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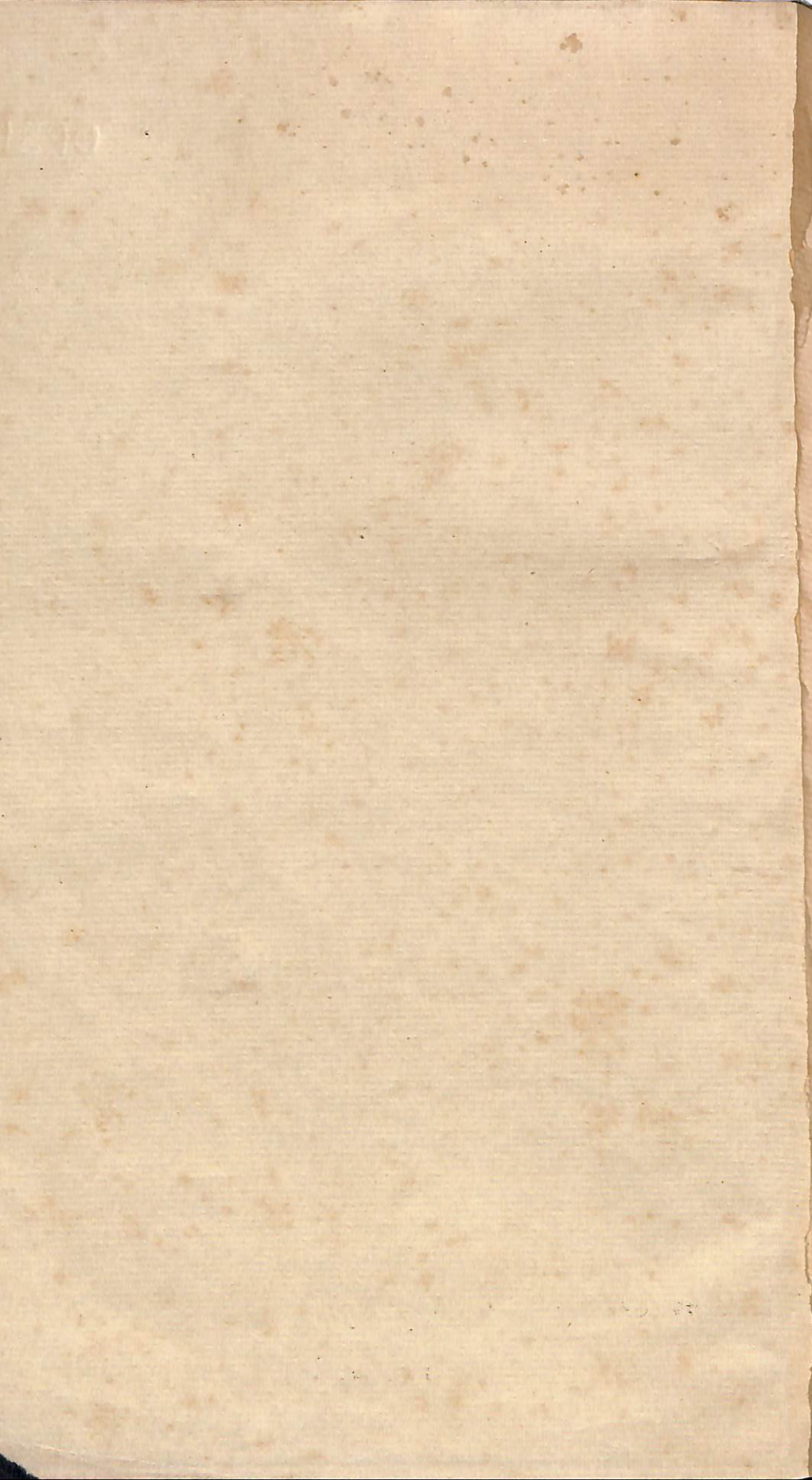
The 30th July 1969



सत्यमेव जयते

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DEBATES OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1969

July-August Session

Vol.II

No.3

The 30th July 1969

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**Proceedings of the Seventh Session of the Assam Legislative Assembly
assembled after the Fourth General Elections under the
Sovereign Democratic Republican Constitution of India.**

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong, at 10 A.M. on Wednesday, the 30th July, 1969.

P R E S E N T :

Shri Mohi Kanta Das, M.A., B.L., Speaker, in the Chair, 11 (Eleven) Ministers, 6 (Six) Ministers of State, 3 (Three) Deputy Ministers and 76 (Seventy-six) Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Starred Questions

To which oral answers were given

Mr. Speaker : Hon. Members are aware that under the new rules the questions which will not be replied will not be carried over but the replies will be supplied to the hon. Members. So, smaller numbers of supplementary questions will carry more Starred Questions.

**Re: Land Settlement Advisory
Board in the Subdivision**

শ্রীমতিলাল নায়েক সুবিছে :

*১। মাননীয় বাজহু বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহো-
দয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাব নে—

(ক) প্ৰত্যেক মহকুমাতে একোখন Land
Settlement Advisory
Board থকাটো সঁচা নে?

(খ) এই কথা সঁচা নে যে গবৰ্ণমেণ্টলৈ
এই Board ৰ জৰীয়তে যি
Advice দিয়া হয়, প্ৰায় ক্ষেত্ৰতে
নাকচ কৰে (বিশেষকৈ বৰপেটাৰ
ক্ষেত্ৰত)।

(গ) এই Advisory Board খন সোন-
কালে Settlement Board
কৰিব নোৱাৰি নে?

(ঘ) যদি পাৰে, নকৰে কিয়?

(ঙ) এইদৰে নাকচ কৰিলে Board ৰ
মেম্বাৰসকলৰ সন্মানহানি হোৱা
কথাটো চৰকাৰে জানে নে?

(চ) যদি Settlement Board কৰিব
নোৱাৰি তেনেহলে এইবিলাক উঠাই
দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব নে?

বাজহুমন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীমহেন্দ্ৰ মোহন চৌধুৰীয়ে
উত্তৰ দিছে :

১। (ক)—কেৱল ভৈৰামৰ জিলা কেইখনৰ
মহকুমাবিলাকতহে একোখনকৈ মাটিবন্দৰস্তী
উপদেষ্টা সমিতি থকাটো সঁচা।

(খ)—এইটো কথা সঁচা নহয়।

(গ)—গবৰ্ণমেণ্ট এই বিষয়ে
এতিয়া চিন্তা কৰা নাই।

(ঘ), (ঙ) আৰু (চ)—ওপৰোক্ত উক্তিৰ
পিচত এই প্ৰশ্ন নুঠে।

Shri Matilal Nayak : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, (খ) উত্তৰত কৈছে এই কথা সঁচা নহয়। কিন্তু বৰপেটা Land Settlement Advisory Committee এ যি কেইটাক Recommend কৰিছে সেই কেইটাক দিয়া নাই অথচ শ্বিলংৰ পৰা Direct settlement দিছে।

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : সেইটো সঁচা নহয়। বৰপেটাত এটা কেন্দ্ৰত মাত্ৰ ব্যতিক্ৰম হৈছিল। বৰপেটা ব'ল্ড টাউনত Land Settlement Advisory Committee এ যি অনুমোদন কৰিছিল সেই সংক্ৰান্তত ডেপুটি চেক্ৰেটাৰী তালৈ যাওঁতে অনুসন্ধান কৰি জানিব পাৰিলে যে সেই মাটি ভৱিষ্যতে চৰকাৰী বা বাণিজ্যৰ কামত আৱশ্যক হ'ব পাৰে গতিকে বৰ্তমান তাৰ মাটি ব্যক্তিগত মানুহৰ লগত পটন দিয়া স্থগিত ৰখা হৈছে।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে বৰপেটা ব'ল্ড টাউনতহে স্থগিত ৰাখিবলৈ নিৰ্দেশ দিয়া হৈছে। তেনেহলে সেই বিপোর্ট S. D. O. ৰ ওচৰত ডাঙি ধৰিছিল নে ?

Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : চৰকাৰৰ তেনেকুৱা কোনো চাকোলাৰ নাই। কিন্তু District Headquarters ত চৰকাৰী মাটি ভৱিষ্যতে চৰকাৰী কামত লাগিব বুলি মাটি পটন স্থগিত ৰখা হৈছে।

Dr. Surendra Nath Das : (খ) উত্তৰত মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে এইটো সঁচা নহয়। কিন্তু এটা কেন্দ্ৰত ব্যতিক্ৰম ঘটাবলৈ কৈছে। মই জনাত আৰু এজন মানুহৰ দুই বিষয়তকৈ বেছি মাটি থকাৰ কাৰণে Land Settlement Advisory Board এ অনুমোদন নকৰিলে কিন্তু তেওঁক শ্বিলংৰ পৰা মাটি দিলে। তেখেতৰ নাম ডঃ গোলাপ চৌধুৰী।

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : মই অনুসন্ধান কৰি চাম।

Shri Jagannath Sinha : Whether it is a fact that although there is a Land Settlement Advisory Committee, the Government has settled land with certain individuals directly from Shillong ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : As far as I can remember no such settlement has been made,

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Whether it is a fact that in spite of instructions issued by the Government to different district headquarters not to settle lands directly with individuals, yet in an around the respective towns direct settlement has been given to certain individuals ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : No, Sir, it is not a fact. In Jorhat town, no settlement has been given because it is the district head-quarters. All lands inside the district headquarters have been stopped from giving settlement to private individuals.

Shri Dharanidhar Choudhury : বৰপেটা ব'ল্ড টাউনত যিবিলাক সৰু সৰু plot আছে সেইবিলাক চৰকাৰৰ কি কামত আহিব ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : সেইটো এতিয়া কোৱা টান কি কামত আহিব।

Shri Matilal Nayak : মন্ত্ৰীয়ে কৈছে এজনৰ কেন্দ্ৰতহে ব্যতিক্ৰম হৈছে কিন্তু মই জনাত কমেও তিনিজনে সেইদৰে মাটি পাইছে। Land Settlement Advisory Board এ Recommend নকৰাকৈয়ে শ্বিলংৰ পৰা মাটি দিছে। এইটো Board ৰ অপমানৰ কথা নহয় নে ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : এই বিষয়ে অনুসন্ধান কৰিম।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Already six supplementaries were over.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah: But to my mind, one most important question has not been put as yet and it is troubling many of us for a long time. And the question is this. If you think it fit you may be pleased to allow otherwise you may not allow it! প্রশ্নটো হৈছে যে এই Land Settlement Advisory কমিটি বিলাকে ব্যক্তি বিশেষ বা পাৰ্টি বিশেষক particular plot of land settle কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে নিৰ্দেশ দিয়ে নে নাই স্থান বিশেষে policy স্থিৰ কৰিবলৈ নিৰ্দেশ দিয়ে। ব্যক্তি বিশেষক জমি দিবলৈ নিৰ্দেশ দিলে বাজমৈতিক নৈতিকতাৰ মান নামি যাব পাৰে হয়তো মই কাৰবাৰ পৰা পয়ছা লৈ অনুমোদন কৰি দিম আৰু জোনাৰ চাহাবৰ কাৰবাৰ খাতিৰত জমি settle কৰিবলৈ দিব পাৰে। সেই কাৰণে স্থানীয় সুবিধা অসুবিধালৈ চাই চেটেলমেণ্টৰ নীতিৰে ঠিক কৰিবলৈ নিৰ্দেশ দিব নে?

Shri Jagannath Sinha: Sir.....

Mr. Speaker: Let the Minister reply first.

Shri Jagannath Sinha: Sir, the hon. Member has said that the members of the Land Settlement Advisory Committee take money. I take serious objection to it and I want this should not go on record.

Mr. Speaker: By a question, a hon. Member wants to elicit information from the Government. What is your question? Mr. Sarmah, please put your question straight.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah: What is the instruction given by the Government to Land Settlement Advisory Committee—whether for particular settlement or to lay down the policy of a particular place or subdivision?

Mr. Speaker: What is the actual question that is to be put by the hon. Member to the hon. Minister.

Shri Jagannath Sinha: But a serious charge has been brought against the members of the Land Settlement Advisory Committee that they take money and give settlement.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah: I have never said that.

মই কৈছো, কাৰণ তেনেকুৱা কৰিলে standard of ethical conduct of M. L. A. নামি যাব পাৰে, ইয়াতো মই পয়ছা লব পাৰো আৰু জোনাৰ চাহাবে খাতিৰ লব পাৰে। What is the instruction of Government to the Land Settlement Advisory Committee in respect of settlement?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury: Land Advisory কমিটিৰ function হৈছে কাক যিটি দিব লাগে সেই বিষয়েও পৰামৰ্শ আগবঢ়োৱা।

Re: Second Oil Refinery in Assam

M. SHAMSUL HUDA asked:

*2. Will the Minister-in-charge of Industries be pleased to state—

- (a) The latest position of the popular demand for the Second Public Sector Oil Refinery in Assam?
- (b) Whether it has been included in the 4th Five-Year Plan?
- (c) If not the steps contemplated by the State Government for moving the Central Government for establishment of the Second Public Sector Refinery in near future?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Minister, Industries) replied:

2. (a) — The Government of India have constituted an Experts' Committee to study and report on the techno-economic feasibility of locating additional refining capacity in Assam on 2nd April 1969 and have asked the committee to submit its report

within three months. The Committee have, however, asked the Union Government to extend the said period and accordingly, after due consideration, the Union Government have given two months time to the Committee for submission of its report. The term (as extended) will expire on 1st September 1969.

(b)—It depends on the report of the Committee.

(c)—When the very report is not yet out and the decision of the Union Government is not yet communicated, contemplation of future course of action is premature.

M. Shamsul Huda: May I know whether the Government of Assam is aware of the terms of reference of the Expert Committee?

Shri Biswadev Sarma: We are not aware of it.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua: Sir, may I ask a question to the hon. Minister? To represent this House a delegation led by the hon. Minister, Industries, himself went to New Delhi and apprised the entire situation to the Government of India in respect of setting up a second oil refinery in the public sector here in the State of Assam. On that occasion an assurance was given to the delegation by Government of India that a final decision would be taken by 2nd July. Now we have come to know that the time has been extended by two months more. May I know whether at the time of extending the time for the Expert Committee to submit its report, any opinion was taken from the Government of Assam or any information given to them in this regard?

Shri Biswadev Sarma: We are neither consulted nor informed. I have, therefore, lodged a protest with the Government of India by a letter dated 9th July 1969.

M. Shamsul Huda: May I know from the hon. Minister how without knowing the terms of reference of the Expert Committee the Government of Assam agreed to it?

Shri Biswadev Sarma: It is not a question of agreeing. They neither sought our opinion nor did they consult us. Therefore, there is no question of agreeing or not agreeing.

M. Shamsul Huda: May I know how the Government of Assam can remain ignorant about the terms of reference of the Expert Committee?

Shri Biswadev Sarma: That question will have to be put in the Parliament, not here.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi: অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াই

(c) ৰ উত্তৰত কৈছে যে Expert কমিটিৰ ম্যাদ বৃদ্ধি কৰাৰ বিষয়ে জনোৱা নাই, আৰু সেই কাৰণে অসম চৰকাৰে একো কৰিব পৰা নাই। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত মই দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব বিচাৰোঁ যে এই সদনৰ উদ্যোগ মন্ত্ৰীৰ নেতৃত্বত এটা সজ্ঞাতি দল দিল্লীলৈ গৈছিল। আৰু তাৰ পৰা ঘূৰি আহি তেখেতে বাতৰি কাকতত এই কথা কৈছিল যে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে খাটাং ভাৱে সজ্ঞাতি দলক জনাইছিল যে জুন মাহৰ ভিতৰতে report দিব। এতিয়া কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে জুন মাহত খাটাং সিদ্ধান্ত নজনালে। তাৰ পিছত অসম চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে আনুষ্ঠানিক ভাৱে জনোৱা নাই বুলি অসম চৰকাৰে একো ব্যৱস্থা নোলোৱাটো উচিত হৈছেনে? তাৰপৰা এইটো কথা প্ৰমাণিত হৈছে যে এই বিষয়টো সম্পৰ্কে এই সদনত যি প্ৰস্তাৱ গৃহীত হৈছিল তাক কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত অসম চৰকাৰে একো ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা নাই।

Shri Biswadev Sarma: গগৈ ডাঙৰীয়াৰ অভিযোগটো মই অস্বীকাৰ কৰোঁ। অসম চৰকাৰে দুই, তিনি মাহৰ ভিতৰত report নাপালে বহি নাথাকে। মই বিবোধী দলক কব খুজিছোঁ যে এই বিষয়ে পেট্ৰোলিয়াম মিনিষ্টাৰলৈ আমি এখন চিঠি দিছোঁ আৰু এইখন মই পঢ়ি দিলে সদস্য সকলে বুজিব।

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :

কমিটি পাটোতে অসম চৰকাৰক সুবিধিলে নে?

Shri Biswadev Sarma : মই

চিহ্নিত পঢ়ি দিছো।

“My dear Dr. Sen,

Although we have not been informed so far about extension of time by two months to the Experts Committee for submission of their Report on the Second Oil Refinery in Assam, publication of the Government of India's decision granting that extension has taken us completely by surprise.

As was made clear in several letters from our side the decision to constitute an Experts Committee to go into the question of another Refinery in Assam and the composition of the said Committee caused considerable misgivings in our State. However, after detailed discussion which a Delegation of the Assam State Assembly led by myself had with you and the Prime Minister the decision to constitute a committee was accepted on the clear understanding that the Committee would primarily concern itself with the question of crude availability and its Report would be submitted within three months in any case. Submission of the Committee's Report within three months was further assured categorically in course of the Delegation's discussion with the Prime Minister.

It is on that basis that it was found possible to allay misapprehensions in our State regarding intentions of the Government of India in respect of this extremely important and urgent demand for a Second Oil Refinery in Assam. The various organisations which are in fact preparing to launch broad-based agitations with a view to ensure fulfilment of this demand which had exercised the minds of the people very considerably could

be persuaded to abandon their programme for public agitations. It is not clear why extension of time by as much as two months became necessary and had to be decided on the very day on which their Report in terms of the earlier assurance would actually be due for submission. We had only expected that the State Government would at least be shown the courtesy of a consultation in good time before the Ministry decided to grant extension of time to the Committee so that the State Government could appreciate the position properly and do their best to prevent any misunderstandings or misgivings which such a decision would obviously create in the context of earlier understanding with the Government of India.

I am afraid the manner in which the Government of India have unilaterally granted so much extension of time to the Experts Committee has placed the State Government in a very embarrassing position affecting their ability to allay serious public misgivings. We are fully aware of your great sympathy for and deep understanding of the legitimate aspirations of the people of this handicapped State so far as the Second Refinery demand is concerned and feel extremely unhappy that the fact and the manner of granting extension to the Committee should have caused any kind of misapprehensions at all. I do hope you will appreciate our position and difficulty in this matter.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely.”

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—

May I know whether Government have received any reply to this letter?

Shri Biswadev Sarma—I have not received any reply to my letter.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—

Are we to understand that the Government of India has not given any importance to that letter?

(Several hon. Members stood up and started asking questions simultaneously and Mr. Speaker asked them to put their questions one by one).

Shri Rothindra Nath Sen—We want to know the date of the letter ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma—9th July 1969.

Shri Sadhan Ranjan Sarkar—Having been informed of the constitution of the Expert Committee whether the State Government wanted to know about the terms of reference of the Expert Committee ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma—I could not follow the question.

Shri Sadhan Ranjan Sarkar—Whether the State Government wanted to know from the Central Government the terms of the Expert Committee ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma—I have already replied.

M. Shamsul Huda—May I know from the Hon'ble Minister whether the Government of Assam ever made any attempt to get this public sector second oil refinery included in the 4th Five-Year Plan at the time of drafting the same ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma—It has been replied to.

M. Shamsul Huda—Whether Government of Assam is aware of the adopted policy of the Government of India not to instal any refinery further in the interior of the country but to feed the existing coastal oil refineries with the oils available in the interior ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma—We are not aware of anything. May I explain the position ? As soon as the extension of time was given by another 2 months Dr. Triguna Sen had written a letter to the Chief Minister

stating the circumstances under which this had to be done and also he expressed his desire that this is a very important question not only from the point of view of the people of Assam but also from the point of view of the Government of India. That is why in order to come to a very suitable decision, a definite decision, they have extended the time and they have requested the Chief Minister so that there may not be any misgiving on the part of the people of Assam.

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami: মননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, কেন্দ্রীয় চৰকাৰৰ লগত এই Divisional Railway Scheme আৰু Second oil refinery ৰ বিষয়ে পত্ৰালাপ, ফোনালাপ আদি হৈ আছে, কিন্তু শেষত একো নহয়। সেই কাৰণে, অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই বোৰ পত্ৰ-তত্ৰ আৰু ফোনালাপ বাদ দি কিবা কাৰ্য্যকাৰী ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে নেকি, সেইটোহে জানিবলৈ বিছাৰিছো।

Shri Biswadev Sarma: সদস্য ডাঙৰীয়াই কি অৰ্থ কৰিছে কব নোৱাৰো।। গৱৰ্ণমেন্টে লিখালিখিহে কৰিব পাৰে, অন্য কিবা ব্যৱস্থা লব লাগিলে ৰাইজে লব। আমি লব নোৱাৰো।

(**Shri Dulal Chandra Barua rose to speak**)

Mr. Speaker—I have already declared that this is the last question.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—One clarification, Sir.

Mr. Speaker—There may be many things to be asked as clarification and within the limited scope of the question this cannot be done. It is a question of policy. There are other avenues to elicit any further information. I have stopped further supplementary question.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—

Sir, I want one clarification from you. A Delegation was constituted by this House, it went to Delhi and had discussion with the Union Government regarding the setting up of Oil Refinery and arrived at an agreement to finalise its decision by the 2nd July, 1969 but further extension has been given to the Expert Committee to submit its report after two months. But the Government of India did not care to discuss this matter with the Government of Assam or with the members of the delegation in giving such extension to the Expert Committee, only they have written a letter to the Chief Minister intimating about their said decision. May I know whether it was the duty of the Government of Assam or of the Government of India to discuss the matter again with the said delegation or with the Government of Assam?

Shri Biswadev Sarma (Minister, Industries)—I have read out the letter sent to the Government of India clarifying our stand. We have taken a strong exception at their attitude of not taking us into confidence. That is the only thing which the Government can do.

Shri Kamini Mohan

Sarma: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ এই পবিত্ৰ সদনত যোৱা বাজেট অধিবেশনত সৰ্ব-সম্মতি ক্ৰমে এটা প্ৰস্তাৱ লোৱা হৈছিল, দ্বিতীয় তেল শোধনাগাৰৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত সেই প্ৰস্তাৱটো কৰ্ম্যকাৰী কৰাৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে কি সিদ্ধান্ত লৈছে বা কি ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে তাক জনাবনে?

Shri Biswadev Sarma:

সদস্য ডাঙৰীয়াই এই কথা ধৰিব নালাগে। ভাৰত চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ে এতিয়াও কোনো সিদ্ধান্তত উপনীত হোৱা নাই। তেখেতসকলে ২ মাহ সময় বিচাৰিছে, এই সিদ্ধান্তত উপনীত হবলৈ আমি তেখেতসকলক ২ মাহ সময় দিলে আমাৰ পৃথিৱীখন তল নাযায়,

আৰু তেখেতসকলে যিমান সময় বিচাৰিছে সেইটো নিদিয়াৰ কি যুক্তি আছে কব নোৱাৰো।

Re: Assam Gas Company

Shri BHADRA KANTA GOGOI

asked:

*3. Will the Minister-in-charge of Industries be pleased to state—

- (a) When the Assam Gas Company has been established?
- (b) What is the total amount invested by this Company uptill now?
- (c) Whether the Company supplies Gas to any Industry and if so, name of such Industries?
- (d) Whether Government propose to supply gas to private individual for domestic consumption?
- (e) If so, when?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Minister, Industries) replied:

3. (a)—Assam Gas Company Limited was established on 31st March 1962.

(b)—Rupees 68,33,046.14 P. upto 31st March 1968.

(c)—Yes.

1. Thermal Power Plant of Assam State Electricity Board, Namrup.

2. Fertilizer Plant of F. C. I. Ltd., Namrup.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—L. P. G. (Liquified Petroleum Gas) is being supplied since 1st May 1969 at Gauhati.

Shri Bhadra Kanta Gogoi :

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই গেচ কোম্পানীটোৱে কেৱল নামকৰণ খাৰ্মেল প্লেণ্টকে দিছেনে দিল্লী বাগানকো দিছে ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma : ওচৰৰ বহুত ঠাইত দিয়া হৈছে । দুলীয়াজান আৰু দিল্লী বাগানতো দিয়া হৈছে ।

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এইটো কি গেচ কোম্পানীৰ সৃষ্টি কৰা হৈছে ? এইটো কি উদ্দেশ্যৰে গঠিত কৰা হৈছে ? এইটো সচানে যে, অসমৰ গেচ কোম্পানীয়ে, Refinery কিম্বা Oil-well পৰা গেচলৈ মাজে মাজে বৰটোকোলাৰ দৰে লাভ কৰি বৰ্ত্তী আছে আৰু Consumer ৰ পৰা বেচি দাম লয় । যদি সেইটো নহয়, তেন্তিৱাহলে ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা কি বিশেষ উদ্দেশ্য সাধিত হৈছে ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma :

আমাৰ সদস্য সকলে বৰ গৰম সমালোচনা কৰে । Private Party ক বা Business পাৰ্টিক দিলে যে সমালোচনা কৰে Government এ ললেও সমালোচনা কৰে । অসমৰ গেচ কোম্পানীত যিমান বোৰ গেচ আছে, সেই গেচ বিভিন্ন উদ্যোগ প্ৰতিস্থানক দিবৰ বাবে আৰু যৰত ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে আৰু এই উৎপন্ন গেচখিনি Distribution কৰিবৰ কাৰণে এই গেচ কোম্পানী প্ৰতিস্থা কৰা হয় । সেই হিচাবে নামকৰণ খাৰ্মেল ক দিয়া বুলি আগতেই কৈছো । আৰু Electricity Station ক দিয়াৰ উপৰিও ওচৰৰ বাগিচাতো দিয়া হৈছে ।

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :

মোৰ প্ৰশ্নটোৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া নহল ।

চাব, মই এই প্ৰশ্নটো কৰিছিলো যে এই গেচ কোম্পানীটোৰ উদ্দেশ্য কি ? মই কোনো সমালোচনা কৰা নাই । মোক মানুহে সোধে আৰু মই একো কব নোৱাৰো । বহুত মানুহক লগ পাইছো— Planters, Industrialist লগ পাইছো আৰু, আন আন বহুতো মানুহক লগ পাইছো— তেখেত সকলে মোক এই বিষয়ে সোধে, মই

একো কব নোৱাৰো । কিন্তু গেচ কোম্পানীয়ে মাজতে খাপ মাৰি বৰটোকোলাৰ দৰে লাভ খায় । তাৰ বাহিৰেও মই এজন চৰকাৰৰ Supporter, দেশৰ এজন মানুহে, দেশৰ কথাবিলাক বুজিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিলে আমাৰ ডেকা-ডঙুৱা মন্ত্ৰী কিয় ইমান Touchy হয় কব নোৱাৰো ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma :

সেইটো মই আগতেই কৈছো ।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :

মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা জানিব বিচাৰিছো যে, গেচ বহু বিধৰ আছে, এতিয়া আমাৰ গেচ কোম্পানীয়ে কোন বিধৰ গেচ সংগ্ৰহ কৰে ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma :

এইটো, চাৰ, প্ৰাকৃতিক গেচ ।

Shri Bhadra Kanta Gogoi :

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা জানিব পাবো নে, যে ডুলিয়াজানৰ পৰা ফাৰটিলাইজাৰ ফেক্টৰালৈ যিটো লাইন অন্না হৈছিল সেইটো কোনে বহুৱাইছিল ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma :

প্ৰথমতে Oil India ই বহুৱাইছিল ।

Shri Bhadra Kanta Gogoi :

এইটো Oil India ই বহুৱা নাছিল ; এইটো Thermal এ বহুৱাইছিল আৰু তাৰ কাৰণে তেওঁলোকে দামো বিছাৰিছিল ।

Shri Biswadev Sarma :

আমাৰ সদস্য ডাঙৰীয়াইহে জানে, মই নাজানো ।

Re: Petro-Chemical Complex Industries in Assam**M. SHAMSUL HUDA asked :**

*4. Will the Minister-in-charge of Industries be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the State Government has received licence for Petro-Chemical Complex Industries in Assam ?

(b) If so, when the Industries are likely to start ?

(c) What will be the initial requirement of trained staff for the Industries ?

(d) Whether the Government have taken up any training programme to train up young boys for employments in the said industries ?

(e) If not, why ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Minister, Industries) replied :

4. (a)—No. Only a "Letter of Intent" has been issued in favour of the Government of Assam.

(b)—The exact date cannot be given at this stage.

(c)—It is estimated that the requirement of staff will be initially 64.

(d)—Steps are being taken to train up young boys for this industry.

(e)—Does not arise.

Shri Bhadra Kanta Gogoi :
পেট্রোকেমিকেল উদ্যোগটো ক'ত বছর
খুজিছে ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma :
নামকপত ।

M. Shamsul Huda : May I know from the hon. Minister the date of receiving the letter of intent from the Government of India and whether the Government of Assam has made any attempt to obtain licence after receiving the letter ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma : Sir, I am reading out the letter from the Government of India, dated 29th May, 1969.

Application for licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 from M/S. Assam Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. for the establishment of a new undertaking in the State of Assam for the manufacture of PVC Resins, methanol, etc.

I am directed to refer to your application dated nil as amended by your letter, dated 24th March, 1969 to the Directorate General of Technical Development, on the subject noted above and to say that the Government of India are prepared to issue an industrial licence to you for the establishment of a new undertaking in the State of Assam for the manufacture of following items for the capacity indicated against each.

M. Shamsul Huda : Whether the Government has taken concrete steps to obtain licence from the Government of India ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma : We have taken all possible steps so far.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :
এতিয়ালৈকে কিমানজন ডেকাক প্রশিক্ষণ
লবলৈ পঠাইছে ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma :
Japanese collaboration নোহোৱা-
লৈকে প্রশিক্ষণলৈ ডেকালবাক পঠিয়াব
নোৱাৰি ।

Shri Debeswar Sarma :
তাৰ মানে গৰু অনাৰ পিচতহে গোহালী
সাজিব, তাৰ আগতে নকৰে ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma :
গৰু নহলে গোহালীৰ দৰকাৰ নাই ।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—
May I know from the hon. Minister whether, without obtaining licence, it is possible on the part of the Government of Assam to go ahead with the project only on the strength of this letter ?

[30th July,

Shri Biswadev Sarma—Certainly, and we are proceeding.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—May I know whether it will be a Public Sector or a Private Sector?

Shri Biswadev Sarma—It will be a Joint Sector—Government and public.

Shri Bhadreswar Gogoi :
ইয়াৰ কাৰণে নামকপত কোন ঠাইত মাটি
লোৱা হৈছে ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma :
নামকপতে অলপ মাটি আছে, তাৰ কাৰণে
বেলেগত নালিগে।

Shri Bhadreswar Gogoi :
নামকপৰ ক'ত ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma :
খাৰ্শেল প্ৰজেক্টৰ ওচৰতে।

M. Shamsul Huda—What steps are being taken by the Government of Assam to train up required staff?

Shri Biswadev Sarma—I have already said that with foreign collaboration it will be done. We had an understanding with the Japanese people and once the Japanese collaboration is there and the terms are finalised we shall send our boys for training.

Re: Nalbari Jail Building

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY asked :

*5. Will the Minister-in-charge of F. W. D. (R. and B.) be pleased to
: t : te—

(a) When the plan and estimate of Nalbari Jail building was prepared and Administrative approval received?

(b) Whether tender was called for and contractors appointed? If so, who appointed the contractors?

(c) Whether Government is aware that after starting of execution of the small part of the total work it appeared that original design, etc., were defective and execution had to be stopped?

(d) What effective steps are proposed to be taken for execution of the work of the Jail without delay?

Shri ALTAF HOSSAIN MAZUMDER [Minister of State, P. W. D. (R. and B.)] replied :

5. (a)—The plans and estimate were prepared in the month of August 1967 and Administrative approval was received in May 1968.

(b)—Yes. The Additional Chief Engineer (Buildings) appointed the contractors for part of the work and the Executive Engineer concerned has been instructed to invite tenders for the remaining works.

(c)—No.

(d)—The part work allotted to the contractors is already in progress and all possible steps are being taken to speed up the work. No new work can however, be taken up as Government have decided to stop further expenditure under "103—Capital Outlay" in the non-plan sector vide Finance Circular D. O. No. BW-16/69/1, dated 28th June 1969.

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury: What is the total estimated cost of the project and what is the amount that has been contracted for and out of that what is the amount that has already been spent for the work?

Sbri Altaf Hossain Mazumder:

The total estimate of the project is Rs.16,87,000; out of that the Additional Chief Engineer (Buildings) have allotted contracts for approach road and preparation of site amounting to Rs.1,70,000 and for enclosure wall and gate amounting to Rs.2,77,000/— As regards the latest position of the work the Department is collecting information.

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury:

In reply to my question (c) the Minister has replied 'No'. Whether this 'No' means the work is not in progress or what does it mean?

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumder :

My reply means that no item of the works is known to have been stopped due to defect in original design, etc. but as regards the rest of the work so far as the circular of the Finance Department is concerned, the work may be stopped.

Shri Prabhat Natarayan Choudhury: Whether the Minister knows that work has already been stopped before a couple of months back and there is no progress of work? Will the Minister enquire about it?

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumder:
Yes, I will enquire into it.

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury: Sir, the reply of the last question could not be understood. Is the Minister replying that the capital expenditure has already stopped? What is the amount of capital expenditure remaining to be done; what is the amount of capital expenditure already committed? In other words, whether the Government has decided to stop all the committed works also or only the new projects?

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumder: Sir, the position will be clear if I read out the relevant portion of the Circular of the Finance Department.

It reads, 'All non-plan Capital expenditure on communication and building projects are to be stopped forthwith, irrespective of whether administrative approval has been given or not. In cases where due to large volume of expenditure already incurred on any particular project or due to contractual liability, it is proposed that the works should continue, a full report is to be given to the Finance Department. The Finance Department will depute an officer, whenever found necessary, to inspect the project locally and advise as to the action to be taken.'

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury: In view of this letter whether the Minister will ask the Finance Department that the works that have already been started should be completed and should not be left half done?

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumder:
We are taking it up with Finance Department.

Re: Embankment from Pagladia river side to Velengi River

শ্রীমতিলাল নায়ক স্মৃতিছে:

*৬। মাননীয় বাননিয়ন্ত্রণ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাব নে—

(ক) নলবাৰী পাগলাদীয়া নদীৰ পৰা বৰপেটাৰ ভেলেঙ্গী নদীলৈ এটা মথাউৰি আৰি ২ বছৰৰ পৰা চাৰ্ভে হৈ থকাটো সত্যনে? চাৰ্ভে কৰাত কিমান টকা খৰচ হ'ব বুলি অনুমান কৰা হৈছে? আৰু যদি এই মথাউৰিটো হয়, কিমান বিঘা খেতিপথাৰ উপকৃত হ'ব?

(খ) এই মথাউৰিটো হলে, (১) ডঃ ভূমি বৰ্মণ, (২) শ্রীমতিলাল নায়ক, (৩) শ্রীআজিজুৰ বহমান চৌধুৰী, (৪) শ্রীজালালুদ্দিন আহমদ, (৫) শ্রীআতাউৰ বহমান, (৬) শ্রীধৰণী চৌধুৰী আৰু কিছু অংশ, (৭) ডঃ সুৰেন দাস আৰু (৮) শ্রীভুবনেশ্বৰ বৰ্মণ, মুঠ ৮ জন এম, এল, এব সমষ্টিৰ উপকাৰ হোৱাটো নহয়জনো?

(গ) গতিকে গবৰ্ণমেণ্ট Special fund লৈ হলেও দুয়োপাৰে অহা খৰালিব ভিতৰতে মথাউৰিটোৰ কাম কৰিব হাতত লবনে ?

বাননিয়ন্ত্ৰণ মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীমহেন্দ্ৰ মোহন চৌধুৰীয়ে উত্তৰ দিছে :

৬। (ক)—নলবাৰী পাগলাদীয়া নদীৰ পৰা বৰপেটাৰ ভেলেঙ্গী নদীলৈ কোনো চাৰ্ভে হোৱা নাই। অৱশ্যে সৰ্বেৰাৰী পাঠশালা গড়কাণ্ডানী বাস্তৱ খাবমুখা ব্ৰীজৰ পৰা বৰপেটা অৰাবাৰী গড়কাণ্ডানী বাস্তৱ নখান্দা আৰ, চি, চি, ব্ৰীজলৈ টিছ, কালদীয়া, পছমাৰা নদীৰ দুয়োপাৰে মথাউৰি নিৰ্মাণৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ দি অনুমোদন কৰা হৈছে আৰু বৰপেটা অৰাবাৰী বাস্তৱ নখান্দা আৰ, চি, চি, ব্ৰীজৰ পৰা গণককুছি পাটবাউসী গড়কাণ্ডানী বাস্তৱলৈ নখান্দা নদীৰ দুয়োপাৰে মথাউৰি নিৰ্মাণৰ কাৰণে এটা স্কীয়া প্ৰস্তাৱ দি চাৰ্ভে কৰা হৈছে ইয়াৰ জৰীপৰ বাবে ৯,০০০ টকা খৰচ হব বুলি অনুমান কৰা হৈছে, আৰু এই মথাউৰিটো হলে মুঠ ৬৫,৫০০ একৰ মাটি উপকৃত হব বুলি ধৰি লোৱা হৈছে।

(খ)—হয়, এই মথাউৰিটো হলে গোটেই কেইজন এম, এল, এৰ সমষ্টিৰ উপকাৰ হব।

(গ)—বিতং চাৰ্ভে, জৰীপাদি সম্পূৰ্ণ হোৱাৰ পিছত মথাউৰি বন্ধাৰ কথা চৰকাৰে বিবেচনা কৰি চাব। কাম হাতত লবপৰা যাবনে নাযায় সেইটো আৰ্থিক অৱস্থাৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে।

Shri Matilal Nayak : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আগতেও প্ৰশ্ন স্মৃতি উচিত উত্তৰ নাপালো। গতিকে আজি এই প্ৰশ্নৰ উচিত উত্তৰ বিছাৰিছো, কাৰণ আগেয়ে আচল কথাবোৰ ফাংকুং কৈ এৰি যায়।

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma : ফাংকুং শব্দটো পাবলিয়ামেণ্টেৰী শব্দ হয় নে নহয় ?

Mr. Speaker : কথাবিলাক বুজাওতে এনে শব্দ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব নালাগে। গতিকে ফাংকুং শব্দটো সদনত ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা উচিত

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : ফাংকুং শব্দটো অকোৱা-পকোৱা বুলিও বুজাব পাৰি।

Shri Sadhan Ranjan Sarker : এইটো Parliamentary নে Unparliamentary ?

(গোলমাল)

Shri Matilal Nayak : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, গতিকে পাগলাদীয়াৰ যি কথা কৈছো যে তাত ৮ জন M.L.A. ব সম্পত্তিৰ অসুবিধা হোৱাটো মিছানেকি ? ৬৫,০০০ হাজাৰ একৰ মাটিক বিধা কৰি ৫ বে পূৰণ কৰিলে যিমান হয়, সিমান যোন শস্য নষ্ট হোৱাটো নহয়নেকি ? এই মাটিৰ উপকাৰৰ কাৰণে মথাউৰি বান্ধিলে সিমান বিধা মাটিৰ মানুহৰ উপকাৰ নহব জানো ? কিন্তু দেখা গৈছে আমি যিমান একৰ মাটি পাইছো সেই গোটেই খিনি low-lying area সেই কাৰণেই ইয়াত পানীয়ে যথেষ্ট অনিষ্ট কৰে। নলবাৰী, শিৱসাগৰ, গোলাঘাট আদি ঠাইত সাময়িক বানপানী হয়। গতিকে সেই বিলাকতকৈ আমাৰ ইয়াত special attention দিবলৈ অনুবোধ কৰিছো। এই মথাউৰিটো বান্ধিলে খেতিয়কৰ উপকাৰ হয়। খাদ্য উভৈ-নদী হব। গতিকে মই মাননীয় মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীৰ পৰা জানিব বিছাৰিছো যে তেখেতে এই বিষয়ে কথা দিবনে নিদিয় ? কাৰণ আগতেই E & D. মিনিষ্টাৰক সোধোতে fund নাইবুলি কয়। গতিকে মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক মই এই বিষয়ে অনুবোধ কৰিব খোজো।

Mr. Speaker : Please stop talking, and sit down. I am on my legs. Will the hon. member express his views to the point instead of making a speech, using irrelevant words ?

Shri Rothindra Nath Sen : ফাংকুং is an irrelevant word and the hon. Speaker has already cautioned him.

Mr. Speaker: I have requested the hon. Members on many occasions that as far as practicable, the time of the House should not be wasted so that the other Members can get time to put their questions. Therefore, please try to avoid speeches which can be avoided in putting the question.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : মন্ত্রীয়ে কথাবিলাক দেবা কৈ বুজে নাইবা নুবুজে গতিকে বুজাই দিছে।

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : মথাউৰি বন্ধা নবন্ধা এজন ব্যক্তিগত মন্ত্রীয়ে নকৰে। সেইটো Flood Control Board এ কৰে আৰু সেই Board ৰ Chairman মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রী নিজেই। গতিকে মুখ্য মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে সদায়ে এই মথাউৰি বন্ধাব কাৰণে টকা মঞ্জুৰ কৰি আহিছে। এতিয়াও মুখ্যমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে টকা মঞ্জুৰ কৰিলে মথাউৰি বন্ধাৰ কাম হাতত লোৱা হব।

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury : মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে কৈছে ৬৫ হাজাৰ মাটিৰ মথাউৰিৰে উপকাৰ হৈছে। গতিকে আৰু কিমান মাটিৰ উপকাৰ হৈছে সেইটো ভাবি চাইছেনে?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : মথাউৰি হোৱাৰ পৰা উপকাৰ নোহোৱা বুলি ভাবিব নোৱাৰি। এতিয়া বছৰে বছৰে বানপানী হলেও যিবিলাক ঠাইত মথাউৰি আছে তাত খেতি-বাতি বৈষায়। গতিকে স্থানীয়ভাৱে খেতিবাতি নষ্ট হোৱা সচা কিন্তু তাৰ দ্বাৰা ধৰি লব নোৱাৰি যে মথাউৰি বন্ধাৰ পৰা আমাৰ দেশৰ উপকাৰ হোৱা নাই।

Shri Azizur Rahman Choudhury : প্রশ্নৰ “ক”ৰ উত্তৰত যিটো কৈছে তাত ন খন্দা নদীৰ দলঙৰ দক্ষিণৰ পৰা মথাউৰি নাবান্ধি উত্তৰ অঞ্চলৰ পৰা বান্ধিলে সেইটোত বেচি উপকাৰ হয়নে নহয়?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : তেখেতৰ প্রশ্ন হল এই নদীৰ দক্ষিণৰ পৰা মথাউৰি হোৱাতকৈ উত্তৰৰ পৰা হলে বেচি উপকাৰ হব

(A voice—তেখেতে স্মৃতিছে এটা আৰু এখেতে বুজিছে এটা)

(গোলমাল)

চাব “ক”ৰ উত্তৰত আমাৰ মাননীয় সদস্য Rahman চাহেবৰ অঞ্চলত বহুত খিনি উন্নতি হব। সেইটো মই স্বীকাৰ কৰো। কিন্তু এই গোটেই মথাউৰি একে লগে বন্ধা সম্ভৱ নহয়। মথাউৰি বান্ধোতে ১ কোটিৰো ওপৰ খৰছ লাগে। আৰু এই বোৰ মথাউৰি খণ্ড খণ্ডকৈ কৰা হব যাতে অন্য জাগাত অপকাৰ নহয়।

Mr Deputy Speaker : এনেকুৱা এটা দৃষ্টান্ত আছেনে যে এটা মথাউৰি বান্ধোতে ৭ কোটি পৰ্যন্ত খৰছ কৰা হৈছে।

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : ৭ কোটি টকা হোৱা নাই। ২৬ কোটি টকা হৈছে ২৫ মাইলৰ মথাউৰি কৰোতে। গতিকে ৭ কোটিৰ হিচাবটো আনুমানিকহে।

Shri Biswadev Sarma (Minister, Industries) : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সদনত মন্ত্রী সকলক “তেওঁ” বুলি সম্বোধন কৰিলে অলপ অবমাননা কৰা যেন হয়। মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে এই ক্ষেত্ৰত তেখেত বুলি সম্বোধন কৰিলে বোধ কৰো ভাল হয়।

Mr Speaker : It was not brought to my notice. Generally the Ministers address the hon. Members as মাননীয় সদস্য and so in the same way it is expected that the hon. Members also use dignified language.

Shri M. A. Musawwir Choudhury : নামনি অসমত এনেকবা সৰ্বনাম ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা হয় আৰু “তেওঁ” শব্দটো মান্যাত্বে ই ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা হয়।

Re: Number of Jails in Assam

শ্ৰীভদ্ৰেশ্বৰ গগৈয়ে জিজ্ঞাসা কৰিছে :

*৭। মাননীয় জেইল বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে—

(ক) অসমত কেইখন কাৰাগাৰ আছে ?
(খ) এই কাৰাগাৰবিলাকত বৰ্তমান বন্দীৰ সংখ্যা কিমান ?

(গ) এই বন্দীবিলাক বন্ধাৰ কিবা শ্ৰেণী আছে নেকি ?

(ঘ) যদি আছে, কি কি শ্ৰেণী আছে ?
জেইল বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীমহেন্দ্ৰ নাথ হাজৰিকাই উত্তৰ দিছে :

৭। (ক)—অসমত ১৭ খন কাৰাগাৰ আছে।

(খ)—এই কাৰাগাৰসমূহত বন্দীৰ সংখ্যা

৩০।৬।৬৯ তাৰিখে ৭,৬৭৫ জন।

(গ)—হয় আছে।

(ঘ)—কয়দীবিলাকৰ ভিতৰত তিনিটা ভাগ আছে, যেনে—এ-বি-চি। হাজোতি-বিলাকৰো দুটা ভাগ আছে, যেনে—১ম শ্ৰেণী আৰু ২য় শ্ৰেণী।

Shri Bhadreswar Gogoi :

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, কয়দী বিলাকৰ শ্ৰেণী বিভাগ হবলৈ কি যোগ্যতা লাগে ?

Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika : বিচাৰক সকলে অপৰাধীক দণ্ড বিহাৰ সময়তেই তেওঁলোকৰ সমাজত স্থান, শিক্ষা ও বহন-চহণৰ যোগ্যতাৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰি কোন শ্ৰেণীৰ বন্দী সেইটো ঠিক কৰি দিয়ে।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই এটা কথা জানিব খুজিছো যে শ্ৰেণী বিভাগৰ লগেলগে প্ৰত্যেক বিভাগৰে খাদ্য যোগান বেলেগে বেলেগে ধৰা হয় নেকি ?

Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika : হয়।

Shri Bhadreswar Gogoi :

কয়দী বিলাকক কেনে ধৰণৰ খাদ্য দিয়া হয় আৰু প্ৰত্যেক জন কয়দীকে কিমান পৰিমাণৰ খাদ্য দিয়ে ? আৰু কি কি খাদ্য দিয়ে ?

Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika : সেইটো জেইল বিভাগৰ Manual ত আছে আৰু সেইটো সদনত দাঙি ধৰা হ'ব।

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma :

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই এইটো কথা জানিব খুজিছো যে আমাৰ কয়দী সকলৰ খাদ্যৰ বিভাগ আছে। প্ৰথম শ্ৰেণীৰ বেলেগ খাদ্য, ২য় শ্ৰেণীৰ বেলেগ খাদ্য আৰু ৩য় শ্ৰেণীক বেলেগ খাদ্য দিয়ে। এইটো কথা সচানে কি যে তৃতীয় শ্ৰেণী কয়দীৰ কাৰণে অৰ্থাৎ তেওঁলোকৰ খাদ্য বন্ধা বচাৰ কাৰণে খৰি আৰু কয়লা কম পৰিমাণৰ দিয়া হয়। তাৰোপৰি তেওঁলোকে কিমান চাউল কিমান দাইল আৰু কিমান খৰি, কয়লা, খাদ্য সিজাবলৈ দিয়া হয় ? এনে ধৰণৰ জেনেৰেল নিয়ম থাকিও কিয় কয়দী বিলাকক কমকৈ দিয়া হয় ? ৩য় শ্ৰেণীৰ কয়দীৰ কাৰণে দিয়া খৰি বা কয়লাও কম কৈ দিয়া হয় নেকি ?

(গোলমাল)

এইটো মই পৰিস্কাৰ কৰি দিব খুজিছো যে যি সকল জেইলত থকা নাই, সেইসকলে জেইলৰ অভিজ্ঞতা অনুভৱ নকৰে কি অৱস্থাত কয়দীসকলে থাকে ? তৃতীয় শ্ৰেণীৰ কয়দীৰ কাৰণেও কয়লা, খৰি কিবা কম কৈ দিয়া নিয়ম আছে নেকি ?

Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika : কয়লা আৰু খৰি প্ৰত্যেক বন্দীয়ে কিমান পাৰ হিচাব আছে আৰু সেই হিচাব মতে দিয়া হয়।

Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikya : মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে এয় শ্ৰেণীৰ বন্দী আছে বুলি কৈছে। মই জানিব খোজো হাজোতিৰ শ্ৰেণীৰ কিবা ব্যৱস্থা আছে নেকি ?

Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika : আছে, সেইটো কোৱা হৈছে।

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma : মোৰ প্ৰশ্নটোৰ উত্তৰ নেপালো। এয় শ্ৰেণীৰ বন্দীয়ে চাউল-দাইল তৰকাৰী খিনি সিঁজাবৰ কাৰণে খৰি প্ৰতি জনে দিনে কি পৰিমাণৰ পায় ?

Mr. Speaker : The Minister has already stated that he will supply the list of rations supplied to each category of prisoners.

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma : এয় শ্ৰেণীৰ কাৰণে খৰি বা কয়লা কিমান দিয়ে সেইয়া যথেষ্ট বুলি ভাবেনে ?

Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika : এতিয়ালৈকে কোনো আপত্তি পোৱা নাই।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : **Jail Manual** ত যি পৰিমাণ খাদ্য যোগান ধৰিব লাগে সেই পৰিমাণ খাদ্য যোগান ধৰা নাই বুলি অভিযোগ দৰ্শোৱা হৈছে। মই নিজে জেইলত থাকি পাইছো। সেই বিষয়ে মোৰ এটা আপত্তি কৰা আছে। আমাৰ বিধান সভাত মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে সেইটো জনাবনে ?

Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, অভিযোগ আহিলে তদন্ত কৰা হব।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : নগাঁও, ডিব্ৰুগড় আৰু শিলচৰত চাওক যে প্ৰত্যেক বন্দীক **Manual** মতে খাদ্য বস্তু যোগান ধৰিছেনে ?

Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika : সেইবিলাক ঠাইত যোগান যদি নিয়মমতে দিয়া নাই তেন্তে নিশ্চয় নিয়মমতে যাতে খাদ্য যোগান ধৰা হয় তাৰ প্ৰতি দৃষ্টি দিয়া হব।

Shri M. A. Musawwir Chaudhury : নগাঁও জিলাত **Special** খেৰৰ ঘৰ চাৰিটা আছে। সেই ঘৰ বিলাকত বছৰি বৰষুণৰ পানী পৰাত কয়দীবিলাকে বাতি শুব পৰা নাই। সেই বিষয়ে আপত্তি কৰা স্বত্ত্বেও আজিলৈকে কোনো তদন্ত কৰা নাই কিয় ? ইয়াৰ বিষয়ে কি ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে ?

Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika : খেৰী ঘৰ হোৱাৰ কাৰণে মেৰামত কৰি থাকিব লগা হয়। ৰাজ্যৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা টনকিয়াল নোহোৱাত খেৰৰ ঠাইত টিনপাত লগোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব পৰা নাই।

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, চিলং জেইলত বেমাৰী কয়দীৰ কোনো প্ৰয়োজনীয় ব্যৱস্থা নাই। কিন্তু দিনে বাতিয়ে এটাৰ পিচত এটাকৈ বেমাৰী কয়দী মৰিব ধৰিছে। এইবিলাক তদন্ত কৰিছে নে ? আৰু জেইলৰ ভিতৰত কি ঘটছে মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে তদন্ত কৰি আমাক এই সদনত জনাবনে ?

Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এইবিষয়ে মাননীয় সদস্যই কিবা এটা সঠিককৈ কলে সেই বিষয়ে বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হব।

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma:

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, চিলঙৰ জেইলত কোনো ঔষধ পাতি নাই, চিকিৎসাৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাই ফলত দিনে ৰাতিয়ে বেমাৰী কয়দী বিলাক মৃত্যুৰ মুখত পৰিছে। কাপৌৰ খাল আদিবো ভাল ব্যৱস্থা নাই। অসমৰ ৰাজধানী চিলং জেইলতেই এনে দুখজনক অৱস্থা। বাহিৰ জেইলত যে নহব তাৰ কোনো অৰ্থ নাই। জেইলবোৰত অৰাজকতা চলিছে বুলি খবৰ পাইছো। গতিকে মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে সকলোবিলাক তদন্ত কৰি সকলো Report দাখিল কৰিবনে? ৰাজধানী-তেই এনে অৱস্থা হলে কেনেকৈ মুখ উলিয়ায়?

Shri Bhadreswar Gogoi:

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, কয়দী বিলাকৰ পৰিয়াল বৰ্গ ই খা-খবৰ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে কিবা সুবিধা আছেনে? তেওঁলোকক সাক্ষাত কৰিব পৰা ব্যৱস্থা আছে নে?

Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika:

হয়, আছে।
Shri Bhadreswar Gogoi: কেনেকুৱা ব্যৱস্থা আছে আৰু মাহেকত কেইদিন সাক্ষাত হব পাৰে?

Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika: প্ৰত্যেক মাহে মাহে সাক্ষাত হব পৰা তেনে কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নাই—তৃতীয় শ্ৰেণী বন্দীৰ কাৰণে।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami: আমি শুনা নাই, ডাঙৰকৈ কওঁক—

(গোলমালৰ)

Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika:

যদি Permission বিচাৰে বিশেষ কাৰণ দেখুৱাই তেন্তে সোনকালেও দেখা কৰিবলৈ Permission দিয়া হয়।

Shri Bhadreswar Gogoi: বছেবেকত কেইদিন সাক্ষাতৰ Permission দিয়া হয়?

Shri Rothindra Nath Sen:—Sir, his is very unfortunate that the hon. Minister of the particular Department does not know anything about the system. We know what is the system. 'C' division prisoners are allowed interview once a month; 'B' division

prisoners twice a month and 'A' division prisoners several times a month.

Shri Biswadev Sarma: (Minister, Industries): If the hon. Members know it then why they have wasted the time of the House?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order, if it is not available now it will be supplied afterwards.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Re: Police Out-Post at Sarthebari

১। মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনে—

- (ক) বৰপেটা মহকুমাৰ সখেৰাৰী টাউনত এটা police out-post হবৰ কিমান বছৰ হ'ল?
- (খ) ইমান বছৰ ঘৰ ভাৰা কৰি থকাৰ কাৰণ কি?
- (গ) বাইজে তাত থানাৰ বাবে মাটি দিবলৈ ওলোৱাটো গ'চানে আৰু যদি দিছে, কিমান চনত দিছে আৰু মাটি দিবলৈ ওলোৱা কথা দৰ্খাস্ত আকাৰে জনাইছিল নে?
- (ঘ) যদি মাটি দিছে, তেনেহলে সেই মাটিৰ Plan Estimate কৰি ঘৰ নাৰান্ধাৰ কাৰণ কি?
- (ঙ) এইটো গ'চানে যে, গতগ মেন্টে ইয়াত কৈ পিচত out-post খোলা বহু ঠাইত ডিপাৰ্ট মেন্টৰ ঘৰ বান্ধিলে?
- (চ) যদি গ'চা, ইয়াত নাৱান্ধে কিয় আৰু কাৰণবিলাক ৰাখ্যা কৰি জনাবনে আৰু কি কৰিলে বান্ধিব পৰা হব জনাবনে?

মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীবিমলা প্ৰসাদ চলিহাই উত্তৰ দিছে:

১। (ক)—সখেৰাৰী out-post টো ১-৮-৫৬ চনত স্থাপন কৰা হয়।

(খ)—উপযুক্ত চৰকাৰী ঘৰ নোহোৱাৰ বাবে।

(গ)—সৰ্থে বাৰী পৰিচালক সমিতিয়ে সৰ্থে বাৰীত out-post স্থাপনৰ বাবে ১৯৬৭ চনত দুই বিঘা মাটি দিবলৈ ওলায়।

(ঘ)—পৰিচালক সমিতিয়ে মাটিডোখৰ এতিয়াও পুলিচ বিভাগক চমজাই নিদিয়াৰ বাবে out-post ৰ বাবে চৰকাৰী ঘৰ বন্ধা কাম আৰম্ভ কৰিব পৰা নাই।

(ঙ)—কামৰূপ জিলাৰ কেৱল সৰুপেটা out-post ৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰী ঘৰ সজা হৈছে যদিও এই out-post সৰ্থে বাৰীতকৈ পিচত স্থাপন হৈছিল। সৰুপেটাত চৰকাৰী মাটি সংজ্ঞা পোৱা কাৰণে তাত ঘৰ-বাৰী সজা কাম আগতে লব পৰা হ'ল।

(চ)—চৰকাৰী ঘৰ বান্ধিবৰ কাৰণে মাটিডোখৰৰ বাবে বৰপেটা অঞ্চলৰ Sub-divisional Police Officer ক পৰিচালক সমিতিৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ কোৱা হৈছে। আৰু মাটি পুলিচ বিভাগক পৰিচালক সমিতিয়ে চমজাই দিলেই Plan Estimate আদি বনোৱা কাৰ্য্য হাতত ল'ব পৰা হ'ব।

Re: Murder cases at Golaghat Subdivision

শ্ৰীসোনেশ্বৰ বড়াই সোধিছে:

২। মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনে—

(ক) যোৱা ১৯৬৮ চনৰ মাৰ্চ মাহৰ পৰা এতিয়ালৈকে গোলাঘাট মহকুমাত কিমানটা হত্যা কাণ্ড হৈ গ'ল?

(খ) এই হত্যা কাণ্ড বোৰৰ মূল কাৰণ কি কি?

(গ) গোলাঘাটৰ এই হত্যা কাণ্ডবোৰত জৰিত বুলি বা হত্যা কাৰী বুলি মুঠ কিমানজন লোকক ধৰা পেলোৱা হৈছে আৰু ইয়াৰে কিমানজনক দোষী প্ৰমাণ পোৱা হৈছে আৰু কিমানজনক শাস্তি বিহা হৈছে?

(ঘ) কিমানটা আৰু কোন কোন হত্যা কাণ্ডত আচামী ধৰা পোলাব পৰা নহল চৰকাৰে জনাবনে?

(ঙ) ১৯৬৮ চনৰ মাৰ্চ মাহৰ আগৰ ৫টা বছৰত কোন বছৰত কিমানটা কেনে কেনে ধৰণৰ হত্যা কাণ্ড হৈছিল আৰু সেই হত্যা কাণ্ড বোৰৰ কি কি ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হৈছে জনাবনে?

(চ) এই হত্যা কাণ্ড দূৰ কৰিবলৈ আৰু নিম্নলিখিত কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে কি ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে জনাবনে?

মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰী বিসলাপ্ৰসাদ চলিহাই উত্তৰ দিছে:

২। (ক)—১৯৬৮ চনৰ মাৰ্চ মাহৰ পৰা ১৯৬৯ চনৰ ২১ জুনলৈকে মুঠ ১৮টা হত্যা কাণ্ডৰ খবৰ পোৱা হৈছে।

(খ)—ঘৰুৱা কন্দল, পুৰণি আখৈজ, সুৰামন্ত্ৰতা, আকস্মিক উত্তেজনা, স্বার্থ জৰিত লাভৰ আশা আদিয়েই ইয়াৰ মূল কাৰণ বুলি ধৰিব পাৰি।

(গ)—মুঠ ২৪ জন লোকক এই হত্যা-কাণ্ডবোৰত জৰিত বুলি গ্ৰেপ্তাৰ কৰা হয়। তাৰে ভিতৰত ১২ জনক বিচাৰৰ কাৰণে পঠোৱা হয়। ১ জনক ইতিমধ্যে দোষী সাব্যস্ত কৰা হৈছে আৰু বাকী ১১ জন এতিয়াও বিচাৰাধীন। আন ১২ জন লোকক বিৰুদ্ধে দিয়া অভিযোগৰ অনুসন্ধান চলি আছে।

(ঘ)—কেৱল সৰুপথাৰ পুলিচ থানাতহে অভিযোগ পোৱা এটা হত্যা কাণ্ড সংক্ৰান্ততহে আচামীক সূত্ৰৰ অভাৱত ধৰা পোলাব আৰু গ্ৰেপ্তাৰ কৰিব পৰা নহ'ল।

(৪)—বিশদ বিবরণ তলত দিয়
হল—

(১) অভিযোগ পোৱা কেচৰ সংখ্যা—
৯ ১৯ ১০ ১২ ৪

(২) দোষাবোপ কৰা কেচৰ সংখ্যা—
৪ ১৪ ৮ ৬ ৪

(৩) দোষীসাবাস্ত কৰা কেচৰ সংখ্যা—
২ ১০ ১ ১ ...

(৪) খালাচ পোৱা কেচৰ সংখ্যা—
২ ৪ ৫ ৩ ...

(৫) বিচাৰাধীন হৈ থকা কেচৰ সংখ্যা—
... ... ২ ২ ৪

(৬) অনুসন্ধান চলি থকা কেচৰ সংখ্যা—
...

(৭) চূড়ান্ত প্ৰতিবেদন দিয়া কেচৰ সংখ্যা—
৫ ৫ ২ ৬ ...

(৮)—চলিত আইনৰ ব্যৱস্থামতে এনে
হত্যাকাণ্ড প্ৰতিবেদন আৰু নিৰ্মূল কৰিবলৈ
আৱশ্যকীয় সকলো ধৰণৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে
লৈছে আৰু উদ্ঘাটন হোৱা হত্যাকাণ্ডত
জৰিত ব্যক্তিক ধৰা পোলাবলৈ সেইমতে
যথোপযুক্ত অনুসন্ধান চলোৱা হৈছে।

Obituary Reference to the demise of Shri Dalbirsingh Lohar, ex- M. L. A.

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha
(Chief Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir,
it is with profound sorrow that I have
to inform the house about the sad
and premature demise of Shri Dalbir
Singh Lohar, a former member of this
House and a brave freedom fighter.
Shri Lohar who was ailing for some-
time past, passed away yesterday
afternoon at the Assam Medical
College Hospital at Dibrugarh. In
his death Assam has lost not only a
dedicated social worker but also a
trusted leader of the working class
people.

Born on 26th January, 1915 at
Dibrugarh in a Nepali family which
had settled for many decades in Assam,
Shri Lohar was a revolutionary worker
since his early youth. He was a student
of the local high school at Dibrugarh
when the country was stirred to a
national movement launched under
the leadership of the Father of the
Nation. Young Lohar could not
resist the call of the freedom struggle
and joined the non-cooperation move-
ment in 1929. He was imprisoned
for three months for his bold defiance
of the inglorious Cummingslam Cir-
cular. He had to discontinue his studies
for active participation in the freedom
movement. He had been in the van-
guard of all the movements launched
by the Indian National Congress for
the cause of political freedom, social
reforms and the removal of age-old
social maladies.

A convinced Trade Unionist Shri
Lohar was in the forefront of almost
all the major labour movements in the
State since the great Digboi strike of
1937 where he played an important
role. One of the founder leaders of the
Assam Branch of the I.N.T.U.C., Shri
Lohar held various offices in the orga-
nisation. He was the President of the
Assam Chah Majdoor Sangha which
he built up to the stature of one of
the leading Trade Union Organisa-
tions in the Country. He was the
Vice-President of the Assam Branch
of the I.N.T.U.C. as well as the Assam
Chah Majdoor Sangha till his death.
The Chah Majdoor Kalyan Kendra at
Dibrugarh is a standing monument of
Lohar's spirit of social service and
dedication to the cause of the welfare
of the working class.

An active member of the Nation-
al Congress, Shri Lohar suffered
imprisonment several times for the
cause of Country's freedom and under-
went physical torture at the hands
of the alien administration.

Shri Lohar was elected to the Assam Legislative Assembly from the Digboi constituency in 1966 as a Congress candidate. In the General Election of 1952, he successfully contested a Congress candidate and represented the Saikhowa constituency. As a parliamentarian, he was always an ardent spokesman of the downtrodden masses.

A dynamic personality and an outspoken labour leader Shri Lohar's passing away has caused a void in the Trade Union Movement in the State. A large number of labour welfare organisations in Assam will be poorer at the absence of his constructive leadership.

I convey my sincerest sympathy to Shrimati Haramaya Lohar and the children at their greatest bereavement and pray to God for eternal peace of departed soul.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I associate myself with the sense of grief and condolence expressed at the demise of our ex-member of this House Shri Dalbir Singh Lohar. Those who have the fortune of working with him and associating with him in this House must remember what a versatile and jovial personality Shri Lohar was. He was one of the shining examples of those who though originating from outside made Assam in the full sense of the term his own home and identified himself fully with the people of the State in their problems, in their activities as well as in their aspirations. He was one of those who had a mastery over the idioms and proverbs of this land and while he was a member here kept the House in the highest of spirits by using those idioms, proverbs and Binugeets, etc. But not only that, Shri Lohar was staunch and devoted to the service of the people particularly to the exploited classes and masses. I had the opportunity of coming in contact with him during the Great Digboi strike. He was born in the same year as me and we were very good friends. When I

met him at Digboi there was with him another respected colleague Shri B. Singh and we found that Shri Lohar was an untiring worker for the cause of the Digboi strike. Immediately thereafter he plunged himself also with us in the Opium Prohibition Movement and at Makum and Jaipur we had the opportunity of working together and there also we found that though we some times needed rest and yearned for it, here there is a man who did not want anything when there was a call for the service to the people. This was rewarded when in 1946 he contested for a seat of the old Assam Legislative Assembly from Tinsukia Labour Constituency. There his opponent was our party candidate Sanat Ahir. Shri Lohar by his popularity not only defeated our candidate but our candidate lost the security deposit at the hands of Shri Lohar. We took that defeat in good spirit because we found that our candidate was replaced by one who would be no less efficient and no less hard working. Shri Lohar worked all the harder for the cause of the working class and in the next General Election he went to contest for a general seat where he was returned with overwhelming majority. When he came here a second time of the Legislature all the time we felt and saw that he was a good friend of the downtrodden, particularly the working class. Though he belonged to one of the castes of the Nepali Community, he was a man who did not confine his activities only to his caste or confine to his class. He was also a worker for the cause of the poor peasants of Assam. Though he was a member of the I. N. T. U. C. he had cordial relationship with us who was at that time working in the A. I. T. U. C. Though a great deal of bitterness on the All India level existed between I. N. T. U. C. and A. I. T. U. here we could work in cordial relationship. Thereby we could serve the working class. When Shri Lohar was a member of the Legislative Assembly, he did not confine himself only to work inside the Legislature

he was managing the canteen of the M. L. A's. Hostel which was in the name of his wife. He showed example for some years that it was not beneath the dignity for a member of the Legislature to be a real working man. He had been suffering for a long time. Whatever resources he could earn, got almost exhausted. He died after a long illness and he has left his family in utter poverty. It will be a proper thing for us particularly the Government if some arrangement is made for the maintenance of the widow and the minor children of Shri Lohar who have been left very very poor. With this exhortation I sincerely condole the death of our Ex-colleague Late Shri Lohar. I hope and pray his soul may rest in peace.

Shri Bhadreswar Gogoi:

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, কালি আবেলি শ্রীদলবীৰ সিং লোহাৰৰ মৃত্যুৰ খবৰটো শুনি সচাকৈয়ে বাঁ দুখ লাগিল। শ্রীলোহাৰ ডাঙৰীয়া স্বাধীনতা যুঁজৰ এজন অগ্ৰণী যুঁজাৰু আছিল আৰু স্বাধীনতাৰ পিচত তেওঁ গোটেই জীৱন দেশৰ কাৰণে কাম কৰিছিল। তেখেতৰ মৃত্যুত আমি দেশৰ এজন ভাল কৰ্মী হেৰুৱালো। মই আমাৰ পাৰ্টিৰ হৈ তেখেতৰ মৃত্যুৰ বাবে গভীৰ শোক প্ৰকাশ কৰিছো, তেখেতৰ স্বৰ্গগত আত্মাৰ সৰ্গতিৰ কাৰণে প্ৰাৰ্থনা জনাইছো আৰু সম্ভৱ পৰিয়াল বৰ্গলৈ সমবেদনা জনাইছো।

Shri Phani Bora: I sincerely express my feelings of sorrow at the sad demise of late Lohar and send my condolences to the bereaved family. Personally I was not very much acquainted with late Mr. Lohar but I knew something about him through friends. I knew him to be a revolutionary at the early part of his life who was fighting for the cause of the working class. Of course later on he fell in the company of the reformists and he continued to be so to the last part of his life. It was really unfortunate as I heard about three months back that this Revolutionary fighter who contributed his

all strength and mind for the development of a political movement belonging to a particular political party up to the last part of his life when he was suffering from some illness—his condition was very much pathetic. It is very unfortunate that a person who sacrificed for the cause of the country, who sacrificed everything whatever he had, he had to die like a pauper in a pathetic manner. I sincerely express my grief and associate myself with the grief and sorrow expressed by the Leader of the House, Mr. Bhattacharyya and Mr. Gogoi.

Shri Lakshyadhar Chaudhury:

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি এই সভাত শ্রীদলবীৰ সিং লোহাৰৰ মৃত্যুত যি শোক প্ৰস্তাৱ উত্থাপিত হৈছে সেই প্ৰস্তাৱত মই আমাৰ দলৰ হৈ সমৰ্থন আগবঢ়াইছো। শ্রীদলবীৰ সিং লোহাৰ ডাঙৰীয়া কেইমাহ মানৰ আগতে শ্বিলঙলৈ আহোতে তেওঁৰ লগত মোৰ ক্ষুদ্ৰক সময়ৰ কাৰণে হলেও দেখা হৈছিল। সেই সময়ত প্ৰায় আধা ঘণ্টামান আলোচনা-বিলোচনাতে তেখেতক যিমান আপোন যেন লাগিল—যে সচাকৈয়ে আজি মই তেখেতৰ এইটো এটা মহান গুণ বুলিয়েই স্বীকাৰ কৰিছো। কাৰণ ইয়াৰ আগতে শ্রীলোহাৰ ডাঙৰীয়াৰ লগত কোনো কামতে তেখেতৰ সান্নিধ্যলৈ অহাৰ সুবিধা আমাৰ ভাগ্যলৈ অহা নাছিল। কিন্তু সৌ সিদিনা তেখেত আমাৰ মাজলৈ আহি অসমৰ সমস্যা-বলীক নিজৰ বুলি ভাবি নিষ্ঠাৰে কাম কৰি যি আদৰ্শ দেখুৱাই গৈছে—তাৰ কাৰণে তেওঁ সদায় আমাৰ স্মৰণীয় হৈ থাকিব। মই আশা কৰো যে আমাৰ শ্রীভট্টাচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়াই আগবঢ়োৱাৰ দৰে চৰকাৰে এইজনা লোকৰ পৰিয়াল বৰ্গলৈ সহায়ৰ হাত আগবঢ়ায়, ইয়াকে আশা কৰি তেখেতৰ শোক সম্ভৱ পৰিয়াললৈ সমবেদনা জনাইছো।

*Shri Kandarpa Narayan

Banikya: অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, কালি আবেলি মোৰ ওচৰলৈ এখন টেলিগ্ৰাম আহিছিল। টেলিগ্ৰাম খন মোৰ নহয় বুলি কোনোবা এজন K. N. B ৰ ওচৰলৈ পঠাই

দিনে। তাৰ পিচত ৰাতিপুৱা গম পালে যে শ্ৰীদলবীৰ সিং লোহাৰ চুকাই। তেতিয়াহে গম পালে যে মৃত্যুৰ আগতে তেখেতে বোক বিচাৰিছিল। অৱশ্যে তেখেত আনাৰ মাজৰে লগৰীয়া নাছিল। তেখেত ধুবুৰীৰ কংগ্ৰেছ কমিটিত জড়িত আছিল। আমেৰিকাৰ মিলিটেৰীৰ তলত শান্তি সেনা প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰি কাম কৰিছিল। তেখেতৰ মৃত্যুত দেশে এজন মহান কৰ্মী হেৰুৱালে। তেখেতৰ শোক সন্তপ্ত পৰিয়াললৈ মোৰ আন্তৰিক সমবেদনা জ্ঞাপন কৰিছো।

Mr. Speaker: I wholly associate myself with the expression of grief and sorrow expressed by the Leader of the House and other hon. Members on the sad and sudden demise of Shri Dalbir Singh Lohar, who was an esteemed Member of this august House.

Shri Dalbir Singh Lohar, a social worker, patriot and *ex-Member* of the Assam Legislative Assembly was born at Dibrugarh in 1915.

Shri Lohar actively participated in the Non-co-operation Movement in 1929 and suffered imprisonment. He was one of the Members of the delegation to the All India Congress Committee Conference at Karachi in 1930. He was associated with various social organisations particularly interested in eradicating social untouchability. He took active part in Digboi Strike in 1937 and was imprisoned for offering individual Satyagraha in 1941. He also took active part in 1942 movement and suffered imprisonment. He was connected with labour movement and was the President of the Assam Chah Mazdoor Sangha for several years.

Shri Lohar was elected to the Assam Legislative Assembly in 1946 and continued as such till 1956. He was well-known for his organising ability and was one of the Whips of the Congress Assembly Party.

Shri Lohar was associated with various social cultural and educational organisations and committees. He was loved and respected by all sections of the people for his selfless social works.

This selfless social worker and freedom fighter died on 19th July 1969 at the Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh after suffering from illness for the last few months at the age of 54, after a protracted illness. We all mourn his loss and pray for the peace of the departed soul and convey our deep condolence to the members of the bereaved family.

I will request all hon. Members to rise in their seat for one minute in prayerful silence.

(The House rose and observed a minute's silence).

Report of the Business Advisory Committee

Mr Speaker: Now, item No.2.

Under the Rule 230 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly, I hereby report that the programme of the current Autumn (July-August) Session of the Assembly 1969 was settled in a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee held in my Chamber at 2 p.m. on the 17th July 1969.

An outline of the programme as chalked out from Monday, the 28th July, 1969 to Saturday, the 16th August 1969 has been circulated to each hon.Member.

The Business Advisory Committee has decided to have recess on the 14th August, 1969 and in order to compensate, the House will sit on the 16th August, 1969.

It will be seen from the programme so detailed that the current Autumn Session will have 14 working days. In view of recent modification of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly, the hon. Members will find ample time for disposal of Private Members' Business allotted on 31st July 1969, 5th, 7th and 12th August, 1969.

I hope this has the approval of the House.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua:

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have gone through the programme of the Session very carefully. I find that only 4 days have been allotted for Private Members' business which is not sufficient because earlier we suggested that a short Session should be summoned mostly to discuss subjects relating to Private Members' business. Apart from this, a motion of No-Confidence has also been tabled in the present Session. Therefore, I suggest that the Business Advisory Committee should consider whether we can extend the Session by another two or three days.

Mr. Speaker: The meeting of the Business Advisory Committee will be held today after 12.30 p.m. They will certainly consider the matter seeing the progress of the work whether the extension is necessary.

Constitution of the Panel of Chairmen

Mr. Speaker: Now, item No. 3.

Under Rule 9(I) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly, I now announce the Panel of Chairmen.

1. Shrimati Pushpalata Das
2. Shri Jogen Saikia
3. Shri Rotnindra Nath Sen
4. Shri Phani Bora

No-confidence Motion against the Council of Ministers

Mr. Speaker: I have received a notice of No-Confidence Motion from Shri Phani Bora, Shri Lakhayadhar Choudhury, Sailen Medhi and others that this Assembly expresses its no-confidence on the Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha.

[After consulting Rule 133, Sub-rules (2) and (3) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly]

I find that the Motion of No-Confidence is in order. Now, I will ask the hon. members to rise in their seats in support of this Motion.

[All hon. Members in the opposition rose in their seats; the Motion was admitted].

The Motion will be discussed on a day which will be decided by the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting today.

Calling Attention to A matter of urgent public Importance-Anomalies in the Department of State Transport in the matter of appointment and other things.

Shri Bhadreswar Gogoi: অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, অসম বিধান সভাৰ Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business ৰ ৫৪ নম্বৰ বিধি অনুযায়ী মই পৰিবেশন বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰো যে ১৯৬৯ চনৰ ১৮ মে তাৰিখৰ অসম বাতৰিত "ৰাজ্যিক পৰিবেশন বিভাগত" গুৰুতৰ বিশৃঙ্খলা। শীৰ্ষপদ পূৰণ কৰাত আৰু বিভীৰ্ষিত ক্ষেত্ৰত অবাঞ্ছিত প্ৰভাৱ পৰিলক্ষিত।" বিষয়টো জনসাধাৰণৰ কাৰণে বিশেষ গুৰুত্ব আৰু মই কাগজত ওলোৱা কথাখিনি অলপ পঢ়ি দিছো।

০ “ৰাজ্যিক” পৰিবহন বিভাগত গুৰুতৰ
বিশৃঙ্খলা। শীৰ্ষপদ পূৰণ কৰাত বিত্তীয়
ক্ষেত্ৰত অবাঞ্ছিত প্ৰভাৱ পৰিলক্ষিত।

ৰাজ্যিক পৰিবহন বিভাগৰ ভিতৰ চৰাত
বহুতো অবাঞ্ছিত প্ৰভাৱপূৰ্ণ কাৰ্য্যকলাপৰ
বিস্তৃষ্ট অভিযোগ বিভিন্ন মহলত সম্প্ৰতি
সমানে উত্থাপিত হ’বলৈ ধৰিছে। বিভাগৰ
কেইটামান উল্লেখযোগ্য পদ পূৰণৰ সময়ত
স্বজন প্ৰীতিকে আদি কৰি বিভিন্ন প্ৰভাৱ
আৰু বিত্তীয় দিশত দুৰ্নীতিমূলক আচৰণ
এই সদ্যপ্ৰাপ্ত বাতৰি সমূহে বাইজৰ
বিস্তৃত কৰিছে।

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury
(Minister of State, Transport):

Mr. Speaker, Sir. The news-item
appearing in the issue of the *Asom*
Batori dated 18th May, 1969 has not
been correctly reported.

The facts are as follow —

(1) Shri H. P. Rajkhowa, I. A. S.,
who was holding the post of Director
of State Transport was transferred in
the normal course and appointed as
Liaison Officer, Industries and Direc-
tor of Tourism, Assam in the month
of September, 1967. Under Rule
10(a) of the Assam State Transport
Rules, 1956, subject to the general
and special order of the State Govern-
ment, the State Road Transport
Board exercises power to appoint all
officers of the State Transport under-
taking, Assam. The lower post next
to that of the Director of State
Transport in the administrative line
is the Director (General) and Chief
Traffic Officer, State Transport which
post was being held by Shri B. N.
Hazariika at the time. On the advice
of the Chairman of the State Road
Transport Board, Shri B. N. Hazariika
was allowed to officiate temporarily
and until further orders as Director
of State Transport, Assam.

(2) Shri D. K. Goswami, Chief
Automobile Engineer, State Trans-
port was deputed to the Central
Road Transport Cooperation Limited,
a Government of India Public Under-
taking, long before the post of Director
of State Transport fell vacant on
account of the transfer of Shri H. P.
Rajkhowa in September, 1967. Shri
Goswami was deputed to the Central
Road Transport Corporation Limited
in January 1963. Shri Goswami is an
officer of the Engineering Department
of the Directorate and, as such, he is
not in the direct line of promotion to
the post of Director of State Trans-
port. Similarly, the posts of the
Engineering Branch of the State
Transport Undertaking are at present
not interchangeable with those of the
administrative line.

(3) The post of Deputy Director
(General) and Chief Traffic Officer,
State Transport which was rendered
vacant on account of Shri B. N. Haza-
rika having been allowed to officiate
as Director of State Transport was
filled up after going through a process
of written test and interview of the
Divisional Superintendents of State
Transport by the State Road
Transport Board. Shri G. K. Phukan,
among the Divisional Superintendents
was found suitable for appointment
to the post of Deputy Director
(General) and Chief Traffic Officer,
State Transport and accordingly
he was appointed to officiate
in the post temporarily by the State
Road Transport Board in exercise of
the powers conferred by Clause 10(a)
of the Assam State Road Transport
Rules, 1956. Seniority is not the only
criterion for promotion. Shri Phukan
received training in England for some
time in Transport matters. The
other officers did not have such
training.

(4) Regarding the misappropriation
of money in the Pool Section of
the State Transport, a statement was
made by me on the floor of this House

on 2nd April 1969. In my statement it was mentioned that the task of Departmental audit of the accounts of the Pool Transport was entrusted to one Assistant Accounts Officer of the Department. The report of the Assistant Accounts Officer has since been received and it is under examination of Government. Suitable action will be taken if any higher officer is also found to be delinquent in the discharge of his duties.

(5) Vehicles are purchased according to necessity direct from the respective manufacturers at the Director General of Supplies and Disposals rate contract price. As regards spare parts, bulk orders are placed with the respective manufacturers. Supplies from the manufacturers, however are usually not very regular. So in order to maintain the vehicles and keep them road-worthy it is inevitably necessary to also place orders for some spare parts with the firms approved by the Secretary, Standing Committee, Supplies and Contracts (Association of All India State Road Transport Undertakings) to meet urgent demands for three months requirements only after inviting sealed tenders. Such tenders are opened by the Chairman and Secretary (*viz* the Director of State Transport) of the State Road Transport Board jointly and the comparative statement prepared by the Chief Automobile Engineer, State Transport is placed before the Board for a decision.

(6) The firms approved by the Secretary, Standing Committee deal with a few items of spare parts. Tenders are called for from other dealers in respect of parts which are not supplied by the firms approved by the Secretary, Standing Committee and manufacturers. The lowest rates quoted in the tenders are accepted. The spare parts ordered for are received by the Controller of Stores, State Transport at Gauhati after joint inspection with the Chief Automobile Engineer, State Transport.

Any spare parts which are found to be not in accordance with the terms of the order, as a result of the joint inspection, are returned to the Suppliers at suppliers cost.

(7) The State Transport placed orders for twenty numbers of Super Buses. In the reply to the Starred Question No 315, it was stated that twenty Super Buses were purchased. Of these twenty Buses, 8 (eight) were T. M. B. and 12 (twelve) Leyland. In Starred Question No. 424, it was replied that 16 (sixteen) Super Buses were received by the State Transport till then. The remaining 4 (four) were still to be received. One Super Bus met with an accident while in transit from Calcutta to Gauhati near Raniganj. The said Bus was taken back to Calcutta by the Body Builder. The Bus after repair was despatched to Gauhati. All the 20 (twenty) Super Buses had since been received by the State Transport.

Motion for Election of a Member to the Gauhati University Court.

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer (Minister, Education): I beg, Sir, to move that this Assembly do elect a Member to the Court of the Gauhati University in the vacancy caused by the death of Shri Bishnu Prasad Rava.

Mr. Speaker: The motion is moved. The question is that this Assembly do elect a Member to the Court of the Gauhati University in the vacancy caused by the death of Shri Bishnu Prasad Rava.

(The Motion was adopted).

Mr. Speaker: The date and time of election, if necessary will be announced by the Secretary of the Assam Legislative Assembly in due course.

The Payment of Wages (Assam Amendment) Bill, 1969.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister, Labour): Mr. Speaker, Sir I beg leave to introduce the Payment of Wages (Assam Amendment) Bill, 1969.

Mr. Speaker. The question is that leave of the House be granted to introduce the Payment of Wages (Assam Amendment) Bill, 1969. (Leave of the House was granted).

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi. I beg to move that the Payment of Wages (Assam Amendment) Bill, 1969, be introduced.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua: May I know whether any message is necessary, Sir?

Mr. Speaker. No, it is not necessary.

The question is that the Payment of Wages (Assam Amendment) Bill, 1969 be introduced.

(The motion was adopted)

Secretary, Assam Legislative Assembly, read out the title of the Bill).

Re: Statement by Chief Minister on the Railway Divisionalisation Scheme of the North-East Frontier Railway.

Mr. Speaker: Before we go to item No. 7 I will read out a message I received from the Chief Minister, thus "That in the course of this week I propose to make a statement of the latest position with regard to the Railway Divisionalisation Scheme of the North-East Frontier Railway."

Resolution: Ratification of the Constitution (Twenty-Second Amendment) Bill, 1969

***Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that this House ratifies the amendments to the Constitution of India falling within the purview of the proviso to Article 368 thereof, proposed to be made by the Constitution (Twenty-Second Amendment) Bill, 1969 as passed by the two Houses of Parliament.

Sir, this subject is very well-known to the House since this House had the opportunity of discussing about the administrative changes proposed for the Hill Areas of Assam on more than one occasion. It has a very old history right from the beginning of the Constitution. The Tribal Areas of Assam were considered to be on a special footing in view of some historical reasons. That is why even in the Constitution of India a separate Schedule known as the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution was provided for the administration of these areas. Subsequently, there was a move for amendment of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India. A private member introduced a bill in the Parliament, namely, by Shrimati Bonily Khongmen for amendment of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India. Then the Government of India gave an assurance that Government would introduce a suitable measure for bringing about administrative changes in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India and on that assurance the bill was withdrawn. Subsequently, there were demands at the time of the States Re-organisation Commission for a separate Hill State.

The States Re-organisation Commission did not support the demand and some time elapsed when this demand was again revived. The occasion for revival of this demand arose out of the Assam Official Language Act. Since then there have been talks and negotiations going on between the Hill Leaders and the Government of India, with the then Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, for a very long period. There were various suggestions which were enunciated by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. His first suggestion was Scottish Pattern of administration for the Hill Areas of Assam. That suggestion, however, did not find favour with the Hill Leaders. Subsequently, what was known as the Nehru Plan was proposed for the administration of the Hill Areas. Later on in order to work out the details in the line of Nehru Plan, a Commission under the Chairmanship of Shri Pataskar was appointed and as you know, Sir, the Pataskar Commission Report for the Hill Areas had been submitted. The recommendations of the Pataskar Commission, however, did not find favour with the Hill Leaders. Therefore, talks were again renewed and finally another plan was suggested on the 13th of January, 1967 for the administrative reforms of the Hill Areas. That proposal was a controversial one. The plains districts of Assam generally opposed the proposal and subsequently there were discussions again. The Union Home Minister came to Assam and held discussions with various elements. A delegation of the members of this House also had the privilege of participating in the discussion in Delhi. And a scheme emerged which was known as the Mehta Committee's Recommendations. The Mehta Committee's Recommendations also did not find favour with the Hill Leaders, and as a matter of fact, they were non-co-operative with the Committee. Finally, there were series of discussions at different levels and at different places. As a result, the Government of India finally made

an announcement on the 11th September 1968 indicating a plan of re-organisation by creating an autonomous State within the State of Assam. Sir, it cannot be claimed that the 11th September statement or the scheme as detailed in the statement is an ideal scheme and is beyond any criticism. But nevertheless, it must be admitted that so far as 11th September statement is concerned as compared to the rest of the proposals, this proposal received comparatively better support than the other proposals. It is on the basis of this 11th September statement now the Parliament has brought about and passed the Constitution (Amendment) Bill authorising the Parliament to enact a law to create an autonomous State within the State of Assam and also to bring about other changes as mentioned in the 11th September statement.

Now, this Constitution (Amendment) Bill will be effective only if 50 per cent of the State Legislatures ratified it. After that it will enable the Government of India to introduce the Re-organisation Bill in the Parliament. We have been advised and requested by the Government of India to place the proposal, i.e., the motion which I have moved in this House for favourable consideration by this House. Sir, there is no doubt that the changes that are contemplated in the proposal are far-reaching changes. Given the goodwill of the people of the plains and of the hills, we can reasonably expect that the scheme would work well and would bring about peace and prosperity to the whole of this area. But in the absence of understanding and mutual appreciation this scheme may not succeed. But taking into consideration the circumstances which prevailed it has not been possible to find a scheme which will be more acceptable by the people of the hills as well as the people of the plains. Therefore, I plead for accepting this proposal with

good grace and give it a fair trial and to see that the goodwill which exists today is firmly established by working together the new measures that are proposed. With these few words, I commend the motion for acceptance of the House.

Mr. Speaker: The motion is moved.

***Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Chief Minister has urged upon us to accept the Constitution (Twenty-Second Amendment) Bill which has been passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.

In usual course when these two august Bodies pass a measure it should be in the nature of things that we should simply formally pass it when the Government of India asks us as required by the Constitution to ratify. But today, Sir, we are in a peculiar, difficult and embarrassing position and most of these difficulties and embarrassments are our own creation. Sir, the Chief Minister was pleased to trace the history of this position in his own light. I shall try or rather endeavour to trace the same according to my humble light and I would go a step further.

Sir, as it is very well-known to this House that India, later on came to be known as British India, was one political entity for the first time in the history during British regime. Prior to that there were emotional and sentimental unities. But so far as political unity is concerned, at no time of known history the area which is known as the British Indian sub-continent was one political administration. It is said that Bharata was the first monarch who tried to unify it but even then at least so far as this

region is concerned, which we call to-day Assam, did not fall within his domain. We have seen in the history or rather in mythology that neither Rama, nor the Pandabas or the Kaurabas could have political sway over the entire sub-continent. Asoka did not have the whole of India in his regime nor was there this feature during the time of the great Moguls. This is one aspect of the matter on which many took delight in harping. They say when India was never politically one before the Britishers came, why should there be much of emotionalism or sentimentalism about the unity of India from the political point of view? But, Sir, is there any instance in the history of a part of the globe where the political regimes that exist to-day, it existed from the pre-historic days? Was there ever Great Britain, the United Kingdom in the 9th century? Did America exist as a political entity even in the 16th century? Was there the Soviet Union even in the 18th century? So naturally nations and national states are only the products of history and are the effect of the growth and development of the means of production and the classes that will mix. This is a product of the capitalist state of development and therefore the very concept of nationalism and nation states is of a very recent origin. What is sauce for a gander ought also to be sauce for the goose. What could have been a historical reality for the western democracies could have been the reality in India as well. But the British imperialists, due to their cunningness and on the basis of their cunningness made India one political entity and yet they did not make it one. I need not go to elaborate other aspects. But two things are at least quite clear that within India its If there was British India as well as what they called Indian India, i.e., some parts

not directly under the British but under Indian Government. Here in Assam Britishers conquered this region but they did not bring the entire area under one pattern of administration. So far as the plains districts of Sylhet, Cachar, Lakhimpur, Sibsagar, Darang, Nowgong, Kamrup and Goalpara were concerned, they introduced one pattern of administration. They kept the hill areas in another pattern. Within that one pattern itself there were sub-patterns, these hill areas they kept as excluded areas for the people of the rest of India. So when the Britishers started administering our country they had already created a schism; they allowed some parts which we already had in inter-communion to continue their community, to continue their interconnections, but those which were not fully developed in that inter-communion were kept away from the common stream of Indian development. This they nurtured skilfully, planfully and in a very expert manner. They kept these areas as excluded areas. Some were partially excluded, others were fully excluded. In this district itself in the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills they purchased for a sum of Rs. 2,000 a particular plot with the good offices of the Queen Mother and made this part an administered area; the rest was left to the Siems, the local chiefs or princes, howsoever they may be called.

In Mizo Hills there were also some chiefs, in Garo Hills there were Sardars and in Naga Hills there were Gaon Burhas and other chieftains. Be that as it may, the broad fact remains that the British had created this separation and continued this separation, nurtured this separation. It may be said, why do you wail about that? Because, after all when they came here, that was the reality and it was to their sweet will either to allow a communion of the people of the hills or not but that will be denying history. Because, for example, when the Ahom Rulers ruled some parts of the Brahmaputra plains

they had at the same time connections and friendly connections with the neighbouring Hills and Hill regions and if time would have been allowed to pass in the normal course, if normal developments would have been allowed, if the Chinese Wall of the excluded and partially excluded areas, language, would not have been erected then this inter-communion with the spread of transport communication would have been much healthier and the national liberation struggle would have brought all these areas together and would have developed a situation where Hills and Plains of Assam would have merged into a community; into a society of various colours of various degrees, a sense of grandeur and yet there would have been a synthesis, yet there would have been a harmony. This the British Imperialists did not allow and when the national movement therefore spread throughout the length and breadth of India and aroused Indians to a stature, they had never had occasion to rise. These areas were kept away from that healthy life giving inspiration of movement. In spite of this barrier, however, there was some urge and we have found some expression of this through Rani Gaidalu but that cannot have as wide and as deep an impact as there ought to be. When as a result of the growing national liberation movement Britishers felt that they must go, they felt that their days for direct rule were numbered, they, through their paid scholars, through their intellectuals made various plans from the days of Sir Lawrie Hammond to this day and the infamous plan had been so made that even when India would have been free these regions might be kept as a vantage position of exclusive domination and entrance for the imperialist so as to sit over there and guard over not only India but over the entire South-Eastern Region. But the national liberation movement was aware of this conspiracy and therefore there was a movement and strong voice againsts

this plan and that could not ultimately directly be enforced but the bull-dog tenacity of the Britishers is a historic reality and the British bull-dog did not lack in their tenacity in this particular problem and question as well. Therefore, they tried all the more and continuously to make their plan successful in this area that formed. I should in this connection mention that during the direct British rule of India and Assam whatever administration and social service were done in the British administered part of Assam was done through the administrative machinery. If a school was started that was Government sponsored, if a college was started, that was Government sponsored, if a hospital was started that was Government sponsored; if a road was built that was also Government sponsored but so far as the Hill areas were concerned, the British Government did not make these things Government sponsored. They allowed these things or they encouraged these things to be done through private agencies and these imperialists also knew that in spite of the development of capitalism the religious sentiments and ceremonies still have a great deal of impact on the lives of people and they will continue to be so for long time to come and therefore they encouraged all the social services to be done through these private agencies. But it is a human nature that if you show kindness to me I shall try to reciprocate. Now these people, not because of any crime committed by any plains people but because of the very history, because of the very developmental stage of India these people were at a stage of civilisation. It was not for the fault of the people of the Gangetic plains or of the Brahmaputra plains or of the Surma plains that these people had no script, no written language, no modern religion; that they continued their old tradition, old language in the dialect spoken; formed their own ideas, their own ways of life and at that stage the Britishers found, if anybody else would have come they also would have found them in that stage. If they forced

that regime would not have been an imperialist regime; they would have tackled this situation in a different manner but the imperialists took advantage of this situation and took an undue advantage. They did not allow direct administration to give any service to the people. No education, no religion, no social amenities, no communication, no transport—nothing. Now, these private agencies for generations gave them service in various shapes, in various forms and it is not the fault of their descendants.

It is not their fault. If you give them one ounce, they will return by tonnes with gratification. That is the nature of these people and that is also the nature of our people. Therefore, there is absolutely nothing wrong in the people of our Hills that they are very grateful to the agencies which were brought by the British Imperialists. We have appreciated this situation. When the responsibility came to our shoulders, here the Congress Regime which had brought the National Liberation Movement in order to combine with the British Imperialists, the Indian Capitalist Leaders who were suffering in the oncoming of a revolution and coming of the Indian Army, Indian Navy and Indian Air Force, they decided that Indian Capitalists Class be represented in the Congress and they think that either we combine with the British Imperialist or divide power otherwise, the Indian people will be hard-hit, and established a people's democracy by them. In 1946, they decided to come into terms with the British Imperialists. That was the result of our split and as a result, Indian Union and Pakistan have come into existence and India became a true successor and therefore, that imperialist attitude is still continuing.

I was glad to hear from the hon. Chief Minister that 'whatever we do, we should do in good grace' and that is very good and correct thing and that is nothing new. Our

Upanishad has been teaching us from time immemorial that if we give anything to anybody, we are to give it with good grace and give whole-heartedly. What our Upanishad says is "Shreeo Deyam, Hrio Deyam, Prio Deyam". That means, what you give, give it with delight and give it with whole of your heart. Do not pose as a great giver and give nothing. When the administration came into the hands of our Indian people, that is, to the hands of the Congress, this grace was lacking. When the Indian Constitution was put to effect, I had the privilege to be a member of this House for a decade. We could have done much within ten years what Britishers could not do in hundred years but first and foremost thing was that we were lacking that good grace but posed like this to the Hill brothers: you are so down-trodden, it is our responsibility to raise you up and make you grow and so on. I was sure that these people did not take it into their heart of hearts. They disliked this kind of attitude. It was none of your business to show such high attitude. Let you live in your 'Patalpuri'. In Patalpuri, there are some types of creatures alive. We have got our own type of democracy, social customs and so on and so forth. The Britishers who came here by crossing seven seas, may be responsible for our system but you are not. That was the feeling. Due to lack of proper attitude and lack of good grace those Hill people still appreciate the British Imperialists and dislike our attitude.

There was a cultural function here in Shillong when Shri Ashok Mehta came and I was sitting near him in that cultural function which was held in the House of the hon. Chief Minister. Some Assamese songs and concert were going on and I asked Sri Ashok Mehta to close his eyes for a minute. He asked me why but closed his eyes. After the concert was over, I requested him to open his eyes and told him, even by closing our eyes, we can hear and enjoy the concert which was a Khasi concert. You heard these things in Paris and London.

This is western music which is followed here. This kind of suit I am wearing has also come from the west but my father never wore such kind of suit not to speak of my fore-fathers; they never knew these things.

I have put on these clothes yet I claim to be an Indian. So many things we have adopted—both plains people as well as Hill people. If anybody comes and makes an imposition, if anybody comes and says, "Well, Mr. Bhattacharyya, you must put on such and such things", the next day I shall put them off. I shall clad myself with a dress like my respected friend Shri Tripathi out of my own wish. If you want to impose it I shall be the last person to accept it. So the Britishers did not impose anything ostensibly. Whatever they did they penetrated in a very cunning manner and they penetrated so much that the very spirit has been checked. I am not blaming anybody, and I am not saying that what my tribal brethren have got is anything bad. They had the opportunity of growing from a backward stage by a leap to a very forward stage. My friend Shri Nichols-Roy's great-grand-father was in a stage which was lower than the stage of my great-grand-father, but Shri Nichols-Roy has come across with a great civilisation which I have not. There was a leap forward. I hope there will be no objection to this 'leap forward' simply because that is a term used by Mao Tse Tung. This advantage could be had by the tribal people. We could not understand that, our administrators could not understand that. But our type of life is quite different. I represent the Barbhag constituency. Do the people of my constituency put on coat and pant and ties? Are all the people of my constituency educated in the western way? So it often happens that the leaders may be of a particular type of life, of behaviour; yet they may be the leaders of the people because the people may have imposed trust on them. Many of the Englishmen have come very nearer to them than even their own kind. For example, the other day our Chief Minister

at the instruction of the Home Ministry of the Government of India asked some Catholic Members of Lakhimpur and Darrang districts to quit Assam within 31st of July. Quite a large number of our Indians—Khasis and others had gone to the Chief Minister, they had even come to this humble self-saying, "They are our most beloved ones, they have given us service for the last 40 years and they have got no other place to stay, no other people to work amongst. So please request the Chief Minister to allow them to work here." Because these people have faith, in spite of the fact that some of them are Spaniards and some Italians, they have become nearer than us. Because these people have given them service in good grace. They have understood our Upanishads better than we who claim to be Indians. "Shreco Deyam, Prio deyam, Hrio deyam", wherein our Congress administrators failed and we shall be failing in our duty if we do not realise these failures of ours even today. Administrators come and go but the people go on forever. Mrs. Indira Gandhi may create a schism but that will be an apparent schism if we know how to take up the challenge. Mrs Indira Gandhi cannot change the geography of Assam; not only the hills and the plains will remain, the mighty Brahmaputra will continue flowing. We individually may not remain and surely we shall not remain but our descendants will remain or people will come to replace us. This place will not remain in hiding unless madness does not develop in this universe to take recourse to atomic warfare. Many done things in history are undone. Many, that are said to be undone have been done. Bengal was divided in 1905; but the people had made that complete fact incomplete by 1912; Bengal was reunited. Again in 1947 Bengal became divided. Who knows that again Bengal may not be united? Similarly, Mrs. Indira Gandhi or the Congress administration in order to hide its failure, in order to cover up its misdeeds by this way they are going to solve the problem; but it will require a drastic remedy and a thorough radical treatment. That treatment is possible

only if the people take initiative. Today may be the sentiments are running very high, may be some amount of bitterness is there. I sometimes feel— even on the floor of this House I have in the past said many a things which I ought to have avoided. I thought by saying those things I was serving the cause of the people, but now I think if I could not have said those things in a better manner? I remember once in 1960—you will excuse me for bringing in this personal fact—two of us Shri Hareswar Goswami and myself were invited to a meeting in the Khasi Durbar Hall. At that time there was the agitation on the language bill, and we were agitating for State language on the floor of this House. The tribal brethren called us to address the meeting there. Shri Goswami spoke, I also spoke. We criticised the Congress as bitterly and as possibly we could, and we used vociferous language as possibly we could command. But even then these people were not satisfied because we could not say concretely, positively what we had to say about them, about their position, their status, about their possibilities of development.

If Assamese language would be the State language of Assam what will be the status of other languages including their Khasi language? We could not convince on those points and therefore Prof. Swell rose and said: "I as a tribal feel that my blood boils in my veins when I find that all these Udkhars are speaking in the same tone." I am grateful to him for his frankness and outspokenness but I did not like that expression.

Mr. Speaker: The House stands adjourned till 2 P. M. Shri Bhattacharjee will speak.

Adjournment

The House then adjourned for lunch till 2 P. M.

After Lunch

**Congratulatory message to the
three American Astronauts,
Scientists and Engineers for
their successful lunar mission**

Mr. Speaker—With your permission I propose to send on behalf of the House the following congratulatory message to the American Astronauts, Scientists and Engineers for their successful lunar mission. If you agree I will transmit the message.

The Assam Legislative Assembly (India) offers its heartiest congratulations to the three American Astronauts of Apollo 11, Mr. Neil Armstrong, Mr. Edwin Aldrin and Mr. Michael Collins, and the rest of the Scientists and Engineers for their successful lunar mission.

This is an example of human perseverance and determination and the success of this mission has opened a new era for mankind.

**Resolution: Ratification of the
Constitution (Twenty-Second
Amendment) Bill, 1969**

***Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya:** Mr. Speaker Sir, I was saying that taking advantage of our failures, shortcomings and sometimes our inexperience, British Imperialism and later on those who took up this angle had succeeded in creating quite a lot of misunderstanding and schism among the different sections of our people. It is now only right and proper that we rise to the occasion and do not repeat the mistakes and continue the failures. This will require, Sir, a great deal of courage. Well, sometimes, we in order to have cheap popularity forget to ponder over serious matters in a serious manner. The result becomes that instead of being leaders of the people we are led by transitory popular sentiments and as a result of that neither we nor the people gain anything substantial. Before we go to discuss the Bill in itself we should

bear this carefully in mind. Sir, we must remember that not only India is an unity in diversity but Assam itself is an epitome of India. Assam happens to be a composite State. We must all along and always bear this in mind. Assam is not like U. P. or even West Bengal. Here when we talk of the Assamese people, the term, connotation covers not only the Assamese-speaking section of the Assamese people but also the Bengali speaking, the Khasi speaking, the Garo speaking, the Bodo speaking and many others. If we want really and sincerely to develop this region of ours into a harmonious society where instead of this section fighting against the other, instead of this section harbouring some doubts and suspicion with regard to the other section, all the sections together should put in their common zeal, common endeavour and common effort to develop the common motherland into a prosperous area. There must be absolute mutual understanding, co-operation and mutual respect. In the past often times we forgot this very important aspect of the matter. And this was one of the reasons which helped those who want to divide and rule, to take advantage of our weaknesses. Sir, it will serve no good simply blaming others. Those who are there, far off in Delhi and therefore therefrom dispensing what they think justice and administration to the different regions of this country are often times ignorant of the real situation.

I remember an occasion; it was in 1958. I was then in Musorie and studying at the Institute of Panchayat and Community Development. There I met some Members of Parliament, some Legislators from other States and quite a good number of I. A. S. Officers. I was surprised when some of these civilians asked me whether Assam is a part of Nagaland and they were civilian officers. Probably if they were asked about the description of Sheffield or New Castle or York or London, perhaps if they were asked about the height of the tower of

London, they would be accurately answering. But these civilians of the Government of India asked me — believe it or not — this question, whether Assam is in Nagaland. Another question was whether I was an Indian Christian. Why did they ask me that question? Because in that place also I had this dress (pointing to his dress). They thought this was the dress of Indian Christians. My friend Shri Sarat Chandra Goswami, the Principal of the Handique Girls' College, was also with me. He was asked as to when he had migrated from Bengal to Assam. When he said, "I do not know whether my forefathers migrated from Bengal or from some other States or whether we were local Assamese and thereafter embraced Hinduism and became Goswami." They would not believe. They said "You say you are an Assamese, but the Assamese people put on only loin cloths, all their body is bare, they are always with spears," and so on and so forth. Then we could understand that they thought Assam was inhabited only by Naga warrior tribes and similar other tribes, thanks to the enthusiastic publicity of our Publicity Department. This is the type of knowledge they have got. May be these are very extreme examples and unless they were extreme examples I would not have mentioned them. But all the same, they were I.A.S. officers, who think they are almost a superior type of human beings, at least in India. And they have this type of knowledge about this State. There is a senior I.A.S. Officer in the Assam Cadre whom I had met when he was posted as Assistant Commissioner at Gauhati. I met him in the office of the then E.A.C. there, Shri Saradindu Sarkar. I was sitting in Mr. Sarkar's room when Mr. Saigal came in and started haranguing at me: "You, Assamese people, have made this a problem State, you have been prosecuting the Nagas, the Khasis, the Garos and other tribes and have been exploiting them". I did not know at that time who he was. I asked him who he was. Then Mr. Sarkar said, "I am sorry, I should have introduced you

to Mr. Saigal. He is an Engineering Graduate and being a very intelligent man has got into the I.A.S.". Then I told him: "My dear Sir, you will build up Assam, but before you employ your special knowledge and special skill in this State, please try to know a little of the history and geography of Assam, of the real condition of the people of Assam, because it appears that in the whole of your life you have never read anything except probably your engineering text books and questions and answers for All-India competitive examinations. Probably by your good-luck some of the questions prepared by you came in the examination and probably in the *Viva Voce* too, those questions you prepared came and, therefore, you could be an I.A.S. Officer. It appears you have come to serve the people whom you hate, learned to hate and about whom you do not know anything". I was sorry for the harsh words I used, but all the same I had to use them because I felt very strongly about it. This is the type of knowledge with which they are endowed, these people who come to dispense with our fate. In order to cover their own crimes, in order to shift the responsibility from their shoulders to somebody else's shoulder, they have been following the age-old practice, which was perpetrated from the days of the Roman Empire "*divide at impera*" (divide and rule). These people without trying to understand the history—the administrative history of this region, they try to create bitterness amongst the different sections of the people living in this region. It did not strike them at any time that till 1947, till the day the Britishers were driven away as ostensible rulers of this country, the plains people and the hills people could not have any inter-connection and inter-communication. They were kept completely apart. These 10, 15 or 20 years is a very short period within which the misunderstanding and the division created by the imperialists for more than a century can be removed. Instead of understanding this and helping to remove this disparity and misunderstanding, they

went on harping on these differences and create a bigger gulf between the different sections of the people living in this region. This is what the then administration did. They made this region a laboratory for experiments. The people of the hills and plains of Assam were considered as guinea-pigs, where some dreamer would dream of experimenting with a Scottish Pattern, a Pattern of the 17th century, where probably his daughter thinks that it is meet and proper to follow her father's footsteps and to try out any type of experiment. As a result, one after another experiment was sought to be tried out in this region. There came a specialised commission, the commission for formation of new provinces and that commission had in it no less important and learned persons like Sardar Pannikar, Mr. Fazl Ali and Mr. Kunzru, among others. All these people were there and they studied this problem from all aspects and came to a decision.

But in spite of their reports and in spite of their findings there remained the problem, problems are continuing and naturally problems are accentuated and they develop. In spite of trying to solve this problem in their correct perspective they started further experiment immediately. And, then, this Pataskar and all this came. I don't like to take very valuable time of the House by repeating the sad chapter of history. But the fact remains that this region is not only not understood, it is misunderstood in Delhi. We shall have to find out a way and means to make our true spirit, our true life, our true aspirations, our true problems, to be heard, understood and properly appreciated there. That is, however, a different aspect of the matter. The point here is that today we are confronted with a Constitution Amendment Bill wherein Assam has been singled out again as an area to be used as the laboratory for experiment. At the time of the framing of the Constitution also this was done and that is continuing. Now, all the all India parties have agreed to this. In the Select

Committee which was a Joint Select Committee of Parliament which was not only constituted with all India parties but our Assam's representatives were also there, persons like, Shri F. A. Ahmed, Shri Bijoy Bhagavati of the Congress, Shri Dhireswar Kalita of the CPI, Shri Hem Barua of the PSP, Prof. G. G. Swell, of the APHLC, Shri Gulap Borbora of the SSP, Shriman Prafulla Goswami of the Congress, Shri Bedabrata Barua of the Congress, all these persons were there and they have come to an agreement. One dissentient voice was that on behalf of the SSP, Shri Madhu Limaye who brought an amendment that instead of one Hill State there should be several Hill States. That was only the difference. Otherwise, by and large, all these all India parties came to an agreement. Our friend, Professor G. G. Swell who represents APHLC there he hailed it in such glowing terms—"Sir, the passing of a Constitution Amendment Bill albeit with a consensus that is seldom reached and it is doubtful if it will be reached again in the near future, is not a world-shaking occasion by itself. But I look upon this occasion as one more instance of the health and strength of the Indian democracy". He further says—"I shall conclude by saying that we in the hill areas shall not easily forget this occasion and in reciprocity I shall say this to the nation from this forum that we will strive with the support of the whole nation to make that little corner of the world a patch of beauty and grace as a shining outpost of India." With this glowing words the representative of the APHLC has hailed this Constitution Amendment Bill. Now, it is for us to see whether in spite of whatever weaknesses, in spite of whatever frailty, in spite of whatever shortcomings there exist in the policy we should demonstrate it to this people at least to the Khasi and Jaintia and Garo people that while on one hand your representative has hailed this measure raising both the hands and in the most glowing terms also we are taking it. I do not say that this Bill is one which is above all blemishes but at least all the people of the

plains should not forget this hailing by the representative of the hills people that they have liked it so much and even if it goes to some extent against us, let us sincerely try to implement it, let us try our best and with all sincerity make them feel that not only we are not standing on their way but we are all out to be with them, to work with them really to make this portion of the earth a shining and glorious garden. That is one aspect which I would like to underline in this matter. Another aspect is—there is no doubt that the real reorganisation proposal, concretely what it will be done, that is not there in this Bill. It is only an enabling Bill. In other words, the Constitution has been so amended or rather is sought to be amended so as to enable the Parliament to pass a Bill and make it an Act by simple majority whereby the concrete shape of things will be enunciated and will be put into action. If that would have been side by side at least informally with us then a proper study of the Bill would have been possible. But, unfortunately, for the reasons best known to the type of democracy known as Congress democracy, people are kept in a vantage position and also people are kept in glorious ignorance. That is how democracy functions. While there are two types of functions of Government—one is a dictatorial autocratic Government which functions in complete secrecy and the other is—which functions in the open. As a matter of fact, during the days of direct democracy of Greece, for example, in Athens things were decided in the bazar. All the people would come there and most important and vital matters including the Navy and the Army were discussed and a decision taken. Now in this vast National State when representative Government has become a fashion of the day, well, at least representatives of the people ought to have been in the know of things when they are called upon to take a decision in this matter. It is unfortunate, that is to say, the concrete parts of the

matter are kept concealed from us. Therefore, it is not possible on our part to give concrete criticism or appreciation or suggestion in this matter. We are almost in the position of an accused. While from the evidence given against you it appears that you have committed this crime whether you plead guilty or not guilty. If you say not guilty, have you anything more to say? That is the only position where we have been placed today. But, Sir, even in the ordinary law court at least evidence is there. But here we do not know what really the reorganisation will be, whether it will be something good both for the hills and plains people of Assam or whether it will be only a measure of hoodwinking them. Whether it will be a measure where apparently both will get something but in reality it will simply be an arena for constant misunderstanding and constant struggle. Well, for every failure in the hills if those who were responsible for it would have been able to explain to the people everything, it would have been o. k. But it will be not good if they say that these people even when they have lost 4 out of the 60 items, taking advantage of the 4 items, particularly law and order, they are having everything and then say we are not responsible for the failure. You are hungry and starving, we know, why should you not be, this is bound to. You are suffering not for me but for somebody else. Then the plains wallas administering the country will say—yes, the country is going to ruin. Yes, the people are starving and suffering and this is because in Assam a pattern of administration has been created where only we are the victims of circumstances. For everything good that we want to do, these Tribal leaders go on creating obstacles and therefore because of that we cannot do anything. So this will be a place of mutual quarrel by taking advantage of which they will be able to absorb the shock that will come from the suffering of the people. That is the danger that I see in the present shape

of things but even then I cannot oppose it because if I do so that will mean going against the expressed wish of the people of the hills and against the expressed wish of the all India parties. This is the quandary where I find myself and that is also the position particularly because the concrete bill is not before me. Moreover, some parties, e.g., probably a man from the Jan Sangh, Shri K. Gupta, while the bill was introduced it appears he took a very strong and uncompromising opposition to it and even at the introduction stage when the Home Minister took leave to introduce the bill he opposed it. The people might be misled to think that here is a man who is against Assam's disintegration and I appreciate that the plains people would have misunderstood it. But it is nothing of the sort. Why he opposed it—I am reading out of what he said :

“इसके परिणाम इतने गंभीर होंगे कि हो सकता है कि देश के टुकड़े टुकड़े भी हो जायें। यह दुख की बात है कि आज आसाम के अन्दर बहुत थोड़े कुछ लोग हैं उन के मन में यह संशय है कि आसाम के बाकी लोगों और भारत के लोगों ने हमारे साथ क्या नहीं किया है”.....

.....“अब यह जो बिल माननीय मंत्री महोदय ला रहे हैं यह एक ऐसा दरवाजा खोल दगे जो कि लिम्विस्टिक प्राविंस से भी ज्यादा खतरनाक होगा। कल तेलंगाना में, मध्य प्रदेश में यू.पी. में सब जगह इसी तरह की मांग होगी कि उनके यहाँ ग्लग स्टेट बननी चाहिये”।

So this gentleman opposed it not because of the people of Assam which has been misunderstood or misrepresented. He has taken that as granted. He opposed this bill not because of the injustice to this region of the country but because like a contagious disease it may spread elsewhere. It may spread to Telengana, it may spread to his State—U. P. So there is no party which really appreciates the historical truth and the plight of this bill. But why did they oppose it is because they are afraid that this will be a contagious disease.

Now, Sir, there is another thing. The Home Minister stated that “the main amendment has come from Mr. Madhu Limaye that we should have a provision here to have similar autonomous States in other States also. Firstly this will be an advice of despair to apply the same principles to all the areas. On merits this is a very dangerous suggestion because we cannot accept the principle to have such type of States in every State.” So he is afraid that this might be in the tribal region of his own State Maharashtra and in Vidarbha when this movement was made he was strong enough to suppress it and a veteran Congress leader was imprisoned by Mr. Chavan for raising a slogan of a separate Vidarbha State. This is not a similar thing for Assam. This principle then should not be spread everywhere. So what is good for Assam is not good for Maharashtra or for Andhra. And he says further—“The second amendment is about partly nominated and partly elected legislature. This provision is an enabling provision. Where we should have nomination, what should be the method of nomination, etc., are matters which can be considered at the stage of the consideration of the Reorganisation Bill as such. The constitutional amendment certainly provides for the possibility of having a certain nominated element if the minorities in that part of the State feel that they should have representation.” Here the indication is there. Giving the assurance to the minorities living, say, in Shillong that if you feel that you are not secured enough in the Sub-State then agitate and we shall then nominate some one of you as though by sending a Chavan's nominee from the minorities the fear of the minorities, if any, will be obviated. As a matter of fact, this Government of India, these demi-gods sitting in Delhi—they do not want once and for all to solve the misunderstanding, they do not want to solve the problem. They want to perpetuate this misunderstanding so that taking advantage of this misunderstanding they can continue to dominate over us—they can continue to

exploit and subjugate this region forever. This is a challenge before us. I take this as the cream of the matter. It is for the people of Assam to take up the challenge and answer. What will be the answer? They want to spread hatred—we must answer them by love, we must create a situation in Assam where every minority—at least it is a great task for the majority community here in Assam—shall have to behave in such a manner that inside this State the humblest of the humble, even the smallest minorities feel as secure, feel as full citizen and as participating as the biggest minority. And that can come not by advice, not by slogans—not by political theories—not by so many isms. That can come only by our individual and collective behaviour. We have committed many a wrong in the past. We should be careful not to repeat a single one of them in future. If we can do that even today might be that those people who want to prosper from our difficulties and misunderstanding might be temporarily successful but tomorrow a time will come when the people of the plains and the people of the hills—when the Assamese speaking people, the Bengali-speaking people, the Hindi-speaking people, the Muslims and the Christians inhabiting Assam will feel that we will live and grow in co-operation, not in hatred in order to achieve by common endeavour and not by mutual fight. That will come by our own experience. We should create a situation for that. (Bell rang).

Sir, I know that is a very difficult task particularly when we are apt to trade on the cheap sentiments and sometimes on temporary emotions of some sections of the people. But if we really want to develop from ordinary politicians to the stature of statesmen—if we really want to serve the country which has given us birth and bread—the country which is the cause of our very existence—the country wherefrom we sprang—the country wherein we move—the country wherein we shall march even after death—but even after death we

shall continue to live through generations. If we really want to be dutiful to the mother country—to that heaven which we call স্বর্গ দিপি গবিন্নদী মাতৃভূমি the mother country is superior even to heaven. If we really want to be true to our motherland then we shall have to raise ourselves above ordinary level of sentimentalism and selfish interest. Well, I am not going to say whether the proposition that all the hill tribals are one or not—I am not going to discuss about that proposition. May be that the Garos are as much different from the Khasis as they are from the plains people—may be so. But the point is today at least a sizeable number of Garos and Khasis feel that they are one. If they feel that they are one, they have a right to be in one political and administrative set up. When we were fighting against the British, we said that India is one and indivisible. On the basis of that unity we fought against the British imperialism. But ultimately history has proved that India is divisible. But those who fought in the name of Indian Unity—who said that India is one and indivisible and under that banner and slogan they mobilised the entire Indian people for freedom struggle. That was a right thing. That was the need of the hour to fight against the British. Indian unity was the necessity. But everybody knows that India is unity in diversity. Therefore, today if the Maharastrians feel and say 'Yes, I am an Indian but I am a Maharastrian—I am a Maharastrian than an Indian—as a Maharastrian I shall be an Indian and then develop as an Indian'. If an inhabitant of Assam feels that 'I am an Assamese—I am the son of Assam and as a son and daughter of Assam I shall prove to be a good Indian'. Is there anything wrong in it? Because after all not only this sub-continent—India—but there are different regions and sub-regions in it where one can develop and grow as an Indian. I am a man from Goalpara, I want to be developed as a good Assamese by developing Goalpara because this is within my reach. Is there any crime in it? I do not think even if the

heaven is more precious than the mother country, not জননী ভাৰতভূমি স্বৰ্গাদপি গবিরগী save thyself. Even then, if anybody says that in Assam why for the sake of the village sacrifice yourself? If need be, yes. Is there anything wrong in it? Because for the sake of the country, the village interest is sacrificed. Will there be anything wrong in it? Therefore, let us go on rising and rising; let us try to keep up our head high. But while you keep your head high, you must have your feet somewhere. You may be a citizen of the world. But you must have a place—you must not be like a roving bird roaming and roaming day and night. Therefore there is absolutely nothing wrong if I love this place which has given me birth and my life. If we want to do that we must try that because as a social being we cannot live in isolation. We must live with our neighbours in good neighbourliness. As I said in the beginning that Indira might try to create the schism between the people of the plains and the hills people of Assam by that Re-organisation plan. But they are not the dispenser of history; it is the people who will dispense. And the concrete example thereof—to speak very concretely is that—how we behave with Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills if they decide to remain with the rest of Assam instead of going with the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Garo Hills. Everybody knows that these are the two regions where foreign agencies could not penetrate as much as they did in the other parts of the country and the fact is that these areas have remained practically more backward than the other areas. Well, it is shame of shame for us that even after 22 years of Congress rule here in Assam uninterruptedly and not only with a poor majority but with an absolute majority going with power to do whatever they like and in spite of the Congress rule at the Centre and in spite of their sharing in the name of Gandhiji, who did spend his life in

the service of the poor and down-trodden people, in the service of the undeveloped and in the service of the lepers, Mikir Hills can claim the position of pride for being that area infested by leprosy more than any other part in this Universe. It is a credit to the Congress Government! They went in this district where foreign mission did not work, where foreign agencies have not succeeded in penetrating and dominating, where the people even now want to rest with the human stream, there the Congress administration for 22 years have been squandering away the money for the luxury of the administrators, for the comfort of their officers and for the hundreds of cars and pool cars. Yet in Mikir Hills alone, according to the latest census report available there are 5,000 leper families. Does it go to the credit of this Government? Anybody today can say why should not Mikir Hills go away because the Congress Government in 22 years have not taken any effective, any serious steps to eradicate this disease. Then what is the answer? So, Sir, we should take up this challenge if we want to prove that we have got humanity and if we want to prove we have got heart and if we want to prove we have got not only heads but there is something in our heads. Here there is a challenge. Let us go not with highbrowness, but with a pledge that after 5 years there will not be a single leper in Mikir Hills. That after 5 years Mikir Hills will not be less forward than any other districts. If we can at least show this example, if we can prove by facts and figure what we mean the time will not be far off when Mr. Swell may feel that probably we have taken the wrong steps, probably united we stand and divided we fall. Let us try with all sincerity, with all honesty to bring that day when we shall unite and thereby we shall stand. Thank you, Sir.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi:

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সংবিধান সংশোধনী বিল অনুমোদন কৰাৰ কাৰণে মাননীয় মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনা প্ৰস্তাৱটো সাধাৰণ ভাৱে সমৰ্থন জনাইছে। কাৰণ

আমাৰ প্ৰদেশৰ বিশেষকৈ পাহাৰীয়া জাতি-উপজাতি সমূহৰ কাৰণে যি বিশেষ সমস্যা সেই সমস্যাক ভাৰতীয় সংবিধানত স্বীকাৰ কৰা হৈছিল। একমাত্ৰ ভাৰতৰ ভিতৰত অসমৰ পাহাৰী জিলাসমূহৰ কাৰণে স্বায়ত্ব শাসনৰ স্বীকৃতি দিয়া হৈছিল। সময় যোৱাৰ লগে লগে এই কথা দেখা যায় যে আমাৰ অসমত থকা বিভিন্ন জাতি-উপজাতিক তেওঁলোকৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে যি অধিকাৰ দিয়া হৈছিল সেই অধিকাৰ যথেষ্ট নহয়। ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ অন্যান্য জাতি-উপজাতি সমূহে নিজৰ বিকাশৰ কাৰণে বিশেষকৈ, ৰাজনৈতিক স্বায়ত্বশাসন লাভ কৰাৰ কাৰণে যি আন্দোলন কৰিছিল তাৰ দ্বাৰা অনুপ্রাণিত হৈ আমাৰ প্ৰদেশৰ জাতি-উপজাতি সমূহে তেওঁলোকৰ নিজৰ ৰাজনৈতিক অধিকাৰ বিচৰাটো স্বাভাৱিক। আজি আমি এটা কথা জনা উচিত যে হয়তো যিটো সময়ত অসমৰ পাহাৰীয়া জাতি-উপজাতি সকলৰ সমস্যা সমাধানৰ কাৰণে বৰ্তমান যি ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে বা চিন্তা কৰা হৈছে তাক কিছু দিন আগতে (যেতিয়া এই সমস্যা উত্থাপন কৰা হৈছিল) তেতিয়াই গভীৰ ভাৱে চিন্তা কৰা হলে, হয়তো এতিয়া যিমান খিনি তিজতা বা সমস্যাৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে তেনেকুৱা নহলহেঁতেন।

এটা কথা দেখা যায় আমাৰ গোটেই ভাৰতবৰ্ষতে কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰে যেতিয়া সমস্যা উত্থাপিত কৰে, সেই সময়ত সেই সমস্যাবোৰৰ সমাধানৰ বিষয়ে ভালদৰে অধ্যয়ন নকৰাৰ ফলতেই এনে সমস্যাবোৰৰ সৃষ্টি হ'ল। এই খিনিতে মোৰ এটা কথা মনত পৰে সেইটো হ'ল নগা পাহাৰৰ সমস্যা। ১৯৫০ চনতে “নগা নেচনেল কাউন্সিল”ৰ বিস্কল নেতা আছিল, তেওঁলোকে কেৱল মাত্ৰ ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ ভিতৰতে নগা পাহাৰখন ৰাজ্য হিচাবে স্বীকৃতি বিচাৰিছিল, সেই সময়ত কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰে নগা National Council ক ভাৰতৰ ভিতৰত থাকিবলৈ দিয়াটো স্বীকাৰ কৰা হলে—পিচত নগা পাহাৰৰ সমস্যা কি হ'ল সকলোৱে জানে। কেই বছৰ মান পাছত সেইটোয়েই মানি লবলগীয়া হ'ল আৰু ফলত ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ ভিতৰতে নগা পাহাৰক এখন বেলেগ ৰাজ্য হিচাবে স্বীকৃতি দিয়া হৈছে। সেই কাৰণে আজি আমাৰ সংবিধানৰ সংশোধনীৰ কাৰণে প্ৰস্তাৱ অনা হৈছে আৰু তেতিয়া কোনো কোনোৱে বিৰোধিতা

কৰাবো কথা শুনিবলৈ পোৱা যায়। ভাৰত-বৰ্ষত কিছুমান প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়াশীল শক্তিয়ে ভাৰত-বৰ্ষৰ একতাৰ নামত ন্যায্য অধিকাৰ দাবীক অস্বীকাৰ কৰি কেতিয়াবা বিভেদ সৃষ্টি কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰে তেতিয়া আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ বিভিন্ন জাতি-উপজাতিয়ে তাক অৰ্জ্জুন কৰিবলৈ আন্দোলন কৰিব।

আনকি আমি শুনি বৰ দুখ পাইছো যে নিখিল ভাৰত কংগ্ৰেছ কমিটিৰ সভাপতি শ্ৰীনিজলিন্দ্ৰপাৰ্জীয়ে “ফৰিদাবাদত” তেখেতৰ ভাষণত কৈছিল যে ভাৰতবৰ্ষত ভাষাৰ ভিত্তিত ৰাজ্যবিলাক পুনৰ গঠন কৰাৰ পৰিবৰ্তে “অৰ্থনৈতিক ভিত্তিত” ৰাজ্যবিলাক পুনৰ গঠন কৰাটো দৰকাৰ। তেনেকুৱা এজন নেতাই ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ ইতিহাস পৰিবৰ্তন কৰিবলৈ বিচৰাত ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ বিভিন্ন জাতি-উপজাতি গঠনৰ ফলস্বৰূপে কি হব? নেতা জনৰ পৰামৰ্শ যদি চৰকাৰে গ্ৰহণ কৰে তেতিয়া তাৰ ফলত আমাৰ দেশত যি পৰিণতি দেখা দিব সেই পৰিণতি ভোগ কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰ বাধ্য হব। কাৰণ ভাৰতবৰ্ষত স্বাধীনতাৰ পৰবৰ্তী সময়ছোৱাত যিবিলাক শক্তিশালী জাতি আছিল—প্ৰত্যেকেই ভাষাৰ ভিত্তিত প্ৰদেশ গঠন কৰাৰ কাৰণে আন্দোলন কৰে আৰু তাৰ ফলত বৰ্তমান বিকাশ লাভ কৰা জাতি-উপজাতিসমূহে নিজৰ ভাষাৰ ভিত্তিত প্ৰদেশৰ স্বীকৃতি লাভ কৰিছে। তেতিয়ালৈকে পাহাৰীয়া জাতি-উপজাতি বিলাক পিচ পৰি আছিল, অসমতেই অকল নহয় গোটেই ভাৰতবৰ্ষতে পাহাৰীয়া জাতি-উপজাতিবিলাক পিচপৰি আছিল। গতিকেই তেওঁলোকে আজি ৰাজনৈতিক বিকাশৰ কাৰণে ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ ভিতৰতে স্বায়ত্বশাসিত ৰাজ্য বিচাৰিলে।

অকল কথাৰেই নহয়, আমি এইটো কথা মনত ৰখা উচিত যে ভাৰতবৰ্ষ বহু জাতি-উপজাতি আৰু বহু ভাষা-উপভাষাৰ দেশ। ১৯৬১ চনৰ census মতে আমাৰ দেশত ১৮৯টা ভাষা আৰু ৫৪৪ টা দোৱান আছে। গতিকেই ইমান বিলাক জাতি-উপজাতি আৰু ভাষা-উপভাষা থকা দেশ এখনত unitary system কেতিয়াও কাৰ্য্যকৰী হব নোৱাৰে। এইটোও আমি ভবা উচিত যে এইটো কোনো আচৰিত কথা নহয় যে যি ভাৰতবৰ্ষত ১৬।১৭ খন প্ৰদেশ হোৱাৰ কাৰণে যি সকলে ভয় খাইছে হয়তো

ভবিষ্যতে এনেকুৱা এদিন আহিব যি সময়ত ভাৰতবৰ্ষত ১৬।১৭ খন প্ৰদেশৰ ঠাইত আৰু অধিক প্ৰদেশ গঠন কৰিবলগীয়া হব পাৰে। ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ ভিতৰতে সৰু আৰু পিচপৰা জাতি আৰু উপজাতি সমূহৰ স্বায়ত্ত্ব শাসনৰ আৰু ৰাজ্য হিচাবে থকাৰ অধিকাৰৰ স্বীকৃতি দিব লাগিব।

কাৰণ এতিয়ালৈকে বহুত জাতি-উপজাতি পিচপৰি আছে আৰু তেওঁলোকেও এসময়ত ৰাজনৈতিক দাবীৰ ভিত্তিত স্বায়ত্ত্ব শাসন বিচাৰিব। তেওঁলোকৰ গণতান্ত্ৰিক দাবী স্বীকাৰ কৰাৰ ভিত্তিতহে ভাৰতবৰ্ষত একতা গঢ়ি উঠিব পাৰে। আমি জানো যে এখন দেশত এখন দুখন প্ৰদেশ বেচি হলেই সেই দেশ বা প্ৰদেশৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক উন্নতি বা নিৰাপত্তা নষ্ট হব এই কথা স্বীকাৰ কৰা সম্ভৱপৰ নহয়। এখন দেশত বসবাস কৰা বিভিন্ন জাতি-উপজাতিৰ গণতান্ত্ৰিক দাবীৰ ন্যায় বিচাৰৰ ভিত্তিত সেই দেশৰ নিৰাপত্তা গঢ়ি উঠিব পাৰে। আমি সোভিয়েট ইউনিয়নৰ কথা জানো। সোভিয়েট ইউনিয়নত ১৩০ টা বিভিন্ন জাতি-উপজাতি আছে আৰু তেওঁলোকে বিকাশৰ যি পৰিমাণ সুযোগ পাব লাগে আটাইখিনি সুবিধা পাইছে আৰু বিকাশ লাভ কৰিছে। সোভিয়েট ইউনিয়নত ১৫টা প্ৰজাতন্ত্ৰ আছে আৰু সেই বিলাকৰ প্ৰত্যেকটোৰ সমান অধিকাৰ আছে, আনকি সোভিয়েট ইউনিয়নৰ পৰা ওলাই যোৱাৰ অধিকাৰও স্বীকৃত হৈছে। তাত ১৯ খন স্বায়ত্ত্বশাসিত বিপাৰলিক আছে আৰু সৰ্বমুঠ ৫৩টা unit আছে। এই ৫৩টা unit কৰাৰ ফলত সোভিয়েট ইউনিয়নৰ নিৰাপত্তা দুৰ্বল হৈছে বুলি আমি স্বীকাৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰো। আমি জানো যে দ্বিতীয় মহাযুদ্ধৰ সময়ত ফেচিষ্ট-বাদে সোভিয়েট ইউনিয়নক নাইকিয়া কৰিবলৈ খুঁজিছিল তেতিয়া ফেচিষ্ট-বাদৰ বিৰুদ্ধে সেই দেশৰ বিভিন্ন জাতি-উপজাতিয়ে ঐক্যবদ্ধভাৱে থিয় দিছিল। কাৰণ তাত বসবাস কৰা বিভিন্ন জাতি-উপজাতিৰ ৰাজনৈতিক সমান অধিকাৰৰ ভিত্তিত তেওঁলোকৰ ভাষা-কৃষ্টি অধিকাৰ বন্ধাৰ কাৰণে সম্পূৰ্ণভাৱে ব্যৱস্থা আছে। সমাজতান্ত্ৰিক ব্যৱস্থাত তেওঁলোকৰ ভাষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত, কৃষ্টিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত, বিভিন্ন উপায় কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত ব্যতিক্ৰম থাকিব পাৰে—সেই বিষয়ে আমাৰ সন্দেহ নাই। আমাৰ ভাৰতবৰ্ষত ভাষাৰ ভিত্তিত

ৰাজ্য পুনৰগঠন কৰাৰ পিছত আমি দেখিবলৈ পাইছো যে ভাৰতবৰ্ষত এনেকুৱা এখন প্ৰদেশ নাই যিখন প্ৰদেশ সম্ভষ্ট হৈছে। ভাৰতবৰ্ষ এনেকুৱা এখন দেশ য'ত বিভিন্ন জাতি-উপজাতিৰ সমান অধিকাৰৰ ভিত্তিত ভাৰতবৰ্ষত একতা গঢ়ি উঠিব। যিসকলে একতাৰ নামত বিভিন্ন জাতি-উপজাতিক সমান অধিকাৰ দিয়াটো অস্বীকাৰ কৰিব বিছাৰে তেওঁলোকে ইতিহাসৰ গতি বোধ কৰিব নোৱাৰে। ৰাজ্য পুনৰগঠনৰ বিল যেতিয়ালৈকে পাৰ্লামেন্টত পাচ কৰাৰ কাৰণে উত্থাপন কৰা নহয় তেতিয়ালৈকে আমি এই বিষয়ে মতামত দিব নিবিছাৰো। কিন্তু আমি এইটো কথা কব পাৰো যে সংবিধান সংশোধনী বিলৰ মাজেদি যিটো যত্ন কৰা হৈছে সেইটো কাৰ্য্যকৰী হব পাৰে যদিহে কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰাৰ কাৰণে বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হয়। কাৰণ আমি জানো তাত যি অসম ৰাজ্য আৰু Autonomous ৰাজ্য গঠনৰ ব্যৱস্থা হৈছে সেই দুইখন ৰাজ্যৰ মাজত বিভিন্ন বিষয়ে মতানৈক্য হব পাৰে। আনকি কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ লগতো মতানৈক্য হব পাৰে। সেই কাৰণে অসম চৰকাৰৰ ওপৰত বহুত দায়িত্ব আহি পৰিছে। Autonomous ৰাজ্য আনুষ্ঠানিক ভাৱে স্বীকৃতি দিয়া আৰু যাতে ন্যায় সম্ভৱ ভাৱে তেওঁলোকে তেওঁলোকৰ আভ্যন্তৰীণ জীৱন পৰিচালনা কৰিব পাৰে তাক কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে সেইটো নহলে Autonomous ৰাজ্যৰ লগত অসম চৰকাৰৰ মনোমালিন্য হব আৰু এই বিল কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত নানা অসুবিধাৰ সৃষ্টি হব। সেইবাবে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰবোৰে বহুত দায়িত্ব আছে। Autonomous ৰাজ্যৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক ভিত্তি টনকিয়াল কৰিব লাগিব। আৰু তেওঁলোকক যি পৰিমাণ আৰ্থিক সাহায্য দিব লাগে তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে কৰিব লাগিব। তেতিয়াহলে তেওঁলোকে নিজৰ প্ৰদেশক পৰিচালনা কৰা সম্ভৱপৰ হব। সেই কাৰণে আমাৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা পুনৰগঠন বিলৰ বিতং আলোচনা কৰিব নিবিছাৰো। আমি আশা কৰিছো যে অসমৰ ভিতৰত পাহাৰী ৰাজ্যৰ অধিকাৰ স্বীকৃত হয় তেনেহলে তেওঁলোকে যাতে সেই অধিকাৰ পালন কৰিব পাৰে তাৰ কাৰণে অসম চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা সকলো বকমৰ যত্ন কৰিব লাগিব। পাহাৰী জাতি আৰু উপজাতি সকলৰ ভাৰত

বৰ্ষৰ ভিতৰতে বেলেগ ৰাজ্য হিচাবে থকাৰ অধিকাৰ স্বীকাৰ কৰিব লাগিব। পৰ্বত আৰু ভৈয়ামৰ মানুহ মিলাপ্ৰীতিৰে থাকিব লাগিব। অসম আৰু পাহাৰী ৰাজ্যৰ মিলাপ্ৰীতি নহলে আমি যেনেকৈ অসমত বানপানী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ আঁচনি কৃতকাৰ্য্যতাৰে সম্পন্ন কৰিব নোৱাৰিম সেইদৰে পাহাৰী ভাইসকলে যাতায়াতৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত বহুত অসুবিধা পাব পাৰে। সেইদেখি আমি বিশ্বাস কৰো যে পূৰ্বাঞ্চলত আমি সকলো জাতি-উপজাতি পৰস্পৰৰ লগত মিলাপ্ৰীতিৰে থাকিব লাগিব। এই সংবিধান সংশোধনী বিল কৃতকাৰ্য্য কৰিবলৈ হলে পূৰ্বাঞ্চলৰ বিভিন্ন জাতি-উপজাতি আৰু ভাষাভাষী লোকৰ অধিকাৰ স্বীকাৰ কৰাৰ ভিত্তিত, সকলো মানুহ পৰস্পৰৰ লগত বুজাপৰাৰ ভিত্তিত আৰু সকলো সমস্যা আলোচনাৰ ভিত্তিত সমাধান কৰিব লাগিব। একেলগে বসবাসৰ দৃষ্টি ভঙ্গিৰে যদি আমি আগ বাঢ়ো তেনেহলে আমি আমাৰ সমস্যা সমাধানৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত ডাঙৰ পদক্ষেপ দিয়া হব। এই দুই আধাৰমান কৈ মই এই প্ৰস্তাৱটোত সমৰ্থন জনাইছো।

Shri Rothindra Nath

Sen : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me chance but I have decided not to take part in this debate. I will take part in the No-Confidence Motion.

Shri Kabir Chandra Roy

Prodhani : উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বিলখন সমৰ্থন কৰিবলৈ যাওঁতে মনৰ ভিতৰত কিছুমান কথা লৈ খেলিমেলি লাগি আছে। মই প্ৰথমতে ভাবিছো যে এই বিলখনে বৰ্তমান এটা সমাধান হলেও ই স্থায়ী আৰু যোগ্য সমাধান হব নোৱাৰে। যোগ্য সমাধানৰ অৰ্থ মই এইটো বুজিছো যে এই পূৰ্বাঞ্চলৰ মানুহৰ স্বাৰ্থৰ কাৰণে এটা স্বাভাৱিক কাৰ্য্য পন্থা বিলত নাই। তদুপৰি এই বিলখন পাচ হোৱাৰ লগে লগে ইয়াত Sub-State within a State ৰ যি ব্যৱস্থা হব তাৰ ফলত কিছুমান সমস্যাই দেখা দিব। সেই সমস্যা বিলাকৰ ভিতৰত দেখিছো যে ৰাজ্যপাল এজন থাকিব। এই ৰাজ্যপাল জনৰ তলতেই Sub-State খন থাকিব। আৰু মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীৰ হাতত আতান্তৰীণ শাসনৰ ভাৰ থাকিব। যাৰ ফলত বহুতো

ক্ষেত্ৰত নানা ধৰণৰ খেলিমেলি চলি থাকিব। এই বিলত যি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে তাৰ পৰা দেখা যায় যে সমস্যাহে ৰাঢ়িব। Sub-State within a State ৰ যিটো কথা আমি দেখিবলৈ পাইছো তাত প্ৰশাসনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত ভয়াবহ চিত্ৰই হৈ দেখা পাইছো। সেইটো চাবলৈ গলে কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰৰ যি দুৰ্নীতি সেই দুৰ্নীতিৰে এই অৱস্থালৈ টানি আনিছে বুলি কব পাৰি। আমাৰ চৰকাৰে যেতিয়া সংবিধান ৰচনা কৰিছিল তেতিয়া তাত Backward পাহাৰী মানুহ বিলাকৰ সুবিধা দিবৰ কাৰণে যি Sixth Schedule ৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিলে আৰু সেই Schedule অনুযায়ী তেওঁলোকক যিবিলাক সুবিধা দিব লাগিছিল সেইমতে টকা পইচা মঞ্জুৰী দিয়া নাই। যদিও বা দিছে তাৰ দ্বাৰা এই পিচপৰা লোকসকলৰ কোনো উন্নতি হোৱা নাই। টকা যে কোন কালে যাব পাৰে সেই কথা চৰকাৰে ভাবি চোৱা নাই। টকা ব্যয় হলেই কাম হৈছে বুলি কব নোৱাৰি। তদুপৰি District Council বিলাকে যিমান টকা বিচাৰিছিল সেই টকা দিয়া নাই বা দিব পৰা নাই। সেই কাৰণে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে এওঁলোকৰ কাৰণে যিবিলাক সুবিধা দিবৰ কাৰণে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছিল সেইবিলাক কাৰ্য্যকৰী নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণে এওঁলোক অসমৰ ভিতৰত থাকি আঁতৰি যাব লগা হৈছে। Sub-State within a State হলে এটা স্থানীয় অঞ্চলৰ কিছু অসন্তুষ্টি দূৰ হলেও অন্যান্য অঞ্চলৰ বিষয়েও যে এই ধৰণে আঁতৰি যাব নিবিচাৰিব সেইটো কথা কব নোৱাৰি। আমি এই বিল সমৰ্থন কৰিবলৈ যদিও বাধ্য হৈছো তথাপিও অতি দুখেৰে সমৰ্থন কৰিবলৈ বাধ্য হৈছো। আমি দেখিছো অসমত বিভিন্ন মানুহ, বিভিন্ন কৃষ্টি, বিভিন্ন ভাষা, ভাৱলৈ থকা এখন প্ৰদেশত কেনেকুৱা ব্যৱস্থা লব লাগিছিল সেইটো চৰকাৰে চিন্তা কৰা নাছিল। সেই কাৰণে আজি এই অৱস্থাৰ সৃষ্টি হব পালে। এই অৱস্থা যি নেতৃত্বৰ কাৰণে হবলৈ পালে সেই নেতৃত্বই যেন চিন্তা কৰি চাই যাতে অৱস্থাই আৰু ভয়াবহ আকাৰ ধাৰণ নকৰে। এই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰি মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed : মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, Constitution Amendment বিলত অনুমোদন

জানাবলৈ যি প্ৰস্তাৱ আহিছে এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো আমি সমৰ্থন কৰিলেও অনুমোদিত হ'ব আৰু নকৰিলেও অনুমোদিত হ'ব। পিছে এইটো ঠিক যে এই সন্ধানে ভালদৰে এটা আলোচনা হোৱা উচিত। কাৰণ এই বিলখনৰ প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়া সন্মুখৰ প্ৰসঙ্গী হ'ব। মই এই সন্ধানে দুখৰ কোৱাৰ আগতে চৰকাৰক এটা কথা সুধিব খুজিছো। এই বিলখন যেতিয়া পানিয়ামেণ্টৰ Joint Select কমিটিক দিয়া হয় তেতিয়া আমাৰ অসম চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা বোধকৰো এটি Amendment আছিল আৰু সেই Amendment ৰ ভাগ্য কি হৈছে সেইবিষয়ে এই সদনক জনোৱা উচিত। এই সন্ধানে মই মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ পৰা চমুকৈ জানিবলৈ অলপ সময় বুলো।

***Shri Kimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister):** এই বিলখন পানিয়ামেণ্টত দাঙি ধৰাৰ আগতে দুই এটা পৰামৰ্শ আমাৰ ফালৰ পৰা দিছে। তাৰ ভিতৰত এটা পৰামৰ্শ আছিল Article 244 (a) ইয়াত আছিল—

(1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, Parliament may, by law, form within the State of Assam an autonomous State comprising (whether wholly or in part) all or any of the tribal areas specified in Part A of the table appended to paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule add create therefor—
এনেকৈ আছিল। সেইটোৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰে এটা পৰামৰ্শ আগ বঢ়াইছিল। সেইটো ভাৰত চৰকাৰে গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে। দ্বিতীয় পৰামৰ্শ আগবঢ়োৱা হৈছিল সেই বিষয়ে আমাক ভাৰত চৰকাৰে যিটো জানিবলৈ দিলে সেইটো হৈছে—

“(d) provided that any reference to a State in any article of this Constitution shall be construed as including a reference to the Autonomous State.”

এইটো আমাক পিচত বুজাই দিছে যে, যিবিলাক বিষয় Autonomous State ৰ কাৰণে দিয়া হ'ব সেইবিলাক বিষয় লৈ তেওঁবিলাক State হিচাবে বিবেচিত হ'ব। তাৰ পিচত, Parliament লৈ যোৱাৰ

পাচত যি কেইটা Amendment পথোৱা হৈছিল, অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সেই কেইটা মই এতিয়া মাননীয় সদস্যক সঠিককৈ দাঙি ধৰিবলৈ কাগজ খিনি উলিওৱাত অলপ সময় লাগিব।

ইয়াত মই বৰ্তমান এই গোটেই কাগজখন উলিয়াব পৰা নাই—ইয়াত কেইটামান কথা আছিল যেনেকৈ শ্বিলঙৰ মিলিয়াম অংশ একেবাৰে Autonomous State ৰ Jurisdiction ৰ পৰা বাহিৰ কৰি দিবলৈ কোৱা হৈছিল কিন্তু সেইটো তাত কমিটিয়ে গ্ৰহণ নকৰিলে।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই মাননীয় সদস্যৰ হুবহু কথা খিনি উলিয়াই দিবলৈ অলপ সময় লাগিব। সেই কাৰণে পাচত এই বিষয়ে কম।

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed: মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই জনাব ভিতৰত অসম চৰকাৰে যিটো Amendment দিছিল সেই Amendment Joint Select Committee এ গ্ৰহণ কৰা নাই আৰু এই বিষয়ে তেওঁলোকৰ বিপোটত এটা মন্তব্য কৰা হৈছে।

যিকি নহওক আমাৰ প্ৰথম কথা হৈছে এই যে Parliament ত এই গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ বিলখন উপস্থাপিত হোৱাৰ আগতে সেই সন্ধানে আগতে আমাৰ ইয়াত আলোচনা হোৱাটো উচিত আছিল। আৰু যি Amendment চৰকাৰে দিছিল সেইটো Amendment দিয়াৰ আগতে এই সদনত আলোচনা হোৱাটো উচিত আছিল। নীতি হিচাবে প্ৰায় সকলো পাৰ্টিয়েই বা নেতৃবৃন্দই Autonomous State কৰাৰ Scheme মানি লৈছে। নীতি হিচাবে আমিও মানি লৈছো। কিন্তু এই নীতি কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবলৈ গৈ যিটো পদ্ধতি অৱলম্বন কৰা হৈছে সেই পদ্ধতি সন্ধানে আপত্তি কৰিবলগীয়া যথেষ্ট কথা আছে। মোৰ মনত পৰে এইটো বিষয়লৈ যোৱা ৰাজেট অধিবেশনত এই সদনৰে মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰীমইনুল হক চৌধুৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই দুখৰ কৈছিল। আইনৰ ফালৰ পৰা, সংবিধানৰ নীতিৰ ফালৰ পৰা বিচাৰ কৰি চালে এইটো কথা স্বীকাৰ কৰিব লাগিব যে এই কথাবোৰত যথেষ্ট যুক্তি আছে। তাৰ সন্মুখত আৰু কিছুমান লাগতিয়াল

কথা আছিল। এই বিল খনে এটা সম্পূৰ্ণৰূপে লোৱাৰ আগতেই Joint Select Committee ক convince কৰাৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ এই সদনত যদি আলোচনা কৰা হ'লহেঁ তেনে তেনেহলে আমি ভৱিষ্যতৰ বহুতো বিপদৰ পৰা হাত সাৰিব পাৰিলোহেঁ তেনে। এতিয়া এই বিলখন পাচ হলেই। Legislative Assembly বিলাকৰ আধাই অনুমোদন দিয়াৰ লগে লগে আৰু বাটপতিৰ অনুমোদন পোৱাৰ লগে লগে এই বিলখন কাৰ্য্যকৰী হব। সেই খন সম্বন্ধে মই কব খুজিছো, আমাৰ যিটো সংবিধান আৰু সাধাৰণ আইন এই দুটাৰ ভিতৰত এটা পাৰ্থক্য আছে। Constitution এটা মৌলিক আইন, এটা Fundamental Law যি আইনৰ ওপৰত ভিত্তি কৰি দেশৰ administration চলিব, Executive, Legislature, Judiciary কেনে ধৰণৰ হব, প্ৰসঙ্গৰ লগত কেনেকুৱা ধৰণৰ সম্বন্ধ হব, ইত্যাদি গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ কথা সংবিধানত লিপিবদ্ধ কৰা থাকে। Federal State যদি হয়, বিভিন্ন Unit ব লগত Union ৰ কি সম্বন্ধ হব এনেকুৱা কিছুমান মৌলিক কথা আৰু নাগৰিকৰ কি মৌলিক অধিকাৰ হব Constitution ত এই কথাবোৰ লিপিবদ্ধ কৰা থাকিব আৰু এই Constitution ৰ ওপৰত ভিত্তি কৰিয়েই দেশৰ মঙ্গলৰ কাৰণে, নাগৰিকৰ মঙ্গলৰ কাৰণে আইন প্ৰণয়ন কৰা হয়। Constitution ক এখন দেশৰ স্তম্ভ বুলি কব পাৰি। এই স্তম্ভৰ ওপৰত ভিত্তি কৰিয়েই দেশৰ, ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় ব্যৱস্থা শাসন ব্যৱস্থা, অৰ্থনৈতিক ব্যৱস্থা, সকলো বিলাক ব্যৱস্থা বাচি থাকিব। সেই কাৰণে সংবিধান সংশোধন কৰাৰ যি ব্যৱস্থা সেই ব্যৱস্থাটো সাধাৰণ আইনৰ সংশোধন কৰাতকৈ অলপ বেলেগে ধৰণৰ। অৱশ্যে এইটো ঠিক যে আমাৰ Constitution খন ঠিক Rigid ও নহয় Flexible ও নহয়। আন আন আইন যেনেকৈ সাধাৰণ পদ্ধতিত সংশোধন কৰিব পাৰে, কৰি বাতিল কৰিব পাৰে বা কোনো পৰিবৰ্তন কৰিব পাৰে, Constitution ৰ কিছুমান Provision তেনেকৈ সংশোধন কৰিব পৰা যায়। আৰু কিছুমান Provision আছে যিবোৰ অলপ Rigid এইবোৰক ইচ্ছা কৰিলেই পৰিবৰ্তন কৰিব নোৱাৰি। এই বিলাক দুয়োটা House তে House of People আৰু Council of States অব আধা সংখ্যক সদস্যতকৈ বেচি সংখ্যক সদস্যই

ভোট দিব লাগিব আৰু Legislative Assembly তো আধাই Ratify কৰিব লাগিব। এনে ধৰণৰ পদ্ধতি দিয়াৰ উদ্দেশ্য হৈছে, এই যে, যেন যেতিয়াই যেতিয়াই যেনে তেনে এই গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ বিষয়বোৰত সংবিধানিক ব্যৱস্থা সংশোধন কৰিব নোৱাৰি। তাৰ কাৰণে সংবিধান সংশোধন কৰাৰ এটা Rigid ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হৈছে।

আমাৰ বিভিন্ন State বা ৰাজ্য গঠন কৰোতে এই সংবিধানৰ ওপৰত ভিত্তি কৰিয়েই আমাৰ Union Executive, House of the People বা State Legislature কৰা হৈছে। এই বিলাক কথা বিতংকৈ Constitution ত লিপিবদ্ধ কৰা হৈছে। নগালেণ্ড ৰাজ্য গঠন কৰোতেও এই সংবিধান অনুসৰি কৰা হৈছিল আৰু তাৰ কাৰণে স্বকীয়া কোনো আইন প্ৰণয়ন কৰাৰ প্ৰয়োজন হোৱা নাছিল। উদ্দেশ্য হ'ল যে খামখোৱালিৰ বশৱৰ্তী হৈ যেন যি কোনো মুহূৰ্ততে এই পবিত্ৰ সংবিধানৰ ওপৰত হস্তক্ষেপ কৰা নহয় তাৰ কাৰণে যাবতীয় লাগতিয়াল Provision সমূহ Constitution ত সন্নিবিষ্ট কৰা হৈছে। Autonomous State আমি মানি লৈছো কিন্তু যিটো পদ্ধতিৰে ইয়াৰ কামখিনি কৰিবলৈ ওলাইছে সেইটোত বৰ আচৰিত হবলগীয়া কথা। তাত দেখিবলৈ পাইছো, প্ৰথমতে কৈছে Part 10, Article 224 ত, the following article shall be inserted, namely :—

“Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, Parliament may by law, form within the State of Assam an Autonomous State comprising (whether wholly or in part) all or any of the tribal areas specified in Part A of the table appended to paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule and create therefor—

(a) a body, whether elected or partly nominated and partly elected, to function as a legislature for the Autonomous State or both with such constitution,

powers and functions, in each case, as may be specified in the law.

তাত আৰু কৈছে ২ নং—

(2) Any such law as is referred to in clause (1) may be particular—

এনেকুৱা কেইবাটাও Provision দিছে। Article 224 ৰ যিটো Amendment, আনিছে তাত কৈছে যে Parliament এ Autonomous State কৰিব পাৰে। Autonomous State ৰ কাৰণে যিটো body—

(a) specify the matters enumerated in the State List or the Concurrent List with respect to which the Legislature of the Autonomous State shall have power to make laws for the whole or any part thereof, whether to the exclusion of the Legislature of the State of Assam or otherwise ;

কথা হ'ল Amendment খনত Autonomous State অৰ Powers and Function সম্বন্ধে একো উল্লেখ কৰা নহল। এইবোৰ কথা Reorganisation বিলখনৰ ভিতৰত দিয়া হব। তাত আকৌ দিছে (b) define the matters with respect to which the executive power of the Autonomous State shall extend;

(c) provide that any tax levied by the State of Assam shall be assigned to the Autonomous State in so far as the proceeds thereof are attributable to the Autonomous State ;

এইখিনিতে মই কব খুজিছো যে সংবিধান আৰু সাধাৰণ বিলখনৰ পাৰ্থক্য কোনখিনিত ? মই আগতেই কৈছো যে, যি কোনো মুহূৰ্ততে

সংখ্যা গৰিষ্ঠ পাৰ্টিয়ে সংবিধান সংশোধন কৰিব পাৰে কিন্তু Constitution ৰ Provision পৰিবৰ্তন কৰিব নোৱাৰে। আমাৰ আশংকা যদি সাধাৰণ বিলখনৰ ভিতৰত গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ বিষয়বোৰ দিয়া হয় তেন্তে ভবিষ্যতে এনেকুৱা পৰিস্থিতিৰ উদ্ভৱ হব পাৰে State Legislative Assembly ৰ ratification নোলোৱাকৈ সাধাৰণ পদ্ধতিত তেওঁলোকে যেনে তেনে বিলখন পৰিবৰ্তন কৰিব পাৰে যাৰ ফল ভয়াবহ হব পাৰে।

An amendment of any such law as aforesaid in so far as such amendment relates to any of the matters specified in sub-clause (a) or sub-clause (b) of clause (2) shall have no effect unless the amendment is passed in each House of Parliament by not less than two-thirds of the members present in voting.

Amendment ৰ কথা অলপ দিছে। সাধাৰণ আইন পৰিবৰ্তন কৰিবলৈ Simple majority লাগে। কিন্তু বৰ্তমান Amendment খন উপস্থিত আৰু ভোট দিয়া $\frac{2}{3}$ অংশই amend কৰিব পাৰে। এই ব্যৱস্থাতোৱে যথেষ্ট নহয়। Constitution Amendment কৰিবলৈ গলে তাত দুয়োটা House ৰে যি সদস্য সংখ্যা তাৰ $\frac{2}{3}$ অংশই ভোট দিব লাগিব আৰু বিধান সভাৰ আধাই তাত অনুমোদন দিব লাগে। গতিকে উক্ত দুই বিধ Amendment অৰ ভিতৰত এটা বিৰাট পাৰ্থক্য হৈছে। মোৰ বক্তব্য হ'ল যে এনেকুৱা গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ কথাবোৰ Constitution ৰ ভিতৰত থাকিব লাগিছিল যাতে ভবিষ্যতে কোনো অবাঞ্ছনীয় সংশোধনীৰ আশংকা নাথাকে। কিন্তু এতিয়া দেখা গৈছে উক্ত গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ বিষয়বোৰ Reorganisation বিলত হৈ সন্নিবিষ্ট কৰা হব—যাক অতি সাধাৰণ উপায়েৰে যি কোনো মুহূৰ্ততে সংশোধন কৰিব পাৰিব। ভবিষ্যতৰ তেনেকুৱা সংশোধনীৰ দ্বাৰা অসমৰ এখন ৰাজ্য হিচাবে আৰু এটা প্ৰথম শ্ৰেণীৰ জাতি হিচাবে যিটো Status যি মৰ্যাদা তাৰ যদি হানি হয় তাৰ কাৰণে আমি দায়ী নহয়। তাৰ কাৰণে দায়ী হব কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰ।

Shri L. Chinzah: Mr. Speaker, Sir.

As a man from the Hills, I would like to participate briefly in this debate.

We are today in one of the most important stages of our life in this state of Assam, namely, the Re-organisation of our State. Now the Constitution 22nd Amendment Bill is a fruit of many times, energy and labour spent by our Leaders here in Assam, both from the Hills as well as from the Plains and also by our Leaders at the Centre. As has been said, we do know that here in Assam, unfortunately, we have been having quarrels amongst ourselves and the years that we have spent under the Indian Independence have been spent mostly for mutual allegations and counter accusations. The Constitution Amendment Bill now seeks to provide for the Re-organisation of the State to end all these quarrels amongst ourselves. Therefore, instead of being an occasion for sadness it should be called an occasion for happiness. Before the Indian Independence the Hill areas were excluded totally from the areas in the Plains and contact between the Hills and the Plains was completely sealed. Therefore for the people in the Hills it was impossible to know what type of people were living in the Plains and similarly for the people in the Plains also it was not possible to know what type of people were living in the Hills and what were their aspirations politically and otherwise. The people in areas in the plains are economically developed but for obvious reasons those in the hills have been lagging behind in all spheres of activities. The Indian Independence came to the people of plains as well as the people of hills in India. Therefore, if people in the hills feel that under the existing arrangements the fruit of freedom cannot be reaped fully then it is the duty of everybody concerned and especially for those people in the plains which are supposed to be better off to see that the conditions and the facilities as enjoyed by the people in the plains should also be enjoyed by the people in the hills.

If the situation were otherwise it is the same duty for the hill people to see that the people in the plains were brought up and brought up to the same level with the hills. Had we done this the troubles that we have been having for the last so many years would not have arisen. Then unfortunately whatever we feel and whatever we do justifying ourselves the fact remains that the people in the hills do not feel satisfied. Whatever we may have spent and if in fact we spent more on the hills as we claim, it would have been blessed with the good wishes of the people in the hills if they were incurred with healthy attitudes. The attitude that had been shown seems to be at least according to them that the plains people think that they deprive themselves of their rightful share for a people who do not deserve them at all. So with such attitude we can neither please the people in the plains nor in the hills. We cannot please anybody else even our neighbour. Now as I said before Independence the hill areas were excluded from the plains. And it is only after Independence that they had been brought within the State of Assam. It is an admitted fact that every sections of the tribal people in the hills of Assam are much more backward, much more poorer in all spheres of life than their brethren in the plains. For the last so many years these people had been under your care. Today we have come to the 22nd Constitution Amendment Bill and this bill is confirmation of the fact that we have not been able to succeed in looking after them. We have not been able to win their hearts, whatever we may have done, they have only made them really hostile towards their brethren. Therefore, we should search ourselves. Rather now this Amendment Bill does not snatch away these people from us. They are still within our State. They are going to be within the State of Assam. Moreover the Mizo Hills has not been mentioned at all. There are also the Mikir and North Cachar Hills and they have been given option to join that side

or the other side. Now 3 Hills are still with the State of Assam. Even if the other three go away from Assam these are going to be within Assam. Instead of giving helping attitude to the Amendment Bill which seeks to bring unity among the people in the hills and the plains and which seeks to maintain integrity of Assam, and if we do not learn our lesson now we may then lose the other 3 districts. When all the Hills go away, you may again quarrel amongst yourselves, the possibility cannot be ruled out. Now take the example of the Missionaries to make the point clear. Now we say that the foreign Missionaries are foreign agents and they are doing dirty politics here in the Hills. These people came across the seas. They came and worked with the people. They tried to understand and they tried to help them with all their heart and sincerity. These men and women, few they are in number, still they have been able to win the hearts of the people in the hills. But here in Assam what we have been doing? Much more have been spent by us than by these Missionaries. Yet we have not been able to achieve what they have achieved. Even then we blame them and accuse them at playing dirty politics in the hills. Particular cases of such things may be there but we cannot just generalise the whole thing and say that all foreign Missionaries are doing anti-national activities. So today I feel that some thing is wrong somewhere. The blame is upon us. Therefore, even though this Amendment Bill may not solve our problem permanently, since it is accepted by the hills people for themselves and also by the plains it is the duty of everyone of us here to see that the scheme which is being proposed is carried out successfully. Whatever help we can lend by way of giving counsel, wisdom, whatever that can be given, it is our duty to give instead of denying them. If we indulge in disruptive talks, allow disruptive elements to play on it then the scheme will fail and it will be proved that we have never been

true in our statement, that we have never loved these people. Therefore, today I whole-heartedly welcome the Amendment Bill and I seek the co-operation of everybody and also I should thank the leaders who have evolved this solution which is acceptable to all and which will put an end to all quarrels.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah:
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I listened with rapt attention to the speeches delivered by Shri Bhattacharyya and my hon. friend to my right and I feel that I have hardly anything to add after what I stated in the earlier session on the subject. I hold my views to which many may not see eye to eye. May be that due to age I am far behind time or may be due to my intensive thinking I may be thinking ahead of our time. There is no gainsaying the fact that nobody would deny that peace—fraternal relation—between various people in this north-east frontier region is *sine qua non* for the prosperity and safety of all of us. Nobody would say that a certain part may be neglected. The oft-quoted saying holds absolutely true in our case more than anything else. I suppose that the strength of a chain is as strong as its weakest link. Therefore, there should be balance and even development both mentally and materially of all parts of this region. People away in Delhi, unfortunately cannot appreciate our problems and we on our part have not the persuasive art to convince them of our difficulties and that is why we find ourselves in the situation of today. They, I mean the Delhi Gods, want to brush aside saying, "you are in your own soap". On an occasion when we went on a deputation and met the Prime Minister of India in the green room of Mavalankar House, she was angry with us for going on a deputation; she said that we were doing politics. Of course, at that time the Delhi cauldron was boiling; it was simmering with group politics. I expected that more weighty members of our delegation than myself would protest this remark by the Prime Minister

because she was angry with us. Unfortunately, it was not done. It was left to a humble person like myself to protest and she frowned upon me and said, 'Yes, you are' when I protested that we were not doing politics, it is the question of our life and death. Now leaving that aspect of the matter apart, I welcome this arrangement and I only pray and hope to God that there will be peace and there will be no room for further agitation between our hill brothers and plains people. My respected colleague to my right expresses the same sentiment. But then something like a wave in the air came to my mind that there are other parties which clamour for separate hill State area or something like that. Shri Bhattacharyya as he usually always does typically and also typically quoted the Upanishad this forenoon and I would be glad that what we give if we give handfully, heartfully and mindfully that might have been a separate State. I have a lean figure in me and on more than one occasion Shri Chavan, Home Minister of India, told me: 'Mr. Sarmah, do not be suspicious'. I told him that basis of statecraft and diplomacy is the suspicion to begin with, suspicion to go with and suspicion to end with. Otherwise the world would have been a Rama Rajya. But in any case I do not entertain any suspicion. I do hope that we will work the arrangement both hills and plains in such amity that there will be no wrangling for rupees, annas and pies. I might digress nor was I prepared to talk. I thought I should better not open my mouth. The filthy liquor, as has been said by my colleague, professor of English, on my left, is at the root of all evils. I hope it will not stand in the way if I had my way. If anyone would listen to me I would say that here in this region there should be, Assam, Manipur, Tripura, NEFA and all these hill districts whoever want a separate autonomous State with common link. I hope and trust that in that way alone our salvation lies. We have already had Nagaland and we are having the Khasi and Garo Hills State. All

these we are doing. "Once we have shed the door step to the god of death one does not know which of the members fall out, whether in one wintry morning" (Interruption). There we have got this Parishad and the delegation was led by no other person than the Principal of the University, Law College at Dibrugarh. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it sounds strange and your facial expression is stiffening but permit me to say that this is a fact. Only the other day we heard that there is also a Gana Parishad demanding an autonomous State.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed: The three District Congress Committees in Goalpara have demanded an Autonomous Committee and submitted a Charter of Demands for development of the District.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I did not name the thief who was taking banana in the God's house.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed: There should not be any misunderstanding about the Gana Parishad. Perhaps the hon. Friend does not know what the Gana Parishad is. It has submitted a Charter of Demands for the educational, economic and all-round development of the District.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah: I am exceedingly grateful to my friend on the right and I stand corrected and perhaps in a drab day, cheerless day it is a moment of fallacy that Gana Parishad which I consider to be a successor of the three joint District Congress Committees is not so. Any way that demand for autonomy in Goalpara is coming out. To avoid all these things it would be better if all the different groups agree to sit together and discuss matters for our common peace, amity and prosperity as also defence. Then

only this eastern region would not only be a happy and prosperous area by itself and for itself but also it would adequately defend the eastern frontier of mother India. This may not come soon but after several knocks perhaps we may grow wiser and we may agree to that. Now, Sir, coming to this proposition, my friend has corrected me it is the three District Congress Committees. It may be so. But what about the people? How are we ourselves?

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed: The people are behind the Gana Parishad for it stands for unity and integrity of Assam.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah: I am glad to hear that. My mistake is a revealing one. I hope he will be the leader of the force which will be galvanising our people to unity, and as a Chairman of that Parishad he is better qualified. He does not demand autonomy.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed: I am not a Chairman, I am only a member.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah: I propose my friend to be a Chairman of the Parishad. Honestly, if today we the old people, the old sheet of the blood, would not have been hankering to gain our position whether in the Assembly or in the Assam Pradesh Congress Committee, I am sure things would have been much better. I wonder why those leaders in Delhi who cannot manage their own home and cannot possibly attend meetings in their home State, go and decide our fate in Delhi. That is an irony of fate. Therefore, I should very much like to see that we old people make room for our younger friends and those who have been in the Assembly for ten years or more without any outstanding success like myself or even Mr. Medhi, should retire. I beseech those who have been more than ten years to make room for others. Let these young friends who say they want autonomy in Goalpara, and to improve unity, let them come

forward. I feel pity for the young people. Mahatma Gandhi says it is time that the Congress should cease to be a political organisation and it should be a Lok-sana organisation. On another occasion he says India belongs to the young, not to the old people and not to the old which are older than the old people. Therefore, why don't you now take charge of it? Why don't you come forward and say there is no corruption? If the young people come forward and say there is no corruption, will any officer dare commit corruption?

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi: Law and order problem will be created.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah: My dear friend, you cannot. That will be striking with your *kuthar* your own *bhari*. So don't. I talk to those Ahom friends through the Deputy Speaker because usually newspapers do not report us. Now, why should young friends relegate their heritage, relegate their culture? Why should we look to others? Assam flourished all these centuries and Assam was the last State to be taken by the British. Our forefathers defended the independence of Assam in long wars with Delhi. Today Delhi decides our fate and we kneel down to them. Therefore, do not look to others! Arise! Awake! and the rest Shri Bhattacharyya will supply. Thank you, Sir.

**Shri Kandarpa Narayan Bani-
kya:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while supporting the statement of Mr. Chinzah regarding the Missionaries, I would like to say that since the days of the East India Company when these Missionaries came to India they strongly protested against the educational system of the company saying that they had come here for the purpose of education. I wonder why our leaders did not think that these Missionaries were trying to separate us from the hills. It is too late. Sir, we have come to the conclusion that there was no fit leader in Assam in 1947-48. Had there been a good

leader we would not have faced such a disaster. Of course, I do not blame that present Chief Minister who came to the leadership much later in 1957-58. But I still remember when the Nagaland was separated from Assam, the then Chief Minister Shri Bishnu Ram Medhi clearly uttered these words, 'I am very glad that our Naga brothers have got a separate State'. It was his duty to see, when the Nagas had gone away, to check further disintegration of Assam. Mr. Sangma, the leader sitting in this House is a very close friend of mine; he lives in Garo Hills and I live in Goalpara. I requested Mr. Sangma not to go away from Assam. Of course we had committed some blunder. Then he told me that when the map of Nagaland was separated from the map of Assam it was high time for Assam to see and to be alert. He told me all these things. It is the intuition of my mind that our present leader, Mr. Chaliha knew it but it was too late. He was quite helpless.

Now, we are supporting this Bill as we have no other alternative. But let us hope that the attitude of the Naga brethren should not be followed by the Garos and the Khasis. We know that since 1967 the Khasis are claiming Beltola and Rani. So, I hope that because the Nagas are firing the Assam police, the same will not happen with the Khasis and Garos upon Gauhati Khanapara. I would like to remind the Government of Assam that while 8 lakhs of people can demand an autonomous State today, tomorrow a most backward district like Goalpara may also demand its own State. Of course it may be. (Voice—It has already demanded a State). I said it may be because there are precedents. So, I request the Leader of the House to see to this. Sir, I am an Assamese to the backbone and so long as I live I shall live for the cause of Assam. If I want to love my State there is none to prevent my right. I request the Leader of the House to take such measure that in future we must take

concrete measure to stop such a move to separate from Assam. We must be more cautious. Had I been of the position of the Chief Minister I would have said 'I don't care, I don't want further disintegration of Assam'. But of course, it is too late now. Now, in this context, I would plead with the Government of Assam to do some justice to Mizo Hills, Cachar and Goalpara districts. Thank you, Sir.

***Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :**

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am sorry that the paper was not handy at that time. With regard to the amendments which were suggested to the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, merely reading them will be a bit difficult to follow. Therefore, I will try to give a brief account of what was proposed.

As I said, we wanted to exclude the Shillong Municipality as well as the Myllem portion from the jurisdiction of the Autonomous State.

Secondly, with regard to the amendment of this Re-organisation Bill, at present it is suggested that in so far as such amendment relates to any of the matter specified in sub-clause (a) or sub-clause (b) of Clause 2 shall have no effect unless the amendment is passed in each House of Parliament by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting.

Then the other amendment which was suggested was about the rules of procedure of the Assembly to be changed or may be modified by the Government. That we wanted to be deleted and that amendment was accepted. But the other amendments were not accepted.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed: Sir, on a point of clarification. Whether the Joint Select Committee has given any explanation for rejection of that suggestion that two-thirds of the total members of both Houses of Parliament may be required for an amendment and whether they give any reasons for that?

***Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha:**

I have gone through the report of the Joint Select Committee. There is nothing to show that any reason is given there. I was told that it was considered that the present provision is adequate.

***Shri Surendra Nath Das:**

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি আমাৰ এই সদনত যি সংশোধনী বিল আনিছে তাক মই সমৰ্থন কৰিছো। এই সংশোধনী বিলখনৰ মূল দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি হৈছে আজি আমাৰ দেশ খনৰ সংহতি বক্ষা কৰা। সংৰক্ষণৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত এটা স্থিতাৱস্থা আনিবৰ কাৰণে এই বিল খনৰ মুখ্য উদ্দেশ্য। আজি আমাৰ দেশৰ প্ৰশাসনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত এটা এক্য সংহতি আনিবৰ কাৰণে এই সংশোধনী বিলৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটো উপস্থাপিত হৈছে। বিশেষকৈ আজি আমাৰ দেশখন গঠন কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত যিটো দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি, যিটো ছবি পৰিলক্ষিত হৈছে ভৱিষ্যতে আমাৰ দেশৰ প্ৰশাসনীয় ব্যৱস্থাত, আমাৰ দেশৰ সংহতিত বিশেষ ভাৱে সহায় কৰিব। আজি আমাৰ প্ৰশাসনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত যিসকলৰ মাজত সপ্তম্বৰ ভাৱ বসতি কৰিছে সেই বিলাক দূৰ কৰিবলৈ হলে ইয়াতকৈ আৰু সংবিধানিক ভাল ব্যৱস্থা হ'ব নোৱাৰে। আজি আমাৰ দেশ পুনৰগঠন কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত পাহাৰী অঞ্চলত যি ধৰণে শিলং ৰাজধানীত যি স্থিতাৱস্থা ৰখাৰ ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হৈছে তাৰ দ্বাৰা জাতীয় শৃঙ্খলাত বা শাসন পদ্ধতিত বিশেষ ভাৱে সহায় কৰিব বুলি মোৰ দৃঢ় বিশ্বাস। পাহাৰ, ভৈয়াম বিচিহ্ন হৈ গ'ল। এতিয়া মূল কথা হৈছে যাতে উভয়ৰে এক্য সংহতি বজাই ৰাখে। এইটোত প্ৰশাসনীয় শৃঙ্খলা সম্পূৰ্ণ বৰ্ত্তি থাকিব বুলি মোৰ দৃঢ় বিশ্বাস। গতিকে এই সংশোধনী বিলখন মই সমৰ্থন কৰিছো।

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma: মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে সদনত উপস্থাপন কৰা সংবিধানৰ ২২ নং সংশোধনী এই Amendment বিলখন সমৰ্থন কৰিছো। মই সমৰ্থন কৰিছো এই কাৰণে যে, এতিয়া আৰু

আমাৰ উপায় নাই। আমাৰ চাৰিও ফালে হাত বন্ধ হৈছে। উপায়বিহীন হৈ মই সমৰ্থন কৰিবলৈ আগবাঢ়িছো। আমাৰ এই ২০ বছৰীয়া কংগ্ৰেছী শাসনৰ পিছত আজি ২২ বছৰ হলেও ১৯৬৭ চনত এই দাবী শক্তিশালী ভাৱে তুলি খাচীয়া-জয়ন্তীয়া আৰু গাৰো পাহাৰৰ ভাই সকলে পৃথক ৰাজ্য দাবী কৰে। এইটো আমাৰ দুৰ্ভাগ্য কথা। এই ২০ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত পাহাৰী ভাই সকলৰ লগত মিলাপ্ৰীতি, সৌহাৰ্দ্যপূৰ্ণ ভাৱে গঢ়ি তুলিব পাৰিলোহেঁতেন, আমি যদি তেওঁলোকৰ ভিতৰুৱা ঠাইবোৰৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে নানা ব্যৱস্থাৰ চিন্তা কৰিলোহেঁতেন, ভৈয়াম আৰু পাহাৰী ভাই সকলৰ মাজত ওতপ্ৰোত ভাৱে ভাষা, কৃষ্টিৰ আদান-প্ৰদান কৰিব পাৰিলোহেঁতেন তেনেহলে আজি এই দাবী নাছিলহেঁতেন। এইখিনি আমি কৰিব নোৱাৰিলো আমাৰ দুৰ্ভাগ্য।

যেতিয়া মই ছাত্ৰ অৱস্থাত আছিলো তেতিয়া শুনিছিলো, বৃটিছ যুগত পাহাৰ ভৈয়ামৰ সম্প্ৰীতিৰ কাৰণে নানা চেষ্টা চলিছিল। কিন্তু স্বাধীনতাৰ ২০ বছৰৰ পিছত কংগ্ৰেছৰ ৰাজত্ব কালত কি ঘটিছে— এখনৰ পিছত এখনকৈ পাহাৰী ভাই সকল আঁতৰি যাবলৈ বাধ্য হৈছে। এই ভুল নেতৃত্বক অসমৰ জনসাধাৰণে ভৱিষ্যতেও দোষাবোপ কৰিব অকল আমি কৰা নহয়। আজি ভৈয়ামৰ জনসাধাৰণে আপোণ চেষ্টা কৰিছে, চিঞৰ ৰাখৰ কৰিছে যে আমাৰ সম্প্ৰীতি ৰাখিব লাগে, অসমক এক্য হিচাবে গঢ়ি তুলিব লাগে, নহলে অসমৰ মানচিত্ৰ বেয়া হৈ যাব। অসম ৰাজ্যৰ ৰাজ্যিক মৰ্য্যদা নাথাকিব এইটো কোৱা হৈছে—কিন্তু ভাল কৰাৰ কাৰণে আমি কি চেষ্টা কৰিছো, পাহাৰী ভাই সকল আমাৰ মাজৰ পৰা আঁতৰি যোৱাৰ সপোন কিয় দেখিবলগীয়া হ'ল। ইয়াৰ কাৰণ হ'ল যে পাহাৰী ভাই সকল অৱহেলিত অৱস্থাত পৰি আছে। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে মই কব খুজিছো অসমৰ ৰাজধানী বৰবজাৰ খনৰ ফালে দেখিলে বুজিব এইখনৰ আজি ২২ বছৰে কি উন্নতি কৰিছে য'ত খাচী ভাই সকলে দিনে-ৰাতিয়ে বেহা-বেপাৰ কৰে আনৰ কথাই নকওঁ।

মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্রীয়ে হাঁহি আছে। উপলু-
ণ্ডাৰ কথা নহয়। মই কব বিচাৰিছো এই
কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰৰ অৱহেলা আৰু ভুল
নেতৃত্বত আজি অসমখন খণ্ডবিখণ্ড হৈ গ'ল।
তেওঁলোকক অৱহেলিত জাতি হিচাবে ধৰি
ৰখাত, তেওঁলোকৰ অধিকাৰৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত
ৰখাত, উন্নত স্তৰৰ সুযোগ সুবিধা নিদিয়াৰ
ফলত আজি এই অৱস্থা হ'ল। আৰু
কিমান বছৰ তেওঁলোকে অপেক্ষা কৰিব ?
আজি মিজো পাহাৰত মিজো ভাই সকলৰ
ওপৰত নিৰ্ধৰ্ম অত্যাচাৰ চলিছে যাৰ ফলত
তেওঁলোক অতিষ্ঠ হৈ পৰিছে। ভৈয়ামৰ
কিছুমান অফিচাৰক গুলিয়াই হত্যা কৰিছে।
নগা ভাই সকলৰ ওপৰত বৰবৰ অত্যাচাৰ
কৰি একেবাৰে তিজ কৰি তুলিছিল যাৰ
ফলত পৃথক হ'ল। আজি মিজো পাহাৰত
পাশৱিক অত্যাচাৰ হৈছে। সোভাগ্য
এই খিনিত যে খাচী-জয়ন্তীয়া আৰু গাবো
ভাই সকলে সেই ধৰণৰ কোনো তিজতা মূলক
আঁচনি হাতত লোৱা নাই। বৰঞ্চ মিলা-
প্ৰীতিৰে কৰিব বিচাৰিছে। জাতি-উপজাতি
সকলোৱে আত্মনিয়ন্ত্ৰণ বিচাৰে। সংবিধান
হৈছে জনসাধাৰণৰ অধিকাৰ প্ৰতিষ্ঠাৰ কাৰণে,
জনসাধাৰণৰ শাসন ব্যৱস্থা পৰিচালনাৰ
কাৰণে। সেই কাৰণে জাতি-উপজাতি
সকলোৱে নিজৰ আত্ম নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ অধিকাৰ
বিচাৰিছে। সেইটো নোপোৱাৰ কাৰণে
টুকুৰা-টুকুৰ হৈ যাব ধৰিছে।

আজি উপায় বিহীন ভাৱে কেন্দ্ৰীয়
চৰকাৰে এই সংবিধান বদলাই সংবিধানৰ
২২ নং ধাৰাৰ সংশোধনী আনি আমাৰ অসম
ৰাজ্যৰ ভিতৰত এখন উপৰাজ্য কৰিবৰ
কাৰণে আঁচনি লৈছে। এইটো মই সমৰ্থন
কৰিছো। এই উপৰাজ্য খনৰ জৰীয়তে
আমাৰ ভৈয়ামৰ আৰু পাহাৰী ভাই
সকলৰ মাজত, আমি মিলাপ্ৰীতিৰে কাম
কৰিব লাগিব আৰু এই মিলাপ্ৰীতি আনিব
লাগিব আমাৰ চৰকাৰে। কিন্তু মই বাস্তৱত
দেখিছো এই নেতৃত্বই ফেইল কৰিছে।
এতিয়া এই উপৰাজ্যৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতো ফেইল
নকৰিব সেইটোত মই নিশ্চয়তা দিব
নোৱাৰো।

(হাঁহি)

হ'হা কথা নহয় আপোনালোকে হাঁহি এৰি
গুৰুত্ব উপলব্ধি কৰি চিন্তা কৰক। মই
কব বিচাৰো যে আপোনালোকৰ ভালৰ কাৰণে

আজি এই অসম ৰাজ্য খণ্ড-বিখণ্ড হৈছে।
এইটো ইতিহাসেও কৈ যাব আৰু ভৱিষ্যতৰ
বংশধৰ সকলে যদি অধিকাৰ পায় তেনেহলে
এজনৰ পিচত এজনকৈ বিচাৰ কৰি তেওঁ-
লোকক শান্তি বিধান কৰিব। কোনো
সাৰি যাব নোৱাৰে—এই অসমৰ একা নষ্ট
কৰাৰ কাৰণে।

Shri Biswadev Sarma
(Minister, Power): তেখেতে এইটো
সমৰ্থন কৰিছেনে কি কৰিছে ?

Shri Dulal Chandra
Barua: তেখেতে সমৰ্থন কৰক নকৰক
প্ৰথমে পৰিস্থিতিটোৰ কথা কৈছে—তাৰ
পাচত তেখেতৰ মতামত দিব।

Shri Kamini Mohan
Sarma: মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয়
মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অলপ ধৈৰ্য ধৰিলে গোটেইখিনি
কথা কব পাৰিম—নহলে মই বক্তৃতা দিবৰ
কাৰণে কি ভাবি আছো আৰু তেখেতে বা কি
চিন্তা কৰি আছে ?

Shri Dulal Chandra
Barua: তেখেত Electric Light ব
দৰে জ্বলি আছে।

Shri Kamini Mohan
Sarma: উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ গাবো
পাহাৰ, খাচীয়া জয়ন্তীয়া পাহাৰ, মিকিৰ
পাহাৰ, মিজো পাহাৰ আৰু অলপতে আঁতৰি
যোৱা নগা পাহাৰৰ মাজত এটা একা
আছিল। একা কেতিয়া আছিল ? যেতিয়া
অসম ৰাজ্য স্বাধীন আছিল। তেতিয়া এটা
মিলা-প্ৰীতিৰ একা আছিল। কিন্তু ৰাজ্য
হিচাবে বেলেগ আছিল। আমি যদি ভগদত্তৰ
দিনৰ ইতিহাসলৈ আহো তেতিয়াও পাহাৰী
ভাইসকল আমাৰ লগত নাছিল তথাপি আমাৰ
এটা মিলা-প্ৰীতিৰ একা আছিল। আমি
মহা ভাৰতৰ অশ্বমেধ যজ্ঞলৈ যাওঁ-যুধিষ্ঠিৰ
মহাধিৰাজে যজ্ঞৰ অশ্ব এৰি দিছিল।
আপোনালোকে যদি এই ইতিহাস খনক
বিশ্বাস কৰে তেনেহলে ইয়াত বিভিন্ন ৰাজ্য
আছিল আৰু যজ্ঞৰ ঘোৰা বিভিন্ন ৰাজ্যত,

সোমাইছিল আৰু বিভিন্ন যুঁজ বাগৰ হৈ মিত্ৰতা স্থাপন কৰি যুদ্ধৰ যোৰা লৈ গৈ অশ্বমেধ যজ্ঞ সমাপন কৰি, যথিষ্ঠিৰ ৰাজচক্ৰ-বৰ্তী বজা হৈছিল। আজি ৰাজচক্ৰবৰ্তী বজাৰ অন্য ৰূপ গণতান্ত্ৰিক পদ্ধতিত কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে এটা সম্পূৰ্ণতাৰ ব্যৱস্থা ৰাখিছে। এই কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ মানে মাননীয় প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰী, ইন্দিৰা গান্ধীয়েই হওক বা ৰাজচক্ৰবৰ্তী অধীশ্বৰী ৰাজ ৰাজেশ্বৰীয়েই হওক, আপোনা-লোকে যি আখ্যা নিদিয়ক, কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে সম্পূৰ্ণতা ৰখাৰ কাৰণে যিটো চিন্তা কৰিছে আৰু উপায় বিহীন ভাৱে গণতান্ত্ৰিক পদ্ধতিত এই সংবিধানখন Amendment কৰি এটা সম্পূৰ্ণতা ৰাখিব বিচাৰিছে—এইটোত মই সমৰ্থন জনাইছো। অনুমোদন জনাইছো।

ইয়াৰ পাচত যদি আৰু কোনো জাতি-উপজাতীয়ে নিজৰ আত্ম নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ কাৰণে বেলেগ হব বিচাৰে এইটো অন্যায় কৰা নহব। ভাষাৰ ভেটিত ৰাজ্য পুনৰ গঠনৰ ব্যৱস্থা এই সংবিধানত হৈ গৈছে। গাৰো ভাইসকলৰ ভাষা বেলেগ, খাচী ভাইসকলৰ ভাষা বেলেগ, মিকিৰ ভাইসকলৰ ভাষা বেলেগ, মিজো ভাইসকলৰো ভাষা বেলেগ।

Shri Jagannath Sinha : On a point of clarification, Sir. In Cachar the language is different and that is Bengali. If the Cachar people demand for a separate State, will the hon. Member support that demand?

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma : তেখেতে কি কলে বুজি নাপালো।

Shri Jagannath Sinha : বেলেগ ভাষাৰ ৰাজ্যই যদি বেলেগ ৰাজ্য বিচাৰে তেনেহলে কাছাৰতো বেলেগ ভাষা—সেই কাৰণে কাছাৰতো বেলেগ ৰাজ্য স্থাপনত সমৰ্থন জনাব লাগে।

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma : কাছাৰৰ ভাই সকলে কি বিচাৰে তেখেত সকলে তাতে বহি সিদ্ধান্ত কৰিব আৰু দাবী তুলিব লাগিব তেতিয়া আমি চিন্তা কৰি তেখেতসকলৰ দাবীত সমৰ্থন কৰিম। বিভিন্ন জাতি-উপজাতীয়ে কি বিচাৰে সেইটো তেওঁলোকেই ঠিক কৰিব

লাগিব। আৰু তেতিয়া আমি ৰায় দিম। এতিয়া এই অসম ৰাজ্যৰ ভিতৰতে খাচী-জয়ন্তীয়া আৰু গাৰো পাহাৰৰ ভাইসকলে এখন উপৰাজ্য পাইছে। আৰু আমি বাস্তৱত দেখিছো যে, এই উপৰাজ্যখন কবলৈ গলে কেন্দ্ৰক পোৱালীৰ নিচিনা ৰাজ্য হৈছে। কেন্দ্ৰক পোৱালী জন্ম হোৱাৰ লগে লগে মাকৰ বুকত থকা মোনা এখনৰ ভিতৰত সোমাই পৰে; এইদৰে পোৱালী জন্ম আৰু মাকৰ জ্বোলোঙাৰ ভিতৰতে পোৱালী থাকে। আৰু এই কেন্দ্ৰক পোৱালী যেতিয়া ডাঙৰ হৈ পৰিব আপোনা-আপুনি—জ্বোলোঙাৰ পৰা ওলাই ওচি যায়।

সেইদৰেই এই উপৰাজ্যখনো দায়িত্ব বহন কৰাত সক্ষম হৈ উঠিব যেতিয়া স্ব-সংগঠিত হৈ পৰিব—তেতিয়াই এই উপৰাজ্যখনে নিজৰ সকলো ব্যৱস্থা ৰাজ্যখনৰ সামগ্ৰিক ভাৱে সম্পূৰ্ণ দায়িত্ব লবলৈ আৰম্ভ কৰিব আৰু তেতিয়াই আপোনা-আপুনি অসম ৰাজ্যৰ পৰা এওঁলোক পৃথক হৈ যাব, কাৰো শক্তি নাই যে, তাৰ গতি বোধ কৰিব। তেতিয়া সংবিধান আৰু পৰিৱৰ্তন কৰিব লাগিব। সংবিধান এই জনসাধাৰণৰ কাৰণে, সংবিধানৰ কাৰণে জনসাধাৰণ নহয়।

গতিকে উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমি নিকপায়। আমি আটায়ে আমাৰ অসমৰ একতা বন্ধ কৰাৰ কাৰণে চেষ্টা কৰিছিলো। আমাৰ পাহাৰী ভাইসকলৰ লগত যাতে ভৈয়ামৰ ভাইসকলৰ মিলাত্ৰীতি অব্যাহত ৰয় আৰু একতৰে কাম কৰিব পাৰো, একা বন্ধ অসম উন্নতি পথত আগুৱাই নিব পাৰো। কিন্তু সেইটো কৰিব নোৱাৰি—এই চৰকাৰ ব্যৰ্থ হৈ পৰিছে, উপায়বিহীন হৈ পৰিছে। কংগ্ৰেছী চৰকাৰৰ ব্যৰ্থতাৰ কাৰণে এইটো আজি ঘটিল। গতিকে এতিয়া এইটো অনিবাৰ্য্য স্তৰ। পাহাৰী ভাইসকলক পৃথক ৰাজ্য দিবই লাগিব। গতিকে মই সমৰ্থন কৰিছো। মই আশা ৰাখিছো যে পাহাৰী ভাইসকলে ভৈয়ামৰ ভাইসকলৰ লগত অতীতৰ যি সম্বন্ধ তাক ভৱিষ্যতেও পৰিত্যাগ নকৰে। আৰু যিমান দিন এইদৰেই থাকে একতাৰ দোলেৰে পাহাৰ-ভৈয়ামৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ ভাতৃ-ভাৰ অটুট থাকে এইটো মই কামনা কৰো। ইয়াকে কৈ মই মোৰ অনুমোদন জনাই বক্তৃতাৰ সামৰণি ৰাখিলো।

***Shri Bhubaneswar Barman :** উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সংবিধান সংশোধনৰ যিটো প্ৰস্তাৱ উত্থাপন কৰা হৈছে সেই প্ৰস্তাৱ সংক্ৰান্তত অৱশ্যে বক্তৃত্তা দিবলৈ ভাৱ নাছিলো। কিন্তু উপাধ্যক্ষ ডাঙৰীয়াৰ নিৰ্দেশ আহিছে যেতিয়া তাক সমৰ্থন কৰি দৃষ্টিমান কৰিলে বিচাৰিছো। এই সংক্ৰান্তত যিটো মৌলিক প্ৰস্তাৱ উত্থাপন কৰা হৈছে তাক সমৰ্থন কৰিছো। কিন্তু এই প্ৰস্তাৱ কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত অসমৰ ভবিষ্যত যাতে খণ্ড বিখণ্ড নহয় তাৰ বাবে চেষ্টা কৰা উচিত। নগাপাহাৰ যোৱাৰ পিচত আকৌ পাহাৰীয়া ভাইসকল যাৰ লগাৰ কাৰণ আমাৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক বা সামাজিক উন্নয়নত অগ্ৰগতি লাভ কৰিব নোৱাৰা। আকৌ যাতে পুনঃ অসমৰ বিভিন্ন সম্প্ৰদায় বা বিভিন্ন অঞ্চলৰ লোকে অসমৰ পৰা ফালৰি কাটি নেমাৰ তাৰ কাৰণে উপযুক্ত এটা পৰিবেশ সৃষ্টি কৰাৰ কাৰণে সুদৃঢ় নেতৃত্ব দিয়াৰ সময় আহিছে। অসম ৰাজ্যৰ ভিতৰতে উপৰাজ্য সৃষ্টি হলে আৰু তাক কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত গোলমাল হোৱাৰও সম্ভাৱনা আছে। আজি ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ সীমান্ত ৰাষ্ট্ৰ চীন, পাকিস্তানৰ লগত হৈ থকা যুগ ৰাগৰ ফলত আমাৰ উন্নয়নৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত যথেষ্ট বাধাৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। গতিকে উপৰাজ্য ৰন সৃষ্টি হোৱাৰ ফলত যেন পাহাৰীয়া ভাইসকল আৰু ভৈয়ামৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ লগত কোনো ধৰণৰ সংঘৰ্ষ সৃষ্টি নহয় তাৰ বাবে সাৱধান হব লাগিব। যদি ইয়াৰ পৰিণতি ওলোটো হয় তেনেহলে নগাপাহাৰৰ লগত যেনেকৈ আমাৰ সীমা যুগ ৰাগৰ লাগি আছে তেনে অৱস্থাৰ সৃষ্টি হব আৰু আমি আমাৰ মূল উদ্দেশ্যৰ পৰা আঁতৰি আহিম। আজি গোৱালপাৰাই Autonomy ৰ ডিমাও কৰিবলৈ ওলাইছে আৰু আহোম লীগে বেলেগ ৰাজ্যৰ দাবী কৰিছে। সেই বিলাকৰ মূলতে অৰ্থনৈতিক, সামাজিক শোষণৰ পশু ছড়িত। এই বিলাকৰ সুযোগ লৈ প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়াশীল আৰু পুঁজিবাদী নেতৃত্বই জনসাধাৰণক বিভ্ৰান্ত কৰে। এই প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়াশীল নেতৃত্বৰ পৰা জনসাধাৰণক মুক্ত কৰাৰ বাবে ৰাজ্যত উন্নয়ন মূলক আঁচনি কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰাৰ বাবে সুন্দৰ পৰিবেশৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিব লাগে আৰু তাৰ বাবে নতুন উপযুক্ত প্ৰগতি-

বাদী নেতৃত্ব আমাৰ আৱশ্যক। এই সকলো-বোৰ ক্ৰটি বিচ্যুতিৰ প্ৰতি লক্ষ্য ৰাখি কাম কৰাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত অনুৰোধ জনাই সংবিধান সংশোধনী প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰিছো।

***M. Shamsul Huda :** মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, পালিয়ামেণ্টে সংবিধানৰ সংশোধনীৰ ২২ নং Amendment ৰ যি বিল আনিছে এই বিল খনত প্ৰথমে মই আন্তৰিকতাৰে সমৰ্থন জনাইছো। অকল মইয়ে নহয় মোৰ দল অৰ্থাৎ বিপ্লবী কমিউনিষ্ট পাৰ্টিৰ ফালৰ পৰাও সমৰ্থন জনাইছো। সমৰ্থন জনোৱাৰ উপস্থিত কাৰণ হ'ল এইটোয়ে যে যদি আজি অসমৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ পৰা গৰিহণা পাওঁ তাকো স্বীকাৰ কৰিব লাগিব আৰু প্ৰশংসা পালেও কব লাগিব। সংবিধান সংশোধনৰ উদ্দেশ্য হৈছে অসমৰ ভিতৰতে এখন স্বায়ত্বশাসিত ৰাজ্যৰ প্ৰস্তাৱৰ সন্ধিক্ষণত এই বিল গৃহীত হৈছে। এই সময়্যাব উত্তৰ হোৱা আলোচনা চলি থাকো-তেই আমাৰ দলৰ পৰা মোৰ জৰিয়তে বিপ্লবী কমিউনিষ্ট পাৰ্টিয়ে প্ৰথম স্বায়ত্বশাসিত ৰাজ্য গঠনৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ আগবঢ়াইছিল। এই প্ৰস্তাৱ Mehta কমিটি আৰু গৃহমন্ত্ৰী চৰনক দিয়া হৈছিল। আমাৰ যি মূল প্ৰস্তাৱ আছিল অসমত পৰ্বতীয়া অঞ্চলক লৈ এখন স্বায়ত্বশাসিত ৰাজ্য গঠন কৰা তাৰ লগত এই প্ৰস্তাৱৰ প্ৰভেদ নাই। এই প্ৰস্তাৱত খাচীয়া-জয়ন্তীয়া আৰু গাৰো পাহাৰকে লৈ এখন স্বায়ত্বশাসিত ৰাজ্য গঠন কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে; তাত মিজো পাহাৰ, মিকিৰ পাহাৰ আৰু কাছাৰ জিলা, এই তিনিটা অঞ্চল বাদ পেলাই দিয়া হৈছে। এই তিনিটা অঞ্চলক বাদ পেলাই স্বায়ত্বশাসিত ৰাজ্য গঠনত আমাৰ দলৰ ফালৰ পৰা মোৰ জৰিয়তে তোলা প্ৰস্তাৱৰ লগত মৌলিক কোনো পাৰ্থক্য নাই। সেই কাৰণে এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো মই আন্তৰিকতাৰে সমৰ্থন কৰিব লগা হৈছে। অৱশ্যে এইটো কথাও ঠিক যে পৰিবেশ আৰু অৱস্থাত বাধ্যত পৰিছে এই প্ৰস্তাৱ সমৰ্থন কৰিব লগীয়া হৈছে আৰু প্ৰথমে এই প্ৰস্তাৱ আগবঢ়াওতে অসমত যি অৱস্থাৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছিল সেই অৱস্থাৰ লক্ষ্য ৰাখিয়েই এই

প্ৰস্তাৱ আগবঢ়াইছিলো। কাৰণ সেই সময়ত দেখা গৈছিল এই কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰৰ কুশাসন। এই কুশাসনৰ ফলতেই অসমৰ পৰা নগা-পাহাৰ আতৰি গল। তাৰ লগে লগে এতিয়া খাচীয়া-জয়ন্তীয়া পাহাৰও একে-বাবেই চিৰদিনৰ কাৰণে আঁতৰি যাবলৈ ওলাইছিল। সেয়ে অসমৰ সংহতি বন্ধ কৰাৰ কাৰণে আমি এই স্বায়ত্ব শাসনৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ আগবঢ়াইছিলো। আজিৰ এই প্ৰস্তাৱত পৰ্বতীয়া ভাই সকলে আৰু অসমৰ জনসাধাৰণে সন্মতি জনাইছে। এই প্ৰস্তাৱত সন্মতি জনোৱাৰ কাৰণে মই নিজে ব্যক্তিগত ভাৱে আৰু মোৰ পাৰ্টি বিপ্লবী কমিউনিষ্টৰ ফালৰ পৰা অসমৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ প্ৰথমে শলাগ লওঁ আৰু লগে লগে পৰ্বতীয়া ভাই সকলকো আন্তৰিক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো। তেওঁলোকক এই কাৰণেই ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো যে অসমৰ এনে এটা সন্ধিক্ষণত Critical moment ত আপত্তি নকৰি সৈমান হৈ গ'ল। নিশ্চয় পাহাৰীয়া ভাই সকলৰ ভৈয়ামৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ প্ৰতি থকা মৰম আৰু আগ্ৰহৰ কাৰণেই বন্ধুভাৱে এই স্বায়ত্ব-শাসনৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটো মানি লৈছে। সেই কাৰণে তেখেতসকললৈ মোৰ অশেষ ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো। এই খিনিতে ইয়াকো কওঁ যে, এই প্ৰস্তাৱৰ কাৰণে অসমৰ জনসাধাৰণ দায়ী নহয় বা পৰ্বতীয়া ভাই সকল দায়ী নহয়; তাৰ কাৰণে দায়ী ক্ষমতাত থকা দল। এই কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰে যেনে শাসন চলাইছে, কি অশাসন চলাইছে, কাৰ ওপৰত চলাইছে তাৰ একো ইয়ত্ন নাই। ই যেন অচেতন পদাৰ্থহে। এই কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰে যান্ত্ৰিক অৱস্থাবে শাসন চলাই লৈ গৈছে। এই ৰাজ্যৰ সংহতিৰ কাৰণে, ৰাজ্য পূণৰ্গঠনৰ কাৰণে, জাতীয় পূণৰ্গঠনৰ কাৰণে কোনো ব্লক্কেপ নকৰে যাৰ ফলস্বৰূপে আজি এই অৱস্থা হবলগা হ'ল। আজি অসম চৰকাৰে বা অসমৰ জনসাধাৰণে এই বিলখন সমৰ্থন কৰিছে মাত্ৰ উভয়ৰে মাজত মিলাপ্ৰীতি বন্ধা কৰিবলৈ। আনহাতে বিভিন্ন ৰাজনৈতিক দল, বিভিন্ন নেতৃবৃন্দই এই দৃষ্টিভঙ্গিৰে বিলখন সমৰ্থন কৰিছে যে যোৱা ২২ বছৰে কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰে পাহাৰীয়া ভাই সকলক অৱজ্ঞা কৰি আহিছে বা অবিচাৰ কৰি আহিছে।

এই বিল সমৰ্থন কৰাৰ মূলতে অসমৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ আৰু অসম চৰকাৰৰ এই দৃষ্টি ভঙ্গি।

কিন্তু ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ অন্যান্য ৰাজ্যৰ বিভিন্ন ৰাজনৈতিক নেতৃবৃন্দই বেলেগ দৃষ্টি ভঙ্গিৰে এই বিল সমৰ্থন কৰিছে। তেখেত সকলৰ বন্ধমূল ধাৰণা হৈছে যে যোৱা ২২ বছৰে অসমৰ কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰে পাৰ্বত্য বাইজক অন্যায্য অবিচাৰ কৰি আহিছে। ইয়াৰ প্ৰমাণ স্বৰূপে আমি যেতিয়া মেহতা কমিটিৰ নিটিং কৰিবলৈ দিল্লীলৈ যাওঁ তেতিয়া ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ অন্যান্য নেতা সকলে কয় যে অসমৰ ভৈয়ামৰ জনসাধাৰণে পাহাৰীয়া ভাই-ভনীক মাৰি-কাটি জুলুম কৰিছে আৰু তাকে কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰেও সহায় দিছে। কেৱল এইটোৱেই নহয় আমি প্ৰতিবাদ কৰিছো, বুজাবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছো, কিন্তু সেই সময়ত ২৪ জন মানুহে চেষ্টা কৰিলে কি হ'ব? অসমৰ লোক সকলৰ নামত যি কলঙ্ক আনিলে তাক দূৰ কৰাৰ চেষ্টা তেওঁলোকে কৰা নাই। তাৰ পৰিণতি স্বৰূপে এই বিল বিতৰ্ক সময়ত ৰাজ্যসভাত সদস্য সকলে কেনে ধৰণৰ মন্তব্য কৰিছিল সেইটো আপুনি জানে আৰু সদনৰ মাননীয় সদস্য সকলেও জানে। উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আপুনি আৰু আপোনাৰ জৰিয়তে এই সদনত মাননীয় সদস্য সকলৰ জ্ঞাতাৰ্থে ৰাজ্যসভাৰ সদস্য বহুস্বামীয়ে কি মন্তব্য কৰিছে চাওঁক—
This is in not only a frontier area but is also a backward area. These hill areas have been neglected by whichever Governments have been in Shillong.

ইয়াত বহুস্বামীয়ে কৈছে—Which ever Government was in-charge of Assam. Even in the British days this area was dealt with in a special manner.

অৰ্থাৎ এই পাৰ্বত্য নীতিৰ কথা কৈছে। এই চৰকাৰে বোধকৰো তাৰ প্ৰতিবাদ কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰা নাই। তেখেতে এ-ঠাইত কৈছে—They have the system of excluded areas and partially excluded areas. The Governor of Assam was directly responsible for the administration of these neglected areas and partially excluded areas, and

the Governor of Assam acted as the agent of the Government of India.

অসমৰ ৰাইজে বৃটিছৰ দিনৰ পৰাই তেওঁলোকক অসৎ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিছিল বুলি দাবী কৰিছে আৰু নিজেও মন্তব্য কৰিছে : and it is for these two reasons because they constituted a frontier area and because they constituted a backward area neglected by the Government of Assam that this proposal has been put forward...

ইয়াত দেখা যায় যে ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ অন্যান্য ৰাজ্যৰ নেতা সকলৰ যি ধাৰণা হৈছে সেইটো চৰকাৰে অসমৰ ৰাইজৰ আগত কোনো দিনেই দাঙি ধৰা নাছিল।

তেওঁলোকে এই বিল সমৰ্থন কৰাৰ মূলতে কাৰণ এই যে backward area ক চিৰদিন অসম চৰকাৰে Neglect কৰি আহিছে। সেই কাৰণে পাৰ্বত্য জন-সাধাৰণক উদ্ধাৰ কৰিবলৈ, উন্নত কৰিবলৈকে এই বিলখন সমৰ্থন কৰিবলৈ আগবাঢ়ি আহিছে। কিন্তু ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ বিভিন্ন ৰাজ্যত বিভিন্ন ৰাজনৈতিক দলক আৰু অসমীয়া নেতা সকলক এই অসম চৰকাৰে পৰিষ্কাৰ কৰি বুজাই দিব পৰা নাই। সেই কাৰণে দেখা যায়, পৰ্বতীয়া ভাই-ভনী সকলৰ ৰাজনৈতিক, অৰ্থনৈতিক আশা পূৰণ কৰিবলৈকে হয়তো মই এই বিল সমৰ্থন কৰিছো। হয়তো আমি দেখিছো বহুত স্বাৰ্থৰ কামো কৰিছে আৰু হয়তো ভাল কামো কৰিছে। কিন্তু ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ অন্যান্য বহুত ৰাজ্যই ভাবিছে যে অসম চৰকাৰৰ হাতৰ পৰা

পাৰ্বত্য ভাই সকলক আঁতৰাই নিবলৈকে এই বিল সমৰ্থন কৰিছে। কিন্তু এই কথাৰ আচল উদ্দেশ্য অসম চৰকাৰে বুজাই দিব পৰা নাই। সেই বিষয়ে ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ অন্যান্য মানুহবোৰক educate কৰিব পৰা নাই।

এই যে বক্তৃতাৰীয়ে neglect হোৱাৰ কথা কৈছে, তেখেতে কোৱা মতে পাৰ্বত্য নীতিৰ এটা কথাত একমত হৈছো। সেই কথাটো হৈছে যে আজি তেখেত সকলক যি প্ৰতিবাদ কৰিছে তাত পাৰ্বত্য সকলৰ সমৰ্থন আছে। কিন্তু পাৰ্বত্য জনসাধাৰণৰ সমৰ্থন আমাৰ চৰকাৰে লব নোৱাৰিলে। ইয়াৰ কাৰণ হৈছে যে আজি কংগ্ৰেছ শাসনৰ ২২ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰৰ নিজৰ গান্ধী বজাই ৰাখিবলৈ ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ আন আন ৰাজ্যৰ দৰে আমাৰ অসমতো এটা Privileged শ্ৰেণী তৈয়াৰ কৰি নৈছে। আৰু তেওঁলোকক সুবিধা দিওঁতে দিওঁতে সাধাৰণ মানুহৰ কোনো উন্নতিয়েই হোৱা নাই। আজি খাচীয়া-জয়ন্তীয়া পাহাৰৰ সাধাৰণ যিবিলাক খেতিয়ক শ্ৰেণী আজি ২২ বছৰে যি আছিল আজিও সেই একে দৰেই আছে—ভবিষ্যত নাই—কংগ্ৰেছৰ উন্নতি হোৱা নাই—ভূমিৰ কোনো সু-ব্যৱস্থা নাই—দৈনন্দিন জীৱনৰ কোনো প্ৰকাৰৰ মান উন্নতি হোৱা নাই। গতিকে পাহাৰীয়া ভাই সকলৰ অৰ্থনীতি, ভূমি ব্যৱস্থা, শিল্প উন্নয়ন আৰু আৰ্থিক উন্নতি কৰাতকৈ তেওঁলোকৰ দাবী-য়েই মানি লোৱা ভাল বুলি এই বিল সমৰ্থন কৰে। তেওঁলোকে ভাৱে যে Privileged class হাতত ৰখা ভাল। এই Privileged class হাতত ৰাখিবৰ কাৰণে পাৰ্বত্য চৰকাৰে চিন্তা কৰা নাই বা তাৰ বাবে সময়ো নাই বুলি আমাৰ চৰকাৰে ভাবে।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now it is 5 P.M. The House stands adjourned till 10 A.M. tomorrow. Shri Huda will continue.

Adjournment

The Assembly then adjourned till 10 A.M. on Thursday, the 31st July, 1969.

SHILLONG :

THE 23rd April, 1970

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U. TAHBILDAR,
Secretary,
Legislative Assembly, Assam,