

# Assam Legislative Assembly Debates

## OFFICIAL REPORT

THIRD SESSION OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY  
ASSEMBLED AFTER THE FORTH GENERAL ELECTION  
UNDER THE SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC  
REPUBLICAN CONSTITUTION OF  
INDIA

## AUTUMN SESSION

VOLUME III

No. 4

The 26th October, 1967



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**AUTUMN SESSION**

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**The 26th October 1967**

**Proceedings of the Third Session of the Assam  
Legislative Assembly assembled after the  
Fourth General Elections under the Sov-  
ereign Democratic Republican  
Constitution of India**

**The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at  
10 A. M. on Thursday, the 26th October 1967:**

### **PRESENT**

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI, B. A. ( Cal. ), M. A.  
( cantab. ), Barrister-at-law, Speaker, in the Chair, eight  
Ministers, Six Ministers of State, two Deputy Ministers  
and eighty two Members.**



## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### STARRED QUESTIONS

( To which oral answers were given )

Re : Money spent at the inauguration of the  
Batadrava Development Block

Shri SAAMSUL HUDA asked :

- \* 10. Will the Minister-in-charge of Panchayat and Community Development be pleased to state—
- (a) Whether the inaugural expenditure of a Development Block Headquarter is to be borne by the Anchalik Panchayat or Development Block itself ?
  - (b) Whether it is a fact that a total amount of Rs. 6,703.62 paise was spent from the Fund of the Batadrava Anchalik Panchayat in connection with the inauguration of the Batadrava Development Block ( Headquarter ) ?
  - (c) If so, whether the money was accounted for in the regular way ?
  - (d) Whether it is a fact that an amount of Rs. 1,286.42 paise was spent without any authority

from the Batadrava Anchalik Panchayat Fund in connection with the inaugural ceremony of the Batadrava Development Block Headquarter ?

- (e) If so, what steps the Government has taken in this respect ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA ( Minister of State, Panchayat and Community Development ) replied :

10. (a)—Yes, by Block, Anchalik Panchayat or both.

(b)—No. The amount spent was Rs. 1,786.42.

(c)—Expenditure was accounted for and duly audited. The amount sanctioned by the Anchalik Panchayat was Rs. 500.00 only but the actual expenditure was Rs. 1,786.42 P.

(d)—Yes, as reported by the Examiner of Local Accounts.

(e)—Government will consider steps to be taken on receipt of the report called for from the Anchalik Panchayat.

Shri SHAMSUL HUDA : May I know from the hon. Minister why there was such a heavy expenditure ?



Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : The expenditure was incurred by the Anchalik Panchayat. Whether the expenditure was heavy or not was to be decided by the local Panchayat. But from the resolution it appears that a sum of Rs. 500 was actually approved by Anchalik Panchayat though the actual expenditure was 1,786.42 and that is why the Audit has raised objection.

Shri RATHINDRA NATH SEN : Was it not the duty of the Government to call for an explanation of the amount of actual expenditure and to ascertain whether the expenditure was at all necessary ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : We have already asked for an explanation and the report is awaited.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : My I know from the hon. Minister what is the general procedure to be followed in the matter of incurring excess expenditure by the Anchalik Panchayat ? Hon. Minister has stated that Rs. 500 was actually approved but the expenditure was Rs. 1,786.42. My I know under what circumstances the excess amount was to spend and who spent it ?



Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : That is why the Audit has raised objection, and now it is for the Anchalik Panchayat to meet the objections;

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : Whether the Audit objection is this or not, that the total amount of Rs. 6,703.62 was spent from the Panchayat fund, and an amount of Rs. 1,786.42 was spent in connection with the inauguration ceremony, and of this only Rs. 500 was sanctioned by resolution No. 3 dt. 19.9.63 of the Anchalik Panchayat and that these irregularities.....

Mr. SPEAKER : Mr. Bhattacharyya, why don't you split up the question for facility of reply by the Minister ?

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : All right Sir, May I know from the Hon. Minister whether this was the audit objection ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : The Audit has raised objection for the expenditure of Rs. 6,703.62, but it includes several items, viz., improvement of the Headquarter site, Gandhi Statue and inauguration of the Block Headquarters etc. As regards the inauguration of the Block a sum of Rs. 1,786.42 was spent.



Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : What were the amounts spent for the other items ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : Rs. 2,490.25 for improvement of the H. Q. Site and Rs. 2,426.95 for Gandhi statue.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : Whether during the period in which this unauthorised expenditure amounting to Rs. 1,286.42 was incurred when Shri Keshaba Nanda Neog was the President of the Anchalik Panchayat and also whether Shri Neog was the General Secretary of the Congress ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : I do not know whether Shri Keshaba Nanda Neog was the General Secretary of the Congress, but Shri Neog was the president of the A.P (Voices- who is to know it ?)

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : Whether the Audit Report specifically states that during this entire period in which this irregularity was committed, Shri Keshaba Nanda Neog, who was the General Secretary of the Nowgong Congress Committee, was the president of the Anchalik Panchayat ?



Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : Shri Keshaba Nanda Neog was the President of the Anchalik Panchayat but I do not know whether he was the General Secretary of the Nowgong Congress also. I do not have this information in record.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : This is a supression of fact.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : I do not know actually whether he was the General Secretary of the Congress or not, but Shri Keshaba Nanda Neog was the President of Anchalik Panchayat.

Shri SHAMSUL HUDA : Whether the expenditure on the Gandhi Statue was incurred at that time ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : Yes, during that period.

Shri SHAMSUL HUDA : Whether it was in connection with the Block Panchayat.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : I do not know but the statue was in the headquarter site. It has, however, no relation with the inauguration of the Block Head quarters.



Shri SHAMSUL HUDA : Whether it was on the occasion of the inauguration of the Block headquarters that the Gandhi statue was installed.

Shri BHADRESWAR GOGOI : আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তৰ অনুমোদন নোলোৱাকৈ বি, ডি, অ বিলাকে যে টকা খৰচ কৰি থাকে এই কথা চৰকাৰে জানেনে ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : এনে ধৰণৰ আপত্তি, আমি মাজে মাজে পাই থাকো আৰু অনুসন্ধান কৰি তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হয়।

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : গান্ধী মূৰ্ত্তি প্ৰতিষ্ঠাৰ কাৰণে যি টকাৰ প্ৰয়োজন সেইখিনি খৰচ কৰিবলৈ আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তৰ অনুমোদন লোৱা হৈছিল নে ? যদি লোৱা হৈছিল কেতিয়া লোৱা হৈছিল আৰু কিমান টকাৰ অনুমোদন লোৱা হৈছিল।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তে ৫০০ অনুমোদন দিছিল—১৯-৯ ৬৩ তাৰিখে ; গান্ধী মূৰ্ত্তি স্থাপনৰ কাৰণে ২-১-৬৪ তাৰিখে আৰু ব্লক উদ্বোধন হৈছিল ২-১০-৬৩ তাৰিখে। দেখা যায় যে গান্ধীমূৰ্ত্তি প্ৰতিষ্ঠাৰ লগত ব্লক উদ্বোধনৰ সম্বন্ধ নাই।

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : সাধাৰণতে Sub-Committee যে কৰা কাম বিলাকৰ বিষয় লৈ নিয়ম অনুসৰি আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তৰ অনুমোদন লব লাগে কিন্তু শ্ৰীনেওগে ইচ্ছা কৰিয়েই এই টকা খৰচ কৰাৰ বাবে অনুমোদন লোৱা নাছিল, এই কথা সত্য নে ?



Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA চাব কমিটিৰ চেয়াৰমেনেই আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তৰ সভাপতি হ'ব পাৰে। চাব-কমিটিয়ে যি টকাৰ অনুমোদন দিছিল তাতকৈ বেচি টকা খৰচ হৈছে। গান্ধী প্ৰতিকৃতিৰ বাবে অনুমোদন দিছিল ২১৯২ টকা আৰু খৰচ হ'ল ২৪২৬'৯৫ পয়চা। সেইদৰে Headquarter site ৰ বাবে অনুমোদন আছিল ১৮৭৪ টকা আৰু খৰচ কৰিলে টকা ২৪৯০'২৫ পইচা।

Shri ATUL CHANDRA GOSWAMI— গান্ধী মূৰ্তিৰ প্ৰতিষ্ঠাৰ কাৰণে অনুমোদন আছিল নে নাই ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA - চৰকাৰৰ অনুমোদন নাছিল। এইটো আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তে অৱস্থা চাই সিদ্ধান্ত কৰিব পাৰে।

Shri ATUL CHANDRA GOSWAMI— এই খৰচ কৰা সম্বন্ধে চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা কোনো পৰামৰ্শ দিয়া হয় নেকি ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA— ইয়াৰ পৰা কোনো পৰামৰ্শ দিয়া হোৱা নাই।

Shri RAHIMUDDIN AHMED — এই অতিৰিক্ত খৰচৰ কথা মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে আগতে জানে যে কেৱল Audit Report ৰ পৰাহে জানে। মন্ত্ৰীৰ জ্ঞাত ভাৱে এই খৰচৰ ওপৰত কিবা control আছে নে নাই ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA— আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়ত সমূহ নিৰ্বাচনৰ দ্বাৰা গঠিত। চৰকাৰৰ বেচি control নাই। Audit



Report ত ধৰাপৰাৰ পিচতহে চৰকাৰে আনিব পাৰিছে। আইনত যিখিনি control ৰ কথা আছে সিমানখিনিহে চৰকাৰে control কৰিব পাৰে।

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN— আমাৰ স্বার্থ হৈছে বাইজৰ নিৰাপত্তা বক্ষা কৰা আৰু যাতে ৰাজহৰা ধনৰ অপচয় নহয়। এতিয়া পঞ্চায়তক কোনে কিমান টকা দিয়ে?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA— কিছু টকা চৰকাৰৰ পৰা পায় আৰু বাকীখিনি পঞ্চায়তে কৰ-কাটল আদিৰ পৰা যোগাব কৰে।

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN— তেনেহলে, চৰকাৰে যদি টকা দিয়ে খৰচৰ বিষয়ে মন্ত্ৰীৰ খবৰ নাই কিয়?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA— চৰকাৰে Audit কৰাইছে আৰু সেই Audit এ ধৰা পেলাইছে।

Shri SHAMSUL HUDA : May I Know from the Hon'ble Minister why the entire amount of expenses for the inauguration could not be met from the Block Development Fund?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : The Anchalik Panchayat had decided to spend some money and Government had also sanctioned some money from the Block Development Fund. It is upto

the Anchalik Panchayat. If they decide to spend some money considering the circumstances, they may do it.

Shri SHAMSUL HUDA : An amount of more than Rs. 6000 has been spent from the Block Development Fund. Was there any estimate or sanction from the Government in connection with the inaugural ceremony ? If there was, what was the arrangement for getting the money ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : As I have already said, the amount spent was not Rs. 6703, it was only Rs. 1786.42p. About the estimate, it was upto the Anchalik Panchayat to prepare any estimate, but we found that the expenditure had exceeded the approved amount by the Anchalik Panchayat.

Shri SHAMSUL HUDA : May I know whether it is a fact that during that particular period this very Anchalik panchayat clearly violated the Assam Panchayat financial rules ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : We have asked the Anchalik panchayat to reply to the audit objections. If the Examiner of Local Accounts is not satisfied by their reply we will have to take action.



## Re : Revenue due to Sale of Bazars

Shri SHAMSUL HUDA asked :

\* 11. Will the Minister-in-charge of Panchayat and Community Development be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the Government is aware that in the district of Kamrup the Panchayats have earned large amounts of enhanced revenue by selling the Bazars according to the Amended Panchayat Act, 1967 ?

(b) Whether the Government is aware that the Nowgong Mahakuma Parishad refused to give effect to the Assam Panchayat Amendment Act, 1967 and thereby closed the path of earning enhanced revenue from the sale of the Bazars under it ?

(c) If so, what steps have been taken in this regard ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA ( Minister of State, Panchayat and Community Development ) replied :

11. (a)—The revenue out of sale of Panchayat Bazars in the Kamrup District for 1967-68 has recorded increase over the previous year. The Bazars in Gauhati and Nalbari Subdivisions were sold by inviting tenders. In the Barpeta Subdivision



the sale was conducted by auction at the respective Anchalik Panchayat office. The increase in receipts was due to general reasons and not specifically due to the Assam Panchayat Amending Act, V of 1967.

(b)—A reference is invited to the reply given to Starred Question No. 222 on 3rd July 1967. The revenue from Bazars in the Nowgong District was estimated at Rs. 4,84,248 during 1966-67 and at Rs. 5,33,462 during 1967-68. During the current year the Bazars were sold in auction in the Anchalik Panchayat office concerned in Nowgong District.

(c)—Does not arise.

Shri SHAMSUL HUDA : May I know whether Government is aware that in Nowgong under the Mahkuma Parishad there were many bidders who offered more money for the respective bazars but the deals were closed by using the old system of auction rejecting the tender system ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : we have no information that any higher bidder was excluded. From the records it appears that the Mahkuma Parishad had approved the auction sale by the Sub-Committee.



Shri SHAMSUL HUDA : Is it not a fact that certain members of the Nowgong Mahkuma Parishad raised objection in this regard and there was a walk-out from the meeting ?

Mr. SPEAKER : Mr Huda, what do you mean by "in this regard" ?

Shri SHAMSUL HUDA : In regard to giving effect of the Panchayat Amendment Act.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : The Panchayat Act was amended providing for settlement of bazars either by inviting tenders or by auction. In Nowgong they followed the auction method. We do not find any irregularity so far. Of course, in Gauhati subdivision and Nalbari subdivision settlements were made by inviting tenders.

Shri SAILEN MEDHI (Jalukbari) : Is it a fact that in Nowong formerly tenders were called but afterwards tenders were closed down and the bazars were again given on auction ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : The Assam Panchayat Amendment Act V of 1967 came into force with effect from 11th April 1967, but the



Nowgong Mahkuma Parishad issued notification on 5th April 1967 i. e., a few days before the Amending Act came into force. So, the question does not arise.

Shri ATUL CHANDRA GOSWAMI : জখলাবন্ধা বাজৰখন এটা পাৰ্টিয়ে বেচি টকা দিয়া স্বত্বেও তেওঁলোকক Contract নিদি কম টকা দিয়া আন এটা পাৰ্টিক দিয়া হৈছে।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : সেই কথা চৰকাৰৰ জনা নাই যদি মাননীয় সদস্যই তথ্যখিনি দিলে তদন্ত কৰিম।

Shri ATUL CHANDRA GOSWAMI : Contract পোৱা পাৰ্টিৰ পৰা কংগ্ৰেছ ফাণ্ডলৈ টকা লোৱা হৈছে যে, মন্ত্ৰীয়ে জানেনে ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : সেই খবৰ মোৰ নাই।

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : নতুনকৈ হাট বজাৰৰ Settlement দিব লাগিলে, মহকুমা পৰিষদৰ অনুমোদন লব লাগে কিন্তু তাত লোৱা নাই, সেই কথা জানেনে ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : যদি মহকুমা পৰিষদৰ অনুমোদন লোৱা নাই তেন্তে Settlement টো irregular হব।

Shri RAHIMUDDIN AHMED : মহকুমা পৰিষদৰ কৰ্মিটো যদি মানুহ নাথাকে, তেন্তে এজনে Highest Bidder হলেও তেওঁ Contract নাপায়—মন্ত্ৰীয়ে নেলী বজাৰ সম্বন্ধে জানেনে ?



Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : তেনে খবৰ মোৰ জনা নাই।

Shri ATUL CHANDRA GOSWAMI : এই বজাৰখনৰ বন্দোবস্তী সদস্যৰ বিৰোধীতা থকা স্বত্বেও দিয়া হৈছে।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : তেনে খবৰ পোৱা নাই কিন্তু এজন সদস্যৰ বিৰোধীতা থাকিলেও মহকুমা পৰিষদৰ সবহ সংখ্যক সদস্যই যদি সম্মতন দিয়ে তেন্তে সংখ্যা গৰিষ্ঠৰ সম্মতন মানি লব লাগিব।

Mr. SPEAKER : What I am stating is that unless you put specific questions regarding Jakhalabardha or Nellie or any such bazar it is perhaps not possible for the Minister in a general question to reply these specific question.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : In the last part of question (b) it is said "thereby closed the path of earning enhanced revenue from the sale of the Bazars under it" ? Therefore the question.....

Mr. SPEAKER : Don't you think even than it remains a general question ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : I have already replied and from the figures I have furnished



you will find that a sum of Rs. 49,214/- has been increased this year in settlement of bazars, and, therefore, we do not see any ground to suspect the bonafides of the Nowgong Mohkuma Parishad.

Mr. SPEAKER : সদস্য ডাঙৰীয়াই যিটো প্ৰশ্ন কৰিছে সেইটো এটা নিৰ্দিষ্ট প্ৰশ্ন। সাধাৰণ প্ৰশ্নত অনেকুৱা উত্তৰ দিয়া টান। গতিকে এই বিষয়ে এটা নিৰ্দিষ্ট প্ৰশ্ন হ'ব লাগিছিল।

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN: মই এই কথা সুধিব খোজো যে প্ৰশ্ন কাকতত যিবোৰ প্ৰশ্ন যি ধৰণে কৰা হয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে তাক যথাযথ উত্তৰ দিয়ে নে? বা যিবিলাক উত্তৰ দিয়ে সেই-বিলাক কাষত হৈছেনে নাই তাক অনুসন্ধান কৰেনে?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : Specific নিৰ্দেশন দিলেহে সেই বিষয়ে ক'ব পৰা যায়।

Mr. SPEAKER : মাননীয় সদস্য গৰাকীয়ে আপত্তি দিছে যে অনুসন্ধান কৰা হ'ব বুলি মন্ত্ৰীয়ে দিয়া উত্তৰৰ প্ৰকৃত অনুসন্ধান হয়নে?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : আপত্তি কৰিলে অনু-সন্ধান কৰিব পাৰি।

Shri SHAMSUL HUDA : Sir, may I know from the Minister whether Government is aware that the Nowgong Mohkuma Parishad has not given effect to the Assam Panchayat (Amend-



ment) Act, and that tender system was not introduced only to keep the previous commitment of the Bazar Sale Committee ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : Sir, I cannot agree with the contention of the hon' Member. we find that already a sum of Rs.49,214/- has been increased during this year in the settlement of bazars under the Nowgong Mohkuma Parishad.

**Re : Situation due to Boycott of Barpeta Court**

Shri ATAUR RAHMAN asked :

\* 12. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government is aware of the situation created by boycott of the Court of the Senior E. A. C. by the members of the Barpeta Bar Association ?

(b) The circumstances which led to such a boycott ?

(c) The steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet the situation ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs) replied :

12. (a)—Yes.



(b)—It has been reported by the Subdivisional Officer, Barpeta that Shri J. C. Sarkar, Advocate, uttered some words which lowered the prestige of the Court and the Senior E. A. C. Shri M. Goswami took up a contempt proceedings against Shri Sarkar and committed him under section 480 of the Criminal Procedure Code on 21st August 1967. This action of the Senior E.A.C. Shri M. Goswami led to resentment and subsequent boycott of Court of Senior E.A.C. by the members of the Barpeta Bar Association.

(c)—As the matter was subjudice no action was taken. The boycott was, however, lifted with effect from 26th September 1967 at the intervention of the District and Session Judge, Gauhati,

Shri ATAUR RAHMAN : Is it a fact that particular E. A. C. had to face such boycott while he was posted in Upper Assam as well ?

Shri MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY : That information is not ready with me, Sir.

**Re : Construction of Embankment in Barpeta  
Subdivision**

Shri ATAUR RAHMAN asked :

\*13. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Depart-



ment (Embankment and Drainage) be pleased to state—

- a) What are the new projects of embankments proposed to be constructed in 1967-68 in the Barpeta Subdivision ?
- b) Whether the schemes for providing embankments on both banks of the Chaulkhowa downwards Barpeta, along the Bhelengi and from Santoshpur to Hatchara along the Manah and Marachaulkhowa have been finalised ?
- c) If so, when it is proposed to start work on the project ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister Flood Control ) replied. :

13. a) None at present.
- b) The embankment along left bank of Marachaulkhowa from Barpeta-Howly P.W.D. Road to Bahumaraghat is under execution and expected to be completed during the current working season.

The proposals for providing embankments along right bank of Chaulkhowa upto Bahumaraghat and downwards, along Bhelengi river and along Manah from Santoshpur to Hatchara are under examination of the Department.



- c) In view of reply at (b) above, the probable date of starting work cannot be fixed at this stage.

Shri KABIR CHANDRA RAYPRADHANI মই জ্ঞানিব পাৰেনে  
এই বিলাক টকাৰ অভাৱত আটকী আছে নেকি ?

Shri MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY : Primary  
Health Unit, Block Development ৰ অন্তৰ্গত। Block  
Development ক টকা দিব পৰা নাই কাৰণে কাম ভালদৰে  
কৰিব পৰা নাই।

**Re : Bhabanipur Primary Health Unit**

Shri DHARANIDHAR CHOUDHURY asked :

\*14 Will the Minister-in-charge of Health be pleased to state.--

- a) Whether the construction of the Primary Health  
Unit at Bhabanipur in the Subdivision of  
Barpeta will be taken up this year ?

b) If so, when ?

c) If not, why ?

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV (Minister., Health) replied ;

14 a) No.

b) Does not arise.

c) Due to lack of funds.



Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : Although there is no fund available for taking up this project this year whether the scheme is in the contemplation of the Government ?

Shri MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY : There is difficulty in the execution of the project. Whatever fund was available had fallen short of requirement.

Shri RAHIMUDDIN AHMED : Health Unit ৰ কাৰণে যি টকা বাজেটত ধৰা হৈছে সেই হিচাপে কাম হৈছেনে ?

Shri MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY : Health Unit ৰ কাৰণে যি টকা ধৰা হৈছে সেই টকা যথেষ্ট নহয়, সেই কাৰণে কাম হোৱা নাই।

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUAH : আমি স্বাস্থ্য মন্ত্ৰীৰ পৰা জানিব খোজো এই Health Unit ৰ কাৰণে বাজেটত কিমান টকা ধৰা হৈছে ?

Shri MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY : সেইটো বেলেগে প্ৰশ্ন কৰিব লাগে।

Shri KABIR CHANDRA RAYPRADHANI : কিছুমান Health Unit ৰ construction শেষ হ'ল ; কিন্তু সামান্য একোটা মঞ্জুৰীৰ কাৰণেই ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব পৰা নাই কিয় ?



Mr. SPEAKER : প্রশ্নটো হৈছে ভবানীপুৰ Primary Health Unit ৰ বিষয়ে । ইয়াৰ বাহিৰৰ প্রশ্ন হলে মন্তব্যে উত্তৰ দিব নোৱাৰিবও পাৰে ।

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUAH : ভবানীপুৰ Primary Health Unit ৰ কাৰণে Plan & estimate কৰা হৈছেনে আৰু কিমান টকাৰ ?

Shri MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY : আগতে ৫৫০০০ টকা ধৰা হৈছিল, কিন্তু estimate মতে ৬৮.১৫ টকা হৈছে ।

**Re : Refugee Family in the State**

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN asked :

\*15 Will the Minister-in-charge of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state—

- a) The total number of families ( East Pakistan refugees ) at present living in camps managed by the Government ?
- b) The total number of Adults ( both male and female separatly ) and Minors ?
- c) What is the daily expenditure of the Government for supplying food and other amenities to these inmates of Camps ?

How many Government officers and employees are being appointed for this purpose alone ?



- e) Who bears these expenses, the Central or the State Government ?
- f) Whether the State Government propose to rehabilitate these destitutes in this State ?
- g) If so, how and by when ?

Shrimati PADMA KUMARI GOHAIN ( Minister of State, Social welfare ) replied :

15 a) 10,081 families.

b)	Male	Femal	Minors
	23,268	22,690	14,609

- c) About Rs. 19,178 daily:
- d) 19 Gazetted officers, 96 Grade III staff, 38 Grade IV staff.

The camps are under general supervision of Deputy Commissioners and sub-divisional Officers.

- e) Entire expenditure on relief and administration of camps is borne by the Government of India.
- f) & (g) The State Government have decided to rehabilitate 12,000 families. The N.E.F.A. has agreed to take 3,000 families. Some permanent liability families will be kept in P. L. homes.

About 9,101 families have already been sent to the rehabilitation sites and they are in various



stages of rehabilitation. It is proposed to move remaining 2,899 families from the camps to the rehabilitation sites during this Winter. Rehabilitation is a long time consuming process. It is not possible to give a precise date by which these people will be rehabilitated.

ক) ১০,০৮১ পৰিয়াল।

খ)	পুৰুষ	মহিলা	শিশু
	২৩,২৬৮	২২,৬৯০	১৪,৬০৯

গ) দিনে প্ৰায় ১৯,১৭৮ টকা।

ঘ) ১৯ জন গেজেটেড বিষয়া, ৯৬ জন ৩য় শ্ৰেণীৰ কৰ্মচাৰী আৰু ৩৮ জন ৪র্থ শ্ৰেণীৰ কৰ্মচাৰী।

কেম্পবোৰ ডেপুটি কমিচনাৰ আৰু মহকুমাধিপতিৰ তহাবধানত আছে।

ঙ) কেম্পবোৰৰ সমুদায় সাহায্য আৰু প্ৰশাসন খৰচৰ টকা কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে বহন কৰে।

চ) আৰু ছ) ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰে ১২,০০০ পৰিয়ালক সংস্থাপন কৰিবলৈ সিদ্ধান্ত লৈছে। নেফা কতৃপক্ষই ৩০০০ পৰিয়ালক সংস্থাপন কৰিবলৈ সন্মত হৈছে। কিছুমান চিৰস্থায়ী দয়িত্বৰ পৰিয়ালক পি,এল, গৃহতে ৰখা হ'ব।

প্ৰায় ৯,১০১ টা পৰিয়ালক পুনৰ সংস্থাপনৰ ঠাইলৈ পঠোৱা হৈছে আৰু সেইবোৰ সংস্থাপনৰ পথত। বাকী ২৮৯৯ টা পৰিয়ালকো এই শীত কালতে পুনৰ সংস্থাপনৰ ঠাইলৈ নিবলৈ ব্যৱস্থা



কৰা হৈছে। এই পুনৰ সংস্থাপনৰ কামটোতে সময় যথেষ্ট লাগে।  
এই পৰিয়াল বিলাকক কেতিয়াকে সংস্থাপিত কৰিব পৰা হ'ব তাৰ  
এটা সঠিক তাৰিখ দিয়াটো সম্ভৱ নহয়।

**Shri SADHAN RANJAN SARKAR :** নগাঁৱৰ ডেকা পথাৰ কেম-  
পত কিমান ভগনীয়া আছে আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ কাৰণে কিমান  
টকা খৰচ হৈছে ?

**Shrimati PADMA KUMARI GOHAIN :** এইটোৰ কাৰণে নটিশ  
লাগে।

**Shri SADHAN RANJAN SARKAR :** তেওঁলোকক খেতিৰ মাটি দিয়া  
হৈছেনে নাই ?

**Shrimati PADMA KUMARI GOHAIN :** এইটোৰ কাৰণেও নটিশ  
লাগে।

**Shri MOHIDHAR PEGU ( Reserved for Scheduled Tribes ) :**  
এই ভগনীয়া সকলৰ পুনৰ বসতিৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ দায়িত্ব চৰকাৰে লৈছে।  
তেনেহলে প্ৰতিটো পৰিয়ালৰ কাৰণে কিমান টকা ধাৰ্য্য কৰা হৈছে ?

**Shrimati PADMA KUMARI GOHAIN :** তেওঁলোকক কাপোৰ  
কানি দিয়াৰ উপৰিও প্ৰতি পৰিয়ালক পৰিয়ালৰ সংখ্যা অনুসৰি  
মাহে ৩০ ৰ পৰা ৭৫ টকা পৰ্য্যন্ত নগদ সাহায্য বিভিন্ন হাৰত  
দিয়া হয়।

**Shri KAMINI MOHAN SARMA :** বামুনীগাঁও কেম্পত কিমান  
Refugee পৰিয়াল আছে আৰু কি ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হৈছে ?



Shrimati PADMA KUMARI GOHAIN : ৫৬৯ টা পৰিয়াল আছে।

Shri KAMINI MOHAN SARMA : Refugee Camp ত যিখন  
L. P. স্কুল আছে তাৰ ঘৰ বতাহত ভাঙি গ'ল, সেই কথা  
চৰকাৰে জানেনে ?

Shrimati PADMA KUMARI GOHAIN : সেইটোৰ কাৰণে বেলেগ  
প্রশ্ন কৰিলে ভাল হয়।

Shri HIRALAL PATUARY : আজি মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰীয়ে কৈছে যে  
Refugee সকলৰ দায়িত্ব চৰকাৰে লৈছে। অলপতে মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীয়ে  
Refugee সকলৰ বিষয়ে দিয়া বিবৃতিয়ে তেওঁলোকৰ মাজত  
প্রতিক্ৰিয়াৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। সেইটো চৰকাৰে জানেনে ?

Shrimati PADMA KUMARI GOHAIN : সেইটো আপুনি নিজেই  
জানে ?

Shri KAMINI MOHAN SARMA : বামুনী গাওঁ কেম্পত যিখন  
স্কুল আছে তাত ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী কিমান আৰু শিক্ষক কিমান আৰু  
পানী যোগান ব্যৱস্থা কিয় নাই ?

Shrimati PADMA KUMARI GOHAIN : এই প্রশ্নৰ উত্তৰ পিচত  
দিয়া হ'ব।

Mr. SPEAKER : যদি মন্ত্ৰীৰ হাতত তথ্য নাই পিচত দিব পাৰে।

Shri SADHAN RANJAN SARKER : ডেকা পথাৰত কিয় স্কুল  
খোলা হোৱা নাই ?



Shrimati PADMA KUMARI GOHAIN : অনুসন্ধান কৰি পিচত  
জ্ঞানাম ।

Shri MOTILAL NAYAK : ইণ্ট পাকিস্থান বিফিউজীৰ ভিতৰত তাৰ  
পৰা অহা হিন্দু বঙালীয়েহে পৰেনে, মুচলমান সকলো পৰে ?

Shrimati PADMA KUMARI GOHAIN : অকল হিন্দু সকলহে  
পৰে ।

Shri DEBA KANTA BORUA : খুণ্টান সকল নপৰে নেকি ?

Shrimati PADMA KUMARI GOHAIN : পাকিস্থানৰ পৰা অহা  
অমুচলমান সংখ্যা লঘু সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ সকলো পৰে যেনে বৌদ্ধ,  
খুণ্টান আদি ।

Shri KAMINI MOHAN SARMA : বামনী গাওঁ বিফিউজী কেন্দ্ৰত  
এগৰাকী বৰ্মা দেশীয় বিফিউজী আছে । এই ধৰনৰ শৰনাৰ্থীয়ে  
টকা পইচা পায়নে নাপায় ?

Mr. SPEAKER : এজন পুৰ পাকিস্থান শৰনাৰ্থীৰ পৰিবাৰ হ'লে ?

Shri KAMINI MOHAN SARMA : পুৰ পাকিস্থানৰ পৰা বিফিউজী  
হৈ আহিছে আৰু তেওঁ অসহায় অৱস্থাত আছে ।

Shrimati PADMA KUMARI GOHAIN : আগতে কোৱা হৈছে যে  
দেশ বিভাজনৰ আগতে যি সকল ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ নাগৰীক আছিল



আৰু পিচত আহিছে সেইসকল শৰনাথী হ'ব পাৰে। বৰ্মা দেশীয় লোক হ'লে হ'ব নোৱাৰে।

Shri KAMINI MOHAN SARMA : ভাৰতৰ নাগৰিকৰ পৰিবাৰ, বৰ্তমানে তেওঁ বিধবা অসহায় অৱস্থাত তেওঁ পুৰ পাকিস্থানৰ পৰা বিফিউজী হৈ আহিছিল, তেওঁ এই সুবিধা পাব নে নাই ?

Shrimati PADMA KUMARI GOHAIN : এই প্ৰশ্নৰ অনুসন্ধান কৰি জনাব পৰা হ'ব।

Shri GOVINDRA KALITA : যদি বৰ্মা দেশৰ পৰা অহা হয় তেনে বিফিউজীৰ সুবিধা পাব নে নাপায় ?

Shrimati PADMA KUMARI GOHAIN : নাপায় ?

Re : Erosion caused by Brahmaputra  
in Kokilamukh

Shri JOGEN SAIKIA asked :

\* 16. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public works Department (Flood Control and Irrigation) be pleased to state—

a) Whether Government is aware that several miles of land on the south bank have been eroded during the last few years by the Brahmaputra in Kokilamukh ?



- b) Whether Government is aware that the Jorhat town itself will be threatend within a few years from now ?
- c) What measures Government is going to take to protect this areas from erosion ?
- d) Whether the Government will be pleased to protect this area by constructing stone spurs and revetment ?

Shri MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY [(Minister, Public Works Department ( Flood Control and Irrigation Wing )] replied :

16. a) Yes.

- b) There is no immediate danger to Jorhat town and matter is under investigation to avoid such situation.
- c) & d) The matter is under investigation and protective measures will be evolved after model test at Central Water and Power Research Station at Poona.]

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : May I know on whose report the Minister can say that there is no danger at present in that area ?

Shri MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY : That area was visited by the Chief Engineer of the Central Water and Power Commission with some of our State officers. He made a preliminary inspection of that area and submitted a report to the



Government. From that report it reveals that there is no immediate danger to that area

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : May I know when that report was submitted ?

Shri MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY : Sometime in the latter part of September.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : May I know from the hon. Minister whether in any occasion this matter was discussed in the State Flood Control Board ?

Shri MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY : Yes, in September 16 the last there was a meeting of the State Flood Control Board and in that meeting it was discussed and after discussion the Chief Engineer, Central Water and Power Commission was requested to visit the area and to make some preliminary suggestions as to how this area can be protected.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : Is it not a fact that before the visit of the said Chief Engineer another high power Committee visited the area in 1965 and submitted a scheme to the State Government and Government of India ? Whether that scheme has been taken into consideration in the Flood Control Board meeting ?

Shri MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY : That Committee visited Neamati area and they submitted a report. Now the river is receding in that area.



Shri JOGEN SAIKIA : Whether the existing embankment is threatened by erosion ?

Shri MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY : The distance at present is 2270 feet but the rate of erosion is such that we cannot predict anything about the fate of this embankment.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : Sir, Even now serious erosion is going on in that area. So, how the hon. Minister can say that the gravity of the situation is not such as we imagine ?

Shri MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY : The question was whether Jorhat town was threatened with immediate danger and to that I said that from the report of the expert it is evident that there is no immediate danger to that area. But as the area is under erosion and I cannot say what will be the fate of the embankment which is protecting J. rhat town

Shri JOGEN SAIKIA : Whether Government consider the situation very serious and whether adequate measures will be taken to protect the area ?

Shri MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY : Government considers the situation to be very serious and therefore the matter has been referred to the Poona River Research Station where model testing is going on. After getting a report from that institution I think action will be taken.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : The Minister has said that there is no immediate danger for Jorhat. But if the present E & D.



bund is eroded, does the Government not think that the whole area will be flooded?

Shri MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY : In that connection I may read out the relevant portion of the Report of the Chief Engineer with your permission.

"From a little below Jhanjimukh to Neamati ferryghat the main channel is along the left bank of the river and the depth varied between 30' and 70' at the time of inspection when the water level was R. L. 277.1 at Neamatighat. Due to active erosion, the Neamatighat area, --confluence of Kokila river-- is now projecting into the river. At many places on this bank, clay is seen but its depth and properties need to be examined to ascertain its dependability. This is particularly necessary as at some places the bank appears to consist of silt. It was also reported that during 1966 floods, there was erosion to a depth of 500 ft. at the Neamati ferryghat. At present there is no erosion.

An old fishing channel takes off from the Brahmaputra about 1.5 miles upstream of the Kokila confluence. There was closure bund across this channel and this bund prevented direct flow through it. But this bund breached during the last 1967 floods. If the bed and bank soil conditions in this channel are such as to permit its development, this channel may develop ultimately leaving the present Neamati steamerghat as an island. The possibility of this development needs to be looked into particularly because its off take is from a favourable concave



bank where winter erosion has been taking place: It is, therefore, necessary to examine its bed and bank materials samples. This channel should be closed.

There was some erosion at Gohaingaon during 1966 floods but at present, it was reported that silt deposition is taking place in front of the bank at this site.

Further downstream the erosion at Kokilamukh has caused a large embayment. Total erosion this year covered a length of about 4 miles its maximum depth being about 2000 ft. The present depth of flow along this embayment was only 15 to 20 ft. This showed that this channel along the embayment was not fully developed. This must have been due to the projection of the Neamati point which is thus giving natural protection under the present condition when the main channel is flowing along it in the upstream part. Under these conditions the dependability of the Neamati projection must be ascertained by analysing soil samples for cohesion, shear strength, Atterberg limits etc. The echoso under chart taken during the inspection run showed about 10 ft, high sand waves on the bed. The wave pattern was not constant but fairly repetitive. At present two gauges are available one at the Kokila confluence and the other at Jhanjimukh.



Additional gauges at the downstream and of the present erosion belt and at Negheriting are necessary. These should be erected immediately so that water level data for at least one month during the present flood season would be available. Twelve points for bank bore holes were selected: Shri Datta Chowdhury would collect the samples and send the analysis results. Also river bed and shoal materials samples would be analysed and results sent by him. At present the survey would be limited to 9 miles reach from Jhanjimukh below with 3 cross sections already surveyed and 4 new cross sections to be surveyed. Also one of the old cross sections would resurveyed. After completing this work the survey would be extended to Dikhowmukh upstream and to Negheriting downstream.

**Shri DEBAKANTA BAROOAH :** Will the hon. Minister be kind enough to spell out what he means by immediate danger? Is it this year or next year?

**Shri MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY :** It is not this year at least.

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH :** এই বিপোর্টখন যে পঢ়িছে, সেইখন কাৰ বিপোর্ট? পূণাৰ পৰা অহা বিশেষজ্ঞৰ বিপোর্ট নেকি?



Shri MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY : হয়, সেইজন বিশেষজ্ঞ যেতিয়া ছমাহৰ কাৰণে ইয়ালৈ আহিছিল তেখেতে সকলোখিনি পর্যবেক্ষণ কৰি এই বিপোর্ট দিছে।

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH : পুণাত Model Test কৰোতে কৰোতে কিমান সময় লাগে তাৰ ঠিক নাই। সেই সময় চোৱাৰ ভিতৰত গৰাখহনীয়া প্ৰতিৰোধ কৰাৰ কাৰণে কিবা কাম হাতত লোৱা হবনে নহয়। কাৰন ইতিমধ্যেই চবাইমুৰীয়া, পৰ্কনীয়া অৰু বালিগাওঁ এই তিনিখন মৌজা গৰাখহনীয়াত ধ্বংস হোৱাৰ সম্ভবনা হৈছেই।

Shri MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY : সেই কাৰণেই ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ গৰাখহনীয়া যথাসম্ভৱ সোনকাল বোধ কৰাৰ এটা স্থায়ী ব্যৱস্থা লোৱাৰ চেষ্টা কৰা হৈছে—কিন্তু তাকে কৰিবলৈ নদীৰ শক্তি নিৰ্ণয় কৰাৰ কাৰণে কিছুমান প্ৰাথমিক তথ্য সংগ্ৰহ কৰাৰ প্ৰয়োজন হৈছিল—সেইকথা এই বিপোর্টত কোৱা হৈছে। এই তথ্যবোৰ ইতিমধ্যে দিয়া হ'ল—পুণাৰ পৰা Model Test ৰ পিছত যি সংৰক্ষণ ব্যৱস্থা লব লগা হয় সেইটো আমাৰ River Training Institute ৰ জৰিয়তে উপযুক্ত ব্যৱস্থা সোনকালে কৰা হ'ব।

Shri DEVKANTA BAROOAH : এই ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ গৰাখহনীয়া বোধ কৰিবলৈ অতি সোনকালেই এটা সীদ্ধান্তত উপনীত হ'ব লাগে—ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ গৰাখহনীয়াত ইতিমধ্যেই ভা.লখিনি ধ্বংস হৈছে আৰু বহুতো ঠাই ধ্বংশোন্মুখ হৈছে যে মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জানেনে?

Shri MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY : নিশ্চয় জানে।



**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH :** মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে, এই যাবতীয় তথ্যবোৰ সংগ্ৰহ কৰি পুনালৈ পঠিয়ালে । তাৰ পিচত কি Scheme লোৱা হ'ব- কেতিয়া লোৱা হ'ব—তাৰ ঠিকনা নাই—বৰ্ত্তমানে আমি জলদেৱতাক পূজা দিয়াৰ বাহিৰে, গৰাখহনীয়া বোধ কৰাৰ সাময়িক ব্যৱস্থা কি কৰা হৈছে ?

**Shri MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOU DHURY :** ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ গৰা-খহনীয়াৰ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ স্থায়ী ব্যৱস্থা কৰাৰ কাৰণে, শিলৰ ভেটা দিব পৰা হয়নে নহয়, তাৰ কাৰণে তাৰ মাটি পৰীক্ষা কৰি দেখা গল যে, যি ঠাইৰ পৰা ভেটা দিয়া দৰ্কাৰ, সেই ঠাই বালিৰে পৰিপূৰ্ণ গতিকে তাৰ কাৰণে মাটিত যি Strength ৰ দৰ্কাৰ—তেনে কঠিন মাটি উলিয়াব পৰা নাই । পৰীক্ষা কৰা সকলো ঠাই বালিময় ।

**Shri DEVEKANTA BAROOAH :** ডিব্ৰুগৰতকৈ তাত নিশ্চয় বালি বেচি নহয় ?

**Shri MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY :** সেই খবৰ অৱশ্যে মোৰ হাতত নাই—কিন্তু বৰ্ত্তমান অৱস্থাত শিলৰ ভেটা দিবলৈ বহু টকাৰ দৰ্কাৰ হ'ব- প্ৰত্যেক Running foot ত প্ৰায় এহেজাৰকৈ খৰচ পৰিব—গতিকে খৰচটোও যাতে সাৰ্থক হয় আকৌ কামো যাতে স্থায়ী হয় তেনে এটা ব্যৱস্থা কৰাৰ চেষ্টা কৰা হৈছে ।

**Shri JOGEN SAIKIA :** কিছুদিনৰ আগতেই শিল Spur বন্ধাৰ কথা আছিল- এতিয়াও কোনো কাম কৰা হোৱা নাই-মাটিৰে যদি বান্ধিব খোজো তেন্তে যে বহুতো ঠাই ওলাব সেই কথা মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে জানেনে ?



Shri MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY : প্রতিবোধৰ ব্যৱস্থাৰ কাৰণে তথ্য আদি সংগ্ৰহ কৰা হৈছে—যি কাম কৰা হয় তাৰ দ্বাৰা সকলো বকমে সংৰক্ষণ যাতে পাব পাৰি তাকেই বিচৰা হৈছে ।

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ গৰাখহনীয়াই ককিলামুখেদি ইতিমধ্যেই বহুতো ঠাই ধ্বংস কৰিলে আৰু এই কথা আজি ১২ বছৰে জনাই আছে । এতিয়া নদীয়ে আহি ভোগদৈৰ লগত লগ লগাৰ উপক্ৰম হ'লহি—সোনকালেই যোৰহাট টাউনৰো আসন্ন বিপদ—তাক বোধ কৰাৰ কি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে ?

Shri MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY : এইটো বোধ কৰাৰ কাৰণেই কাম হাতত লোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে । ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ খহনীয়া অকল ককিলা মুখেতেই নহয়, তাৰ দুয়োপাৰে থকা তেজপুৰ, গুৱাহাটী গোৱালপাৰা মঙ্গলদৈ আদি সকলো ঠাইতে একে অৱস্থা হৈছে । এই সকলোবোৰ ঠাই নষ্ট হোৱাৰ উপক্ৰম হৈছে—অকল সেয়ে নহয়, সেই ঠাইত থকা বেল জাহাজৰ কোঠ বিলাকো নষ্ট হোৱাৰ উপক্ৰম হৈছে—গতিকে এই সকলোবিলাকৰ সংৰক্ষণৰ কাৰণে এটা স্থায়ী ব্যৱস্থা লব লগা হৈছে ।

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BRUAH : স্থায়ী ব্যৱস্থা হৈ নুঠালৈকে মোৰ-হাটৰ ফালে গৰাখহনীয়া হোৱাৰ সম্ভাৱনা নাইনেকি ?

Shri MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY : সেইটোৰ ভবিষ্যৎ বাণী কৰিব নোৱাৰি—কিন্তু এই কামবিলাক কৰিবলৈ বিশেষজ্ঞৰ পৰামৰ্শ লাগে—সেইটো নহলে এনেবিলাক কাম কৰাটো যুক্তিসংগত হ'ব বুলি মই নাভাবো ।



Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUAH : বৰ্ত্তমানে থকা মথাউৰি ভাঙি লৈ যোৰহাটৰ ফালে নামি আহিছে, এতিয়া তোগদৈৰ লগত সংলগ্ন হ'ব। ইয়াৰ আগতে এই খবালি মাহতে তাৰ প্ৰতিবোধৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবনে ?

Shri MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY : কিবা এটা ব্যৱস্থা হ'ব লাগিলে খবালি মাহতে হ'ব লাগিব—আমি পূণাৰ পৰা পৰা-মৰ্ম পালেই মথাসম্ভৱ সোনকালে তাৰ কাৰ্য্যকৰী ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লম।

Shri JOGEN SAIKIA : মই জনাত পূণাৰ Directorয়ে 8 মাহৰ ভিতৰতে Model test ৰ ফলাফল দিব। ইয়াৰ পিচতে মথাউৰি কৰা সম্ভৱ হবনে ?

Shri MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY : যদি 8 মাহৰ ভিতৰতে Model Test কৰি দিব পাৰে তেন্তে তাৰ পিছত যিমান সোনকালে সেই টা হ'ব পাৰে, সেইটো কৰা হ'ব। কেতিয়া Model তৈয়াৰ কৰি দিব মোৰ জনা নাই। যদি 8 মাহৰ ভিতৰত Model কৰি দিয়ে তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হ'ব।

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH : আমি বহুত দিনৰ পৰাই ছিলং গুৱাহাটী বাস্তাৰ দাতিত এটা River Research Institute দেখিছিলো, সেইটো এতিয়া কি হ'ল ?

Shri MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY : সেই কথা সদস্য ডাঙৰীয়াইয়া ভালকৈ জানে। সেইটো এতিয়া মিলিটেৰী হস্পিতাললৈ convert কৰা হৈছে। এতিয়া এই অনুষ্ঠানটো বশিষ্ঠৰ ওচৰত প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰা হৈছে। তাত পাগলাদিয়া সোৱনশিৰী আদি নৈৰ research কৰা হৈছে।



Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH : সেই ঘৰটো চাইও বছৰ পৰি থকাৰ  
পিছত মিলিটেৰী হাস্পিতাল হোৱাৰ কাৰণ কি?

Shri MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY : আপোনালোক সকলোৰে জানে যে যোৱা চীনা আক্ৰমণৰ সময়ত এই ঘৰটো মিলিটেৰী হাস্পিতাললৈ ৰূপান্তৰ কৰিব লগা হ'ল। তদুপৰি প্ৰতিস্থানটো চমাবলৈ উপযুক্ত মানুহ পোৱা হোৱা নাছিল। তেতিয়াই মিলিটেৰীয়ে ঘৰটোলৈ ললে।

### UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

( To which answers were laid on the table )

Re : Right for navigation of boats

Shrimati LILY SENGUPTA asked :

5. Will the Minister, P.W.D. (R. & B.) be pleased to state whether public has right of navigation of boats, specially driven by power for purpose of public ferry without paying any rent?

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

5. No.

Re : Tekonjhora and Kakoi River  
Irrigation Scheme

Shri MATHURA MOHAN SINHA asked :



6. Will the Minister, P.W.D. (F.C. & I.) be pleased to state—

- a) Whether there is a proposal for Tekonjhora and Kakoi River Irrigation Schemes under Dhubri Embankment and Dainage Division?
- b) Whether it is a fact that the schemes were surveyed but subsequently were stopped abruptly?
- c) If so, what were the reasons?
- d) Will Government be pleased to take up the schemes at a very early date?

Shri MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister Flood Control, etc.) replied :

6. a) Yes.
- b) These schemes have been investigated and surveyed already. Further investigations are going on.
  - c) Does not arise.
  - d) In view of reply at (b) above, does not arise.

**Re : Fourth Grade Employees in the Secondary Schools of the State**

Shri SADHAN RANJAN SARKAR asked :



7. Will the Minister, Education be pleased to state—
- What is the total number of fourth grade employees serving in the Secondary Schools of the State ?
  - Whether the Government is aware that in a meeting of the Executive Committee of the All Assam Aided Secondary Schools' Fourth Grade Employees Association held on 26th February, 1967 at Hojai, the fourth grade employees resolved to resort to hunger strike ?
  - If so, whether the employees actually resorted to hunger strike ?
  - What are the steps Government have taken so far to meet their demands ?

Shri SAYED AHMED ALI ( Minister of State, Education )  
replied :

7. a) One thousand and nine hundred.
- b) Yes.
- c) Government have no information.
- d) Their main demand relates to fixation of pay scale which is under examination of the Government.



Re : Dakshin Bijni Adarsha Vidyapith

Shri DHARANIDHAR CHOUDHURY asked :

8. Will the Minister, Education be pleased to state—

a) Whether the Dakshin Bijni Adarsha Vidyapith, a High School in Barpeta Subdivision is eligible for deficit grant ?

b) If so, whether Government will be pleased to sanction deficit grant to this Institution this year ?

Shri SAYED AHMED ALI ( Minister of State, Education )  
replied :

8. a) No. The School has since been de-recognised by the Board of Secondary Education, Assam with effect from 1st January, 1967. Percentage of pass in H.S. L.C. Examination is below 20 on average from 1964-66.

b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.



## PRIVILEGE MOTION

Privilege Motion—Directive by the High Court of Assam and Nagaland to the subordinate Courts to use English notwithstanding the provisions of the Assam official Language Act, 1960.

Mr. SPEAKER : The Question hour is over. I have received notice of breach of privilege from Shri Govinda Kalita under Rule 158: Shri Kalita may speak on that complaint.

\* Shri GOVINDA KALITA : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, অসম বিধান সভাৰ ১০৮ নং ধাৰা মতে এই বিশেষাধিকাৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটি অনা হৈছে। অসম মুখ্য ন্যায়ালয়ৰ মুখ্য ন্যায়াধিকাৰ বিৰুদ্ধে অনা এই Motion টো হ'ল— Under Rule 158 of the Rules of procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly, I give notice that I shall move the following Privilege motion in the coming Autumn Session of the Assembly,

That Shri S. C. Barua, M. A., B. L., Registrar, High Court of Assam and Nagaland under the direction of the Chief Justice has issued the following directive to the District and Sessions Judges of Assam viz. No. HC. III/26/66/1497-503 G, dated 6th March, 1967.

\* Speech not corrected



"I am directed to inform you that notwithstanding the provisions of the Language Act, the orders of the Court whether interlocutory or final and Judgments and Decrees shall be in English. If they are not in English, the cases would have to be remitted back for writing judgments etc. in English which would involve unnecessary waste of time.

In the circumstances, I am to request you to follow the above instructions and to issue instructions in the line as embodied above to the Courts subordinate to you for guidance and compliance."

And that by the said directive it has lowered the prestige of this August Legislature by asking the Judicial Officers to ignore an Act duly enacted by this House and not declared void by any competent authority. Hence this matter should be referred to the Privilege Committee.

এইটোৱেই হ'ল মোৰ Privilege motion চাৰ, অসমৰ বাইজৰ প্ৰশাসনীয় ব্যৱস্থাৰ লগত যাতে মাতৃভাষাৰ সম্বন্ধ ৰাখিব পাৰে আৰু লগে লগে নিজ মাতৃভাষা সমূহৰ উন্নতি সাধন কৰিব পাৰে তাৰ বাবে অসমৰ বাইজে ব্ৰটিছ আমোলৰ পৰাই আন্দোলন কৰি আহিছিল। বহু আন্দোলনৰ পিছত স্বাধীনতাৰ পিছত অসম বিধান সভাই Assam Official Language Act বা ভাষা আইন পাচ কৰে। ভাৰতীয় সংবিধানৰ ৩৪৫ নিৰ্দেশিত বিধি মতে আদালত প্ৰয়োগ কৰিব লগীয়া ভাষা ৰাজ্যৰ চৰকাৰে নিৰ্দ্ধা-



ৰণ কৰি দিব পৰা ক্ষমতা আছে। ভাষা আইন পাচ কৰা পিছত ইয়াক সমূহীয়া কৰিবলৈ ১৯৬১ আৰু ১৯৬৪ চনত দুবাৰ সংশোধন কৰা হয়, আৰু গোটেই ৰাজ্যতে প্ৰচাৰ কৰা হ'ল। সেই জাননীত ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰে নিৰ্দেশ দিলে দেৱানী আদালত সমূহত আঞ্চলিক ভাষা চলিব আৰু ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ে নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰি দিব।

দেৱানী কাৰ্য্যবিধিৰ ১৩৭ ধাৰাই ৰাজ্যৰ দেৱানী আদালত সমূহত কি ভাষা চলিব তাক ঘোষণা কৰিবলৈ ক্ষমতা দিছে। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰে মুখ্য ন্যায়াধীশ বা হাইকোৰ্টৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰাৰ প্ৰয়োজন নকৰে। দেৱানী কাৰ্য্যবিধিৰ ১৩৭ ধাৰাৰ নিৰ্দেশ অনুযায়ী অসম চৰকাৰে ১৯৬৬ চনৰ ২৯ চেপ্টেম্বৰৰ জাননী নং PLC/65/195 মতে ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ উপত্যকাৰ জিলা কেইখনৰ দেৱানী আদালতত অসমীয়া আৰু কাচাৰত বঙালী ভাষা চলিব বুলি ঘোষণা কৰে; আৰু এই মৰ্মে নিম্ন দেৱানী আদালত সমূহত হুকুমনামা, সাক্ষী জমাবন্দী, আদি অসমীয়া আৰু বঙালী ভাষাত লিখিবলৈ আৰম্ভ কৰে—এনেকি মুনচিফ, ডিষ্ট্ৰিক্ট জৰ্জ, চেচন জজ আদি আদালত সমূহতো হুকুমনামা, জমাবন্দী আদি অসমীয়াত লিখিবলৈ আৰম্ভ কৰে। এই আদালত সমূহে তেওঁলোকৰ সম-পৰ্যায়ৰ বা নিম্ন আদালত আৰু বাইজৰ লগত অসমীয়া ভাষাত যোগাযোগ কৰিবলৈ আৰম্ভ কৰে।

থিক এনে দৰে ফৌজদাৰী কাৰ্য্যবিধিৰ ৫৫৮ ধাৰায়ো নিম্ন ফৌজদাৰী আদালত সমূহত কি ভাষা চলিব তাক ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰক নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰিবলৈ ক্ষমতা দিয়া আছে। এই মৰ্মে ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰে ১৯৬৬ চনৰ ২৪ জুন তাৰিখৰ জাননী নং PLC 4/65/172 মতে ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ ভেলিৰ নিম্ন ফৌজদাৰী আদালত সমূহত অসমীয়া আৰু কাচাৰত বঙালী ভাষা চলিব বুলি নিৰ্দেশ দিয়ে। উক্ত ধাৰাৰ ক্ষমতা মতে ইয়াৰ বাবে হাইকোৰ্ট বা মুখ্য ন্যায়াধীশৰ লগতো পৰামৰ্শ



কৰাৰ আবশ্যক বোধ নকৰে। এই মতে ফৌজদাৰী আদালত সমূহতো অসমীয়া আৰু কাচাৰত বঙালী ভাষা চলিবলৈ ধৰে। অসম চৰকাৰে উক্ত জাননী দুখনৰ মতে দেৱানী আৰু ফৌজদাৰী আদালত সমূহৰ অনাকি ডিষ্ট্ৰিক্ট ও চেচন জজকোর্ট পৰ্য্যন্তলৈকে অসমীয়া আৰু কাচাৰত বঙালী ভাষা চলিব লাগে। এনেকি মুনচিফ আৰু জজ বা চেচন জজে তেওঁলোকৰ হুকুম অসমীয়াত লেখিব নে ইংৰাজীত লেখিব সেইটো তেওঁলোকৰ অভিকচিব কথা। এই বিষয়ে মুখ্য ন্যায়াদীশৰ মতামত লোৱাৰ বিশেষ কাৰণ নাই বা মুখ্য ন্যায়াদীশে এই বিষয়ে নিৰ্দেশ জাৰি কৰাৰো কাৰণ নাই। এইটো কথা ঠিক যে নিজ নিজ ৰাজ্যত কি ভাষা চলিব সেইটো ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰ সমূহকে নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে সংবিধানে ক্ষমতা দিছে। ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰে ইচ্ছা কৰিলে আৰু প্ৰেচিডেণ্ট মজুৰি দিলে ৰাজ্যিক ভাষাকে আদালতৰ ভাষা হিচাপে লোৱাত কোনো বাধা থাকিব নোৱাৰে।

চৰকাৰে এইবোৰ কোৱা সত্বেও আমাৰ যি ভাষা আইন সেই আইন গোটেই ৰাজ্যতে প্ৰয়োগ কৰা সত্বেও হাইকোর্টৰ বেজি-  
ষ্টাৰে নিম্ন আদালতক নিৰ্দেশ দিছে বিচাৰৰ বাৱ ইংৰাজীত দিবৰ বাবে আৰু যদি মাতৃভাষাত দিয়ে তেন্তে ঘূৰাই পঠাব আকৌ ইংৰাজীত ৰায় লিখি দিবৰ বাবে। এই নিৰ্দেশৰ দ্বাৰা হাইকোর্টে গোটেই অসমীয়া জাতি আৰু অসমীয়া ভাষাক অৱমাননা কৰিছে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ১৯৬৭ চনৰ ৬ ফেব্ৰুৱাৰীটো অসমৰ কাৰণে  
বৰ অমঙ্গলৰ দিন।

Mr. SPEAKER : আমি যিটো বিষয়, আলোচনা কৰিছো সেইটো বৰ  
delicate বিষয়, সেই কাৰণে সাবধানে আলোচনা কৰা ভাল।

Shri GOVINDA KALITA : এইটো ঠিক যে যদি কোনো এজন মানুহে  
এটা ভাষা ভালকৈ জানে আৰু তেতিয়া তেওঁক আমি কম যে



তেও সেই ভাষাত পণ্ডিত । কিন্তু সেই মানুহ জনে আন এটা ভাষানেজানিব পাৰে । হাইকৰ্টৰ Chief Justice জনে ইংৰাজী জানিব পাৰে কিন্তু তেওঁ অসমীয়া নেজানে । তেওঁৰ Steno জনেও অসমীয়া নেজানে ।

Mr. SPEAKER : আপোনাৰ যিটো অভিযোগ সেইটোতে থাকিব Article ২১১ ত স্পষ্ট ভাবে লিখা আছে "Article' 211—No discussion shall take place with reference to the conduct of Supreme and Hight court in discharging of their duties." তেখেতে Private Secretary কাক আনিছে বা অনা নাই সেইটোৰ ইয়াৰ লগত কোনো সম্বন্ধ নাই । এইটো বিষয়ৰ লগত সম্বন্ধ থকা কথা কব ।

Shri GOVINDA KALITA : Chief justice ৰ ঘোষণাটোৱে আমাৰ স্বাৰ্থ ক্ষুণ্ণ কৰিছে আৰু গোটেই জাতিটোক আঘাত দিছে আৰু অপমান কৰিছে । অকল সেয়ে নহয় Chif justice ৰ ঘোষণাটোৱে এই বিধান সভাকো অপমান কৰিছে আৰু এটা বিধান সভাৰ Privilege ভঙ্গ কৰিছে । সেই কাৰণে মই বিধান সভাক অনুৰোধ কৰিছো যে Privilege কমিটি গঠন কৰি বিষয়টো বিচাৰ কৰিব লাগে ।

Shri KAMINI MOHAN SARMA : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বন্ধুবৰ্জী গোবিন্দ কলিতাই যিটো Breach of Privilege motion আনিছে, সেইটো মই সমৰ্থন কৰিছো । অসমৰ জনসাধাৰণক মাতৃ ভাষা প্ৰয়োগৰ যিটো সুবিধা দিয়া হৈছে সেই অধিকাৰৰ পৰা হাইকোৰ্টৰ ইংৰাজী ভাষা চলোৱা নিৰ্দেশৰ দ্বাৰা অসমৰ জনসাধাৰণক মাতৃভাষাৰ অধিকাৰৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত কৰা হৈছে । আৰু এই বিধান সভাই মাতৃ ভাষা প্ৰয়োগৰ যি আইন প্ৰণয়ন



কৰিলে তাৰ ওপৰত High court এ কৃঠাৰাঘাট কৰিছে নিয়  
আদালততো মাতৃভাষাৰ পৰিবৰ্তে ইংৰাজী প্ৰচলন কৰাৰ নিৰ্দেশ  
জাৰি কৰি ( হাই কাৰ্টৰ Chief Justice জনৰ এটা মইমতালি  
হৈছে অসমীয়া ভাষাক খৰ্ব কৰাৰ—বাবে ই এটা বিৰাট ষড়যন্ত্ৰ )  
ইয়াৰ বিষদ আলোচনা হব লাগে—

Mr. PEAKER : আমি সদনত ভাষাৰ প্ৰয়োগ ভালকৈ কৰিব লাগে  
যাতে Judiciary ৰ যি স্থান সেইটোত যেন আঘাট কৰা নহয় ।

Shri KAMINI MOHAN SARMA : মই সদনৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ  
কৰি কও যে মাতৃভাষাই যি সমাদৰ পাব লাগে তাৰ যাতে  
ব্যতিক্ৰম নহয় সেইটোৰ প্ৰতি চোকা দৃষ্টি ৰাখিব লাগে-এই  
সদনত মাতৃ ভাষাৰ যি অধিকাৰ সেই অধিকাৰ আদালতত পাব  
লাগে । সৰ্বসামান্য ৰাইজেও যাতে সেই সুবিধা পায় আৰু  
আদালতৰ ৰায় যা ত মাতৃভাষাত হয় সেইটোৰ প্ৰতি লক্ষ হোৱা  
উচিত । আৰু আমাৰ নিজৰ ৰাজ্যত যি ভাষাৰ অধিকাৰ পোৱা  
যায়, সেই ভাষা ৰাজ্যৰ সকলো স্তৰতে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰাৰ সুবিধা  
পাব লাগে । আজি আমাৰ অসমত বাস্তবিকতে মাতৃ ভাষালৈ  
বহুতো অন্যান্য অবিচাৰ হব লাগিছে । এই অন্যান্য অবিচাৰ ব্যৱস্থা  
উচ্চ ন্যায়ালয় বা উচ্চতম ন্যায়ালয়তেই যিয়েই নকৰক সেই  
ব্যৱস্থাৰ বিৰুদ্ধে অসমৰ বিধান সভাই প্ৰকৃত বিচাৰ কৰিব লাগে  
আৰু ই ন্যায় সংগত ব্যৱস্থা হব লাগে । ইয়াকে কৈ মই  
প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰো ।

Mr. SPEAKER : মিঃ শৰ্মা, আপোনাৰ বক্তৃতাত উল্লেখ কৰা “মই-  
মতালি” শব্দটো উঠাই লব লাগে ।



Shri KAMINI MOHAN SARMA : হৰ “মইমতালি” শব্দটো  
উঠাই লৈছো আৰু তাৰ ঠাইত “বেমেতালি” শব্দটো ব্যৱহাৰ  
কৰিছো।

Shri PROMODE CHANDRA GOGOI : Mr. Speaker, I support the privilege motion moved by my friend, Shri Govinda Kalita. Under Rule 160 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Assam Legislative Assembly, there are certain conditions to be fulfilled for raising a privilege motion. Firstly, there is only one question raised before the House. Therefore, the first condition has been fulfilled. Secondly, this issue is of recent occurrence. The hon. Chief Justice of the Assam and Nagaland High Court passed an order on 6th March, 1967, therefore this issue of privilege motion is of recent occurrence. Thirdly, the intervention in this matter is required by this august House as this House passed an Act under Article 345 of the Constitution of India, known as the Assam Language Act, 1960 and that Act provides that regional languages should be used in lower courts and according to the Act Assamese can be used in Assam Valley and Bengali in the Cachar district of our State. But the Chief Justice of the High Court of Assam and Nagaland passed the order contrary to the clear directive of the Assam Official Language Act, 1960 and more over, the State Government passed an order on 26th June.



Mr. SPEAKER : You will be helping this House if you say how it is connected with the privilege of the House.

Shri PROMODE CHANDRA GOGOI : Thate is right, Sir. Therefore, Sir, while this House passed the Assam Official Language Act in 1960 and that Act provides that Assamese language should be used upto the Lower Court level in the Brahmaputra Valley of our State, this order of the hon. Chief Justice of the High Court restricts that right of the people of this Valley conferred on them by the Assam Official Language Act, 1960, So considering this very important aspect the intervention of this House in this case is necessary. So, I think, the privilege motion fulfills all the conditions that are laid down under Rule 160. Therefore, the privilege motion is in order and it should be referred to the Privilege Committee.

Shri JOGEN SAIKIA : While discussing this privilege motion, I am reminded of an Assamese saying, "বোপায়ে বিহ দিলে আইক কম,—আয়ে বিহ দিলে কাক কম ?"

Sir, the High Court is the custodian of law in the State and they are to see that no contravention of law takes place and to punish those who contravene the provisions of law, but I am very sorry to say that in this case the



High Court itself had contravened provisions of the Language Act. What is the remedy when the custodian of law itself contravenes the law. Therefore this matter involves a serious question.

Sir, I can appreciate that under the provisions of the Article 348 of the Constitution of India, the language of a High Court or the Supreme Court need to be English. A High Court in their deliberations and correspondance are at liberty to use English language that does not mean, I beg to submit, that the language of the subordinate courts need also be English and the provisions of article 348 can be extended to that extent.

Sir, the notification which has been challenged by Mr. Kalita is with regard to the language to be used in Lower Court. So the provision of Article 348 of the Constitution of India has no application in it. Even supposing Article 348 had its application so far as subordinate courts are concerned then the High Court should have passed an order in its judicial capacity by adjudication on the legislation holding that this Official Language Act was null and void under the Constitution. But here the High Court found it fit not to do so but to exercise its executive powers to nullify a law



which has been duly passed by this Legislature. So this involves a question of privilege of the House because it is a law passed by the Legislature which cannot be nullified by an executive order of the High Court. Moreover to violate a certain law and to set up a rival set of law are two different things. Now whether this executive order of the High Court does amount to challenging the authority of this House or not? This is the paramount question.

My submission is this that by this Notification the High Court has assumed the powers of framing laws, and such laws which directly contravene and directly go against the provisions of the Act passed by this Legislature, and that setting up a rival legislative Body by framing of a parallel set of laws against the expressed provisions of Act passed by the Legislature amounts to a breach of privilege of this House. Whoever he might be, be he a High Court Registrar or any body else, if he makes a law challenging the authority of this Legislature, will that not amount to a breach of privilege of this House. Supposing I, after going out of this House after the prorogation of this House, frame a set of laws purporting to be done under authority conferred by the Legislature and give wide publicity to them and make others to follow them, will not that action of mine amount to a violation of the privi-



lege of the House ? In my opinion, it will. Sir, I submit that under the Constitution of India there is no difference between a person holding a higher position and a person holding a lower position. Even the powers of the High Courts are circumscribed by the limitations imposed on them by the Constitution. Of course, now-a-days we hear such things from High-ups as "there is nobody on earth who can challenge my authority." We come across such utterances only in the pages of the pre-revolution French History. Any way, I beg to submit that it is not a fact that the high Court or as a matter of that, anybody in India, has been given unlimited powers under the Constitution of India. I therefore say that is a very serious matter, serious because it is not the act of an ordinary man in the street or the act of the local Panchayat authority who does not know the full implication of the law, but this is an act of the High Court which has challenged the authority of this Legislature. I say the authority of the Legislature has been challenged, because it is clear from the Text of the Notification issued by the High Court which reads like this : "I am directed to inform you that notwithstanding the provision of the Language Act, the orders of the Court whether interlocutory or final and Judgment and Decrees shall be in English. "This clearly goes to show that the High Court has assumed the powers of the Legislature. I concede that in



their own sphere. in their own domain the High courts have supreme power, but so far as the question of framing the laws are concerned, it is an exclusive prerogative of the Legislature and by passing this order the High Court has acted in a manner as if it has superior powers over the Legislature, and thereby they have overridden the provisions of the Language Act and said, "Notwithstanding the provisions of the Language Act" which means the Language Act has no application over the domain of the High Court. The sphere of application of the Language Act is prescribed in the Act itself and by a Notification it has been done by the the Government in the official Gazette. It is not under the jurisdiction of the High Court to say that this Act has application over this matter or this people and not on that matter or that people. In this view, I should say, the High court has set up a parallel forum against this legislature thereby indulging in an act which constitute clearly a breach of privilege of this House. So I submit, Sir, that this is a fit case to be referred to the Privilege Committee.

\* Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA :

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thought I would not intervene in the matter to-day. But then I beseeched you yesterday to reconsider the matter. Therefore I feel impelled that I should place my

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\*Speech not corrected



views without fear or favour and also without anger. First of all I should like to submit that we should not act in anger. Because—

কোপাসত্ত্ব নমোহং, নমোহং স্মৃতিবিভ্রমঃ  
স্মৃতিভ্রানাদ্বুদ্ধি ন্যশো, বুদ্ধিনাশাৎ প্রণশ্চতি ।

So let us not act in anger. Because if somebody acts indiscretion that does not justify that I should behave in the same manner. I requested you yesterday to take the Committee and the House into consideration because the Motion or rather the Notice was not before us. I have carefully gone through the Notice to-day, and I have also heard the valuable opinion given by our learned friend here. I feel Sir, that Art. 348 does not stand as a bar or it does not stand in the way or prevent us from discussing the matter if otherwise it is fit to be discussed. Because Art. 348 only enunciates that the proceedings of the High Court and Supreme, unless otherwise decided by the Parliament or unless the Constitution is amended, this would be continuing in English. Now though the Sessions Judge courts and District Judges Courts or other courts—they are all subordinate to the Supreme Court and the High Court. Therefore Art. 348 will not be a bar, in my humble opinion. But there is that Article Art. 211 of the Constitution of India. That Article say that this Legislature cannot discuss or criticise action of the Judges of the Supreme Court



and the High Courts whenever they do something in discharge of their duties. I should give emphasis to the word duties. If a person, even though he holds a position of judgeship of the Supreme Court or of the High Court, it is something which is not a part of his duty, in other words, the thing which he does not in capacity of the proper court duty, then that may be subject to discussion in the legislature if at all it is a fit subject to be discussed.

Now, High Courts have two aspects—one is judicial and the other is administrative. So far as the administrative side is concerned, though it falls within the charged item of our budget and though on that account it is not a subject which is subject to the vote of this House that may be discussed, but the judgment or the deliberations or the proceedings of the judge sitting in judgment, that is to say, in his judicial capacity—that cannot be discussed. Here also we are to make and we may make a distinction between these two aspects of the High Courts. So far as the administrative side is concerned, the authority is the Registrar. He might act under the direction of the Chief Justice, but all administrative orders of the High Courts pass through the Registrar. He is the financial authority. If a bill is to be certified and passed then it is to be certified and passed not by the Chief Justice but by the Registrar —



financial and other matters. So we find that so far as this particular notification is concerned, it was issued by the Registrar of the High Court and in the notice also it is stated that it was "S.C. Barua M.A., B.L., Registrar, High Court of Assam and Nagaland, who had issued the notice." I am surprised why the man, or the gentleman or the Officer who had passed this order, why he should not be discussed, if that is at all a subject of discussion. So far as the inverted coma portion is concerned, this is the order of the Registrar and on the face of it is not the order of the Chief Justice — that is what you may please take into consideration. How can the Registrar escape simply by saying that "I am directed to inform"— directed by whom. That he has not specified. He has simply stated "I am directed"— whether directed by the Court sitting as a Court or directed by any individual—that is not specified. That is one point to which I just draw your attention. Another point is — I am not giving any opinion with regard to the admissibility or otherwise of the Motion. It is, Sir, entirely your discretion and I leave it to you. I am only saying. We have in this Legislature passed so many Acts. Now, suppose this Legislature has passed an Act. and I, as an individual, in whatever capacity, go and incite the people "Do not follow that law, break it", whether I shall be hauled up in the Court, or I shall be discussed here in this Legislature. That is also a point to be con-



sidered. After all all legislations are made by Legislatures, but for violations or defiance or agitation against these legislations the matter is brought to the Legislature or brought to the Court. That is also a point which is agitating my mind. Now, I have got a grievance against this Government. As we know, Sir, in Parliamentary Democracy the responsibility of maintaining the State is clearly on three pillars—the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary. These three are in one sense independent of one another, and in another sense dependent on one another. If there is no co-operation between the three pillars, is either deformed or diseased or broken, then the State collapses. Parliamentary Democracy cannot stand if there is mutual fight or rivalry amongst the three pillars. There must be full co-operation, full understanding and at the same time every one of these three must function its duties, responsibilities, right and privileges in accordance with the Constitution of India and in accordance with our duty to our mother country and father land. Now, that being so, the Constitution itself and also the tradition of the mother of Parliament has shown that so far as this House is concerned, within its precincts it is supreme. So far as the code of our behaviour is concerned, so far as the way we conduct or the way we behave, that is concerned, we have absolute freedom. No High Court or Supreme Court or anything can come and in-



terfere so far as our conduct within the precincts of the Legislature as legislators are concerned ; and our own code of conduct which is our Rules of procedure of this House, that is for us the Bible, the Holy Koran and the Bhagawad Gita. Here the High Court or the Supreme Court cannot come, and for anything said or done here, even if I run amuck, even if I accuse the High Court or the Supreme Court in the vilest possible language, if I do it here and if our Rules allow, then the High Court or the Supreme Court cannot haul me up for contempt. I am perfectly immune, we are our own masters. Because we are our own masters, because we are immune from all powers of the High Court and the Supreme Court, our responsibility is all the greater. Now, as I said here, if anybody is to be accused,— I repeat it is the Government of Assam. It is the Cabinet, Chaliha Cabinet which should be accused. Why ? Because the Legislature has passed a law. It asked the Government to carry it out. It is the duty of the Government to carry it out. If some Takshayaka Naga comes as it once came, and that Takshakanaga comes and if that Takshakanaga takes the shelter on the throne of Indra, even then this executive Government ought to have whether he might be the Chief Justice of Assam and Nagaland or the Chief Justice of India— whatever he may be — if anybody stood in the



way of rule of law, it is this executive Govnerment, which, was enjoined with the responsibility of carrying out the law, ought to have brought him to book. Even the judge can be held up for contempt of court .....

Mr. SPEAKER : Do you mean to say that there is constructive contempt on the part of the Government ?

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : Yes, Sir, I am explaining it: If anybody has committed any contempt of this House, it is this executive Government. How ? Because this Government under this or that plea failed to carry out the legislation passed in this House. If the High Court passed an illegal order, there was the High Court. Even if it was done as a court, there would have been writ petition by the Chief Justice in his own court, in the Assam High Court itself. The Government could have filed a writ petition to the effect that Mr. So and so has stood in the way of the process of law and therefore that order which he has passed, that order has to be declared ultra vires or that should be quashed. There could have been a writ petition against the Registrar in the High Court itself. Probably even



if the Chief Justice had given the direction other Judges should have verified if the High Court could have passed the order- that could have been appealed to the Supreme Court. Why has the Government left it for others to be written in the newspaper by issuing leaflets and pamphlets and even to agitate. Here, I am grateful to my friend, Shri Kalita, for bringing this motion because this-matter is agitating the mind of every law abiding and patriotic citizen of this country. He feels what is the meaning of law if that law is not respected, particularly in a place which is sought to be the interpreter of all laws. That feeling is very genuine and I appreciate it. The point is--does it really mean that the Govt. has got no responsibility in the matter ? I for one accuse the the Government for its dereliction of duty. The Government could have asked the District Judges and the Sessions Judges--go on ignoring that order of the Registrar--that is illegal order !

**Shri MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY** ( Minister, Parliamentary Affairs ) : How can Government do with the separation of Judiciary ?

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA** : Separation of Judiciary, of course. But separation of



Judiciary does not mean that any Registrar can give a direction which is against law. This is not a judgement of the Court not even an interlocutory order. It is an executive order of an executive officer. The Registrar is not a Judge, nothing of the sort. The Registrar is only the Executive Officer and this order is not a judgement. The proper course would have been to give a direction to the District Judges and Sessions Judges to ignore it and go ahead because you are to carry out law, because it is the Government which should decide which is the language to be used in the Civil and Criminal Courts. It is not the State Government which can decide the language of the High Court without the approval of the President of India. So, the responsibility, I say, is of the Government.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** That circular letter was issued as far back as 6th of March.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA :** And the Government is sitting over it. I say a very unfortunate thing has come. If anybody is now the greatest enemy of India's democracy, it is the Congress and the Congress Government, because this Congress Government instead of doing their



duty, they are trying to incite the High Court officials to be disrespectful to the Legislature and it is this Government which has abused democracy. It has the Legal Remembrancer, it has the Deputy Legal Remembrancer and Assistant Legal Remembrancer and all these law officers have been appointed probably to advise the Government on points of law like this.....

Mr. SPEAKER : I think you are coming to an end.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : Yes, Sir. I again say this Government particularly the Law Department had placed us in a great quandary when that Act was passed viz the Carriage of Goods Act which probably involved several crores of rupees. This Law Department of this Government wrongfully advised and misled the Government to go to the Supreme Court and in quite a number of infructuous appeals like the one against the poor Primary School teachers and also in the Embankment and Drainage affairs, regarding that compensation matter which has recently been rejected by the Supreme Court. So, if anybody to-day should stand on the dock as the accused, as the enemy of india's democracy in Assam, I say the Congress Govt. of Assam and particularly this Law Department. I do not want to say anything for the motion ; it is for you, Sir, to interpret it:



Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH : Sir, Mr. Bhattacharyya delivered a very interesting speech. He started with ক্রোশাং ভবতি সন্দোহঃ and he ended with, if I may say, বুদ্ধিবাশাং প্রশংসতি. He started like a wise man but ended in anger, Sir.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : That was not anger. My voice was raised in order to impress upon the deaf and dumb Government and its supporters. Therefore, it should not be taken that I spoke in anger; I did not speak in anger and I am not in anger,

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH : Everybody has understood him. Sir, I submit this privilege motion is not in order because firstly, under Rule 160 it is not a specific matter of recent occurrence. This notice was issued before the last Budget session of the Assembly. Secondly, under the rule "the matter should require intervention of the House," but this matter does not require intervention of the House and in his speech the only relevant thing, I would submit said by Mr. Bhattacharjee was, in effect take the wind out of the sail of this motion.

Mr. SPEAKER : Mr. Sarmah, I was just going through a passage in the law of Parliamentary Privileges



in India by Ramachandran. There is a nice passage regarding this. It says "But whether the authority and position of an individual judge or the due administration of justice is concerned, no wrong is committed by any member of the public who exercises the ordinary right of criticising in good faith, in private or public, the public act done in the seat of justice. The path of criticism is a public way; the wrong-headed are permitted to error therein: provided that members of the public abstain from imputing improper motives to those taking part in the administration of justice, and are genuinely exercising a right of criticism, and not acting in malice or attempting to impair the administration of justice, they are immune. Justice is not a cloistered virtue. She must be allowed to suffer the scrutiny and respectful, even though out spoken, comments of ordinary men.

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH :** The theme has been elaborated very nicely in the opinion of the Supreme Court of India on the Special Reference No. 1 of 1964—that famous case of Keshab Lal, U. P. Legislature Vs. two Judges of the Lucknow Bench of the Allahabad High Court. Now Sir, it is to be considered whether, if the law enacted by the Legislature is broken it is the duty of the



legislature or in other words the legislature is required to act in that matter. To cite one instance, yesterday Shri Phani Bora said, if a man kills another and somebody says, well murder is nothing, is not that a contempt? I submit, sir, it is not a contempt. Sir I listened to the speeches from my right. These were addressed mostly to sentiment. I also listened to the speech from my left which, I submit with due respect to my friend Shri Saikia, is entirely mis-conceived. Mr. Bhattacharjee's speech, to start with, if I may say so, struck the right note in this debate, namely if the law which was passed by the legislature is broken by a man, on the street, whether it reflects any contempt on the legislature itself. Besides that, the two other points he urged, to my mind, are irrelevant. He said it was the Registrar who issued the directive. But he is out of Court in this respect because the motion reads like this: "Shri S. C. Barua, M. A., B. L., Registrar, High Court of Assam and Nagaland under the direction of the Chief Justice has issued the following directive ....." The mover of the motion said "under direction of the Chief Justice." If I want to say that it is not the Chief Justice who is responsible but the Registrar then I think I have to table another motion. Shri Bhattacharjee also said that within this House we are supreme. Within the legislature so far as the internal affairs of the legislature are concerned, the legislature is



supreme. Would he not concede that right to the judiciary in the internal matters of the High Court and judiciary? Can we interfere with their internal affairs of the High Court? And if we can do it, under what law can we do it, nobody has pointed out. How the privilege motion can come and what privilege has been breached and what contempt has anybody committed in respect of the privilege of this august House? Sir, privilege of this House is defined in Article 194 (3) of the Constitution. Let me read that article. "In other respects, the powers, privileges and immunities of a House of the Legislature of a State, and of the members and the committees of a House of the such Legislature, shall be such as may from time to time be defined by the Legislature by law, and, until so defined, shall be those of the House of Commons of the Parliament of United Kingdom, and of its members and committees, at the commencement of this Constitution."

Mr. SPEAKER : At the commencement of the Constitution.

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH : Yes, at the commencement of the Constitution. Therefore, the privileges which this House can claim are the privileges which the House of Commons claimed in



1950. Sir, in considering this matter we have to be very careful. But all the privileges that are enjoyed by the House of Commons cannot be introduced into our Legislature for two reasons. First, our Constitution is based on the division of powers, Legislative, Executive and judicial, and the powers and functions of the three branches of the Constitution are clearly defined. These are independent of one another. Secondly, the House of Commons forms part of the High Court of the Parliament. The Parliament through historical process is a High Court and the House of Lords has special privileges and is the Supreme Court. It has already been held in innumerable number of cases in England, Australia and also in the Privy Council that the House of Commons constitute itself, when occasion demands, into a High Court and that Court is the High Court of the Parliament and that is not an ordinary court of law. It takes the place of Supreme Court and the House of Lords is by itself the Supreme Court of England. The House of Commons also assumes the position of the Supreme Court in England when occasion demands and when the House acts as such.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA :** The Indian Parliament has also got the power of impeachment.



Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH : Yes, I do not say that this House cannot punish a person whoever he may be when a privilege of the House is infringed upon, viz : that a contempt has been committed. But we have no time to go into a detailed academic discussion; that discussion has been made at length in the famous U. P. case and the opinion of the Supreme Court of India in Special Reference No. 1 of 1964. When I will come towards concluding my speech I will read two passages from it, but on a different context. Now let us see what are the privileges we have. We have the same privileges as were enjoyed by the House of Commons in 1950. What are those privileges? I am reading from the Sir T. Erskine May's Parliamentary practice page 42 "Parliamentary privilege is the sum of the peculiar rights enjoyed by each House collectively as a constituent part of the High Court of Parliament, and by members of each House individually, without which they could not discharge their functions, and which exceed those possessed by other bodies or individuals. Thus privilege, though part of the law of the land, is to a certain extent an exemption from the ordinary law.

The privileges of individual members of the House of Lords may be distinguished from the



privileges of individual members of the House of Commons, both again have common privileges as members of the Parliament; and the lords have special privileges as peers, distinct from those which they as members of the House co-ordinate with the House of Commons."

"The particular privileges of the Commons have been defined as—The sum of the fundamental rights of the House and of its individual Members as against the prerogatives of the Crown, the authority of the ordinary courts of law and the special rights of the House of Lords." It should be noted carefully. It has come into being after long centuries of struggle, even kings were beheaded, that is, after a long process. Now, Sir, I am not going to trouble the House quoting long passages, I am only quoting another brief passage "The distinctive mark of a privilege is its ancillary character. The privileges of Parliament are rights which are absolutely necessary for the due execution of its powers." My point is that the circular in question is not a breach of privilege. It would be illusory and fantastic to call it a breach of privileges. I would again briefly refer to it. Some of my friends have said that it is an "Apamana" of the Language. I need not take pains to enlarge on that point, but I



should point out that our speeches should be written in English is a Apamana or the breach of privilege of the House and also it will be a contempt because we speak in English here. Can I say that the Honourable Member is committing a contempt of the House here by speaking in English. This House has passed certain rules in which it is stated that any member can speak in any of the four languages, Assamese, Bengali, English and Hindi, and if any body cannot speak any of these languages is it a breach of the privileges of this House. (Interruption) I am not shouting as against shouts from the opposition.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA : When a man grow old he changes many a thing.

Shri DABESWAR SARMAH : Yes, Yes that is true. There is a saying a cow boy asked an old man going with a stick “ককা, ধেনুখনি দিবনে? বোগা তুমিও পাবা”.... Laughter. So, I hope our friend Shri Bhattacharjee will also be getting the Dhenu (bow) (Laughter). No, no, do not be frustrated Bhattacharjee. You should love your life. After all life is valuable. Sir; I refer to Article, this is about the appointment of Judge and it is relevant because we are dealing with the



question of breach privilege. "Every Judge of a High Court shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal after consultation with the Chief Justice of India, the Governor of the State, and, in the case of appointment of a Judge, other than the Chief Justice, the Chief Justice of the High Court; and shall hold office, in the case of an additional or acting Judge, as provided in article 224, and in any other case, until he attains the age of 62 years. It is relevant in this case. Sir, article 124 A Judge of the Supreme Court.....

Mr. SPEAKER : .....and also 121.

Shri DABESWAR SARMAH : A Judge of the Supreme Court shall not be removed . .....

Mr. SPEAKER : By pointing it out to the House you can remove this.

Shri DABESWAR SARMAH : It is removable that way the relevant sanction- I will invite your attention to article 227- "Every High Court shall have superintendence over all courts and tribunals.....

Mr. SPEAKER : That is a different article Mr. Sarmah. Article 226 is a mandam and 227 is the power of supervision over court. You can approach an High Court or the Supreme Court for correction when irregularities were committed by subordinate court under 227.



Shri DABESWAR SARMAH : With due respect I shall read out article 227. "Every High Court shall have superintendence over all courts and tribunals throughout the territories in relation to which it exercises jurisdiction." And I invite your attention to clause 2 sub-clause (b) "make and issue general rules and prescribe forms for regulating the practice and proceedings of such courts." In the exercise of its power under article 227. The High Court can issue such instructions, The question before us is not whether it is right or wrong, but the question to be decided whether it is a breach of Privilege. I submit that these instructions which were transmitted by the Register in pursuance of 227 (2) (b) have nothing to do with the Privileges of this house. It is a clear that the question of Prerogatives of the House,

Mr. SPEAKER : Mr. Sarmah it is not necessary.

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH : I think either I have not understood it or perhaps there are some misconception elsewhere—this reading of the clause is in addition to clauses. Therefore, in the circumstances, this instruction does not in any way cause any breach of privilege of this House. I submit that the High Court or the Judiciary in their internal affairs are supreme just as the Legislature I mean this House, is supreme in all its internal matters. And this directive was given as a direction in internal affairs of the High court which is apparently legal. Lastly, Sir, I think I would also submit that this is a matter which is more for the Government or some other people. If anybody is aggrieved be may agitate this matter in the proper forum. If the law is violated the Advocate General of Assam may agitate in the proper



forum. If necessary, the Chief Minister can take it up and discuss the matter with the Chief Justice in their monthly conference. But, here this is not a matter where this House will be advised to an adventure to find itself in an inconvenient position as did the U.P. Legislature. While giving the opinion, His Lordship the Chief Justice of Supreme Court stated ".....before taking the precipitate action of issuing warrants against the Judges of the Lucknow Bench, the House did not conform to the uniform practice which the House of Commons has followed for more than a century past and did not instruct its lawyer either to file a return or to ask for time to do so, and to request that the Court should stay its hands until the return was filed.....If this course had been adopted in the present proceedings, it could have been said that the House in exercising its powers and privileges, conformed to the pattern which, by convention, the House of Commons has invariably followed in England during the last century and more; but that was not done; and as soon as the House knew that an order granting bail had been passed, it proceeded to consider whether the Judges themselves were not in contempt. On these narrow facts, it would be possible to take the view that no question of contempt committed by the Judges arises....." And, again the hon'ble Shri Justice Sarkar in a separate judgement in the same case said,"..... If his order was legal, then of course, he would not have committed contempt and question of immunity for him would not arise....." Now, Sir, if the directive issued by the Chief Justice acted legally, that is to say, in their internal affair which he was entitled to do so, so he has committed no contempt.

Shri JOGEN SAIKIA : Sir, this has got no application here ..



Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH : Thus the High Court did this in their administrative capacity which brooks no interference from anybody.

Then to quote Hon'ble Justice Shri Sarkar again Sir, "with a little more tact, restraint and consideration for others, the situation that has arisen could have been avoided ... I feel no doubt that the Assembly could have also avoided the crisis by practising restraint and not starting proceedings against the Judges at once. It might have kept in mind that the Judges had difficult duties to perform, that often they had to act on imperfect materials, and errors were, therefore possible. It could have realised that when it placed the facts before the Judges, its point of view would have been appreciated and appropriate orders made to undo what had been done in the absence of full materials " I submit from all consideration there is no breach of the privilege of this House and therefore no contempt.

Shri SAILEN MEDHI : Before a decision is taken in this regard I want to present a petition, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER :

I am not giving my decision right now because so many learned members have spoken and I want to digest them. It must be remembered by trying up contempt proceedings we bring the House into contempt itself. I am not giving my ruling just now. It requires careful consideration not only the provisions of the Constitution but also the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, namely, Sec. 265, 367 and 137 of the Civil Procedure Code regarding the



language of the Court. I reserve my ruling. It may not be possible to give it tomorrow. I may require two or three days time. I also request the hon'ble members that we should be very careful in this matter because by bringing a contempt proceedings on a certain grounds you may bring the House itself into contempt. So, I reserve my ruling. Then next item,

### POINT OF ORDER

Guarantees given by the State Government to the State Electricity Board in respect of loans.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY : Sir, before passing on to next item I would like to point out that the point of order raised by me yesterday was not disposed of.

Mr, SPEAKER : What was your point of order ?

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY : My point of order was that, Sir, Govt. of Assam stood guarantor on behalf of the State Electricity Board which they could not do because in the Art. 293 it is clear that without a law they can't stand as a guarantor and in that Article it is clearly said that there must be a limit. At page 17 of the Audit Report, 1967 it has been clearly objected to which I read, Sir...

Mr, SPEAKER : Mr. Patwary, I will go through the proceedings of yesterday and decide what is to be done,



Shri GAURI SANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : Sir, little more explanation is necessary. Shri Patwary has picked up one item. Actually, there are several items. The matter is not confined to that item. In so many other matters also Govt. stood as their guarantor in clear violation of the provision of Art. 293 of the Constitution. So, this particular paragraph at page 17 of the Audit Report of 1967 may also please be taken into consideration.

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH : Before coming to a decision we may hear all the points because it is a very important point. We find lakhs and lakhs, crores and crores of rupees have been pledged;

Mr. SPEAKER : I will go through the proceedings of yesterday. I may fix a time, put it in the agenda of the House and if necessary, we may hear the members.

### Report of the Business Advisory Committee

Mr. SPEAKER : On 25th. October, I called a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee of the Assam Legislative Assembly at 4.30 P. M. for reconsideration of the Provisional programme of Business of the current Session.

The Business Advisory Committee took into consideration the views expressed on the floor of the House by several members about the programme of the House. As some members have already fixed up their programme



as per Provisional Programme of the House and as it is difficult to make any alteration in their programme, there will be no Session on 30th. October, 31st. October, 1st and 2nd. November, 1967. 1st. November, being Dipannita Day and as some members will like to be with their family, there will be no sitting of the Assembly on 31st. October and 2nd. November, 1967.

3rd November, 1967, is a Friday and is a half-day. 4th. November, 1967, is a Saturday and is a non-working day. As it will not be possible for some members to come back on 3rd November, the Business Advisory Committee recommends that there should be no sitting of the Assembly on 3rd November, 1967, which is a Friday. If necessary, the House will sit on 9th. November, 1967, which is a Thursday to complete the business of the House.

On 26th. October. 1967, instead of resolutions, motions will be taken up and the business of 3rd November will be taken up on 7th. November, 1967.

An addendum and corrigendum of the Programme is being circulated to all hon. Members. I hope, this has the approval of the House.

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH : Sir, there is a rule, for Seven days absence, what will happen about T. A. etc ?

Mr. SPEAKER : I will see.

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH : Sir, this is an outrage.

Mr. SPEAKER : The house stands adjourned till 2 P, M, today.



### Adjournement

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

### AFTER LUNCH

#### Calling Attention to a matter of Urgent Public Importance—Protest against retrenchment by the employees of Tea Gardens in Upper Assam

Mr. SPEAKER : There is a calling attention notice in the names of Shri Dulal Chandra Barua, Shri Ramesh Mohan Kauli and Shri Sailen Medhi ; one of them may move.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : Sir, I beg to call the attention of the Minister, Labour, under Rule 54 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly to the news item published in the Hindusthan Standard of 5th October, 1967, under the caption "Upper Assam Tea employees voice their protest" wherein it is stated that the tea garden employees have expressed their grave concern about the large-scale retrenchment of the tea employees by the Tea Garden managements. Hence, this calling attention motion.

In this connection, Sir, today I would like to get definite reply from the hon. Minister in-charge of Labour, because many times we have brought to the notice of the hon. Minister in-charge that the managements especially in



Upper Assam have started retrenchment of III and IV grade employees on the plea of economy, whether Govt. have considered the fate of these employees who have been rendered unemployed and homeless and whether they do not consider that these people have been deprived of their legitimate rights? At the same time, I want to know from the Minister whether any steps have been taken by Govt. in respect of protecting the rights of these unfortunate employees and whether any arrangements have been made with the employers to reemploy these retrenched persons? Secondly, I want to know from the Minister what action has, if any, taken by Govt. to expedite those cases which had been referred to the Labour Tribunal by the managements and the Employees Union because these cases have long been pending without disposal more so because for non-disposal of these cases the retrenched persons have been undergoing great hardships?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI, (Minister, Labour)

Sir, first of all I want to dispel the fear with the information that there has not been large scale retrenchment. There were no doubt two cases of such retrenchments in the Assam Valley and a third case in Surma Valley. In one case in Assam valley the retrenchment arose due to closure of the Brahmaputra Tea Company gardens. This closure was really temporary closure and ultimately there was an agreement between the Labour Union and the management whereby it was mutually agreed that after retrenchment of certain number of em-



employees the gardens would reopen and accordingly the garden reopened. In the case of Cachar Dewan Group of gardens were involved. When these gardens closed, we held a conference but could not reach any agreement, but later on we were informed that the management and the employees came to a mutual agreement after which this group of gardens reopened and in this agreement it was agreed that a certain number of employees would be retrenched but they would be provided with tea garden cultivable land by the management. I do not know how many of these retrenched persons were provided land as agreed, but the gardens had reopened. In the second case in Assam valley in the Balijan Tea Estate of Dibrugarh in which a new theory was adopted by the management that a group of gardens are to be amalgamated and on that basis a few gardens were amalgamated. Of course, this is not the first case of its kind. In this case the management assured the workers that there would be no retrenchment by this amalgamation but obviously it was a funny thing for ultimately there would no jobs for many of the employees and thus there would retrenchment. Ultimately we had a conference in Shillong in which amalgamation, mechanisation or automation was discussed and in this conference a sub-committee was set up which was to examine all these aspects of retrenchment due to amalgamation or



mechanisation or automation but ultimately the Tripartite Committee could not proceed with its work because of lack of co-operation from the management side.

Apart from this specific cases there had been no other cases of large scale retrenchment in Assam as compared to some other States in India where there had been large scale retrenchment.

Now, so far as discharge or dismissal is concerned, 42 cases were referred to Govt out of which 10 were settled and 12 were referred to adjudication and are awaiting disposal and the rest are at family conciliation level. On these there has been a great deal of unrest because cases have been remaining pending for a long time, as has been pointed out by Shri Barua, with the result that there has been acute suffering of those people who have been retrenched. We have bifurcated the tribunal. Formerly there was one tribunal situated at Guahati. Now we have bifurcated that into two, one at Gauhati and one at Dibrugarh. It was hoped that the tribunal situated at Dibrugarh would be able to dispose of cases quickly, but unfortunately the tribunal personnel were transferred without consulting the Labour Department, with the result that the progress in the disposal of cases has not been adequate as was envisaged. And, therefore, in the matter of disposal of cases I agree that



the progress has not been satisfactory. The Secretary, Labour Department, has in the meantime discussed ( a ) with the High Court Chief Justice with regard to the inadvisability of transferring tribunals so quickly and (b) with the tribunals themselves to find out ways and means to dispose of the cases quickly. But it has been pointed out that the time taken is from both sides ; both the management and the labour applied for time and we had to give time. Therefore, Sir, delay which occurs is generally due to both the parties, not due to the fault of one party.

With regard to lockouts and closure, the cases which have come to our notice are these ; Deha T. E., which was closed on 2. 1. 67, reopened on 12. 1. 67. Ogurijan was closed on 20. 11. 66 ; later on the lockout was lifted. Here the demand was for wage increase as per the wage Board's Award, which has been implemented in Assam now. Negheriting T. E. has a section Balijan, which was locked out in 1967. 1500 workers were affected ; later on the lockout was lifted with all the retrenched workers. Khoreel T. E., which was locked out in 1967, is a small garden. In the Assam Valley there is no closure at present. In Cachar Division, Dholacherra Division of Bikrampur T. E. was closed on economic grounds from 1. 1. 64. No workers have been affected because they were absorbed in other organisations of the employers.



Hirancherra Division of Battacherra T. E. was closed on 1. 2. 66 on economic grounds ; 78 workers were retrenched and the dispute is pending. The Salchapra T. E. is closed even now ; 6 workers were retrenched. Retrenchment compensation was accepted, so there is no dispute pending in this. Chargolla Valley T. E., which was closed due to mismanagement on 1. 11. 66, continues to be closed even now. Degabber T. E. was closed on 9. 2. 67 and reopened on 23.11.67. Ghoongur Division of Borokai T. E. was closed on 23. 5. 67. ; 114 workers were retrenched. The dispute is still pending. Three months' wages were offered but were not accepted. Khoreel T. E. was closed in 1967. It has been reopened and no workmen affected. This is the position with regard to retrenchment, lockout and closure in the State. It will be seen that it is not immediate, it covers a period from 1964 till to-day.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA :** On a point of clarification Sir, The Minister has said that a Sub-Committee has been constituted to look into the cases of retrenched workers. May I know (1) what are the terms of references of the said committee? and (2) whether the Government is aware of the fact that some such retrenched employees of the Jorhat Tea Co. have served a notice on Government as well as on their Union that they would go on hunger-



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strike for delay in disposal of their cases by the labour court. If so, I want to know whether any action has been taken by Government in this regard.

Shri KAMAKHYA PROSAD TRIPATHI : I have no information about the proposed hunger-strike of the employees of the Jorhat Tea Co. I will make an enquiry. One point which I wanted to say but which I forgot was this. I have already said that the method which the employers have been following is gradual reduction in labour force by the process of non-filling of vacancies. On this point there was a meeting in Madras. A tripartite conference was convened by the Government of India in which this question was discussed. The question of land-labour-ratio was raised—whether a fixed land-labour-ratio could be provided for tea industry. After a great deal of discussion this was not accepted. So, the main method by which the labour force has been reduced in the tea industry all over the country is non-filling of vacancies and gradual increase of task. On this point it has not been possible to finalise any arrangement. But I think what is necessary is that in these matters the trade unions should play a bigger role. At present what has happens is that the trade unions at the garden level do not have adequate strength, so that when retrenchment occurs, no protest is



made and no case is made out. Once it becomes a fait accompli nothing can be done later on. So, Sir, so far as gradual retrenchments are concerned, the only way by which they can be effectively fought is at the trade union level, at the garden unit level. Unless and until the trade union movement in Assam can build up an adequate strength at the garden level and be vocal, perhaps this feature of gradual reduction of labour force cannot be met.

### MOTIONS

#### Production and Distribution of foodstuff and deterioration of food in situation in the state

Mr. SPEAKER : Item No. 4

Shri GAURI SANKAR BHATTACHARYA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday underlying the importance of production I submitted that revolutions took place by the changes—I should say, revolutionary changes—in the mode of production and in the soil of India itself we saw two such revolutions on the agrarian front during the Maurya period and the Gupta period. Those revolutions did not confine



themselves to agrarian or economic sphere, they ultimately developed into political revolutions and new stages in Indian civilisation were reached as a result of the advancement of production in these two periods. As I have already said, for production of foodgrains as also for other materials, the first and foremost thing is manpower which we have in abundance. The second thing is land, which we have in plenty. All that the Revenue Department can do is to provide land to the land-hungry peasants, irrespective of their religion, caste, creed or language and the first hurdle is crossed. The second hurdle is to be faced by the Agriculture, Irrigation and Drainage Departments. Because fortunately or unfortunately while mother earth is not expanding, the population is, inspite of propaganda for family planning, is expanding. Therefore we shall have to go in for more intensive crop-yielding cultivation and agriculture. For that we need better seed, we need manure and above all, we need water. Because পর্য্যাদন্ন সম্ভবঃ, It is water which is the prop of crops. Therefore, the Embankment and Drainage Department should see that where there is less water than it is necessary canals are provided for irrigation and where there is more water, the excess water is drained out. If there can be proper distribution of water not only for one season, but throughout the year, then the base is created for improved variety and for more than one variety



of crops. But now unfortunately we find that our E & D Department has only help in embankment and drainage of public money. As a matter of fact, the bunds or embankments are created more by the pressure of contractors or prospective contractors than by actual needs, and this is done more by the pressure of short-sighted politicians than by the consideration of statesmen and the advice of technicians. My own place is a victim of this E. & D. Department. Lakhs and lakhs of rupees have been spent in my place for an embankment but it has done more harm than good. I do not say that it has done only harm, it has done good in some places but it has done more harm. If this blessed Embankment Department has not been there that area would not have suffered so much. Last year fortunately the efforts or rather the evil designs of the E, & D. Department had failed. The pagladiya river could break through the barrier of the E & D people and go through its natural channel, the vast area which was weeping for the ravages of unprecedented floods is now smiling with deep-green paddy. I can tell this House that as a result of this failure of the blessed Embankment & Drainage Department last year lakhs of maunds of paddy will be available for the people now. For the last few years, to use the words of the Fakir of Komarkuchi..... He said as a result of the failure of the E & D Dept. these V. I. Ps have become non-entities because the Pagladiya has damaged their lands



and those non-entities, who were pseudo Congress volunteers have become good people. So, he said,.... That became the condition as a result of the failure of the embankment. I wish that in the low-lying areas this Department would give more attention to drainage and in the upper region where water is necessary, it would give more attention for irrigation canals in future. That is my suggestion so far as the E & D Dept is concerned.

With regard to agriculture I say that more importance should be given on improved variety of crops. If they can be introduced, specially if they can be experimented and successfully grown, people will themselves come forward to take to the cultivation of these improved varieties of crops. It is of course a fact that cultivation of this is fraught with some difficulties because it is more dependant on manure and perennial supply of water besides being more susceptible to diseases. Moreover all the crops do not ripe at a time. But it ensures an yield much more than Manahor Sali. So we should take to the cultivation of this paddy. Government should make arrangement for supply of water and also manure. Now it is very unfortunate that the subvention which the Govt. of Indi had given for manure to be provided to our cultivators has since been withdrawn, At present perhaps the Agricultural Department give manure. Price of that manure is



now much higher than it was a few years back. I wish that the State Government move the Central Government to give some subvention. Even if the Central Government does not come forward to help the State Government, the State Government itself should try to see that it can give some more help in the form of subvention to the pesentry for purchase of manure. Now, apart from that because in this particular year we are likely to get a bumper crop, Government should not be complacent. In this connection I would refer to a newspaper report regarding the yield forecast made by the Agricultural Department. It appears to be not only modest but also an under-estimate. This time if hailstorm or other some natural calamities donot overtake us, then our food position, taking Assam as a whole, is likely to improve as a result of the bumper crops that we are expecting this year. I said to some people outside and I say so inspite of the fact that I am in the Opposition. Because it is my duty to tell the truth so that the Government may make a proper assessment. Of course in some areas the crop prospect is not good. But taking Assam as a whole including Cachar, we have this time very good paddy crops uptil now.

Now, the Supply Department has made an assessment; I repeat that estimate is under estimate: If we try this time we can make



target procurement. I shall come to procurement later on. But I say there is a great danger, a great obstacle and that obstacle is the Food Corporation of India. I warn the Government to be cautious about them because though they have said that they will procure phases and though they have stated that they will make the bigger part of the procurement by April they will try to wrangle out and do not procure under this plea or that plea during November, December or middle of January because they want to avoid procurement when the paddy is moist. They will take pleas like—that the Government is not helping, that the co-operatives are not co-operating and so on and so forth. They will go on delaying and delaying so that they may procure paddy when it is comparatively dry. They will try to hold on till that time when the paddy will no longer be in hands of the peasants or at least when the poor peasants are off their stock and in the hands of the rich peasants. The Food Corporation is rich with unlimited finances. Our Co-operatives suffer from in-experience and also to some extent they were controlled by some unscrupulous elements, and above all they have no finance. Therefore, this F.C.I. squeezed out the Co-operatives. The Government also appears not to appreciate the proper role of the Co-operatives. Therefore, we shall have to in all probability depend on



the F. C. I. Even the Bengal Government had to depend on it, but then even if we are to depend to a certain extent on the F. C. I. we should know their philanthropy is always tagged to 5% interest. In this connection I want to say that this giant corporation backed by huge financial resources as well as by increased help offered by the administrative apparatus of Assam have been able to procure only 25 lakh maunds of sali paddy and 12 lakh maund of autumn paddy during last year compared to 61 lakh maunds of sali paddy and 5 lakh maunds of autumn paddy procured during the corresponding period of the year 1964-65 by the Assam Apex Co-operative Marketing Society when they were to operate with much less margin allowed to F. C. I. As the F. C. I. is going to be allowed to work by this State this year also probably we should help, but we should not help this organisation at the cost of the Co-operative sector. Let us remember what was written in the 'Third Five-year plan'. It was observed therein that in a planned economy pledged to the values of socialism and democracy the co-operatives should become progressively the principle basis of organised economic life. That being so it was a suicidal policy on the part of the Government to snap the operation of the Co-operative Apex Society, last year in the month



of June when they were in difficulty. This year the F. C. I. behaved no better inspite of their huge finances and yet what did we do. Instead of driving away the F.C.I. we have placed the entire administrative machinery—the D, Cs, S. D. Os and B. D. Os at the service of the F. C. I. Why should we not do the same thing to the co-operative movement. we do not do it because the Government do not realise the importance of the co-operative sector in the development of democratic socialistic life. In the coming years let us not to commit the same mistake. Because we want that the people should be fed, therefore, we should see that there should be sufficient procurement. I personally feel that it have been the best thing after we ensure full production not only this year but in years to come, after we ensure that not only sali but also boro paddy is garnered to the maximum, and if we see that we start the next year with a sufficient surplus after the production sector is assured, we should come for procurement and when we consider procurement we should see that the most ideal thing would be if the marketable surplus could be purchased and all the people could be brought under some sort of modified rationing. Probably I shall not be realistic if I advise the Government just at this moment that this year they should do it them-



selves, Probably that will also not be possible from the point of finance and organisation. We have got not a very satisfactory administrative set up. We have seen that this year elements who were discarded and who were thought to be inefficient in the Supply Department they have become big bosses of the F. C. I., and there are some officers who are retiring or about to retire who are ready to go to the F. C. I. they go on giving certificates about the good performances of the F. C. I. Therefore, I should say that while it is not possible to go for complete take-over of the entire marketable surplus, let us at least tell these people that we can get a good buffer stock at least to meet our commitment. Last year our commitment was one crore and a few lakh maunds. Now I understand that the Supply Department proposes to lower it down to 85 lakh maunds: I think this they have done out of panick. Those who become panicky they move like a pendulum. They can never be balanced and our Supply Department is the best example of the kind of pendulum. They are being guided by some bureaucrats of the Supply Department. Let us go for much heavier procurement and have for a much bigger stock this year than we had previously, and it is possible provided peoples co-operation is taken, and herein we should see that not only the



Co-operative Societies, not only the Panchayats but all organisations of the people are taken into confidence and their help and co-operation should be sought and taken. I am not one who will say let there be free trade, let the Government not go for purchasing rice and paddy. That will be very dangerous because Government may absolve itself of their responsibilities by saying that there is free trade, but there will be no free trade but there will be monopoly of the capitalists. Let the Government have something in hand with which they can intervene in the market. If they do not intervene and cannot dictate the price in the market, let the Government at least have the capacity of intervention in the market. Therefore, I am not one to say let there be complete lift and even if you can go for complete free trade, you can even procure as much as possible so that you can at least meet the immediate requirements. After that when the question of distribution comes what do we see. The distribution is limited only to the urban areas and I am sorry to say that our Government are urban-base and urban biased when 85 per cent of our population comes from the villages and the peasantry happens to be the backbone of our economy. But we find that when the question of distribution of foodgrains



comes the Government is keen to look to the needs of the town dwellers ; they are completely callous about the condition prevailing in the countryside. If this is continued, then this Government cannot claim that it is the Government of the entire people including the peasantry. Therefore, we should see when you distribute or sell foodgrains in the Fair Price shops that it is distributed not only in the scarcity urban areas but in the scarcity of rural and interior areas, the industrial centres and so on and so forth. Wherever there is scarcity the Government should be in a position to intervene, whether in urban areas or in the rural areas. But I submit that this should not be only with regard to paddy and rice ; this should be with regard to all foodgrains. It is very unfortunate that the Agriculture Department could have effectively intervened like the production of pulses and mustard seeds because there they do not need so vast areas and they are not always subjected to the vagaries of nature as paddy is. But so far as our Government is concerned, in the matter of other foodgrains for example, pulses, potato, mustard seeds and so on, there has no been much enthusiasm. I invite that the Agriculture Department should see that we are not depending on one foodgrain, that is to say, only paddy. We should go for wheat ; we



should go for maize, for mati kalai and other pulses as far as practicable. And we should remember that unless and until we can make our State not only selfsufficient but also surplus, difficulties are bound to come. I insist that our State being made surplus because you cannot create. But whatever it may be some grain will go to Nagaland, some to North Bengal ; I don't think much will go to Pakistan. There is an impression and people say it for the sake of saying that foodgrains go to Pakistan. It should not be so because most of our foodgrains do not go to Pakistan, I give you this information that the prevailing price of rice in Pakistan is Rs. 28.00 per maund. Are the Pakistanis fools that they will come and purchase rice here at Rs. 50.00 per maund so as to sell it at Rs. 28.00 in East Pakistan ? That is not so. Most of our rice is being carried by the railways, by the bullock carts, by boats and so on via North Bengal. Not a single train passes which does not carry on the average one thousand maunds of rice. This is bound to come because the price of rice is higher in North Bengal or in Bihar than in Assam. Therefore, at the time of fixing the price of paddy, remember this. If you keep the price of rice too low in Assam, this is bound to happen ( Bell rang ).



I will speak of only one point more and this is about the frontiers. In the frontiers you should keep proper guard. There is a place 'Chakalia', that is probably the name of the place where the poor guard was simply killed and the law breakers went to West Bengal with the truckload of paddy. Because the two poor chowkidars who were there could neither be purchased nor persuaded, they were killed. Therefore, so far as the frontiers are concerned, they should be properly guarded and sealed so that not a grain of foodgrains can pass without being permitted by the Government, and whatever is there, whatever is procured, that should be evenly distributed. Thank you.

Mr. **SPEAKER** : Mr. Phani Bora, will you move your motion ?

Shri **PHANI BORA** : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মোৰ মোচনটো হৈছে I beg to move that this Assembly do now take into consideration the deteriorating food situation, causing great hardships to the people of this State. এই দুয়োটা মোচন একেলগে আলোচনা কৰা উচিত হৈছে।

Mr. **SPEAKER** : সদনে বিবেচনা কৰি একেলগ কৰিছে।

Shri **PHANI BORA** : বৰ্তমান আমাৰ ৰাজ্য খনৰ অবস্থা যিটো, এই অবস্থাত যদি এই সদনে গুৰুত্ব সহকাৰে আলোচনা কৰি এটা



সিদ্ধান্তত উপনীত হব নোৱাৰে তেনেহলে অসমৰ জনসাধাৰনৰ দুৰবস্থা সম্পৰ্কে আমাৰ যি দায়িত্ব সেই দায়িত্ব আমি অবমাননা কৰা হব। আজি অসমৰ অৱস্থা কি? বৰ্তমান আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ প্ৰত্যেক অঞ্চলে অঞ্চলে শতকৰা ৯০ ভাগ মানুহৰ খাদ্যভাৱত হাহাকাৰ অৱস্থা হৈছে। এফালে প্ৰত্যেক বস্তৰ দাম দ্ৰুত গতিত বৃদ্ধি হব লাগিছে আৰু আনফালে বস্তুও পাবলৈ নাইকীয়া হৈছে। গতিকে জনসাধাৰনৰ যিটো ক্লয় শক্তি সেই শক্তিৰ কোনো সাম-  
 জস্য নাইকীয়া হৈছে, যাৰ ফলত মুকলি বজাৰেই বোলক বা চোৰাং বজাৰেই বোলক—কাৰণ চোৰাং বজাৰতো চৰকাৰে lice-  
 nce দিবলৈ ধৰিছে—কোনো প্ৰভেদ নাইকীয়া হৈ পৰিছে। এয়ে হৈছে বৰ্তমান বজাৰ। গুৱাহাটীত যেতিয়া চৰকাৰে ২৫০ গ্ৰাম চাউল যোগান ধৰিছিল, সেই সময়ত পল্টন বজাৰত আৰু ফাঁচি বজাৰৰ জেলৰ ওচৰত হেজাৰ-হেজাৰ মোন চাউল দিনে বিক্ৰি হৈছিল। কিন্তু এই চাউল সাধাৰণ মানুহে কিনিব নোৱাৰে আনকি যাৰ মাহিলী আয় দুশ-তিনিশ টকা তেওঁলোকেও এই চাউল কিনি ভৰণ পোষন যোৱা অসম্ভৱ। গুৱাহাটীত এইটো হলে—চৰকাৰৰ কি উপায় হব কব নোৱাৰো। এই আন্দোলনে সমগ্ৰ অসমতে ব্যাপক ভাবে সিঁচৰতি হৈ পৰিব। সেই কাৰণে মই কও এই গুৰুত্বৰ সমস্যাতে কেৱল বক্তৃতাৰ দ্বাৰাই—চাউল আহিব লাগিছে, পাব, ধৈৰ্য ধৰক আদি কথা কলেই নচলিব। যোৰহাটত চাউল ২৫০ গ্ৰাম দিছে; ইয়াৰ কি মানে হয়। তাতকৈ চাওক—ধান চাউল নাই—দিব নোৱাৰো, এই ক্ষেত্ৰত দায়িত্ব পালন কৰিব নোৱাৰে—চৰকাৰৰ সকলো উদ্য। তাকে নকৰি, চৰকাৰে নিজৰ অকৰ্মন্যতা প্ৰমাণ কৰিছে। মানুহে ২।৩।৪ সাজ কৈ ভাত খাবলৈ পোৱা নাই, তেনেস্থলত চৰকাৰে ২৫০ গ্ৰাম কৈ, সপ্তাহত, চাউল দি আভুৱা ভাৰিছে। তাৰ ফলত লোকে অনসন ব্ৰত কৰিছে শান্তিপূৰ্ণ ভাবে আৰু তাৰ ওপৰত চৰকাৰে লাঠি দিছে। শান্তিপূৰ্ণ সত্যাগ্ৰহ ভাৰতত স্বীকৃত গণতান্ত্ৰিক কাৰ্য্য। ১০৭ জন মানুহে যোৱা ২৩ তাৰিখে সত্যাগ্ৰহ কৰিছে আৰু পুলিচে চোৰাং বেপাৰী সকলৰ কাৰ্য্যকলাপ



বন্ধ কৰিবলৈ প্ৰহৰা দিব পৰা নাই; আৰু চৰকাৰৰ নিৰ্দেশ ক্ৰমে সত্যাগ্ৰহী সকলক ক'টৰ' 'কেম্পৰ' পৰা লাঠিৰে ঠেঙ্গি লৈ আঘাট কৰিছে; ২৩ জন মানুহক আঘাট কৰিছে। তাৰ পিচত এই অনসনত অন্যান্য ছাত্ৰ ছাত্ৰীয়ে যোগ দিছে। তাৰ পিচত ৩০০ গ্ৰামলৈ আৰু তাৰ পিচত ৭১০ গ্ৰামলৈ দিছে। এই কাৰ্য্য অন্য ৰাজ্যত হলে কি হল হেতেন? চৰকাৰ অচল কৰি পেলালে হেতেন। এই ১২। ১৩। ১৪। বছৰীয়া সৰু সৰু লৰা ছোৱালী বিলাকে খাবলৈ পোৱা নাই আৰু এই লৰা ছোৱালীবিলাকে এই অনসন কৰিব লগীয়া হৈছে। ইয়াৰ পৰাই বুজিব পাৰি দেশৰ কি অৱস্থা হৈছে। এই যে আন্দোলন হৈছে—এইটো কাৰো উচটনীত পৰি ছোৱা কথা নহয়; এইটো অনুভূতিৰ কাম। তেওলোক বাধ্য হৈ পৰিছে—এই কাম কৰিবলৈ। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে লজ্জা বোধ কৰিব লাগে। যদি এয়ে হয়, তেন্তে তেওঁলোক গান্ধীত থাকি কি লাভ? এইটো ভাবিব নোৱাৰা কথা যে, অৱতঃ কমপক্ষেও এক কিলোগ্ৰাম চাউলো চৰকাৰে দিব পৰা নাই। এই সমস্যা যদি চৰকাৰে সমাধান কৰিব নোৱাৰে তেনেহলে, এই আন্দোলনে সমগ্ৰ অসমত জোৰাৰ নমাব, নহলে এই চৰকাৰৰ টোপনি নাভাগে। তেনেহলে, পুলিচ আন্দোলন বন্ধ কৰিব নোৱাৰিব আৰু জনসাধাৰনে সেইটো সহ্য নকৰিব। সেই কাৰণে পুনৰ কও, যোৰহাটত কম পক্ষেও এক কিলোগ্ৰামকৈ চাউল দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে কৰক। নহলে, সমগ্ৰ অসমতে আন্দোলন হব আৰু ব্যাপক ভাবে হব আৰু চৰকাৰ আৰু পুলিচৰ নিয়ন্ত্ৰনাধীনত নাথাকিব। তাৰ বাবে আমি দায়ী নহম। আবেদন নিবেদন, ডেপুটিচন দ্বাৰাই যদি কাম নহয়, তেন্তে কংগ্ৰেছে ইংৰাজৰ বিৰুদ্ধে যেনেকৈ আইন অমান্য নীতি অবলম্বন আৰু পালন কৰিছিল, বাইজেও সেই নীতিকৈই অবলম্বন কৰিব। আজি খাদ্য সংকটে আমাৰ সমুখত ভয়াবহ পৰিস্থিতিৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। জাতিবৰ্ণ দল নিৰ্বিশেষে এই সমস্যাৰ সমাধানৰ পথ চিহ্নিত কৰিব লাগে—নহলে এই সমস্যাই কেতিয়া কত কি ৰূপ লয় কব নোৱাৰো কৃষক, শিক্ষক, কৰ্মচাৰী সকলে আন্দোলন কৰিলে



তেওলোকক চৰকাৰে দোষ দিয়ে—তেওলোকে আন্দোলন নকৰি  
কৰিব কি? চাউল, দাইল, মিঠাতেল আদিৰ দাম দিনক দিনে  
চৰি গৈছে—চোৰাং বজাৰী জোৰাচোৰ সকলে কোটি কোটি টকা  
বেআইনী ভাবে জমা কৰিছে আৰু আজিৰ অনাটনে তেওলোকক  
স্পৰ্শ কৰিব পৰা নাই। তেওলোকৰ কাৰণে, কোনো বস্তুৰ অভাব  
নাই, সেই দৰে ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ কৰ্মচাৰী, মিনিষ্টাৰ সকলৰ কাৰণে  
অভাব নাই। মকচিললে গলেই, তেওলোকক ভালপোৱা মৰম  
কৰা সকলে মটৰৰ পিচত চাউল আদি দি পঠায়; তাক লৈ  
আহি থাইছি। এনে অৱস্থাত জন সাধাৰনৰ কি অভাব, কি  
অশান্তি তেওলোকে বুজি পাব কেনেকৈ? হয়তো বুজি পায়; বুজি  
পাইও বুজি নোপোৱাৰ ভাব ধৰে; বুজিও নুবুজে। ইয়াৰ কাৰণ  
আমাৰ শাসন যন্ত্ৰ বিকল হৈছে; মামৰে ধৰিছে। এইদৰে চলোতে  
চলোতে শাসন যন্ত্ৰ টুকুৰা টুকুৰ হৈ গৈছে আৰু চৰকাৰ নিজেও  
যন্ত্ৰৰ দ্বাৰা চালিত হ'ব ধৰিছে আৰু মন্ত্ৰীসকল শাসন যন্ত্ৰৰ নট্ বলটুত  
পৰিনত হৈছে। এই দৰে হলে; দেশৰ, সমাজৰ পৰিবৰ্তন আনিব  
নোৱাৰি।

আজি অকল চাউলৰ অনাটনৰ কথাই নহয় সকলো বস্তুৰ  
অভাব। অসমত চাউলৰ অনাটন হোৱাৰ কথা নাছিল। F. C. I  
আৰু এপেকচ মাৰ্কেটিং চচাইটিয়ে যি কৰিছে-আমি জানো।  
প্ৰমানো আমাৰ আছে। এই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰকো জনোৱা হৈছিল।  
F. C. I. এ আমাক কি কৰিছে, সংগ্ৰহৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত F. C. I. য়ে  
কি কৰিছে নকৰিছে আৰু তেওলোকৰ দ্বাৰা চৰকাৰে সংগ্ৰহৰ  
কামত কিমান আগবাঢ়িছে, সদনত দিয়া তথ্য পাতিব দ্বাৰা  
প্ৰমানিত হৈছে। আজি অসমত উৎপাদিত খাদ্যৰ এটা বুজন  
অংশ চৰকাৰে বজাৰৰ পৰা আনিব নোৱাৰে ইয়াৰ কাৰণ হৈছে  
চৰকাৰ চোৰাং বেপাৰীৰ লগত ওটপোত ভাবে জৰিত। তাৰ  
ফলত সেই তংশাটো চৰকাৰৰ গুদামলৈ নগৈ বাহিৰলৈ যায়।  
বাহিৰৰ বজাৰত বিক্ৰি হোৱাত বাজ্যত ঘাটি হৈছে। এনেদৰে



সংগ্ৰহ fail কৰিছে। সেইকাৰণে চাউলৰ অনাটন। যিটো মোৰ বন্ধু শ্ৰীগৌৰীশঙ্কৰ ভট্টাচাৰ্য্যই কৈছে- খেতিয়কক ধানৰ দাম দিলে ১৭ টকা-আমি কলো ১৭/১৮ টকা কম হৈছে- যোৱাবাৰ আমি কলো ধানৰ দাম ২৫ টকা কৰক—চৰকাৰে আমাৰ কথা নুগুনে তেওলোকে গুনে দিল্লীত বহি থকা মানুহৰ কথা আৰু চোৰাং বেপাৰীৰ কথা।

আজ্ঞা আমাৰ অসমত অকল যে চাউলৰে অভাব তেনে নহয়-ডাইল, তেল, চেনি আদিও সকলোৰে অভাব। ঔষধৰ লগত খাবলৈকো চেনি নাই। নগাও জিলাত মই যি পাইছো, তাত মিঠৈ চেলেকি চাহ খাব লাগে। আতা নাই, যোৱাবাৰ আমাক কৈছে যে চাউল এৰি আতা খাব লাগে কিন্তু আতা জানো দিব পাৰিছে-পৰা নাই। এনেকৈ চোৰাং বেপাৰীৰ ওচৰত আমাৰ দেশক বিক্ৰি কৰিছে। মই বেয়া কথা ব্যবহাৰ নকৰো। গোলামৰ নিছিনা এটা পৰিস্থিতি হৈছে চোৰাং বেপাৰীৰ ওচৰত—কিছুমান কাগজ মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীলৈ দিয়া হৈছে কিন্তু তাৰ তদন্ত নাই।

Buffer Stock ৰ খাদ্যৰ উপযোগী বস্তুও খাদ্যৰ অনুপ-যোগী বুলি খুব কম মূল্যত নিলাম কৰা হয়। যোৱা নিৰ্বাচনৰ আগমুহূৰ্ত্তত হাজাৰ হাজাৰ মোন মিঠাতেল সেই সময়ত টিনত ৭২ টকা দাম থকাসত্ত্বেও ৬৮ টকাতো বহাৰ বি. কে. কেদিয়া শিমুলগুৰিত মুৰিবন্ধ কানাবাতিয়া আৰু গুৱাহাটীৰ মালচান্দ মতি-লাল নামৰ স্মৃতিয়া ফাৰ্ম এখনক দিয়া হয়, এওলোকে টেক্স ফাকি দিয়াৰ উদ্দেশ্যে আন আন মানুহৰ নামত বেনামী হিচাবে লয়।

ঠিক একে সময়তেই গুৱাহাটীৰ চৰকাৰী গুদামৰ পৰা ২২০০০ বস্তা নিমখ অনুমানিক বজাৰ বস্তাত ১২ টকা দাম থকা স্বত্বেও ৮'০৫ পইছা দৰত নীলাম কৰা হয়। যোৱা ২৩/৬/৬৭ তাৰিখে ধুবুৰী চৰকাৰী গুদামৰ ৪১০০ কুইণ্টল মচুৰ দাইল ১০২ টকাৰ পৰা ১২৫



টকালৈ কেইবাখনো টেণ্ডাৰ থকা স্বত্বেও যোগান বিভাগৰ বিষয়াৰ লগত গোপন সম্পৰ্ক থকাৰ ফলত হাজাৰ হাজাৰ টকা লোকচান কৰি কুইণ্টলত মাত্ৰ ১০১ টকাত ধুবুৰীৰ ব্ৰজাঙ্গ নামৰ চেটাৰ এখনক নীলাম বিক্ৰি কৰা হয়—আৰু এই ডাইল গুৱাহাটী বজাৰত ২ টকা কিলোত বিক্ৰি হয়।

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA :** অথাৎ আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ অফিচৰ সকলৰ লগত চোৰাং বেপাৰীৰ সম্পৰ্ক থকা যি গোপন সম্পৰ্ক।

**Shri PHANI BORAH :** চৰকাৰী গুদামত পচি যোৱা মানুহৰ খাদ্যৰ অযোগ্য গৰুৰ খাদ্য বা গৰুৰ খাদ্যৰো অযোগ্য লাখ লাখ কুইণ্টল বস্তু নীলাম কৰা হয় আৰু যিসকলৰ যোগান বিভাগৰ লগত গোপনে বুজাবুজি হয় তেনেকৈ এই মালখিনি লোৱাৰ সুযোগ পয়।

আজি ৪ মাহমান আগতে তেজপুৰৰ চৰকাৰী গুদামৰ পৰা গৰুৰ খাদ্য হিচাবে নীলাম হোৱা কেইবা হাজাৰ কুইণ্টল পচা ডাইল দেউৰা নামৰ কোম্পানী এটাই গুৱাহাটীলৈ আনি সেই ডাইল মানুহৰ খাদ্য স্বৰূপে বজাৰত বিক্ৰি কৰে। অকল সেয়ে নহয় কিছুমান সম্পূৰ্ণৰূপে গেৰিপচি যোৱা ডাইল বেচন হিচাবেও বিক্ৰি কৰা হয়।

আজি কিছুমান দিন আগতে নগাঁৱৰ চৰকাৰী গুদামৰ পৰা গৰুৰ খাদ্য হিচাবে নিলাম কৰা ১৭৬২ কুইণ্টল মচুৰ ডাইলৰ ১২'৬৭ কুইণ্টল শ্ৰীৰাম কুমাৰ মহাবীৰ নামৰ ফাৰ্ম এখনে গুৱাহাটীলৈ আনি মানুহৰ খাদ্য হিচাবে বিক্ৰী কৰে—এই কথা যেতিয়া D.C. ৰ আগত কোৱা হয়—তেখেতে কিছু অংশ জব্দ কৰে—  
জনা গৈছে এতিয়ালৈকে ২৫০০ বস্তা ডাইল জব্দ কৰা হৈছে কিন্তু



জব্দ কৰা ডাইলবোৰ পূৰ্বে জব্দ কৰা ডাইলৰ নিচিনা মানুহৰ খাদ্য হিচাবে যে বিক্ৰীকৰা নহ'ব তাৰ কি নিশ্চয়তা ?

তাৰ পিচত যোৱা ম'ৰ্চ—এপ্ৰিল মাহত হৰিবক্স কানায়াতীয়া ফাৰ্মক অসমৰ কাৰণে লক্ষৌৰ এক টি আইৰ পৰা ১ হাজাৰ টন বুটৰ ডাইল আনিবলৈ অনুমতি দিয়ে—কিন্তু সেই ডাইল ক'ত কিমান দামত বিক্ৰী হয় জনা নগল—আজিলৈকে চৰকাৰে তাৰ বিচাৰকে নগলে। গৰুৰ খাদ্য হিচাবে নিলাম কৰা চৰকাৰী গুদামৰ পচা ও অখাদ্য ডাইলো ৰাইজে ২'৫০ পইছাৰ পৰা ২'৭৫ পইছা কিলোত কিনি খাবলগীয়া হৈছে।

যোৱা ৩০/৬/৬৭ তাৰিখে গুৱাহাটীৰ এ ডি এম চাহাবে ফাৰ্ম বজাৰৰ ডাঙৰ ব্যৱসায়ী শ্ৰীওম প্ৰকাশ কোম্পানী নামৰ ফাৰ্ম এখনক মাৰ্গিগাও গুদামৰ ৮০০ কুইণ্টল মচুৰ ডাইল প্ৰতি কুইণ্টলত ১৫৬ টকা আৰু আৰ্ঠগাও গুদামৰ পৰা ১০০০ কুইণ্টল মাজ ৭১ টকা কুইণ্টলত বিক্ৰী কৰে। সেই সময়ত মচুৰ ডাইলৰ হোলচেল বজাৰ দৰ কুইণ্টলত ১৯৮ টকাৰ পৰা ২২৪ টকালৈ আছিল—এনেদৰে কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰৰ সহায়ত একশ্ৰেণীৰ সুবিধাভোগী ব্যৱসায়ীয়ে বাতিৰ ভিতৰতে লাখ লাখ টকা ঘটে।

যোৱা ডিচেম্বৰ মাহত যেতিয়া মচুৰ ডাইলৰ কুইণ্টলত ১২২ টকাৰ পৰা ১২৫ টকালৈ আছিল তেতিয়া গুৱাহাটীৰ চৰকাৰী ভৰালৰ পৰা ২০০০০ কুইণ্টল মচুৰ ডাইল মাজ ৯২ টকা কুইণ্টলত নটবতনমাল নিম্মল কুমাৰ নামৰ ফাৰ্ম এখনক বিক্ৰী কৰা হয়। এই ফাৰ্ম খনেই Permit পায় কিয় ? এই ফাৰ্মে বুটৰ Landing cost দেখুৱাইছিল ৮০, কিন্তু বেছিলৈ ১২৫ কুইণ্টলকৈ। এই একে ফাৰ্মেই কুইণ্টলত ২০০ টকা পৰ্য্যন্তলৈকে বিক্ৰি কৰিছে।

এনেকুৱা আৰু বহুত উদাহৰণ আছে। যিবিলাকৰ উদাহৰণ আজিলৈকে আহিব লাগিছে। — গুৱাহাটী Buffer stock ত



২০০ টন ডাইল থকাৰ কথা শুনা যায় কিন্তু চৰকাৰে ডাইলৰ যোগান ধৰিব নোৱাৰাৰ কাৰণ কি ? অথচ অধিক দামত সকলো বস্তু পোৱা যায় ! ইয়াৰ পৰাই চৰকাৰৰ অসৎ ব্যৱসায়ীৰ মগত যোগাযোগ থকাৰ প্ৰমাণ কৰে । যিবিলাকে চোৰাং ব্যৱসায় কৰে তেওঁলোকক চৰকাৰেই প্ৰশ্ন দিছে । D.I. rule ত ৰাজনৈতিক ব্যক্তি সকলক ধৰি জেলত ভৰাই থোৱাত চৰকাৰে অকনো ইতস্ততঃ নকৰে কিন্তু চোৰাং বেপাৰীক D.I. rule ত এদিনৰ কাৰণেও আবদ্ধ কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে সাহস নকৰে । চৰকাৰে চোৰাং ব্যৱসায়ীক এইদৰে প্ৰশ্ন দিয়াৰ কাৰণেই খাদ্যৰ এই অৱস্থা হৈছে । পাইকাৰী ব্যৱসায় চৰকাৰে নিজ হাতলৈ আনিব লাগে । ডাইল আদি যিবিলাক বস্তু বাহিৰৰ পৰা আনিব লাগে সেইবিলাক ব্যৱসায় চৰকাৰে নিজে নললে কোনো উপাই নাই । চৰকাৰে কয় আমাৰ পুজি নাই । কিন্তু চৰকাৰৰ বৰ্তমান Buffer stock কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থাৰ জৰিয়তে অসমৰ খাদ্য সমস্যা সমাধান হ'ব নোৱাৰে । অসমৰ সীমান্ত যদি সম্পূৰ্ণ বন্ধ কৰি দিব পাৰে তেতিয়া হলে এই বাৱস্থাবে কাম চলাব পাৰিব পাৰে, কিন্তু কংগ্ৰেছৰ চৰকাৰৰ কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ দ্বাৰা সীমান্ত সম্পূৰ্ণৰূপে বন্ধ কৰা সম্ভৱ হ'ব জানো ? সেই কাৰণে সকলো ব্যৱসায় চৰকাৰে হাতত নললে সমস্যা কেতিয়াও সমাধান হ'ব নোৱাৰে । চৰকাৰে ধাৰৰ কথা কয় । কিন্তু চৰকাৰে সকলো ক্ষেত্ৰতে ধাৰ লৈয়েই টকা সংগ্ৰহ কৰিছে । অসমত State Treading প্ৰচলন কৰিব নোৱাৰাৰ কি কাৰণ ? বেংক বিলাক জাতীয়কৰণ কৰিলে ধনৰ কাৰণেও চৰকাৰ ইমান ধকুৱা হ'ব নালাগিব । মুঠতে চৰকাৰে দেশৰ মানুহক এইদৰে খাদ্যৰ অভাৱত মৰণৰ মুখলৈ তেলি পঠোৱাৰ কোনো অধিকাৰ নাই । বেংক ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়কৰণ কৰিলে টকা পোৱা নাযাব কিয় ? চৰকাৰে বেংকৰ জাতীয়কৰণৰ দ্বাৰা ১ টকাত ৫ টকা লাভ নকৰি টকাত দু অনা লাভ কৰিলেও চৰকাৰৰ যথেষ্ট লাভ হ'ব । ইয়াকে নকৰিলে সমস্যা সমাধান হ'ব নোৱাৰে । ৰাজ্য আৰু অন্য সকলো স্তৰতে food vigilance Committee পাতিব



লাগিব। এই কমিটিয়ে Procuring অঞ্চলত agency ক সহায় কৰিব পাৰিব। আৰু বিশেষ আইন পাচ কৰি দিলে চোৰাং ব্যৱসায় বোধ কৰাতো সহায় কৰিব পাৰিব। যিবিলাক খেতিয়কে উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধিৰ কাৰণে যোৰহাট কাকডোঙা বিজ্ঞান আদিত খেতি কৰিছে তেওঁলোকক উচ্ছেদ কৰা হৈছে। বৰ্তমান খাদ্য পৰিস্থিতিত চাই উচ্ছেদ বন্ধ কৰক। আপোনালোকৰ অৱস্থা অতি বেয়া। আগ্ৰেগীৰি উদ্ভাৱণ হোৱাৰ অৱস্থা পাইছেহি। তাকে হবলৈ দিলে আপোনালোকে কি অৱস্থাৰ সন্মুখীন হব লগা হব ভাবি চাওক। চৰকাৰে যিবিলাক অজুহাত দেখুৱাই থাকে বাইজে তাৰ প্ৰকৃত স্বৰূপ এতিয়া বুজিব পাৰিছে। জনসাধাৰণে বহুত সহ্য কৰিছে। তেওঁলোকৰ সহ্যৰ সীমা পাৰ হৈ গৈছেগৈ। মই আপোনালোকক সোৱবাই দিছো, অনাচাৰ অনীতি দূৰ কৰক, নহলে আপোনালোকে বিৰাট বকমৰ অৱস্থাৰ সন্মুখীন হব লগা হব।

( At 2-55 Mr. Speaker left the Chair and shrimati Puspallata Das, chairman occupied the chair )

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি যিটো বিষয়ৰ ওপৰত কবলৈ ওলাইছো সেইটো ৰাজনৈতিক দৃষ্টিভঙ্গিৰে চোৱা বা কোৱা বিষয় নহয়। সেই কাৰণে আজি সমগ্ৰ ভাৰতৰ ৰাজ্যত বিভিন্ন ধৰণৰ চৰকাৰ থকা সত্ত্বেও আজি খাদ্য সমস্যাটো প্ৰায় সকলো ৰাজ্যতে হৈছে। গতিকে এই খাদ্য সমস্যাটো আজি জাতীয় সমস্যা হিচাবেহে সমাধানৰ প্ৰচেষ্টা কৰি লাগিব। খাদ্য সমস্যা বুলিলে উৎপাদন আৰু বিতৰণ দুয়োটাতে সমান গুৰুত্ব আৰু সমানে মনযোগ দিব লাগিব। যদি নিদিষ্ট তেনেহলে টকাটোৰ এপিঠি চক্ৰকীয়া হলেও আনপিঠি ঘূৰীয়া হলে অচল হোৱাৰ দৰে খাদ্য নীতি অচল হব। সেই কাৰণে দুয়োটা বিষয়ত সমানে মনযোগ দিব লাগিব।



আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত আজি লোক সংখ্যা যেনেকৈ বাঢ়িছে সেইদৰে উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি হোৱা নাই। এই উৎপাদনত প্ৰাকৃতিক দুৰ্যোগেও যথেষ্ট বাধা জন্মাইছে। প্ৰত্যেক পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনাত কৃষিৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে ambitions আঁচনি লোৱা হৈছে কিন্তু কেতিয়াও লক্ষ্যত উপনীত হ'ব পৰা নাই। আমি উৎপাদনৰ লক্ষ্যত উপনীত হ'বলৈ হলে আমাৰ কৃষি নীতি শিল্পমুখী কৰিব লাগিব। শিল্পৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত শিল্পৰ মূল আহিলা মূলধন, শ্ৰমিক আৰু মেচিন, সেইবোৰৰ ব্যৱস্থা আৰু তদাৰক কৰাৰ দায়িত্ব শিল্পৰ গৰাকীৰ। মূলধনৰ আৱশ্যক হলে গৰাকীয়ে যোগান ধৰিব, শ্ৰমিক আৰু মেচিনৰ তত্ত্বাবধান কৰিব। শ্ৰমিকে মূলধন বা মেচিনৰ কথা ভাবিব নোলাগে। এনেকুৱা সংগঠিত নোহোৱা বাবে কৃষি ক্ষেত্ৰত বেমেজালিৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে আৰু তাৰ প্ৰতি মানুহৰ আকৰ্ষণ ক্ৰমে হ্ৰাস পাই আহিছে। এনেকুৱা হৈ থাকিলে ভবিষ্যতে কোনো কৃষক হ'বলৈ নেজাব। সমাজত আজি কৃষকৰ কোনো মৰ্যাদা নাই। এনেকুৱা দায়িত্বহীন আৰু মৰ্যাদাহীন কাম কৰিবলৈ কোন আগ বাঢ়িব। আজি শস্যৰ সাৰ বিগাৰি বা গৰু কিনিবৰ বাবে ঋণ বিচাৰি কোনো এজন নিৰবিচ্ছিন্ন কৃষক কোনো কৰ্মচাৰীৰ কাম চাপিলে সেই কৰ্মচাৰীৰ পৰা কৃষকে সজ ব্যৱহাৰ নেপায় বা আৱশ্যকীয় সমিধানৰ অভাৱত তাত্ত আৰু বিবস্ত্ৰ হৈ মগনীয়াৰ দৰে ঘূৰি ফুৰিব লাগে তেনেহলে কৃষকে কৃষিৰ বাবে উৎসাহ বোধ কৰে কেনেকৈ? যেতিয়ালৈকে কৃষকে উৎসাহ অনুভৱ নকৰে তেতিয়ালৈকে এই আঁচনিবোৰ যিমানেই ভাল নহওক সদনৰ বা সন্মিলনৰ উৱাও বজুতাৰে শস্যৰ পথাৰত গছত গুটি লগাব নোৱাৰে।

উৎপাদনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত শ্ৰী ভট্টাচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়াই কৃষি কৰ্মৰ দায়িত্বত থকা কৰ্মচাৰীৰ অৱমানাতাত্তিক মনোভাৱৰ উদাহৰণ দিছে। চৰকাৰৰ আঁচনিবোৰ কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবৰ বাবে খেতিয়কৰ মাজত গাওঁস্বৰত যিবোৰ গ্ৰামসেৱক আছে সেইবোৰৰ যিটো নমুনা শ্ৰী ভট্টাচাৰ্য্যই দিছিল সেই নমুনাৰ গ্ৰামসেৱকে কৃষকৰ মাজত



কি অনুপ্ৰেৰণাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিব পাৰিব আৰু চৰকাৰৰ তৰফে সেই প্ৰকাৰৰ সহযোগত উৎপাদন কেনেকৈ বৃদ্ধি পাব ? সংগ্ৰহ আৰু বিতৰণৰ বিষয়ে আমি ক'ব লাগে যে যেতিয়া নীতিগত কাম কৰিবলৈ নোৱাৰা হয় তেতিয়া লক্ষ্য ও আদৰ্শৰ প্ৰতি অনুপ্ৰানিত হোৱাৰ দৰ্কাৰ আৰু লক্ষ্য সাধনৰ পন্থাৰে আমি চাব লাগিব যাতে "Marriage of cultivation may not be transformed to marriage of convince ধানৰ সংগ্ৰহ বিষয়ে আমি যদি ১৯৪৬ চনৰে পৰা চাওঁ তেনেহলে দেখিম যে সংগ্ৰহৰ হাৰ প্ৰায় একে State Trading য়েই হওঁক বা ১১ : ২০ বা ২৩ লক্ষ্য মৌন ধান সংগৃহীত হয় । মাত্ৰ অলপ উন্নতি হৈছিল Co-operative Marketing ৰ দিনত আৰু অতি দুখলগা অৱনতি হয় খাদ্য কৰ্পৰেশ্যনৰ কালত ।

মোৰ বাবে আজিও সাঁথৰ হৈ থকা এটা কথা সদনত ব্যক্ত কৰিব খুজিছো । যোৱা বাৰ সংগ্ৰহৰ ভাৰ যেতিয়া Apex Marketing ৰ পৰা লৈ অহা হ'ল তেতিয়া ১০/১২ লাখ মৌন ধান বাফাৰ ষ্টকত জমা আছিল, যিটো পৰিমাণ F. C. I. য়ে কোনো অৱস্থাতে ৰাখিব পৰা নাই, তেনেহুলত সেই সকল যিসকলে সংগ্ৰহ নীতি পৰিৱৰ্ত্তনৰ বাবে উদ্বিগ্ন হৈ পৰিছিল সমস্যা সমাধানৰ বাবে কি কৰিছে আজি ? এতিয়া যি অৱস্থাত চলিছে এইটো তেতিয়াৰ দুৰ্য্যোগ মুহূৰ্ত্তত কৈ উন্নত নে ? এই Marriage of convenience ৰ আৰত আমাৰ এক শ্ৰেণীৰ ষড়যন্ত্ৰ আছে যি শ্ৰেণী সমাজ বাদৰ প্ৰতিবন্ধক । তেওঁলোকৰ কাৰণেই এপেক্ট মাৰ্কেটিং চটাইটিৰ পৰা সংগ্ৰহৰ ভাৰ লৈ যোৱা হৈছিল । এই কাম অত্যন্ত খৰখেদাকৈ এনিশাতে কৰা হ'ল । সংগ্ৰহনীতি পৰিৱৰ্ত্তন হ'ল —কিন্তু তাৰ পৰা কি হ'ল ? এই বিলাক Step লওঁতে আমাৰ আচল লক্ষ্যলৈ পাহৰিব নোলাগে । কৰ্মচাৰী সকলে চৰকাৰৰ নীতি আৰু আদৰ্শ মানিব লাগে । আমাৰ স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলনৰ কালত কৰ্মচাৰী সকলে বিদেশী চৰকাৰৰ নীতিকো আনকি নিষ্ঠাৰে পালন কৰিছিল, দেশৰ স্বাৰ্থৰ বিৰুদ্ধে গৈ ।



To day it is really an irony of fate that a large section of Employees to day have not faithfully dischaig over duty in a building their own country.

( সময়ৰ সংকেত )

এই বিষয়ত কোনো বাজনৈতিক অভিলাম্ব থকা উচিত নহয়। বাইজ, চৰকাৰ সকলোৰে নিজৰ কৰ্তব্যত ব্ৰতী হব লাগিব আৰু সকলোৰে মিলি—আমাৰ সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিব লাগিব। আজি দেশৰ খাদ্য পৰিস্থিতিৰ চৰম অৱস্থা ই আজি ইমান জটিল অৱস্থাত উপনীত হৈছে যে এই সমস্যা সমাধানৰ বাবে অকল অনুভূতিয়েই যথেষ্ট নহয় তাৰ কাৰণে আন্তৰিকতা পূৰ্ণ প্ৰচেষ্টাত সকলো ব্ৰতী হোৱা প্ৰয়োজন। দেশৰ এক অনুকূল বাতাবৰণ সৃষ্টি কৰি উৎপাদন বঢ়াব লাগিব আৰু বিতৰন ব্যৱস্থা সংশোধন কৰিব লাগিব। একমাত্ৰ সমবেত প্ৰচেষ্টাবেহে আমি সংকটৰ পৰা পৰিভ্ৰান পামহক। গতিকে এই পাটভূমিত বিষয়টোৰ প্ৰতি সকলোৰে দৃষ্টি নিৰ্দ্ধেপ কৰিব বুলি ভৱিষ্য কৰি মই Motion টোৰ বিৰোধীতা কৰিছো।

Mr. SPEAKER : সময় ১০ মিনিট।

\* Shri RAHIMUDDIN AHMED : এই খাদ্য আলোচনাত অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰি মোৰ পূৰ্ববৰ্তী বক্তা শ্ৰীযুত গৌৰীশঙ্কৰ ভট্টাচাৰ্য আৰু শ্ৰীযুত ফনী বৰাই শস্যৰ উৎপাদন আৰু বিতৰণ সংক্ৰান্তত যি মত ডাঙি ধৰিছে, মই তাক সমৰ্থন কৰো। আজিৰ এই খাদ্য অনাটন সমস্যাৰ প্ৰসঙ্গত আমাৰ প্ৰথম আৰু প্ৰধান কথা হৈছে

\*Speech not corrected



বিতৰণ আৰু উৎপাদন। প্ৰথমতে বিতৰণ সম্পৰ্কত কও যে—  
চৰকাৰৰ নীতি যদি জনসাধাৰণৰ মঙ্গলৰ কাৰণে হয় তেন্তে  
বাইজৰ আশীৰ্বাদ চৰকাৰে পাব আৰু খাদ্য অনাটন সমস্যাবো  
সমাধান হ'ব। আৰু যদি চৰকাৰী নীতি কিবা উদ্দেশ্যপূৰ্ণ হয়,  
তেন্তে তাত জনসাধাৰণে সহযোগিতা নকৰে আৰু জনসাধাৰণে  
বুজিব, চৰকাৰে শাসনৰ সুবিধা লৈ বাইজৰ ওপৰত শোষণ  
চলাইছে। মই কও, চৰকাৰৰ বিতৰণ নীতি ভুল। এপেকচ্  
মাৰ্কেটিং চটাইটিৰ হাতত সংগ্ৰহৰ ভাৰ থাকোতে—এনে বিপৰ্য্যয়  
হোৱা নাছিল। গতিকে চৰকাৰী নীতিত কিবা চাল আছে বুজিব  
লাগিব F. C. I. ক সংগ্ৰহ কাৰ্য্যত নিয়োগ কৰাত। এতিয়া দেখা  
গল—যে F. C. I. এ সংগ্ৰহ কাৰ্য্যত অসম চৰকাৰক সহায় কৰাৰ  
পৰিবৰ্ত্তে—F. C. I. নিজে এটা লাভখোৰ অনুষ্ঠান হৈ উঠিছে।  
চৰকাৰে তেওঁলোকৰ ইচ্ছান যোগাইছে প্ৰত্যক্ষ ভাবে। যোগান  
বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জানে যে, আহুধানতকৈ শালিধান বেচি  
সংগ্ৰহ হৈছিল; কিন্তু এতিয়া আমি দেখিছো আহুচাউল। তেখেতে  
৩২ হাজাৰ কুইণ্টলৰ কথা কৈছে—তাৰ ভিতৰত কিমান হাজাৰ  
কুইণ্টল চাউল পাইছে? F. C. I. ৰ পৰা প্ৰতিমোন ধানত কিমানকৈ  
চাউল লৈছিল।

**Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BORUAH :** ( Minister, Supply )

আহুধান বেছি বুলি মই কোৱা নাছিলো।

**Shri RAHIMUDDIN AHMED :** মই কব খুজিছো যে, আহু কম,  
শালি বেচি। চাউল প্ৰতিমোন ধানত—২৬ সেৰৰ ঠাইত F.C.I.  
এ ২২ পৰা ২৪ সেৰ দিয়ে। এই পৰিমাণ F. C. I. এ দিয়াটো  
ভুল। F. C. I. এ চোৰাং বজাৰৰ লগত সম্বন্ধ ৰাখিছে। যত  
Service Society বা প্ৰাইমেৰী চটাইটি নাই, সেইবিলাক  
অঞ্চলৰ পৰা ধান সংগ্ৰহ কৰি চোৰাং ভাবে মিল মালিকৰ গুদামত



সোমোৱাইছে। এই বিলাকৰ পৰা সংগ্ৰহৰ বিৰাট এক অংশ অন্তৰ্ধান হৈ চোৰাং বজাৰত প্ৰবেশ কৰিছে আৰু যিবিলাক ঠাইত ধানৰ উৎপাদন অধিক, তাত ধানৰ মোনত ৪০/৪৫ টকালৈ উঠিছে আৰু সম্পূৰ্ণ ভাবে ধান চাউলৰ বজাৰ চোৰাং বেপাৰী সকলৰ হাতত পৰিছে। মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিছো যে চৰকাৰে যি পদ্ধতি লৈছে, সেইটো তুল- ধানৰ মোনে ২৫ টকা দিয়ক, মই নিজে ঘূৰি ধান সংগ্ৰহ কৰি আনিম। চৰকাৰে আমাৰ কথালৈ মন নিদিলে—ফলত আজি অসমত খাদ্যৰ হাহাকাৰ।

মোৰ কথা হৈছে পদ্ধতি ঠিকমতে নিৰূপন কৰি সংগ্ৰহ কৰক—আমি চৰকাৰৰ ৰাজনীতিত সহযোগ নকৰিব পাৰো—কিন্তু এই বিষয়ত নিশ্চয় আমাৰ সহযোগীতা পাব। আমাৰ পৰামৰ্শত মূল্য নিদি কিছুমান চোৰাং বেপাৰী আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ লগত কিছুমান চৰকাৰী অফিচাৰৰ নিৰ্দেশৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিলে কেনেকৈ সংগ্ৰহ কৰিব—এটা বাস্তব নীতি লওক।

শ্ৰীগৌৰীশঙ্কৰ ভট্টাচাৰ্য্যই কৈছে যে এইবাৰ Bumper Crop হৈছে—কিন্তু মই সন্দেহ কৰো। কাৰণ কতিমাহত যদি বৰষুণ নহয়, ধানৰ একোটা সীহত ১২৫ টাৰ সলনি ৫০ টা গুটীহে পাব। গতিকে Bumper Crop ৰ কথা এতিয়াও কব নোৱাৰি—এতিয়া মাত্ৰ ধান ওখ হৈ উঠিছে। আমাৰ হোজাই অঞ্চলৰ তাপনবাৰী বাকী কপাহবাৰী আদিৰ ভিতৰত কপাহবাৰী মৌজাত ধান নাই; মই দেখি আহিছো।

যিহওক, ধানৰ উচিত মূল্য নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰিছে ধান সংগ্ৰহৰ বাস্তব দৃষ্টিভঙ্গীৰে আগবাঢ়িব লাগিব। সমবায়ৰ দ্বাৰা ধান সংগ্ৰহ কৰিব পাৰিব F. C. I, য়ে বহুতো ধান ধুলি-বালিৰে সৈতে আনে—এইবাৰ একোৰস্তা বেচি লৈছে—কিন্তু এই ধানবোৰ চালি-জাৰি নলয় কিয়? ইয়াত চৰকাৰী অফিচাৰ সকলে চোৰাং বেপাৰীক প্ৰশ্ন দিছে গতিকে চৰকাৰে কৰ্মচাৰীৰ ওপৰত চকু



বাখিব লাগে। সংগ্ৰহ বিভাগৰ কৰ্মচাৰীসকল যতে যায় ততে একোটা বিলিঙ কৰে—তেওঁলোকে টকা পায় কত ? তেওঁলোকৰ চোৰাং বেপাৰীৰ লগত সম্বন্ধ বেচি। আকৌ সংগ্ৰহ কৰা ধানৰ শ্ৰেণী চাওক—আমাৰ খেতিয়কৰ পৰা আহি বুলি ধান লয়—দামো তেনেকৈ দিছে—কিন্তু লাহি বুলি বেচি দামত বিক্ৰী কৰিছে—শালি ধান লৈ Fine জহা বুলি বিক্ৰি কৰিছে—কেতিয়াবা দাৰিয়া ধান Fine ধুচুৰী বুলি বিক্ৰি কৰিছে—এনেধৰণে দুনীতিৰ চুৰাত হৈছে। শ্ৰেণীভেদে মূল্য ঠিকমতে নিকপন কৰিব লাগে। আৰু সেই বিষয়টোত সকলোৰে চকু থাকিব লাগিব। অকল কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে কৰিলে নহয় Shrinkage বুলি কৃষকক যাতে ঠগাব নোৱাৰে।

চৰকাৰে যদি ২৫ টকা মূল্য নিকপন কৰে কিন্তু প্ৰকৃততে কৃষকে পাব ২৩ টকা চাৰি অনাহে মাত্ৰ। চাব লাগিব যে যি মূল্য নিকপন হয়, তাতকৈ কম যেন কৃষকে নাপায়। আমি জনাত এমোন ধানত ৩৭ কেজি ১ ছটাক—F. C I. য়ে কিন্তু খেতিয়কৰ পৰা লবৰ সময়ত এমোনত ৪৪ কেজিকৈ লয়—তেতিয়া খেতিয়কৰ ধানৰ মূল্য মোনত ২৫ টকাৰ ঠাইত ১৯ টকাকৈ হল—গতিকৈ ধুচুৰী অগ্নি শালি জহা আদিৰ শ্ৰেণীভেদে মূল্য নিকপন কৰিব লাগিব। নহলে খেতিয়কে শ্ৰেষ্ঠ ধান উৎপাদন কৰিবলৈ উৎসাহ নাপায়।

এতিয়া কৃষকৰ দুখৰ বিষয়ে দুআমাৰ কৰ খোজো। আপোনালোক গাবলৈ গলে বাইজে আনন্দ পায়। কিন্তু তেওঁলোকৰ সা-সুবিধাৰ বাবে আপোনালোকে কি কৰিছে? মই কুটিৰ শিল্প মন্ত্ৰীৰ কথা কব পাৰো খেতিৰ বাবে আধামোন আহুধান দিয়ক বুলি মোক অনুৰোধ কৰিছিল। গতিকে খাদ্য পৰিস্থিতিয়ে আপোনালোককো বিপদত পেলাইছে সেইকথা নিজেই গম পাইছে। তথাপিও আপোনালোকে ক্ষমতাৰ লোভত কোনো দূৰ ব্যৱস্থা লব পৰা নাই। আমাৰ কৃষক সকলে তেওঁলোকৰ শস্যৰ নায্য মূল্য



পাব বুলি আশা কৰিছিল কিন্তু ঠিক সময়ত টকা বীজ আদি নোপোৱাৰ কাৰণে উপযুক্ত পৰিমাণৰ উৎপাদন কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে। তদুপৰি চৰকাৰৰ নীতিৰ কাৰণে কৃষকে তেওঁলোকৰ উৎপাদনৰ উচিত মূল্যও নাপালে। চৰকাৰে সদায়ে উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধিৰ কৰাৰ বিষয়ে কৈ থাকে—কিন্তু ঠিক সময়ত ধন আদি সাহায্য বোৰ আহি নাপায়। মই নিজেই এখন ট্ৰেক্টৰ বিচাৰিছিলো কিন্তু সেই ট্ৰেক্টৰ এতিয়াও পোৱা নাই। আনহাতেদি চৰকাৰে দিয়া সুবিধা বোৰৰ খৰচো বেচি। কোনোৱে যদি এটা পাম্প লাগে তাৰ টেক্স দিব লাগে ৭ ৥০ টকা।

আনহাতেদি আপোনালোকে নতুন ধানৰ সময়ত ধানৰ দাম বান্ধি দিছিল মোনে ১২ টকাকৈ। কিন্তু বছৰৰ শেষৰ ফালে কৃষকে অতিপাত দাম দি ধান কিনি খাব লগা হয়। কৃষকে তিনিবাৰ ভাত খায়। এজন কৃষকে মাছে এমোন ধানৰ চাউল খায়। তাৰ উপৰি তেওঁলোকৰ লৰাছোৱালী আছে। গতিকে তেওঁলোকে কম দৰত ধান বেচি অধিক দামত কিনি খাব লগা হয়। ই অতি দুখৰ কথা। মই সদায়ে কৈ আহিছো যে—দেশৰ মঙ্গলৰ কাৰণে ৰাইজৰ মঙ্গলৰ কাৰণে মই সকলো প্ৰকাৰৰ সহযোগিতা কৰিম। ডকাইতে জাতি যোগ লৈ ডকাইটি কৰে। সেইদৰে আইনৰ দ্বাৰা ৰাইজক সৰ্ব্বশ্ৰান্ত কৰাও ডকাইটিয়েই।

Shri ATAUR RAHMAN : Madam, Chairman, it goes without saying that production and distribution of foodstuffs should engage our topmost attention. It is also true that our Government within their limitations have been giving attention due in this regard. It is also equally true that our cultivators have been sparing no pains in producing foodstuffs. even so there are seasonal scarcities



in some areas. That is a problem. To my mind it appears Assam as a whole produces that much foodstuff as is required by it to feed its growing population—both permanent and floating; but it is my impression that it is in the matter of procurement and distribution that we unwittingly go astray. On procurement different machineries have been adopted but these have had some loopholes and procurement has been at least in some measure haphazard. I, therefore, think that in regard to the machinery for procurement a little sternness accompanied by some amount of compulsion should lead us to overcome the hardships. Now, in the matter of distribution as well, we have to adopt a statistical application of the mind so that in deficit areas we can reach foodstuffs in time. In this regard I would suggest that we do keep Anchalik Panchayat-wise buffer stock so that in times of scarcity we may meet local requirements and we may also do away with certain ancillary troubles such as placing cordons against carrying paddy in the same subdivision from one place to another, from one village to another village. Then there are troubles as a result, that for carrying small quantity of paddy by the people for their own consumption, there have been seizures and even arrests and detentions. This may be done away with if we keep Anchalik Panchayatwise buffer stocks (At this stage, the Speaker occupied the chair). This will be much helpful to the Govern-



ment. With regard to food production, it has to be admitted that there is much to be desired in this regard. The Govt. had in this regard do depend on the Panchayats. The Agriculture Department is now being occupied with simply issuing instructions and directions. But if the Panchayats are entrusted with this heavy task, certain difficulties e.g. the question of adequate fund is there. Over and above this, due to the staffing pattern in the Panchayats they have been finding difficulties. The Gram Sevaks about whom Mr. Bhattacharyya had occasion to speak a lot, require some amount of pulling up. The Agricultural Extension Officers who constitute pillars of panchayat administration and the Statistical Officers who should provide guidelines to the Panchayats are all in their parent Departments and not under the immediate control of the Panchayats, as a result work has been hampered. The elected representatives of the Panchayats are finding it very difficult to utilise their services as they would like to. Had they been under the control of the Panchayats, the position would have been otherwise. In the matter of irrigation, in the matter of power pumps as well difficulties are being faced. After all the power pumps may go out of order but no technical facilities for repair are available locally. In the matter of fertilizers, the prices are on the increase and naturally our cultivators, conservative as they are, say at the



high cost of manure. So, Sir, I suggest that in the case of Panchayats let there be at least some amount of moratorium on small local development works so that money can be made available for purchase of power pumps, fitting up of fitter points and other methods of irrigation may be adopted. And if that is done, I think we may have early sowing and earlier harvesting and we can have better crops.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I finish I should like to impress upon the Govt. as I impressed during the Budget session in the matter of food production on the necessity of double cropping. There is no denying the fact that even now there are large areas in the State where double crop is not resorted to and only Sali paddy was grown to the neglect of Ahu paddy. In this way, Sir, our paddy cultivation could have been double. Sir, with these words, I should like to opine that given sincerity of purpose, hard labour and with the acquired wisdom on the part of the Government, we may be able to say with conviction. If winter comes can spring be far behind. I have finished, Sir.

\* Shri NAMESWAR PEGU : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এইটো সকলোৰে জনা কথা যে খাদ্য সঙ্কট বৰ ভয়ানক হৈছে। এইটোৰ মূলতে হৈছে আমাৰ চৰকাৰ। টকা পইচাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আমাৰ চৰকাৰ

\*Speech not corrected



যেনেকৈ দেৱলীয়া, সেই দৰেই খাদ্য নীতিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰটো চৰকাৰ দেৱলীয়া। এই দেৱলীয়া নীতি হোৱা কাৰণেই যিমানবোৰ আঁচনি লৈছে সেইবোৰ কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিব পৰা নাই আৰু সংগ্ৰামৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত অকৃতকাৰ্য্য হৈছে।

আজি উৎপাদনৰ কথা কওঁতে লগতে মাটিৰ কথাও কব লাগিব। উৎপাদন আৰু মাটিৰ যি সম্পৰ্ক, উৎপাদন আৰু সংগ্ৰহৰ যি সম্পৰ্ক, সংগ্ৰহ আৰু বিতৰণৰ যি সম্পৰ্ক, সেই সম্পৰ্ক ৰক্ষা কৰা হোৱা নাই। আজি যিবোৰে মাটি পাব লাগে আৰু যাক মাটি দিলে উৎপাদন বঢ়াব পাৰে সেইবোৰক মাটি দিয়া নাই। আজি খেতিয়কে মাটিৰ কাৰণে হাহাকাৰ কৰিব লগা হৈছে। যিবোৰ মাটিহীন খেতিয়ক সেইবোৰক চৰকাৰে আজি ২০ বছৰেও মাটি দিব পৰা নাই—মাত্ৰ উচ্ছেদ কৰিছে। মণ্ডল-কাননগু আৰু S.D.C. এ মাটি বিতৰণ কৰে। সেইবাবে যি মানুহৰ অন্য উপাৰ্জন ব্যৱস্থা নাই আৰু খেতিয়েই একমাত্ৰ সম্বল, তেওঁলোকৰ হাতৰ পৰা লাহে লাহে মাটি ধনী সকলৰ হাতলৈ যাব লাগিছে। ১৯৫০ চনত যিসকল বানপানী বিদ্বস্ত বা গৰাখহনীয়াত মাটিহীন হল তেওঁলোকে আজিলৈকে এই অফিচাৰ সকলৰ পৰা বা মাটি বিতৰণ কমিটিৰ পৰা প্ৰস্তাৱ দিয়া স্বত্বেও চিলঙৰ পৰা হুকুম কৰাব পৰা নাই। উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰত থকা কাকৈ, চিচি, বঙালমৰা আদি V. G. R. আৰু P. G. R. বোৰ খুলিবৰ কাৰণে প্ৰস্তাৱ দিয়া হৈছে কিন্তু সেইবোৰ চিলঙৰ Revenue Settlement শাখাত পৰি আছে। মই গৈ খবৰ কৰিছিলো যদিও কোনো খবৰ নেপালো। সেই কাৰণে চৰকাৰৰ মাটি বিতৰণ নীতিও দেখা গৈছে একে দেৱলীয়া।

ঠিক এনেকুৱাই হৈছে উৎপাদন ক্ষেত্ৰত। আগতে আমাৰ ইয়াত যি ভাবে শস্য হৈছিল, এতিয়া সেইদৰে নহয়। এঠোকা ধানৰ ৫০০ গুটিৰ ঠাইত এতিয়া ১০০ বা ১২০ টা গুটি পোৱা যায়। গ্ৰীষ্মত গৌৰীশঙ্কৰ ভট্টাচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়াই, এই বছৰ যেনেকুৱা ভাল



ধান হৈছে বুলি কৈছে—মোৰ ধাৰণা মতে তেনে হোৱা নাই। ধানৰ খেতি ভাল হোৱা নাই। বতৰ ভাল নহয়। হয় বৰষুণ বেচি; নহয় ব'দ বেচি। দেখাত ভাল হৈছে যদিও উটি নাই। যিবিলাক মাটি বহাগ জেঠ মাহত বোৱা হৈছিল—সেই বিলাক ভাল হোৱা নাই আৰু এই বছৰ উৎপাদন কমিব আৰু বহু খেতিৰ মাটি পতিত হৈ আছে।

### [ সময়ৰ সংকেত ]

আমি খাদ্য সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিবলৈ হলে—আমাৰ পতিত মাটি বিলাক ভূমিহীন খেতিয়কক মুকলি কৰি দিব লাগিব আৰু পানী যোগান ব্যৱস্থা কৰি দিব লাগিব আৰু দ মাটি বিলাকৰ পৰা পানী উলিয়াবৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি খেতিৰ উপযোগী কৰিব লাগিব। তাৰোপৰি মাটি বেদখল কৰা বুলি বহুত লোকক উচ্ছেদ কৰা হয় তাৰ ফলত বহুতো ধান চাউল নষ্ট হৈ যায়। ইয়াৰ ফলত বাইজৰ খেতি-বাতিৰ ওপৰত মোহ নাইকিয়া হয়। তাৰোপৰি যি সকল লোক খেতিয়ক নহয়; তেওঁলোকৰ মাটি বেছি আছে আৰু সেই মাটি আধিত দিয়ে। এই প্ৰথাটো খেতিয়ক সকলে গা-লাগি খেতি কৰিব নোৱাৰে। এই কথা [ সময়ৰ সংকেত ] চৰকাৰে চাব লাগে আৰু প্ৰকৃত খেতিয়কক মাটি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। এই মন্তব্য যাতে ভাল ধৰণৰ Land Settlement Advisory Board হব লাগে আৰু মহকুমা আৰু জিলা ভিত্তিত যেনেকৈ Land S. A. C. গঠন কৰিছে [ সময়ৰ সংকেত ] তেনেকৈয়ে State L. S. A. C. গঠন কৰিব লাগে।

Mr. SPEAKER : Order, order, Shri Ajijur Rahman.

( মাননীয় সদস্যই নিজৰ স্থান লয়। )



\* Shri AJIJUR RAHMAN CHAUDHURY : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, খাদ্য সম্পর্কীয় আলোচনাত অংশ গ্রহণ কৰি দুইআমাব মান কৰ খুজিছো। খাদ্য সমস্যা সম্পর্কিত প্রধানকৈ তিনিটা কথা মনলৈ আহে। প্রথমটো উৎপাদন, দ্বিতীয়টো সংগ্রহ আৰু তৃতীয়টো হৈছে বিতৰন। এই তিনিওটা ক্ষেত্ৰতেই ইটোৰ লগত সিটোৰ অবিচ্ছেদ্য সম্বন্ধ আছে। উৎপাদন হলেহে সংগ্রহ আৰু তাৰ পিছত বিতৰণৰ কথা আছে। উৎপাদন কম হলে বা নহলে—সংগ্রহ হব কৰ পৰা ; আৰু সংগ্রহ নহলে বিতৰন হব কেনেকৈ ? খাদ্য সমস্যা দিনক দিনে জটিল হৈ আহিছে ; উৎপাদন কমি আহিছে ; জনসংখ্যা বৃদ্ধি পাইছে ; খেতিৰ মাটি বদ্ধিত জনসংখ্যাৰ অনুপাতে কমি আহিছে। যি আছে—তাতো প্রকৃত খেতিয়ক সকলে খেতি কৰিব পৰা নাই কাৰণ, এই শ্ৰেণীৰ খেতিয়ক সকল ভূমিহীন। আজি আমাৰ মাজত যে ভূমিহীন খেতিয়কৰ সংখ্যাই অধিক সেইটো সকলোৰে স্বীকাৰ কৰে।

মহোদয়, খাদ্য সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিবলৈ হলে—আমাৰ উৎপাদন বঢ়াব লাগিব। আমাৰ মাটিৰ উৰ্বৰা শক্তি কমি গৈছে—উৎপাদন সেই কাৰণে কমিছে। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰ আছে ; কৃষি বিভাগ আছে আৰু কৃষিৰ কাৰণে বহুতো অর্থ ব্যয় কৰা হৈছে যদিও উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি আমি পোৱা নাই। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত কৃষি বিভাগৰ কৰ্মচাৰী সকলে কি কৰিছে নকৰিছে চৰকাৰে চকু দিব লাগে। আমি জনাত, সেই কৃষি বিষয়া সকলে খেতিয়ক সকলৰ মাজলৈ নাযায় আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ বুদ্ধি-পৰামশ নিদিয়। তেওঁলোক যাতে খেতিয়ক সকলৰ প্রকৃত কামত আছে তাৰ কাৰণে দৃষ্টি দিবলৈ চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰো। এই মৰ্মে তেওঁলোকে কিমান দিন কি দৰে কেনেকৈ কৃত্ত প্রদৰ্শন কৰে—সেইটো যেন চায়।



(Voices—কোনে চাব ?)

যদি এই ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে কঠোৰ ভাবে কৰে, মই ভাবো বৰ্ত্তমান কাৰ্য্যব্যৱস্থাৰ উন্নতিৰ লগে লগে উৎপাদনৰো বৃদ্ধি হ'ব।

আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ উৎপাদন বঢ়াবলৈ হলে খেতিয়কক খেতিৰ মাটি লাগিব। এজন খেতিয়কৰ যদি ২ বিঘা মাটিহে থাকে তেন্তে তাৰ শস্য উদ্ধৃত হোৱা দূৰৰ কথা, সি নিজৰ পৰিয়ালক খুৱাবলৈকে আৰু কিনিব লাগিব—আমাৰ গবৰ্ণমেণ্টে এজনী মহৰ বাবে ২ বিঘা মাটি বিজ্ঞাত কৰি ৰাখিছে। এজনী মহৰ পৰা যদি ৬ মাহ মাহে প্ৰতি ৬০ কেজি গাখীৰ পোৱা হয়, সেই গাখীৰৰ আয়ৰ পৰা এহৰ মানুহে খাই বাচি থাকিব নোৱাৰে। এনেকুৱাত এই দুবিঘা মাটিৰ খেতিত কেইজন মানুহ বাচি থাকিব পাৰে? সি যদি তাৰ ভৰণ-পোষণৰ কাৰণে আন ঠাইৰ পৰা ধান কিনি আনে—তাক D. I. Rule ত পেলাব—মই নাজানো যে আমাৰ বিতৰণ নীতিটো আমাৰ অফিচৰ সকলে কি হিচাবে লয়—ইয়াৰ বেমেজালীৰ কাৰণে অনাহকতে বহুতো দুখীয়া মানুহৰ আহকাল হৈছে। পাচ মোনৰ ওপৰ ধান এজন মানুহে আনিব নোৱাৰে। কিন্তু তেওঁলোকে উৎপাদন কৰা ধান আনিবলৈ—ঘৰত আনি চপাবলৈ তেওঁলোক দণ্ডনীয় হ'ব নেলাগে। অলপতে ৬৫ জন মানুহে একেলগে বৰপেটা ৰোডৰ পৰা ধান আনিছে—কিন্তু তেওঁলোকে পাকিস্তানলৈ ধান নিয়া বুলি সন্দেহ কৰি আতক কৰি কেছ দিছিল। গতিকে আইনৰ ফালটো ভালকৈ নেচাই অনাহকতে আমাৰ বদনাম কৰিছে। এনেধৰণৰ বেমেজালী বিলাক হোৱা নিতান্ত অনুচিত। কামৰূপ জিলাৰ পৰা ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ ওপৰেদি পাকিস্তানলৈ ধান যায় বুলি কয়—মাজতে গোৱালপাৰা জিলা আছে। ইমানবোৰ ৰখীয়া, কৰ্মচাৰীৰ আগতে লৈ যাব পৰাটো বিশ্বাস কৰিব নোৱাৰি। প্ৰেচ ৰিপোৰ্টত আমাক কৈছিল, যে মানুহৰ মনত সন্দ্ৰাস লগাবলৈহে কৰিছিল—এইবিলাক লক্ষ কৰিলে দেখা যায়, যে আমাৰ বিতৰণত গোলমালৰ কাৰণেহে



আমাৰ ধানৰ অভাৱ হৈছে যে এইটো নুই কৰিব নোৱাৰি।  
অভাবেই বদৰভাবৰ মূল—গাৱত চেনীৰ দাম ৭।০ টকালৈ হৈছে।  
মই নিজেই দেখিছো কিছুমান মানুহে চেনী চাহ দোকানত বিক্ৰি  
কৰিছে, চৰকাৰে যদি চায় এইটো তুল হৈছে—মই কম এইটো  
গুৰু হৈছে—( হাঁহি ) এজন মানুহে কোটা হিচাবে যি চেনী পায়  
তাক নিজে নাখাই যদি কোনোবাই চাহ দোকানত বিক্ৰি কৰে  
তাত কি তুল হয় ? ( হাঁহি ) একপোৱা চেনীৰ লাতত ১ কেজি  
চাউল পোৱাত অন্যায় কত ?

মানুহক উৎপাদন কৰিবলৈ মাটি লাগে। মই চৰকাৰৰ  
চোকা দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰো যে আমাৰ মাটিহীন খেতিয়কক মাটি  
দিব লাগে। এতিয়া সমবায়ৰ জৰিয়তেহে মাটি দিছে। তাৰ দ্বাৰা  
আচল খেতিয়কে মাটি পোৱা নাই। নাৰ্য খেতিয়কক মাটি দিয়াৰ  
চেষ্টা কৰিব লাগে।

তাৰ পিচত বনবিভাগৰ কথা হৈছে—যিবিলাক বিজ্ঞানত গছ  
নাই সেইবিলাকত গছ কৰ লাগে যাতে তাৰ ফল মানুহে খাব  
পাৰে আৰু কাঠ কামত লগাব পাৰে। এতিয়া আমি যিমান যি  
নকও যেতিয়ালৈকে ধৰ্ম্মনীতিত দেশৰ মঙ্গলৰ অৰ্থে কাম নকৰো,  
তেতিয়ালৈকে দেশৰ মঙ্গল নহয়। যদি আইন কৰাৰ লগে লগে  
আমিও ঠিকমতে চলো তেন্তে সকলো মানুহেও সৎপথত চলাৰ  
উৎসাহ পাব।

**Shri BHADRASWAR GOGOI :** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় আজি  
খাদ্য সম্পৰ্কে যিটো প্ৰস্তাব দাঙি ধৰিছে তাৰ আলোচনা প্ৰসঙ্গত  
মই দুষাৰ কৰ খুজিছো।

আজি দেশত যি খাদ্যৰ অভাৱ হৈছে, সচাকৈ বৰ দুখ লগা  
কথা। আজি গোটেই দেশে খাদ্যৰ অভাৱত হাহাকাৰ কৰিছে।



খাদ্যৰ অভাৱত আজি দেশৰ একঅংশ মানুহে খাবলৈ পোৱা নাই ; দেশত অৰাজকতা হৈছে—সকলোতে অবিচাৰ হৈছে। সেই কাৰণে মানুহৰ মাজত বিশ্বস্ততাৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। আজি সমগ্ৰ ভাৰত দুৰ্ভিক্ষৰ কৰাল গ্ৰাসত। এনে অৱস্থাত মানুহৰ নানাবকমৰ চিন্তা হোৱা স্বাভাৱিক। পেটত ভাত নাথাকিলে মানুহে কাম কৰিব নোৱাৰে সেইটোও দেশৰ উন্নয়নৰ আঁচনি কাৰ্য্যকৰী নোহোৱাৰ এটা কাৰণ।

মানুহৰ প্ৰধান কথা পেটৰ ভাত—তাৰ যদি অভাৱ ঘটে তেন্তে কোনো সমস্যাই সমাধান নহয়। আজি খাদ্যৰ কাৰণে বিভিন্ন অঞ্চলত আনকি ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী সকলেও আন্দোলন কৰিছে—শোভাযাত্ৰা কৰিছে—ছাত্ৰ সকলে স্কুল কলেজ এৰি অনশণ কৰিব লগীয়া হৈছে। চৰকাৰে ইয়াৰ ফল অনুভৱ কৰা নাই। সেইকাৰণে শান্তিপূৰ্ণ সত্যাগ্ৰহীৰ ওপৰত লাঠিচাৰ্জ কৰিছে। চৰকাৰে অনুভৱ কৰিলে তেনে এটা পৰিস্থিতি নহলহেতেন। চৰকাৰক জনসাধাৰণৰ মনৰ কথাবোৰ যে আমি খাবলৈ পোৱা নাই। এইটো চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত আবেদন নিবেদন কৰিও যেতিয়া ভাত-নাপায় তেতিয়া বিভিন্ন আন্দোলন আদি অনশণ কৰিব লগীয়া হয়। চৰকাৰে ইয়াৰ পিচতো অনুভৱ কৰা নাই। চৰকাৰক মই এইটো কও যে শান্তিপূৰ্ণ ভাবে যিটো কৰিছে, সি সদায় শান্তিপূৰ্ণ হৈ নেথাকিব। ইয়াৰ পৰিণাম ভয়াবহ হ'ব।

### Adjournment

The Assembly then adjourned till 9 A. M. Friday, the 2<sup>nd</sup> October 1967.

Shillong  
The 26th October 1967

U. Tahbildar  
Secretary,  
Legislative Assembly, Assam.