordinary law and order but something more than ordinary law and order question.

Sir, I am sorry to report to the House that there were some incidents in Shillong town yesterday. Some people describing themselves as students went to the office of the *Frontier Times* yesterday evening and demanded the presence of the Editor. The Editor was absent. The Sub-Editor and the employees were threatened and they caused some damage to the glass-panes of the office-building and pelted stones. When they were asked about the reasons for such a behaviour they gave out that the news-item published in the said news-paper relating to the demonstration held day before yesterday for sugar was presented incorrectly and that the Editor should make a contradiction in banner headline in the manner as they were asking for. They also demanded the name of the correspondent who gave that news and the Sub-Editor was compelled to disclose that name to these people. The party said that they would verify if that name was correct. If that name was not correct and if the contradiction was not issued today as asked for they would see to it. It was also reported that one of the members of the crowd threatened the Sub-Editor saying "You will be killed". Unfortunately, the *Frontier Times* authority did not inform the police immediately. However, they informed myself and my revered colleague Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi on phone. Immediately on receipt of the news both of us went there. Almost simultaneously, the Police knowing about the incident presumably from other sources came to the *Frontier Times* Office and arranged guards. Later myself and my colleague sent for the Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police and we instructed them to take adequate measures for maintaining law and order and for tackling the situation in the town. Therefore, Sir, you will please find that in this incident there was no failure on the part of the administration or on the part of the Government.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN : What about the stabbing case ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I am coming to that.

Another case had been reported to the Police Station that an Assistant of the Accountant General's Office was assaulted by three unknown persons on the Gauhati Shillong Road at the junction at the Sweeper Line yesterday at 7 P. M.

There was yet another incident. One building contractor was assaulted allegedly with a sharp cutting instrument at the Umsohsun bridge. It was also reported in the Police Station that a Chowkidar of the Shillong Law College was forcibly restrained by some people and he was robbed of about Rs. 15.

Sir, these were isolated incidents. It had not been established nor it was the case that there had been any failure on the part of the administration. The police had already started investigation in these cases and all steps necessary to improve the law and order situation in the town had already been taken. I am also glad to inform the House that Mr. Stanley D. D. Nichols-Roy, Mr. B. B. Lyngdoh and Mr. H. Hynniewta and other leaders of public of Shillong had issued an appeal in which they had said :

"We have been assured by the Government that the supply of sugar for Shillong will be normal in the course of next few days. We request the public not to be worried and for the time being bear out the temporary difficulty and co-operate with the distributing agencies to enable them to effect the distribution efficiently. All sugar supply is under the control of the Government. The shop-owners are also requested to open their shops normally."

I myself also join with them to appeal to all sections of people to co-operate with the Government for maintaining law and order. Sir, as I have already said, there was no failure on the part of the Government in maintaining law and order and so this Motion is inadmissible. These incidents in a big city like Shillong consisting of about one and a half lakh of people cannot be considered as too abnormal and such happenings cannot warrant a conclusion that there was a failure of the administrative machinery. However, the hon. Members will have an opportunity to discuss the law and order question while discussing the amendment to the thanks-giving Motion on Governor's Address which runs to the effect: "The complete failure of the Government of Assam to maintain law and order in the State, etc."

Mr. SPEAKER : One thing. There was an incident day before yesterday. Why police were not vigilant?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : There was police vigilance in the town, but they were not informed of this incident in time.

Mr. SPEAKER : If there was vigilance this incident would not have taken place. Why they were late?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Sir, as the force at our disposal was not adequate they could not be spread over simultaneously to all places in the city. They were patrolling the town. Sometime when the police was patrolling in one place or area, there may be some time-lag between the incident in another locality and the arrival of the police there from the other locality. Sometimes arrival of the police may not be simultaneous with the incident, because they may be patrolling in certain other areas. So far as the *Frontier Times* incident is concerned, they did not inform the police at all about the incident.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the statement given by the Minister is not satisfactory. First of all let us assess the location where this office is located. This is just near the Assembly premises and practically in the heart of the Shillong town. Sir, I cannot accept the contention of the hon. Minister that police could not arrive at the place of occurrence as they were patrolling scattered, although it is the Police Bazar area. Mr. Speaker, Sir, did the Minister take trouble to ascertain for what length of time these hooligans numbering about 100 threatened the life of the Sub-Editor and compelled him to disclose the name of the correspondent? If this is the position in the city, we do not know where we live—whether we are living in human land or in jungle—whether there is any administration to protect the life and property. So it is a very specific matter and I submit that this Motion should be admitted. Sir, the hon. Minister has very cunningly made a reference to the amendment proposed from our side on Governor's Address whereas he has omitted certain i.e.s. The amendment proposed is to discuss the matter relating to maintenance of law and order in the State specially in the border areas of Assam. He has left out the words "specially the border areas of Assam." So, it is about a specific incident and specific instance, affecting the life of the citizens. If unfortunately the Editor is killed today the Government will then again say it was an isolated case, so to our Government the human life has no value. Sir, this is not an incident which happened in Jowai or in Nongpoh, but this had happened in the Shillong town itself. So, we feel that our administration has failed to maintain law and order. Every time our Adjournment Motions are rejected on this or that ground and I hope you would be kind enough to admit this Motion and give us an opportunity to discuss this matter.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to speak only on one point. For some times past the law and order situation has deteriorated and the Government in most cases is silent on this issue. That is why this hooliganism and such happenings are going on. Yesterday's and day before yesterday's happenings would not have happened if the Government could maintain proper law and order. Both days' happenings were very serious ones. So, I request the hon. Speaker that this Motion be admitted.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) : Sir, I have very attentively listened to the arguments put forward by the hon. Minister in-charge of Parliamentary Affairs. One thing he stated is that it is not more than a normal question of law and order. What does he mean by "not more than a question of normal law and order"? You have already questioned him, by saying that hooliganism continued at least for an hour. Besides, stabbing is going on before the very eye of the Police. Therefore,

Sir, it is a special case. The situation was such that the Police failed to cope with the situation. If this is not a special case, I want to know from the hon. Minister in-charge of Parliamentary Affairs why the two Ministers went to the spot. So, Sir, it is a serious matter and this matter must be allowed to be discussed in this House to-day. When the situation took such a serious turn we must discuss it; otherwise we cannot show our nose to the people.

Mr. SPEAKER: I have heard the hon. Members on the admissibility of this Adjournment Motion. I reserve my ruling till later time. Now, let us pass on to the next item.

Calling Attention of the letter issued by the Under-Secretary to the Government of Assam in the Appointment Department on 28th January 1965 on Employment

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Government to a very important matter of public importance which concerns the industrial and employment policy of this frontier State. Sir, a news-item was published in the Assam Tribune of 6th February 1965 under the caption "Assam Government Circular on appointment—Minister pleads ignorance." It is indicated in the circular that no preference to any candidate on the ground of birth and residence would be given by Government in the matter of appointment in Government undertakings. Sir, this is a very serious matter and this has been discussed by the public both in the press and platform and they have voiced their protest against this circular. Now, this circular has been issued by an Under-Secretary of the Appointment Department, and when the matter was brought to the notice of the Minister he expressed his ignorance. Then, Sir, it was said in the Press Note that the circular issued by the Under-Secretary, Appointment Department was unhappily worded. But we the Members in particular and of public in general are not in a position to know whether actually any steps have so far been taken to withdraw that circular or whether the Government is in a position to find out the root for forwarding that circular in different places to Government undertakings. Sir, it is reliably learnt that the Under-Secretary who has issued the circular has been made a scape-goat. You know, Sir, because you are in the administration that it is not possible on the part of an Under-Secretary to issue such an important circular without instruction from the top. It is a serious matter. This shows how the Government is functioning.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs): Sir, I think Rule 54 is being misused. Rule 54 says that attention of the Government should be drawn to a matter of urgent public importance. But if the hon. Member delivers a speech and draws conclusion then I think it is misuse of the rule.

Mr. SPEAKER: While drawing attention of the Government the hon. Member may advance arguments to show why the drawing of attention of the Government is necessary. But the speech must not be too long and the hon. Member must be very brief.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: I am posing a question to the Government through you, Sir. The Under-Secretary, till to-day, is not in a position to issue such kind of important circular without the consent from the

top. This is a general administrative policy. Therefore, we want to know from the Government whether that circular has been withdrawn and whether the Government is in a position to investigate into this matter and fix responsibility on the persons responsible. From the two statements we could not know whether the Government has taken steps so far in this regard. The matter concerns the employment policy of this under-developed State. There is hue and cry throughout the State and we want to know a definite reply from the Government.

Thank you, Sir.

Shri DHANIRAM TALUKDAR (Barpeta):—*rose.*

Mr. SPEAKER: Under the rules, you cannot speak. The hon. Member has drawn the attention of the Government and the Minister will reply. You may put one question after the Minister.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs): Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members Shri Naren Sarmah, Shri Khogendra Nath Barbaruah and Shri Dulal Chandra Barua, for giving an opportunity to clarify the position of the Government in this rather unfortunate matter. I plead at the outset that in a delicate matter like this it would have been better if the House could have the benefit of hearing the reply from the Chief Minister himself.

On 20th January, 1965 an Un-Official note was issued under the signature of the Under-Secretary, Appointment (B) Department purporting to clarify the recruitment policy to be pursued in public undertakings under the State Government. Unfortunately this circular was neither happily worded nor it correctly represented the Government view-point in the matter. It was also unnecessary. Unfortunately the Chief Minister was ill in Calcutta at the relevant period of time. However, as soon as the attention of the Government was drawn to this matter, Government issued a Press Note in the 2nd week of February, 1965 which I repeat here for the information of the hon. Members.

“The comments and criticisms in the local Press in the form of news-item and editorials against an unofficial note addressed to all Administrative Departments under the signature of Under-Secretary to the Government of Assam, Appointment (B) Department, purporting to clarify the recruitment policy to be pursued in Public Undertakings under the State Government have come to the attention of the Government. It is felt that apart from the fact that the circular issued was unhappily worded which has created misgivings and confusion about Government policy, it was not necessary because consequent on the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957 coming into force, the Government in 1959 had already abolished all restrictions regarding the residential qualification placed on candidates applying for recruitment to State Service and posts in connection with the affairs of the State Government. All decisions of the State Government are equally applicable to their undertakings and Government regret that such a circular was issued without proper scrutiny and being examined by a Senior Officer and would like to take this opportunity of reiterating their views that notwithstanding abolition of all restrictions regarding the residential qualifications placed on candidates applying for recruitment, the enterprises and commercial firms within

the State would be alive to the hopes and aspirations of the local people and offer them maximum employment including contracts, etc., so that the people of the State may feel by actual experience that they are equal co-sharers in the fruits of freedom with other parts of India. A suitable clarification on the above line to the aforementioned unofficial note addressed by the Under Secretary to all Administrative Departments is under issue. It is now hoped that there will be no further cause for misunderstanding.

Steps have been taken to see that such a thing does not happen in future. Government will also take all steps to remove misunderstandings likely to be or already created by this circular.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Talukdar, are you putting any question on this matter?

Shri DHANIRAM TALUKDAR: Later on.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj-North): Will the hon. Minister explain the circumstances as to how it was possible for the Finance Minister to abuse the Under Secretary in the presence of Press people?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, I have nothing on record about this; so I cannot answer that question. Unless and until the Finance Minister comes back and I learn from him, I am not in a position to answer that question.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): What is the definition of 'local people'? Will the hon. Minister please explain?

Mr. SPEAKER: How that question comes? 'Local people' means local people.

Debates on the Governor's Address

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra): অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই সিদিনা যিবিলাকে বাইজৰ মতামত বা সহযোগৰ বিৰুদ্ধে কাম কৰে। গতুন I. A. S. বিলাকে যেতিয়া training লয় তেতিয়া তেওঁলোকক প্রশাসন, চলোৱাৰ বিষয়ে শিক্ষা দিয়া হয়।

"The idea underlying the course is that officers of the higher services should acquire an understanding of the constitutional, economic and social framework within which they have to function, as these largely determine the policies and programmes towards framing and execution of which they will have to make their contribution. They should, further, acquaint themselves with the machinery of Government and the broad principles of public administration. For civil servants in the higher grades, knowledge and understanding of their individual departments is not enough; they should have an understanding of the machinery of the Government as a whole and the inter-relationship of its different parts. Civil servants should also have a clear appreciation of the role of civil servants in a parliamentary democracy". Governor's Address ১০ পৃষ্ঠাত কোৱা হৈছে: The employment situation in the State has shown definite signs of improvement during the past year and the different welfare schemes of the Department of Labour are progressing satisfactorily".

আমাৰ দেশৰ যিবোৰ উন্নয়নমূলক কাম, সেইবোৰ কেনেকৈ আৰু কোন নীতিৰ ওপৰত ভিত্তি কৰি সমাধা কৰিব লাগিব সেই কথা I. A. S. অফিচাৰসকলে জনা উচিত আৰু এই সদনৰ সদস্যসকলৰ আৰু বাইজৰ লগত মিলি-জুলি কাম কৰা উচিত। যিবোৰ বিষয়ই সেইদৰে কাম নকৰে বা সমাজবাদী সমাজ প্ৰতিষ্ঠাত বিশ্বাস ৰাখি কাম কৰিব নোৱাৰে, তেনে বিষয়ক দায়িত্ব দিব নোলাগে। তাৰ পৰিবৰ্তে আমাৰ পুৰণি অভিজ্ঞ সঞ্চিন্দা হয়। দ্বিতীয়তে I.A.S. বিষয়ক জিলাৰ সদনৰ দায়িত্ব দিয়াৰ আগতে মহ-কুমাৰ দায়িত্ব দিব লাগে। তৃতীয়তে ১৫ বছৰৰ অভিজ্ঞতা নহয় মানে উপায়ুক্তৰ পদত নিযুক্ত কৰিব নোলাগে। বহুতো কথা শুনা যায়, বহুত I.A.S. অফিচাৰে বাগিছাৰ ছোটি চাহাবৰ লগত নাচ-গান কৰি সময় কটায় আৰু ফলত দুখীয়া মানুহৰ কাৰণে ভাবিবপৰা টান হয়। গতিকে, চৰকাৰে সেই বিষয়ে ভাবি চায় বেন। নিয়োগৰ আৰু বনুৱা উন্নয়নমূলক কথা কোৱা যাওক—যিয়েই নহওক এই কথাট মই বৰ সন্তোষ হব পৰা নাই, কাৰণ ওয় পৰিকল্পনাত—

Mr. SPEAKER : আপুনি সংশোধনী প্ৰস্তাৱৰ কথাহে কৈছে নেকি ?

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA : মই পৰামৰ্শহে দিছো। দেখা যায় যে চৰকাৰী ক্ষেত্ৰত মাত্ৰ ৪০০০ মানুহক কাম দিব পাৰিছে, public sector ত মাত্ৰ সেইদৰে কিছু মানুহক নতুন কাম দিব পাৰিছে আৰু private sector ত একেই আছে বুলি কৈছে। এইটো অৱশ্যে ১৯৫১ চনৰ পিয়লৰ মতে ওয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ হিচাপ। ইয়াত মই অকনো সন্তোষ হব পৰা নাই। চৰকাৰে এফালে ভোটা দিছে যদিও আনফালে দোং খানি পানী গৈ আছে। চাহ বাগিছাত ১৯৫৩ চনৰ পৰা ১৯৬৩ চনৰ ডিচেম্বৰ মাহলৈকে ১ লাখ ১০ হেজাৰ লোকৰ স্থায়ী বনুৱা কৰাইছে। কিন্তু আনহাতে মনে মনে অনায়ভাবে অসমৰ বাহিৰৰ পৰা ১৪ হেজাৰ লোক কামত নিয়োগ কৰিলে। ইয়াৰ বিৰুদ্ধে চৰকাৰে কি ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে এতিয়াও জানিবলৈ পোৱা নাই। এই সময়ছোৱাৰ ভিতৰতে আকৌ চাহ খেতিৰ আয়তন ১ লাখ ৫৫ হেজাৰ ৯৯০ একৰৰ পৰা ১ লাখ ৬৩ হেজাৰতকৈও বৃদ্ধি পালে, অৰ্থাৎ প্ৰায় ৮ হেজাৰ একৰ চাহ বাগিছা বাঢ়িল।

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATI (Minister, Industries) : আঠ লাখ একৰ হৈছে total।

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA এফালে নিয়োগৰ সংখ্যা কমিল আৰু আনফালে খেতিৰ আয়তন বাঢ়িল। এইটোৱেই যদি হয় তেন্তে অসমৰ নিয়োগ পৰিস্থিতি আৰু মানুহৰ আৰ্থিক উন্নতি কেনেকৈ হয়? ডাঙৰী বাগিছাৰ আয়তন আগেয়ে আছিল ১০৭৩ একৰ আৰু এতিয়া হল ১১২১ একৰ, অৰ্থাৎ প্ৰায় এশ একৰ বাঢ়িল; কিন্তু বনুৱাৰ সংখ্যা ২০৫৭ পৰা ১৮২০ কৰিলে।

মহোদয়, মই এই কথা সূচিব খোজো যে আমাৰ বনুৱা বিভাগ আৰু Statistics বিভাগে নিয়োগ সম্বন্ধে তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাত যিটো হিচাব দিছিল, সেই হিচাব কোন বছৰত ভিত্তি কৰি দিছিল? বৰ্তমানে দেখিছো স্থানীয় মানুহ বাৰ কাম আছিল, তাৰো কাম নোহোৱা হৈছে। কোনো এখন বাগান নতুনকৈ খুলিলে বা সম্প্ৰসাৰণ কৰিলে বেচি মানুহে কাম পায়; তেনে স্থলত আগৰ কামখকা মানুহকো যদি খেদি দিয়ে, তেন্তে এই ৰাজ্যৰ নিবনুৱাৰ সংখ্যা বৃদ্ধি পাব নে হ্ৰাস হব?

এই ক্ষেত্ৰত মই চৰকাৰক পৰামৰ্শ দিব খোজো যে, এই বিষয়ে এখন আইন প্ৰণয়ন কৰি এইবিলাকত স্থানীয় লোকক সুবিধা দিব লাগে আৰু যাতে মানুহ কৰ্মাৰ নোৱাৰে তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা হ'ব লাগে।

Mr. SPEAKER : এনে এখন বিল আছেই।

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA : ১৯৬৫ চনৰ পিচত কোনো বাহিৰৰ মানুহক কাম দিলে, তেওঁলোকৰ Certificate থাকিব লাগিব আৰু প্ৰত্যেকে নাম Register কৰিব লাগিব। আমি দেখিছো, আজিকালি বাগানৰ মালিকসকলে মন্ত্ৰীকো নামানে কাকো নামানে। ১৩।১।৬৫ তাৰিখে দিয়া আনন্দবাৰী বাগিছাৰ Award আৰু অসম কোম্পানীৰ August ১৯৬৪ৰ Award চালেই গম পাব। বাগিছাত Welfare ব কথা আমি দেখা নাই। ২য় পৰিকল্পনাত যি ২৫টা Community Welfare Centre আছিল আজিলৈকে মাত্ৰ ৯টা কেন্দ্ৰতহে হৈছে। তাৰ বাহিৰে ঘৰ-দুৱাৰ, শিক্ষা স্বাস্থ্য আদি কোনো ফালে বিশেষ জোৰ দিয়া দেখা নেযায়—ইয়াতে পঢ়িলে সকলো জানিব।

Anti-Corruption ব কাম সন্তোষজনক হৈছে বুলি কৈছে।

দুনীতি নিৰাৰণৰ বিষয়ে ৰাজ্যপালে যি সন্তোষ প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে, সেই বিষয়ত মই বৰ আনন্দ পোৱা নাই। দেখা যায় আৰু শুনা যায় যে দেশত দুনীতি ভৰিল। যদি সেয়েই হয়, তেন্তে ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণৰ পৰাই দেখা যায়—১৯৬২ চনত ১৮০, ১৯৬৩ চনত ১৬২, ১৯৬৪ চনত ২০২ টা case বেজিষ্টাৰ হ'ল আৰু তাৰে ১৯৬৪ চনতেই ১০০ টা মিছা।

গতিকে এই নিয়মত চলিলে দেশৰ পৰা দুনীতি গুচিব নোৱাৰে, বৰং যেতিয়া দেশখনতেই দুনীতি হ'ল বুলি কয়, তাৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তে যদি দেশত দুনীতি নাই বুলি ধৰি লৈ সকলোকে কাম কৰিবলৈ মুকলি মনেৰে দিয়া যায়, তেতিয়া হয়তো দেশত দুনীতি নিৰ্মূল হ'ব পাৰে, গতিকে সেই বাবে মই কওঁ, দেশত আজিৰ পৰা সকলো সত্যপৰায়ণ আৰু দুনীতি নাই বুলি দিন পালন কৰা হওক।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks moved by my Friend, Mr. Mohi Kanta Das. Sir, I congratulate the Governor for his Address in which he has mentioned about the difficult time after the passing away of our great leader Jawaharlal Nehru. The Governor in his Address has mentioned that the situation in the Border areas is still continuing to be a matter of grave importance. Therefore, it requires constant vigilance. I would like to say that not only it requires constant vigilance but we should prepare ourselves to meet any eventuality that may come at any time. Sir, the Governor in his Address said that construction of border road is steadily going ahead. I do not know whether the border roads on the Pakistan-India border areas have been constructed. There was a proposal made in the House that a habitation-free zone should be made with a view to check illegal Pak-infiltration; but he has not mentioned about that. I think the Government have taken necessary steps to implement that suggestion. Sir, it is our essential duty, rather national duty, to check the foreign infiltrants, because they come with certain motives. Otherwise security and integrity of our country might be in danger. More particular, Sir, after the 'axis' of Pindi-Peking it has become

a very vital matter for our national integrity and safety. I, therefore, draw the attention of the Government to look into that very matter which is most important from the point of security and integrity of our State, nay of our country. I am glad that the Government have constituted four Tribunals and they are going to appoint more Tribunals with a view to deport Pakistani infiltrators. That is good. But it is more important to check the entrance of Pakistani infiltrators into our own State. Sir, the Governor in his Address has mentioned almost about every department. But he has not elaborately mentioned about the matter of Civil Defence and he has not given much importance about this very important matter. This matter ought to have been given importance because our enemies are there and so we should not neglect this important and vital matter of Civil Defence. It will be unwise on our part to postpone Civil Defence preparations till the actual war breaks out. I think, Sir, sufficient measures should be adopted from now in this important matter. People's enthusiasm that arose following the Chinese aggression in the year 1962 has now greatly damped. Our Government most probably could not utilise that enthusiasm for our full preparation. I appeal to the Government to rouse that enthusiasm among the people so that any eventuality could be met. Now, Sir, one of my friends the other day has mentioned about foreign spies, activities, that is foreign espionage. I also believe like that; here in Assam foreign espionage is going on greatly. I appeal to the Government to strengthen the secret Police Service so that these anti-national activities are checked and the culprits are properly detected. Otherwise safety and security of our State might be in great danger. Sir, the Governor in his Address has mentioned about the agricultural production. I do not agree with him that as a result of the efforts made by the Agriculture Department our agricultural production has increased. Of course they have also helped it. But the weather condition helped this year to a great extent for increased production. I hope the Government would try its level best to create an atmosphere among our peasants for increasing production. Assam should not be short of pulses and mustard-seeds. I am sure, Sir, if proper atmosphere is created Assam will be self-sufficient in the production of pulses and mustard-seeds. The Governor in his Address also has not mentioned about the actual yields achieved out of the implementation of the Package Programme. We are expecting a very satisfactory result and we hope the Package Programme now implemented in Cachar District will yield very good result and production also will be increased. Sir, the Governor in his Address has not mentioned anything about the land policy. He has not mentioned anything in his Address about this important matter. I would have been very glad had he given some hints about our land problem because on account of the increase of population the pressure on land has also been increased very greatly. If we are unable to remove this pressure on land then I don't know what will be our economic condition in future. So, it is most important on the part of the Government to remove atleast a sizeable number of population from the land to other occupations so that our *per-capita* income will increase and production also will be increased. In his Address the Governor has not mentioned anything about how to increase the resources of our State. The Governor in his Address should have given some ideas of this very important matter because if we do not get an idea about how our resources will be increased and how all the affairs of the Government will be conducted, we are in a difficulty. To that end we fail to get anything from the Address of the Governor. In his Address the Governor has not mentioned about the problem of the low-paid

employees of the Government. Sir, the number of low-paid employees of the Government is greater than the number of highly-paid officers. On account of the rising of prices of essential commodities, they are in great difficulties. So, it is the duty of the Government to see to their minimum comfort so that they may maintain their families. But here in his Address he has not mentioned about it. He has not mentioned anything about the unemployment problem of this State also. I hope the Government would see to it because this has become an acute problem and more particularly the under-matriculate educated youth have created a problem. The Governor has not mentioned anything about the unemployment problem of these educated people. I request the Government to draw up some schemes so that these educated people will be employed in profitable jobs.

Sir, the Governor in his Address did not mention clearly regarding the establishment or installation of heavy industries.

I think, Sir, without installation of heavy industries in our State we cannot expect to improve our economic condition. Only depending upon land and agriculture no country can have better economic results. I would therefore, request the Government to see that some big industries are established here in Assam for which raw materials are available here.

Sir, the Governor in his Address has mentioned about the establishment of Co-operative Rice Mills in our State. He has mentioned that the Government has proposed to set up only three Co-operative Rice Mills. I do not know, Sir, whether Government will be able to cope with the problem with three mills. I would like to suggest that at least two Co-operative Rice Mills in every district might be set up so that we may meet our demands in regard to milling of rice.

The Governor has not mentioned anything about the difficulties that our people are experiencing for want of C. I. sheets and other building materials. C.I. sheets have become things of vital importance for the people of Assam. Formerly our people used to roof their houses with thatch and other materials, but now these things are not available and whatever is available has become very costly. So C. I. sheets have become very essential for the people of Assam, but unfortunately the people of the State are experiencing acute scarcity of C. I. sheets in our State. May I request the Government to try their utmost to secure C. I. sheets so that our people, more particularly the people of the rural areas, get C. I. sheets as it has become impossible on their part to roof their houses with other materials.

Lastly, Sir, I would like to say one thing about the Medical College at Gauhati about which the Governor has not mentioned anything. The Medical College had been started at Gauhati without prior preparation. That is a fact, Sir. But the people desire that it should be completed as early as possible at its permanent site. Two hostels have been constructed there and nothing more. I would request the Government to construct other necessary buildings including the quarters for the Professors and Superintendent of hostels and also Hospital building at the permanent site so that the Medical College may function at the permanent site.

Sir, Assam is facing a great menace. That menace is cancer. The number of cancer cases has increased in Assam—I do not know the reason. I am not an expert in the matter, but, I have seen that the number has increased. There is no cancer hospital in Assam where our people may get themselves examined. So, I would request the Government to look into the matter and see their way to help the non-official organisation which has started construction of a cancer institute after the memory of our leader Dr. Bhubaneswar Borooah at Gauhati. I would request the Government to see that Cobalt therapy with Deep X-ray Plant are provided there and order for the same is placed now because the hospital construction would be completed within a year and if after the establishment of the institute Cobalt therapy is not provided the building will remain empty and the purpose for which the non-official organisation has started work will not be fulfilled. The organisation will be in a position to purchase Cobalt therapy and X-ray Plant unless Government comes to its aid. I, therefore, appeal to the Government to look into the matter. Sir, with these few words I support the resolution of Shri Das.

Shri HALADHAR UZIR (Tamulpur, Reserved for Scheduled Tribes):

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণ মই পঢ়ি চাইছো আৰু তাত যথেষ্ট জানিব লগীয়া কথা আলোচনা কৰা হৈছে। কিন্তু তাৰ ভিতৰত কথা বাদ পৰাও দেখা গৈছে। মুঠতে ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত কেৱল দেশখনত চৰকাৰে কি কাম কৰিলে আৰু কি ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লোৱা হৈছে সেইবোৰৰ মাত্ৰ উত্থাপন কৰা হৈছে। কিন্তু কি কৰিব লাগিব বা কিহৰ অভাৱ হৈছে আৰু দেশত কি সমস্যা পৰি আছে সেইবোৰৰ উল্লেখ কৰা হোৱা নাই। মই ভাবো এইবিলাকৰ উপৰিও জীৱিত সমস্যা বিলাকৰ উল্লেখ থকা প্ৰয়োজন আৰু তাৰ সমাধানৰ্থে পৰামৰ্শ দিয়া বিশেষ প্ৰয়োজন। আজি ভালকৈ চালে দেখা যায় যে দেশখনৰ কামবোৰ মাত্ৰ অফিচাৰ বিলাকৰ দ্বাৰাহে কৰা হৈছে; চৰকাৰৰ বিশেষ কোনো হাত নাই। শিক্ষা বিভাগলৈকে যদি চায় দেখিব যে কামবোৰ D. P. I. বা D. I. সকলেই চলায় আছে, চৰকাৰে মুঠেই একো কৰা নাই। ফলত যি ঠাইত স্কুল-কলেজৰ দৰকাৰ তাত হৈ উঠা নাই আৰু যত প্ৰতিপত্তিশীল লোক আছে তাতহে স্কুল-কলেজ হৈছে। সেই কাৰণে শিক্ষা বিস্তাৰত কিছু অসুবিধাৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। অফিচাৰ বিলাকেও নিজ ইচ্ছা মতেই কাম কৰি গৈছে আৰু কোন অঞ্চলত কিহৰ প্ৰয়োজন তালৈ লক্ষ্য কৰা নাই। সেই কাৰণে চৰকাৰে চাব লাগে যাতে গণতান্ত্ৰিক দেশ এখনত কোনো কাম সম্পূৰ্ণ অফিচাৰৰ দ্বাৰা নহয়; চৰকাৰৰ দ্বাৰা হ'ব লাগে। গণতান্ত্ৰিকই চৰকাৰে বাইজৰ চৰকাৰ আৰু ই বাইজৰ কাৰণে কাম কৰিব লাগিব; চৰকাৰী বিষয়াৰ বাবে নহয়।

গণতন্ত্ৰত প্ৰজাৰ ওপৰত চৰকাৰ থকা উচিত, প্ৰজাৰ ওপৰত অফিচাৰ থকা উচিত নহয়। মই ক'ব বিচাৰো যে গণতন্ত্ৰটো প্ৰজাৰ ওপৰত হৈ হ'ব লাগে— অফিচাৰৰ ওপৰত Despotism হ'ব লাগে। তেতিয়াহে দেশখন ঠিকমতে পৰিচালিত হ'ব।

ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত বহু কথাই উল্লেখ কৰিছে কিন্তু অসমৰ জনজাতিৰ সমস্যাৰ বিশেষ উল্লেখ নাই। কেইটামান জাতি পিচ পেলাই কোনো দেশে উন্নতি কৰিব নোৱাৰে। আজি ভালকৈ পৰ্যবেক্ষণ কৰিলে দেখা যায় যে আমাৰ অসমৰ জনজাতিৰ মাজত অসন্তোষ প্ৰকাশ পাইছে। এই সদনতো সদস্যসকলে জনজাতি সম্পৰ্কে নকয়— অল্প ভাৱৰা বক্ত্ৰ হোৱা যেন অনুমান হয়। এইটো সিমান সনীচিন হোৱা নাই— কিয়নো অসমৰ জনজাতীয় সমস্যা সমাধান নহলে অসমৰ সমস্যা সমাধান হ'ব

নোৱাৰে। নগাবিলাক অসমত আছিল; তেওঁলোক এতিয়া বেলেগ হৈ গল। অন্যান্য পাহাৰী জনজাতিয়ে Hill State দাবী কৰিছে। ভৈয়ামৰ জনজাতিৰ মাজত কিছুমান ৰাজনৈতিক অসন্তোষ আহি পৰিছে। এইটো কিয় হয়? মানুহৰ যদি অৰ্থনৈতিক, সামাজিক আদি ক্ষেত্ৰত যিখিনি প্ৰাপ্য সেইবিলাক যদি ঠিক নহয়, তেতিয়া ৰাজনৈতিক সমস্যা আহি পৰে। সামাজিক, অৰ্থনৈতিক, শিক্ষা পূৰ্ণ নোহোৱা কাৰণেই তেওঁলোকে Hill State দাবী কৰিছে। চৰকাৰে চিন্তা কৰিব লাগে—জনজাতীয় সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ সামাজিক, অৰ্থনৈতিক আদি ক্ষেত্ৰত যিবিলাক প্ৰাপ্য সেইবিলাক যদি পায় তেন্তে কোনো জনজাতিয়ে আন্দোলন নকৰে।

তাৰ পিচত অসমৰ ৰাস্তা-ঘাটৰ গুৰুত্ব বৰ বেচি। আমাৰ সীমান্তত পাকিস্তান, চীন আদি দেশ আছে—গতিকে অসমৰ ৰাস্তা-পদূলী উন্নত হোৱা নিতান্ত প্ৰয়োজন। দেখা যায় ভিতৰুৱা অঞ্চলতো যোগাযোগৰ ব্যৱস্থা হোৱা নাই। ৰাস্তা হলে দলং নাই, দলং হলে ৰাস্তা নাই। মই উদাহৰণস্বৰূপে কওঁ, বঙীয়া, দৰঙা ৰাস্তাৰ কথা। এই অঞ্চলৰ লগত ভোটাৰ আৰু চীন সংলগ্ন আছে। এই ৰাস্তাই অন্য দেশক বহুতো আছে—এই ৰাস্তাবিলাকৰ গুৰুত্ব দিয়াতো অপৰিহাৰ্য্য। তেনে ৰাস্তা আৰু চৰকাৰে বিশেষ মনোযোগ দিব লাগে যাতে Emergency আহি পৰিলে আমাৰ বঙীয়াৰ ৰাস্তাৰ কাৰণে যি টকা দিছিল সি ব্যৱহাৰ নহল—বাৰে বাৰে টকা ফিৰাই দিছে। উদাহৰণস্বৰূপে বঙীয়া চাৰভিভিজনৰ তামোলপুৰ সমষ্টিৰ পৰা Third Five Years Commission Award ৰ টকা খৰচ নকৰি এই বছৰ ঘূৰাই দিছে। টকা দিলেও অফিচাবে কিয় কাম কৰিব নোৱাৰে? ইয়াৰ গুচ কথাটো কি? তেওঁলোকে Tender Call কৰিলে কিন্তু মনোমত নহল—টকা ফিৰাই দিলে। এই থাকে নেকি? ভৱিষ্যতে কাম যেন ঠিকমতে চলি থাকে তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে তীক্ষ্ণ নজৰ ৰাখিব লাগে।

পাকিস্তানৰ পৰা অহা ভগনীয়াবোৰৰ সংস্থাপনৰ কামত মন্থৰ গতি হৈছে। তেওঁলোকক কাম কাজ দি সংস্থাপনৰ ব্যৱস্থা নকৰিলে, এতিয়ালৈ অসমে যি প্ৰশংসা পাইছে সি নাথাকিব, বদনাম আহিব। পাকিস্তানী Deportation কৰোতে কিছুমান দখলকাৰী আৰু বেদখলকাৰী লোক যোৱাত সেই খালি মাটি আমাৰ মাটিহীন মানুহে দখল কৰিছে। এতিয়া পাকিস্তানৰ পৰা কিছুমান মানুহে তাত মাটি সম্পত্তি সলনি কৰি অহা বুলি এই মাটিবিলাক দাবী কৰিছে। এইটো সঁচানে কি, সেইটো চৰকাৰে তদন্ত কৰি তাৰ এটা স্তব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। আৰু আমাৰ মাটিহীন মানুহক, অৰ্থাৎ যিবিলাক অসমৰ স্থানীয় মানুহ তেওঁলোকক মাটি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। তাত বহুতো গণ্ডগোলৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। আমাৰ ৰাজহ মন্ত্ৰীৰ ওচৰত বহুতো দৰ্খাস্ত পৰিছে। ইয়াৰ সোণকালে এটা বিচাৰ কৰি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো।

মই এইখিনিকে কৈ সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

Shri DHANIRAM TALUKDAR (Barpeta): Mr. Speaker and hon. Members. Whom shall I address? The seats of the hon. Members and the Treasury benches are vacant. The gentlemen present in the gallery are much more than the hon. Members here. Therefore, it will be better to address in Assamese as I think, those gentlemen in the gallery may not understand English.

Mr. SPEAKER: Yes, you can do it.

Shri DHANIRAM TALUKDAR: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, গৱৰ্ণৰ বাহাদুৰৰ বক্তৃতা শুধু মই অলপ কম। মই ঠিক সমালোচনা কৰিব লাগে বুলিয়েই ক'ব খোজা নাই। আজি-কালি এটা ফেচন হৈছে কৰিব লাগে বুলিয়েই সমালোচনা কৰা হয়। মই সব-স্বা দুই এটা কথা কম।

১৯০৩ চনত বৰপেটাত পঢ়িবলৈ যাওঁ। তেতিয়া মেচৰ পুচলন নাছিল। আমি ৪ জন গোট খাই একেলগে থাকো—এজনে বজাৰ কৰে আৰু আন ৩ জনে বান্ধে। বজাৰ কৰাৰ্থে কিন্তু বান্ধিব নালাগে। তেওঁ কেৱল খোৱাৰ সময়ত গল্প কৰে। দালিতহে নিমখ বেচি হল, মাছৰ জলা বেচি হল, এনেদৰে কেৱল সদায় সমালোচনা কৰে। শেষত এদিন আমি কলো যে তুমি আৰু বজাৰ কৰিব নালাগে। আমি বজাৰ কৰিম তুমি বান্ধিবা। যিদিনা তেওঁ বান্ধিলে সেই দিনা নিমখৰ কোবত খাব নোৱাৰা হল। আঞ্জাত জলা মুখত দিব নোৱাৰি; মাছৰ আঞ্জাত পানী একালে হল, মাছ একালে হল। আমি কলো এইয়া কি হল? তেতিয়া তেওঁ কলে, মই আৰু সমালোচনা নকৰো। গৱৰ্ণৰ বাহাদুৰৰ ভাষণ খুব মধুৰ, ভাৱপূৰণ, ভাষা প্ৰাঞ্জল। দেখাত ভাষণখনি অতি সুন্দৰ। কিন্তু গৱৰ্ণৰ বাহাদুৰে ইচ্ছা কৰিয়েই হওক, অনিচ্ছা কৰিয়েই হওক, এটা বিশেষ সমস্যা একেবাৰে বাদ দিছে—যি সমস্যাই গোটেই দেশ অশান্তিময় কৰি তুলিছে। সেইটো হল নগা-সমস্যা। এই সমস্যা আৰম্ভ হল যিদিনাৰ পৰা ফিজিক দেশৰ পৰা আতৰ হবলৈ সুবিধা দিয়া হল। এই সমস্যা আমি নিজেই আনিছো। যি দিনা আমি নিজেই আসাম হাইকোর্টৰ নাম দিলো। আসাম আৰু নাগালেণ্ড হাইকোর্ট নাম দিয়েই সমস্যা নিজেই মাতি আনিছো। এই নাম দিবৰ দিনাই নগাই বৃজিলে আমাক। চাৰি লাখ মানুহক সন্তুষ্ট কৰিবৰ কাৰণে আৰু ভাল লগাবৰ কাৰণে বৃটিছৰ দিনত অসম, বেঙ্গল, বিহাৰ, উৰিষ্যা, বৰ্মা, পাচখন প্ৰদেশৰ হাইকোর্টৰ নাম Calcutta High Court আছিল। কোনোৱে দাবী কৰা নাছিল অসম, বিহাৰ হাইকোর্ট হ'ব লাগে বুলি—কিন্তু অসম হাইকোর্টৰ নাম মাত্ৰ ৪ লাখ মানুহক খুচি কৰিবৰ কাৰণেই নাম হ'ল আসাম-নাগালেণ্ড হাইকোর্ট। আজি শান্তিৰ কাৰণে এটা মিছন চলাইছো। আইনত offer আৰু acceptance বুলি এটা কথা আছে। আমি তেওঁলোকক offer দিছো কিন্তু acceptance হলে অহা নাই। তেওঁলোকে ভাবিছে, কিয় ভাবি আছে তাৰ কাৰণটো মই কওঁ। যিমান দিনলৈকে এই শান্তি মিছন থাকিব তেতিয়া-লৈকে তেওঁলোকৰ ভবা শেষ নহ'ব। মই সিদিনা জয়প্ৰকাশ নাৰায়ণৰ লগত কথা হৈছিলো। তেওঁৰ লগত মোৰ আগৰ পৰাই পৰিচয় আছে। মোক দেখিয়ে তেখেতে কলে, “মই আপোনাক আগৰ পৰাই চিনি পাওঁ।” এবাৰ তেখেতক নলবাৰীৰ পৰা অভ্যর্থনা কৰি অনাৰ ভাৱ পৰিছিল মোৰ ওপৰত। বাস্তৱত তেখেতে মোক শুধিলে, “আপুনি চচিয়েলিষ্ট পাৰ্টিত যোগ দিছে নে?” মই কলো, “নাই দিয়া”। তেখেতে আকৌ শুধিলে, “কিয় নাই দিয়া?” “দিবৰ দৰকাৰ বুলি মই নাভাবো”। কাৰণ অসমত চচিয়েলিষ্ট পাৰ্টিৰ স্থান নাই। কাৰণ অসমত ধনী আৰু শ্ৰমিক বুলি দুটা শ্ৰেণী নাই। অসমৰ শতকৰা ৯০ ভাগেই খেতিয়ক।” তেতিয়া তেখেতে কলে, “হয়, আপুনি ঠিকেই কৈছে।”

Mr. SPEAKER: আপুনি ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণ সম্পৰ্কে কওক।

Shri DHANIRAM TALUKDAR: ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয় বোধ হয় বিমোহিত পৰিছে; সেই কাৰণেই হয়তো এই সমস্যাটো একেবাৰে বাদ দিছে। আজি এই সমস্যাটোৱে গোটেই অসমৰ শান্তি ভঙ্গ কৰিছে। শিৱসাগৰীয়া ভাইসকলৰ লুট, ডকাইতি, হত্যা কাণ্ড আদিৰ কাৰণে সুখ শান্তি নাইকিয়া হৈছে।

এটা বাতিও শান্তিৰে কটাৰ নোৱাৰে ; কাৰণ সকলো সময়তে ভয় কৰি থাকিব লাগে নগাঁৱ উৎপাতৰ বাবে। যদি নিজৰ মানুহক শান্তিৰে ৰাখিব নোৱাৰে তেনে-হলে এই চৰকাৰ গাদীত থকাৰ কোনো অৰ্থ নাই—হয় President's rule হওক নহয় Military rule চলক। (হৰ্ষধ্বনি) আপোনালোকে হাঁহিছে— কিন্তু কবলগীয়া কথা মই কৈ যাম।

ভাৰতৰ পৰা যেতিয়া পাকিস্থান curve out কৰি দিব খোজে, তেতিয়া মহান্না গান্ধীয়ে আপত্তি কৰি কৈছিল, “সেইটো হব নোৱাৰে।” যেতিয়া পণ্ডিত নেহেৰু আৰু চৰ্দাৰ পেটেলে খবৰ দিলে, “আমি পাকিস্থান আৰু হিন্দুস্থান দুভাগ হলো” তেতিয়া মহান্না গান্ধীয়ে কৈছিল, “My heart bleeds”। পাকিস্থান হোৱাৰ পিচত এজন মানুহে জিন্ণা চাহাবক শুধিছিল যে ৯ কোটি মুছলমানৰ কাৰণে পাকিস্থান কৰিলে কিন্তু ভাৰতত থকা ৫ কোটি মুছলমানৰ কাৰণে কি কৰিলে? তেতিয়া জিন্ণা চাহাবে উত্তৰ দিছিল, “Let them go to hell”। পাকিস্থান শব্দটোও জিন্ণা চাহাবৰ নহয়—এইটো পঞ্জাবৰ এজন বহিমতউল্লা নামে ডেকাইহে উলিয়াইছিল— পঞ্জাবৰ P, আফগানিস্থানৰ A, কাশ্মীৰৰ K, সিন্ধৰ I আৰু বেলচিস্থানৰ Stan। যি পাকিস্থান ১৯৪৭ চনলৈকে আমাৰ একে ভাই-ককাই আছিল, সেই পাকিস্থান এতিয়া আমাৰ পৰা বেলেগ হৈ গ'ল। কিন্তু বেলেগ হৈও স্বাধীন ভাৰতক শান্তিৰে থাকিবলৈ দিয়া নাই। চাৰিওফালে অত্যাচাৰ-উৎপীড়ন চলিবই লাগিছে। ইফালে নগায়ো উৎপাত আৰম্ভ কৰিছে কাৰণ তাৰ পিচত চীনায়ো কৈছে তেওঁলোকৰ ৭০ কোটি লোক সংখ্যা; তাৰে ১০ কোটি মৰিলেও কোনো ক্ষতি নহয়। (৭০ কোটিটো ভুল সংখ্যা কাৰণ ১৫ বছৰৰ আগতে আছিল ৪৫ কোটি। গতিকে এতিয়া ৬০ কোটিটোক বেচি হব নোৱাৰে।) গতিকে আমি পাকিস্থান আৰু চীনৰ কাৰণে সদায় সজাগ হব লাগিব। অৱশ্যে আগেয়ে আমি খাটিব কৰা নাছিলো। দুবছৰৰ আগতে হোৱা চীনা আক্ৰমণে আমাক এতিয়া সজাগ হবলৈ বাধ্য কৰিলে। যেতিয়া শ্ৰীবিষ্ণুৰাম মেধী আৰু ৩গোপীনাথ বৰদলৈ মধ্যমন্ত্রী আছিল তেতিয়া মই শুধিছিলো আমাৰ ৰাজ্যখন কোনে বক্ষা কৰিব? তেতিয়া তেওঁলোকে উত্তৰ দিছিল কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে বক্ষা কৰিব। মই কিন্তু বাধ্য নুনুমায়ে। এই কথাৰ সত্যতা প্ৰমাণ হাতে হাতে পোৱা গ'ল—এতিয়া ১৯৬২ চনত চীনে আক্ৰমণ কৰিলে। ১০ হেজাৰ মিলিটেৰী পলাইফাট মাৰিলে আৰু সীমান্ত বক্ষা কৰিলে Assam Rifles এ কাৰণ সিহঁত আমাৰ মানুহ। সেই কাৰণে নিজৰ মানুহেৰে সৈন্য বাহিনী গঠন কৰিব লাগে।

নাগালেণ্ডৰ কথা সমাধান হ'লহেঁতেন যদি অকল চলিহা ডাঙৰীয়া হ'লহেঁতেন। এতিয়া যি এজন লোক লগ লাগিছে তাৰ ভিতৰত অকল শ্ৰীচলিহাইহে শান্তি বিচাৰে; বাকী দুজনে শান্তি নিবিচাৰে বুলি নকওঁ কিন্তু আন্তৰিকতা নাইয়েন। মই কওঁ যদি শান্তি বিচাৰে তেন্তে অসম আৰু নাগালেণ্ডৰ ডাঙৰ মানুহ বোৰক নিমন্ত্ৰণ কৰি স্কট চাহাবক চাহ-মিঠাইৰে আপ্যায়িত কৰি বিদায় দিব লাগে এই বুলি কৈ: “আপুনি শান্তি প্ৰতিষ্ঠাৰ বাবে যথেষ্ট খাটিলে এতিয়া বিলাতত গৈ অলপ আৰাম লওকগৈ।” সেইদৰেই জয় প্ৰকাশ নাৰায়ণকো বিদায় দিব লাগে—হয় বিহাৰত নহয় বিনোৱা ভাৱেৰে লগত জিবণি লবলৈ। এতিয়া শান্তি আলোচনাত বাধাহে পৰিছে। এইটো এটা সাধাৰণ কথা—Indian Union ৰ ভিতৰতে থাকিম বুলি চহী দিলেই হল। মোৰ বোধেৰে underground নেতা কেইজনক শ্ৰীচলিহাই অকলে লগ ধৰিলেই সহজে একে দিনাই মীমাংসা হৈ যাব যদি মান দুজনে নিবৃত্ত থাকে।

আমাৰ খৰচত নগাসকল অনন্ত কালৰ পৰা চলি আহিছে। বৰ্ত্তমানে এটা 'শান্তি মিছন' কৰি নগাসকলৰ মাজত শান্তি আনিবলৈ বিচাৰিছে। কিন্তু তাৰ পৰা শান্তি হোৱা নাই, নহয়ও। মই আমাৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্রী আহিলে কাণে কাণে এটা মন্ত্ৰ দিম—তেন্তে সেই মন্ত্ৰ লৈ নগাৰ লগত কথা হব। তেতিয়া নিশ্চয় শান্তি আহিব। মই এই বিষয়ে বেচি কথা নকওঁ—বেচি কলেই আচল কথা ওলায়।

মই ১৫ বছৰ লোকেল বোর্ডৰ চেয়াৰম্যান হৈ আছিলো। মোৰ দিনত প্ৰত্যেক গাঁৱতে একোখন venture school দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছিলো। সেইমতেই মই কামো কৰিছিলো। এবছৰৰ ওপৰ কোনো venture school নাখািকিছিল। মই শিক্ষাত বেচি টকা খৰচ কৰোতে এবাৰ কমিচনাৰে মোক কৈছিল যে আপুনি শতকৰা ৬০ ভাগ টকা স্কুলত খৰচ নকৰি বাস্তা-ঘাট নকৰে কিয়? মই কলোঁ, "বাস্তা-ঘাট উপেক্ষা কৰিব পাৰে কিন্তু শিক্ষা পৰি থাকিব নোৱাৰে। কিন্তু বাস্তা-ঘাট বনাওঁতে যদি ১৫ বছৰ যায় তেন্তে আছিব ১৫ বছৰীয়া ল'ৰাসকল ১০ বছৰীয়া হব; তেতিয় সেই সকলৰ শিক্ষা নহব। বাস্তা পিচত হলেও হব।"

তাৰ পিচত ভূতপূৰ্ব মুখ্যমন্ত্রী স্বৰ্গীয় গোপীনাথ বৰদলৈয়ে মোক জনশিক্ষা বিষয়ে পৰামৰ্শ খুজিছিল। মই কলো যে, ৫০ খন venture school আছে। সাহায্যদান সিবিলাকক কৰক; আগতে জনশিক্ষা হব। তাকে নকৰি কিছুমান কালি-পৰহি শূশানলৈ যাবলগীয়া মানুহক শিক্ষা দি কোনো লাভ নহব।

স্বাধীনতা লাভ কৰা আজি ১৮ বছৰ হ'ল। এইবাৰ উপ-নিৰ্ব্বাচনৰ সময়ত ঘূৰি মই দেখিলো কিছুমান venture school আজি ৫ বছৰ ধৰি ঘৰ কৰি থকাতে আছে; কিন্তু চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা কোনো সাহায্য আজিলৈ পোৱা নাই। আমি Compulsory Primary Education দিবলৈ আৰম্ভ কৰিছো বুলি গৰ্ব্ব কৰিছো কিন্তু কাৰ্য্যত একো নাই। কিছুমান Inspector নিয়োগ কৰাই বাধ্যতামূলক শিক্ষা বিস্তাৰ কৰা নহয়। আজি দেখা যায় যে, মিছাকৈয়ে কিছুমান বিভাগ খুলি কিছুমান মানুহক সংস্থান দিয়া হৈছে— তাৰ পৰা Public Welfare একো হোৱা নাই। মোৰ বোধেৰে কিছুমান বিভাগ বন্ধ কৰি হলেও শিক্ষা বিভাগত প্ৰচুৰ টকা খৰচ কৰিব লাগে। বৰ্ত্তমানে কেনে ধৰণে শিক্ষা বিস্তাৰ কৰিছে মই কব নোৱাৰো, মই দেখিছো আজি শিক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত পিচপৰা সকল পিচ পৰিয়েই আছে।

এদিন মইও বিজাৰ্ডৰ কাষৰ বাস্তাবে গৈ থাকোতে দেখিলো, স্কুল ঘৰবোৰৰ শোচনীয় অৱস্থা, কিন্তু বাস্তাৰ পৰা এশগজ দূৰত এটা বৰ ভাল ঘৰ দেখি সুধিলো "সেইটোনো কি ঘৰ?" কলে "সেইটো কৃষি বিভাগৰ ঘৰ"; "কোন থাকে?" কলে "দুজন বিভাগীয় কৰ্মচাৰী"। "কিয় থাকো" বুলি সোধাত কলে যে, সেই যে পথাৰখন আছে তাতে বোলে খেতি কৰিব। এতিয়া কি কৰিছে বুলি সোধাত কলে যে, এতিয়া একো কৰা নাই, দিনতো শুৱে, ৰাতিও শুই থাকে। (হাঁহি) তেন্তে তাৰ দ্বাৰা বাইজৰ কি কাম হৈছে? এই টকা যদি কেইটামান স্কুল ঘৰকে আজি খৰচ কৰিলেহেঁতেন তেতিয়া বহুত কাম হলেহেঁতেন।

মই কংগ্ৰেছৰ মানুহ হৈ গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ বিৰুদ্ধে কবলগা হোৱাত বৰ বেয়া পাইছো কিন্তু এইখিনি কথা নকলেও নহয় কাৰণে কবলৈ বাধ্য হৈছো। বৰপেটাৰ ২৫ বছৰীয়া ডেকা এজনে চাকৰি পালে আৰু কাম কৰিলে গোৱালপাৰাত। তিনি মাহৰ মূৰত গল Inspector আৰু, "কলে তোমাৰ Diary লৈ আহা!" উত্তৰ আহিল, Diary নাই। Inspector ৰ বাগ উঠি কলে, "তেন্তে কি কাম কৰিছা?"—মোক আপুনিতো একো কাম দিয়া নাই? কি কাম কৰিম?" প্ৰশ্ন হ'ল, "দৰমহা পাইছা নে নাই?" উত্তৰ

দিনে দৰমহা পাই আছে”। (হাঁহি) কাছাৰীত দেখো কোনো কোনো কেৰাণীয়ে ১১ বজাতো লগত মক্কেল লৈ আহি চাহৰ দোকানত বহি থাকে। বোধ হয় কাম নাই। বোধ কৰোঁ। এশজনৰ ২৫ জনেই অদৰকাৰী। একোটা অফিচত ইমান কৰ্মচাৰী যে, কোনেও কামে নিচিনে। তাৰ পিচত P. W. D. বিভাগটো এটা অদ্ভুত বিভাগ। কিছুমানে নোক সোধে যে, আমাৰ P.W.D. বিভাগটো স্বাধীন নে ইয়াৰ ওপৰতো কোনো মন্ত্ৰী আছে? P. W. D. ৰ মন্ত্ৰী আমাৰ মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীয়েই আৰু ৰাজ্যিক মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীগিৰীজ নাথ গগৈৰ তত্বাৱধানত চলে।

ভেলনাৰ পৰা পোৱা মাইল বাস্তা মেৰামতি কৰিলে ৪ মাহত। কিন্তু গত বছৰ দোলৰ সময়লৈকে সেই বাস্তাৰ কাম হৈ নুঠিল। জীপ চলিব নোৱাৰে, গাড়ী যাব নোৱাৰে। দোলৰ আগদিনা ৰাতি বৰ বৰষুণ হল। প্ৰায় ২০ খন বাছৰ মানুহ আহি তাতে আটক হৈ পৰিল। ল'ৰা-ছোৱালী মাইকী মানুহৰে সৈতে তেওঁলোক হাহাকাৰ অৱস্থাত পৰিল। ইয়াৰ ৪১৫ দিনমান পিছতে আমাৰ চীফ ইঞ্জিনীয়াৰ শ্ৰীকমলেশ্বৰ বৰুৱা মোৰ ঘৰলৈ আহে। মোৰ এনেয়ে P.W.D. ৰ ওপৰত খং উঠি আছিল। তেখেত অহা মাত্ৰই মই কলো, “বৰুৱা, আপুনি এতিয়াও চাকৰিত আছে নেকি?” তেখেতে কলে, “আছে।” তেতিয়া মই কলো, “আপুনি চাকৰিৰ পৰা অৱসৰ লোৱা উচিত— কাম যদি কৰিব নোৱাৰে।” বৰুৱাই কলে, “আপুনি জানে—বৃষ্টিছৰ দিনত Executive Engineer আছিল মাত্ৰ ছয় জন—এতিয়া হল ৬০ জন—Assistant Engineer হল গৈ ৬০০—কিন্তু কোনেও কাম কৰিব নুখোজে। P. W. D. এ বাস্তাৰ কাষত শিলৰ dump কৰি খয়। বাস্তাই দি মানহ, গাড়ী যাব নোৱাৰা হয়। যদি সোধা হয় বাস্তা কিয় বন্ধ কৰি খৈছা— তেতিয়া তেওঁলোকৰ মানুহে কয়, ওপৰৰ পৰা হুকুম অহা নাই। ইমান বেছি ওপৰৱালা বাবে হুকুমেই আহি নাপায়। আমাৰ সেই অঞ্চলৰে কিছুমান দলঙৰ কাম কৰিবৰ বাবে ছয় বছৰ আগতে মঞ্জুৰ হৈ গৈছে। ছয় বছৰৰ মূৰত এইবাৰ কোনো বকমেহে হৈছে। বিষয়া বেচি হোৱাৰ কাৰণে যদি হুকুমেই আহি নাপায়— তেনেহলে কিছুমানক কামৰ পৰা একুৱাই দিয়াই ভাল।

এতিয়া Land Problem সম্পৰ্কে কওঁ। আচলতে আমাৰ ভূমি—সমস্যা নাই, কিয় নাই কওঁ শুনক। এইবাৰ এজন ডাঙৰ পাঞ্জাবী অফিচাৰ ৰিফিউজি বহুৱাবৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ ফালে আহিছিল দিল্লীৰ পৰা। ৰিফিউজি আহিছে ভাল কথা। অসমীয়া মানুহ সদায় অতিথি—সেৱাপৰায়ণ। আমি তেওঁলোকক সাদৰে আশ্ৰয় দিম। কিন্তু তেখেতক শুধিলো যে, আমাৰ মানুহৰ মাটিৰ অভাৱত যে এই দুবৱস্থা হৈছে তাৰ কি ব্যৱস্থা কৰে? তেখেতে কলে, “মই সেই বিষয়ে নাজানো, Central Govt. ৰ কথা মই কেনেকৈ কওঁ? মই কলো, গেম ৰিজাৰ্ভত আমাৰ লাখ লাখ বিঘা মাটি আছে, তাত খুলি নিদিয়ে কিয়? তেওঁ কলে, সেইটো কেন্দ্ৰীয় বিভাগৰ। কেন্দ্ৰীয় বিভাগ— আকাশৰ পৰা নামিছে নেকি? অটব্য জংঘল সেইখন, বাস্তাত গাড়ী বেয়া হৈ মহা বিপদত পৰিছিলো। একশিঙা পঁড় দেখুৱাই বিদেশী মানুহৰ পৰা বাঃ বাঃ লোৱাৰ বাহিৰে কি কাম হৈছে তাৰ পৰা? আমাৰ মাটিহীন বহুত মানুহক এই ৰিজাৰ্ভবোৰত মাটি দিয়াৰ পৰা যায়। মই আৰু এটা কথা কওঁ আমাৰ তেলৰ বাবে ইমান হাঁহাকাৰ; গতিকে প্ৰত্যেক হালোৱাকে এক বিঘাকৈ মাটি দি তাত সৰিয়হৰ খেতি কৰিবলৈ দিয়ক আৰু সেই সৰিয়হ তেওঁলোকে গৰ্ভৰ্ণমেণ্টক দিব লাগিব। আমাক ষ্টিউ নালাগে, ক্ৰিম নালাগে। লাগে মাথো এমুঠি চাউল, নিমখ আৰু তেল। এতিয়া তেল ভেজাল হোৱাৰ কাৰণে মানুহৰ কত বকমৰ ৰোগ হব লাগিছে! ইয়াৰ কাৰণে ৩০ বছৰ পিছত দেখিব এটা সম্পূৰ্ণ generation বেমাৰী হৈ গৈছে। আমি ইমান দিন বাচি আছো, আগতে খুব ভাল বস্তু খাইছিলো কাৰণে। আপোনালোকৰ আমাৰ দৰে momentum নাই সকলো বস্তুতে এতিয়া ভেজাল।

গোটেই দেশখনেই ভেজাল আৰু চৰকাৰে ভেজাল। সেই কাৰণেই এনে অৱস্থা হৈছে। পৃথিৱীত মানুহৰ সংখ্যা বহুত বাঢ়িছে। ইমানবোৰ মানুহ বাচি থাকিব নোৱাৰে। গতিকে অতিবিস্তৃত মানুহখিনি মৰিব লাগিব; তেতিয়াহে শান্তি হব। আজি চীনৰ এই অৱস্থা হৈছে মানুহৰ জোৰত। তেওঁলোকৰ ৬০ কোটি মানুহৰ ১০ কোটি মৰিলেও দুৰ্বল নহয়। এই কাৰণেই আজি আমেৰিকা, বাৰ্চিমা আৰু ইংলণ্ডই চীনক ভয় কৰে। আমাক আমাৰ secularism য়েই সৰ্বনাশ কৰিছে। এই secularism এ আমাক এদিন যবতে সংখ্যালঘিষ্ঠ কৰি ওফৰাই পেলাব। Non-alignment মানে হৈছে বন্ধুহীন। ভাৰতৰ আজি কতো বন্ধু নাই। সেই কাৰণেই চুবুৰীয়া দেশ লক্ষ্যৰ পৰা ভাৰতীয়ক বাহিৰ কৰি দিছে। ব্ৰহ্মদেশৰ পৰাও ভাৰতীয়ক বাহিৰ কৰি দিছে। এইবাব আমেৰিকাই যে চীনা-আফ্ৰিকা-মণ্ডলৰ সময়ত ভাৰতক সাহায্য দিছে সেইটো বন্ধুত্বৰ খাটিবত নহয়; নিজৰ স্বার্থৰ খাটিবতহে দিছে। কাৰণ তেওঁলোকে ভালকৈ জানে যে, চীনে যদি ভাৰত দখল কৰে তেনেহলে তেওঁলোকৰো শান্তি নোহোৱা হব। ইফালে পাকিস্তানত যদিও প্ৰেচিডেণ্ট আগুৱাৰ মিলিটেৰী শাসন চলিছে তথাপি আমেৰিকা, ইংলণ্ড আদি ডাঙৰ জাতিবোৰৰ লগত বন্ধুত্ব ৰাখিব পাৰিছে। কাৰণ সেই জাতিবোৰেও ভাৰতক সমৃদ্ধিশালী হোৱা দেখিব নোৱাৰে।

এটা কথা relevant নহয় যদিও কব খুজিছোঁ আৰু সেইটো হৈছে কাশ্মীৰ-সমস্যা। কাৰণ ভাৰতৰ বিপদ হলে অসমৰো বিপদ নহব জানো? যদি নাই শেখ আবদুল্লাক বাহিৰ কৰি দিছে সেই দিনাই ভাৰতৰ প্ৰতি নৃত্যুৰান নিষ্কেপ কৰা হৈছে। তেওঁক পেঞ্চন দি পঠোৱা হৈছে মধ্যপ্ৰাচ্য মুছলমান দেশবোৰ ভ্ৰমণ কৰিবলৈ য'ত তেওঁ ভাৰতৰ বিৰোধ প্ৰচাৰ কৰি ভাৰতক বন্ধুহীন কৰিব পাৰিব।

Mr. SPEAKER. ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ নীতি সমালোচনা আমাৰ ইয়াত কৰিব নোৱাৰে।

Shri DHANIRAM TALUKDAR: I fail to understand in spite of so many politicians in India, how Kashmir can go to Pakistan. অকল কাশ্মীৰৰ ভোটত যাব নোৱাৰে। গোটেই ভাৰতৰ ভোট লোৱাৰ পিচতহে যদি যায় যাব পাৰে।

আৰু এটা কথা যে কালি চেনি লৈয়ে মৰা-মৰি হৈ গ'ল। ইফালে চেনি খাবলৈ নোপোৱা অসমত বহুত ঠাই আছে। গাঁৱৰ মানুহে চেনি দেখিবলৈকে মৰে।

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs): সেই কাৰণেই সভা স্থগিত প্ৰস্তাৱ আনিছিল।

Shri DHANIRAM TALUKDAR: কিন্তু সভা স্থগিত প্ৰস্তাৱ আনিও সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিব নোৱাৰে আৰু চুৰি মৰাও বন্ধ কৰিব নোৱাৰে। সেই কাৰণেই মই কালি কৈছিলো যে We should shift this Capital to a safe place where life and property are safe. চেনিতকৈও টিনপাত বেচি দৰকাৰী। ষোণান মন্ত্ৰী ব্ৰহ্মই নিজেই ব্ৰহ্মৰথ কৰিছে। কাৰণ আমাৰ মচজিদ আৰু নামঘৰবোৰতো এচটাও টিনপাত নাই। ইফালে মাৰোৱাৰী সকলে টিনপাত কেনেকৈ পায়?

Mr. SPEAKER: আমাৰ সদনত মাৰোৱাৰী শব্দটো ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা নিষেধ।

Shri DHANIRAM TALUKDAR: তেওঁলোক মাৰোৱাৰ পৰা অহা কাৰণেহে মাৰোৱাবী বোলে।

Mr. SPEAKER: কিন্তু এই সদনৰ জনচেৰেক সদস্যই অসন্তোষ প্ৰকাশ কৰাৰ বাবেহে নিষেধ কৰা হ'ল।

Shri DHANIRAM TALUKDAR : I submit, Sir. তেওঁলোকে কলিকতাৰ পৰা এশ টকাত আনি ইয়াত তিনি শ টকাত বেচে। এইটো আমি বৰপেটাতো দেখা পাইছো।

Adjournment

The Assembly then adjourned till 10 A. M. on Saturday, the 27th February, 1965.

Shillong,

The 25th August, 1965.

R. C CHAUDHURI

Secretary,
Assam Legislative Assembly

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bankment and Drainage) be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the Russian Consul of Calcutta came to Shillong sometime in the month of December 1964?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that he met some members of the Cabinet and offered some suggestion regarding flood and erosion protection?
- (c) If so, what are those and whether the suggestions are receiving consideration in the hands of the Government?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Flood Control and Irrigation Wing) replied:

11. (a)—Yes.
- (b)—Yes. He generally discussed the flood problems of the State but no suggestion was offered.
- (c)—Does not arise.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether this expert came on the invitation of the Government of India or from the State Government?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: There is no question of an expert, Sir.