

83

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLED AFTER THE FOURTH GENERAL ELECTION
UNDER THE SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN
CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 10 A.M.
on Tuesday, the 21st March, 1967.

PRESENT

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI, B.A., (Cal), M.A. (Cantab), Barrister-at-Law, Speaker, in the Chair, nine Ministers, four Ministers of State, one Deputy Minister and sixty-nine Members.

Obituary References

Obituary references to the demise of Shri Gouri Kanta Talukdar, Maulana Md. Tayebullah, Shri Ambikagiri Ray Chaudhury, Shri Pramatha Nath Chakravarty, Shri Dimbeswar Neog, Shri Sankar Chandra Barua, Shri Ramesh Chandra Das Choudhury and Shri G. S. Barve

*Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, since this House met last a number of prominent personalities in our country have breathed their last. I would like to make a reference to some of them. At first I would like to refer to the death of Maulana Muhammed Tayebulla.

In the death of Maulana Muhammed Tayebulla on October 30, 1966 our country has lost a front-ranking freedom-fighter, a staunch nationalist and a liberal-minded leader. Born at Gauhati in 1894 Maulana Sahib had his early education at Sibsagar and Gauhati before he graduated in Science from the Presidency College, Calcutta. He took his Law degree from Earle Law College and the M. Sc. in pure mathematics from the Calcutta University. He gave up his legal practice at the call of the country's struggle for freedom and soon came to the forefront of the liberation movement launched in the State under the guidance of Deshabhakta T. R. Phukan, Karmabir Nabin Chandra Bardoloi and other pioneers of the non-violent freedom movement in Assam. He was also for sometime a professor in Department of Science in the Jamia Milia University of Aligarh.

*Speech not corrected.

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A true Gandhite and selfless social worker Maulana Tayebulla was one of the senior most Congress Leaders of Assam holding responsible offices of the organization for a long stretch of time from 1924 to 1948. He was one of the Assistant Secretaries of the Reception Committee of the 31st Session of Indian National Congress held at Pandu in 1926. He held the office both as a Secretary and a President of Gauhati District Congress Committee for a number of years and he was the President of the Assam Provincial Congress Committee in one of the most eventful periods of our national history. He was also a member of the All India Congress Committee for several years. He suffered at the hands of the British administration and underwent imprisonment for several times for vindicating the cause of national liberation.

Maulana Tayebulla was elected to the Assam Assembly and was the Minister for Excise, Information and Publicity and Prisons in the Bardoloi Cabinet from 1947 to 1950. He was also a member of the Rajya Sabha for two terms from 1952 to 1964.

An erudite scholar on Islamic philosophy, Maulana made his mark also as an author. He wrote a number of books among which were "Karagaror Chithi", a collection of letters from prison, "Islam and Non-violence", "Ummul Quran", "Between the Symbol and the Idol at Last".

His death has removed from us an outstanding personality who dominated the political scene for a long time and who dedicated his life for the cause of country's freedom.

We convey our deepest sympathy to the members of his family and pray for the peace of his soul.

Sir, I would like to refer to the death of Shri Gouri Kanta Talukdar.

With the passing away of Shri Gourikanta Talukdar on October 21 last, Assam has lost one of the old guards of our freedom struggle. A patriot and an independent thinker Shri Talukdar had his education at Gauhati and Calcutta and started his legal practice at Gauhati in 1913 but was soon drawn to the national liberation movement launched by the Indian National Congress. He courted imprisonment in 1921, 1930, 1940 and 1942 for his participation in the non-co-operation movement.

A successful parliamentarian Shri Talukdar took important part in the proceedings of the Assam Legislative Assembly of which he was a member in 1930 and 1948.

A devoted social worker and a patron of learning Shri Talukdar was actively associated with a number of social movements including those of opium prohibition, removal of untouchability and illiteracy and was one of the founders of the Kamrup Academy of Gauhati which was established as a challenge against what was known as Cunningham Circular.

An author of repute and a journalist Shri Talukdar has a good list of publications to his credit and was the Founder-Editor of the popular children magazine "Deepak".

*Speech not corrected.

The death of such an illustrious personality is indeed a great loss of us all. May God grant peace to the departed soul. We convey our deep sympathy to the members of the bereaved family.

I would like to refer to the death of Shri Ambikagiri Ray Choudhury.

We are to mourn today the sad and sudden death of Shri Ambikagiri Ray Choudhury, a great patriot and a literary genius of our State, on January 2, last. Born in 1886 in a poor but respectable family of BARPETA Shri Ray Choudhury had to face much hardship in his early life while prosecuting his studies and could not proceed for higher education although he was endowed with exceptional intelligence.

A man of strong emotion having an indomitable urge to revolt against what he considered to be injustice, narrowness and sophistication Shri Ray Choudhury was in his early youth a firm believer in the need of an anarchist movement to overthrow the alien rule over India. A fire-brand patriot Shri Ray Choudhury played a gallant role in the non-co-operation movement of 1921 and was imprisoned for 3 years. He was made one of the chief organisers of the Congress movement in Assam in 1930. Having severed his relationship from the Congress in 1931 Shri Ray Choudhury founded a number of organizations for espousing the cause of the people of this State and was responsible for many a public agitation launched to safeguard the claim and interest of the sons of the soil. Among the many organizations he founded were the Asom Sangrakshini Sabha, Asom Jatia Mahasabha, Swadeshi Krishak Sangha and Bharat Aikya Sadhan Samaj.

A prolific writer Shri Ray Choudhury carved for himself a seat of honour in the domain of Assamese poetry. Throughout his numerous poems he gave vent to his patriotic fervour and his deep devotion to God. The basic theme that reigns supreme over his literary works was however, his unquestionable patriotism. Among his well-known works were "Tumi", "Beena", "Anubhuti", "Bando Ki Chabdere". His prose works were extensive and covered a wide range of subjects from social reconstruction to high philosophy. "Ahuti", "Deka Dekerir Ved", "Kalyanmoy Bharat" were among his prose works. He edited a number of well-known journals including "Chetana" and "Deka Asom".

A former President of the Assam Sahitya Sabha Shri Ray Choudhury was awarded a literary pension by the Government of Assam and was honoured posthumously by the Sahitya Academy for his work "Bedanar Ulka".

Although we might not have shared all his views yet none could question his sincerity of purpose, conviction and that he was a patriot to the tip of his finger.

We offer our sympathy to the members of the bereaved family and pray for the eternal peace of his soul.

We also mourn the death of Shri Pramatha Nath Chakravarty, a well-known personality in social and literary life of the State. Born in 1883 at Gauripur in an orthodox family Shri Chakravarty had his early education at Gauripur and studied for his B.A. and B.L. Degrees at Patna. Shri Chakravarty, who was one of the first group of Assamese educated men of Goalpara district, took keen interest in the development and expansion of Assamese language and literature and was responsible for the establishment of a number of social, educational and cultural institutions of the district. He played a very significant role in the public

agitation launched in support of Goalpara's retention within Assam at the time of the redemarcation of State boundaries by the States' Reorganisation Commission. He was a life member of the Asom Sahitya Sabha. He also represented the District Congress Committee at the Calcutta Session of the Indian National Congress in 1930. We offer our sincere condolence to the members of the bereaved family and pray for peace of the departed soul:

Sir, the death of Shri Dimbeswar Neog on 12th November 1966 has removed one of the outstanding literary figures of our State. Shri Neog, an educationist by career, had been endowed with a facile pen and shone brilliantly both in the field of poetry and prose. Basically a literary critic and historian, Shri Neog made a monumental contribution towards the Assamese literature through his original and analytical works on history of Assamese literature which extended to a number of volumes both in Assamese and English. A graduate in Science Shri Neog took to Arts and became also an M. A.

As a poet he made expression unalloyed by complexity of style and did not allow his spontaneity to suffer at the burden of choicest words. His poems based on patriotic themes are indeed most effective in carrying the message of the land and he rose to great poetic heights in depicting the glory of the land and its natural grandeur. A tireless worker for the development of Assamese language and literature Shri Neog was Secretary of the Sahitya Sabha for a number of years and was the President of the Sabha in its annual session held in 1964 at Nalbari.

We join with the people of Assam in mourning the loss of such an illustrious personality and pray to God for the eternal peace of his soul.

Sir, in the death of Shri Sankar Barua, Assam has lost a valiant freedom fighter and a great social worker. Shri Barua, who was one of the senior leaders of Assam to be initiated into the freedom struggle, launched under the guidance of the Father of the Nation, had a stormy political career which landed him in jail a number of times during the British rule. A selfless social worker and a capable organiser Shri Barua had been associated with numerous social and educational organisations of Upper Assam including the Co-operative Sugar Mill at Dergaon. An uncompromising revolutionary Shri Barua played a very significant role in the 1942 Movement and was a constant terror to the then alien administrators. A cash reward of Rs.5,000 was declared by the Government for the head of this gallant patriot of Assam.

Shri Barua was also a member of the Provincial Legislature prior to independence and was the President of the Golaghat District Congress Committee. Although he severed his relationship with the Congress towards the later days of his political life still he basically remained a true adherent of the ideologies which inspired us all to wrest freedom from the alien rule.

I convey our heartfelt condolence to the bereaved family and pray for peace of the departed soul.

We also mourn today the death of Shri Ramesh Chandra Das, a former member of the Assam Legislative Assembly, on January 7 last. A scion of a wealthy family of Cachar district

Shri Das was born in 1902 and throughout his life was a true servant of the masses. He was with the National Congress in the various movements launched from time to time and was connected with various public activities of his district. Besides discharging his duties to the people as an M. L. A. he rendered splendid service for the welfare of the people of his Subdivision by making personal donations towards the setting up of a few educational institutions of Karimganj Subdivision, as well as financing many poor students in the prosecution of their studies. He was also the President of the Karimganj Scheduled Castes Association. A man of charming manners and kindly disposition Shri Das had left a wide circle of admirers to mourn his demise. May his soul rest in eternal peace. We convey our sincerest condolences to the members of his bereaved family.

Lastly, Sir, the sad and sudden death of Shri Sadashiv Govind Barve on March 6 last has removed from the Indian scene an outstanding personality who had shone brilliantly as a scholar, administrator and also as a public leader. Born in April 27, 1914, Shri Barve had a uniformly brilliant academic career and gave promises of his bright future even while he was a student at Bombay and Cambridge. A member of the Indian Civil Service Shri Barve served in various capacities under the Government of India. He held the office of the Joint Secretary for Economic Affairs in the Ministry of Finance and played a key role in negotiating World Bank loan for the magnificent Koyna Hydro-Electric Project. He retired from the Civil Service prematurely in 1961 to join in active politics and leapt into political limelight as the Finance Minister of Maharashtra in 1962. In 1965 he was made a member of the Planning Commission, in which capacity he served the country till his resignation to seek election from one of the prestige Lok Sabha seats of the country. His victory against his formidable rival created world-wide interest and was acclaimed from all circles of opinion. The death of such an illustrious son of Mother India will be mourned widely.

I, on behalf of the members of this House, convey our heartfelt sympathies to Shrimati Barve and other members of the bereaved family and pray for eternal peace of the departed soul.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Charaibahi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while associating with the feelings expressed by the Leader of the House on the loss of so many illustrious sons of our State and the country, I, on my behalf and on behalf of the members of this side of the House, want to offer our heartfelt condolences to the members of the bereaved families and to pray to God for eternal peace of the departed souls.

In this connection, Sir, I would like to refer to Moulana Tayebulla, who was one of the few Congressmen in Assam who served the National Organisation and the country's cause for long three decades. He was born at Gauhati in 1894 and was educated in Gauhati and Calcutta but before taking the M.Sc. Degree he passed the Law Examination and joined the Gauhati Bar. He was a prominent member of the Bar. He joined the non-cooperation movement and was imprisoned. After he was released from jail in July, 1942, he joined the Jamia Milia National University, Aligarh, where he served as a professor for two years. Altogether he suffered imprisonment for eight and half years in connection with the Congress movements.

[21st March,

in 1921, 1931, 1939 and 1942. In 1926 he was one of the Assistant Secretaries of the Reception Committee of the 31st Session of the Indian National Congress held at Pandu. He served the Assam Pradesh Congress Committee as its General Secretary from 1921-26, as Vice-President and Treasurer from 1926-31 and as its President from 1940-48. He was elected to the Assam Assembly in August, 1947 and became a Minister in the Bardoloi Cabinet from 1948 to January 1950. He was elected to the Rajya Sabha for two terms from 1952 to 1964.

Moulana Tayebulla was a staunch patriot and fought valiantly against the Muslim League move to grab Assam as part of Pakistan. He never faltered in his faith in the Congress. He wrote a number of books among which were "Ummul-Quran", "Islam and Non-Violence", "Between the Symbol and the Idol" and "Karagarer Chitthi", which is his autobiography. He died on 30th October, 1966. we offer our sincere condolence to the bereaved family and pray for eternal peace of the departed soul.

Sir, I would also like to mourn the death of Shri Ambikagiri Roy Choudhury, a life long revolutionary, an eminent literature and a journalist popularly known as "Asam Kesari" died on 2nd January, 1967 at the age of 83.

Born at Barpeta in 1884 and schooled at Gauhati, Shri Roy Choudhury joined politics before completing his high school education. He took part in the non-cooperation movement and was jailed in 1920. He founded the Assam Sangrakshini Sabha, the Asam Jatiya Mahasabha and the Assam Seva Sangha to serve the people and the State of Assam.

A poet since his boyhood, Shri Roy Choudhury contributed immensely to the Assamese literature.

Shri Roy Choudhury was also a journalist of repute and edited two journals at different times; 'Chetana' and 'Deka Asom' which bore the imprint of his characteristic fiery language, his passionate love for Assam and his urge for the country's independence. His early works 'Bandini Bharat', a drama and 'Shatadhar' were banned by the British Government.

In 1950 he was elected the President of the Assam Sahitya Sabha held at Margherita. He was awarded a literary pension by the State Government in recognition of his service to the cause of Assamese literature but he surrendered the pension to the Government as a protest against Government's failure to declare Assamese as a State language.

Shri Roy Choudhury led a number of deputations and delegations to press the case of Assam before the Simon Commission and other such bodies. He fought against the Grouping Plan of the Cabinet Mission. His loss is a great loss to the State and especially for the younger generation, because he was an inspiring agent for the younger generation of Assam. We offer our sincere condolences to the bereaved family and pray for the eternal peace of the departed soul.

Sir, another great personage Shri Sankar Chandra Barua, a noted freedom fighter and Nationalist Leader of Assam died on 18th November, 1966 at Golaghat at the age of 72.

During the 1942 freedom movement Shri Barua was a terror to the British and remained underground for more than seven years, though the British Government in vain offered Rs.5,000 for his capture. He was a Member of the Assam Legislative Assembly in the pre-independence days. He was also the President of Golaghat District Congress Committee. Subsequently, however, for ideological difference he left the Congress. He was also a Member of the State Khadi Board; besides associating with innumerable social organisations throughout the State. We pay our sincere condolences to the bereaved family and pray for the eternal peace of the departed soul.

Sir, I would like to refer to another eminent person whom we lost recently. He is Shri Gauri Kanta Talukdar, a patriot and a social worker, who died on 21st October, 1966 at the age of 79.

Born on November 1, 1887 in the village Chamata in the District of Kamrup, Shri Talukdar had his early education in Nalbari and later in Cotton College and graduated from the Vidyasagar College in Calcutta. He passed the Law Examination in 1913 and started his legal practice in Gauhati.

A patriot from his school days, Shri Talukdar joined the non-cooperation movement and was imprisoned in 1920-21, 1940 and 1942. He was elected to the Assam Assembly as a Congress candidate from Nalbari in 1937 and re-elected in 1946 and remained as a Member of the Assam Legislative Assembly till 1950. He took active interest in the deliberations of the House and proved his ability as a Parliamentarian.

Shri Talukdar was closely associated with Kamrup Academy and many other educational institutions and later devoted himself to social work. He was also a literature and was editing till his last day a standard children magazine entitled 'Deepak'. We offer our sincere condolences to the bereaved family and pray for the eternal peace of the departed soul.

Sir, I would like to refer to another eminent person : Shri Ramesh Chandra Das Choudhury. Shri Das Choudhury, a sincere social worker and a freedom fighter was born in 1902 in a well-to-do family in the Cachar district. Imbued by the spirit of patriotism, Shri Das Choudhury joined the non-cooperation movement and suffered for the cause of country's independence. He joined the Salt Movement in 1930 and actively participated in 1942 movement.

He was associated with many educational institutions of the Cachar district and made valuable contributions to those institutions besides associating himself with the Co-operative movement of the State.

Shri Das Choudhury was elected to the Assam Legislative Assembly in 1946 and 1952 elections and took active interest in the deliberations of the House. He possessed an amiable disposition for which he was loved by all sections of the people. He died on 8th December, 1966. We pay our sincere condolences to the bereaved family and pray for the peace of the departed soul.

Sir, I would like to make a reference to another eminent person, in whom we have lost a literary person who has great contributions to the history of literature of Assam. He is Shri Dimbeswar Neog who was born in 1899 at Kamarphadia in the Sibsagar district. He started his career as a writer since 1911 when he first became the editor of his school magazine. But he started writing poems seriously from 1914. Since then he sincerely devoted his life to the service of Assamese language and literature. He was a successful teacher, poet and a critic and wrote a number of books of which 60 have so far been published.

Besides his books in Assamese he has published a few books in English which include 'Introduction to Assam : the country, and its people. History of Modern Assamese Literature etc., which were admired by critics both in and outside the country.

His valuable contributions towards the study of history of literature and language have enriched Assamese literature.

It is for his quality and ability that he was elected the President of the Nalbari Session of the Assam Sahitya Sabha. He passed away on 12th November, 1966. His loss is a great loss to Assamese literature. We offer our sincere condolences to the bereaved family and pray for the peace of the departed soul.

Sir, I would like to refer to another eminent personality : Shri Pramath Chakravarty. He was a literary man of Assam, whose loss is an irreparable loss to the State. We pay our respectful homage to the departed soul and offer our deepest condolences to the bereaved family.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would also like to offer our respectful homage to late Shri Barve whom we have lost recently. His loss is a great loss to our country because his sacrifices and contributions for the cause of the country are very significant. I, on my behalf and on behalf of my colleagues offer our respectful homage to the departed soul and pay our sincere condolences to the bereaved family of this notable personality.

Shri PHANI BORA (Nowgong) : Mr. Speaker, Sir. I on my behalf and on behalf of my colleagues offer our sincere condolences to the members of the bereaved families of those departed persons. Sir, we recall the life of Maulana Md. Tayabulla who was an eminent fighter for the freedom of our country at a time when it was very difficult, rather it was a matter of courage and conviction to stand up as a nationalist Muslim in our country. In spite of it he stood up and fought against the British together with other patriots of the country to oust the British from our country to get our independence.

Shri Gaurikanta Talukdar and Shri Sankar Chandra Barua were the fighters for freedom of our country at a time when they had to face a lot of odds ; they had to face imprisonment, they had to face so many difficulties unlike many who joined the congress when the Congress was passing through fair weather. They were not fair-weather friends ; in rough weather they stood up. So it is necessary to recall the lives and activities of these eminent personalities who were out and out patriots.

Shri Ambikagiri Roy Choudhury was a nationalist fighter—a fighter for the freedom of our country. Many may not agree with many of his policies, many of his thinkings but we cannot deny the fact that he had burning patriotism. When I was in Cotton College and used to meet him I found him as a man of burning patriotism, but sometimes he was a frustrated man. I for myself always did not agree with him and I told him so. But I cannot forget the fact that at times as a patriot belonging to the Assamese nationality he had to stand up in the interest of the Assamese language, Assamese culture when it was in difficulty. Under the British no nationality could get any opportunity to develop its own language and culture and Assamese was one of the backward nationalities and, therefore, although I did not agree with some of his approaches yet I could not but appreciate his burning patriotism.

Shri Sankar Chandra Barua was a patriot and revolutionary who fought in the 1942 movement as a Congressman. I remember how much torture he had to undergo; still he kept his body and soul and mind in tact. He was a Member of this House but for various reasons mainly for the reason that he could not agree with the policies of the Congress Party he had to secede from the party. After that the treatment meted out to him by the Ruling Party was such which I cannot forget. Even then he was carrying on to the last day as a patriot.

Shri Dimbeswar Neog was a patriot and a literature. Assam had to be introduced to the rest of India, to the rest of the world. Many people of India do not know what is Assam, whether it is a jungle. Shri Dimbeswar Neog's book "Introduction to Assam" was a valuable contribution in this respect. I pay my sincere condolences to the members of these eminent personalities of Assam.

Lastly, Sir, I also pay my deep condolences to the Members of the bereaved families of those who died in Shillong itself as a result of firing in connection with the Food movement. I pay my homage to the departed and my sincere condolences to the members of the bereaved family of Shri Sankar Purkayastha and others. They had to lay down their lives for they wanted food.

With these words, Sir, I again on my behalf and on behalf of my group pay our sincere condolences to the members of the bereaved families of the departed ones.

Shri LAKSHYA DHAR CHOUDHURY (Kamarpur) :
মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ভাৰতীয় সংহতিৰ প্ৰতীক মৌলবী মহম্মদ তৈয়বুল্লা, অগ্নিকবি অম্বিকাগিৰী ৰায়চৌধুৰী, বিলপবী বীৰ শঙ্কৰচন্দ্ৰ বৰুৱা, সমাজসেৱী গৌৰীকান্ত তালুকদাৰ, সুসাহিত্যিক ডিম্বেশ্বৰ নেওগ, সমাজকৰ্মী ৰমেশচন্দ্ৰ দেৱ চৌধুৰী আৰু সাহিত্য সেৱী প্ৰমথ চক্ৰবৰ্তী, আৰু পৰিকল্পনা বিশেষজ্ঞ ৰাভেৰ মৃত্যুত মই গভীৰ শোক প্ৰকাশ কৰিছোঁ আৰু শোকসন্তপ্ত পৰিয়াললৈ সমবেদনা জনাইছোঁ। এই সকল দেশ নেতাৰ প্ৰতি যোৰ শ্ৰদ্ধা জনোৱাৰ উপৰিও যোৰ ব্যক্তিগত জীৱনত বেথাপাত কৰা শঙ্কৰ বৰুৱা আৰু শিল্পী অম্বিকাগিৰী ৰায় চৌধুৰীৰ কথা দুখামান কৰি থুজিছোঁ। ১৯৪৮ চনত কংগ্ৰেচৰ নীতি উপেক্ষা কৰি শঙ্কৰ বৰুৱাই আজিৰ অধ্যক্ষ শ্ৰীহৰেশ্বৰ গোস্বামী, কৃষিমন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীলক্ষ্মীপ্ৰসাদ গোস্বামী আৰু স্বনামধন্য নেতা শ্ৰীদেৱকান্ত বৰুৱাই আদিৰে ছ'ছিয়েলিষ্ট পাৰ্টি গঠন কৰিবলৈ আমাৰ লগতে ওলাই আহিছিল। আজি এই কেইজন বিভিন্ন আসনত অধিষ্ঠিত আৰু মই বিপৰীত পাৰ্শ্বত বহিছোঁ—মাথোন শঙ্কৰ বৰুৱা স্বৰ্গত আমাৰ কষ্ট নিশ্চয় চাই আছে। শঙ্কৰ বৰুৱাৰ নিৰীকতা, শঙ্কৰ বৰুৱাৰ অমায়িকতা, শঙ্কৰ বৰুৱাৰ দেশপ্ৰেম চিৰ যুগমীয়া। জন্মৰ কাৰণে নহয় কৰ্মৰ কাৰণে শঙ্কৰ বৰুৱা ডাঙৰ। তেওঁৰ প্ৰতি মই যোৰ আৰু দলৰ হৈ শ্ৰদ্ধা নিবেদন কৰিছোঁ।

আনজন শিল্পী, সাহিত্যিক, নাট্যকাৰ, অভিনেতা, সঙ্গীতজ্ঞ, অগ্নিকবি ৰায় চৌধুৰী লৈকো যোৰ শ্ৰদ্ধা জ্ঞাপন কৰিছোঁ। লগতে আটাই কেইজন নেতালৈ যোৰ শ্ৰদ্ধাঞ্জলি আগবঢ়াইছোঁ আৰু শোকসন্তপ্ত পৰিয়াললৈ সমবেদনা জনাইছোঁ।

Mr. SPEAKER : I fully associate myself with the deep feelings of grief and sorrow expressed by the Leader of the House, Shri Dulal Chandra Barua, Shri Phani Bora and Shri Lakhyadhar Chaudhury on the sad demise of eight noble sons of India, namely Maulana Tayebulla, Ambikairi

Ray Choudhury, Sankar Chandra Barua, Gauri Kanta Talukdar, Dimbeswar Neog, Ramesh Chandra Das Choudhury, Pramath Nath Chakravarty and S. G. Barve. Each one was great in his own field and contributed to the glory and prestige of Assam and India.

Mulana Tayebulla was a symbol of communal harmony and practised in his life what he preached from platforms. It is difficult to imagine the sufferings and humiliation of a man who had fought communal frenzy almost single-handed and went through extreme penuries not conceivable in those days for the occupant of the high office of the President of the Assam Provincial Congress Committee. Late Tayebulla enriched the politics of Assam through his sufferings and dignified way of life. He was the President of the Pradesh Congress Committee and also suffered imprisonment for long 8 years, but the fire of nationalism in his heart could not be extinguished by British tyranny.

Ambikagiri Rai Choudhury was a born poet and for that a revolutionary poet." তই ভাঙ্গিব লাগিব শিল

still rings in my ears and these lines truly echoed the agonies and the yearnings and sufferings of a languishing political sufferer ever trying to tear asunder the shackles of slavery in those days of 1920-21 when he was subjected to extreme suffering and humiliation under the British Raj. Shri Rai Choudhury was a literateur par excellence and he followed his own inimitable style and wrote from his heart. He represented "Deka Asom" (Young Assam) and all his writings reflected keen desire to serve Assam and find a place of equal status for the people of Assam. He was mis-interpreted as parochial at many times. A strong yearning to serve Assam took him to extremes at times but his love for the whole country and all people was undisputed. He can be ranked with Garibaldi or Mazzini and in his death a torch-bearing fire of "Young Assam" has lost its lustre and heat to a certain extent.

Sankar Barua is another revolutionary whose revolutionary activities have not been brought to limelight very clearly. He was an architect of the present Congress in Assam and during 1942 gave his all in the fight for freedom of the country. He learned revolution not from books but from the lives of the common people with whom he was inextricably mixed up. He was a friend and philosopher and a co-worker of the peasants in the field and was ever present in their times of distress and need. He was a founder-member of the Socialist Party and fought to the last for a socialist society where everyone would be free from exploitation and everyone will get full opportunity to bring out the best in his life. We have lost him at an early age but his deeds and activities will be remembered for long.

Shri Gauri Kanta Talukdar was like Vishnu to our Congress Party. Steady and steadfast and disciplined he served the country in his own way. A puritan in life he wanted everyone to be a real Brahmachari. Although a God-fearing man he was not afraid of bringing about social reforms and fighting for the cause of the down-trodden. He suffered imprisonment several times in his life but never faltered in his zeal to fight for the country's freedom. He was elected member of the honourable Assembly and had left a mark in the annals of this Assembly as a Parliamentarian.

Shri Dimbeswar Neog was the President of the Assam Sahitya Sabha and was a teacher-poet. As a teacher he left his mark on his students and proved his ability as an able administrator of schools. His poetry which I read in my early age I still remember

হেৰো-অলিয়াবলিয়া ক'লীয়া মোকও কৰিলি বাউল।

জলাকট। বেবেদি স্মৃতিটি মাৰি হোৱা ভাতক কৰিলি চাউল।

Indeed the cruel hands of death left many of his objectives of life unfulfilled.

He was loved for his writings by all and we deeply mourn his death

Shri Ramesh Chanda Das Choudhury was another sincere social worker and freedom fighter from Cachar district. He suffered imprisonment for the cause of the country's independence. He was associated with many educational institutions and was member of this august House from 1946 to 1952. He was loved for his amiable disposition and for his sincerity of purpose.

Shri Pramatha Nath Chakravarty was the last of the Mohicans in our border district. An staunch nationalist and a gentleman out and out he lived for the unity of Assam and for a decent life in public and private field.

Shri Govinda Barve is a great loss to India. An able administrator and an able economist as he was, it is difficult to fill the void. His death immediately after the General Election when the country was expecting more contribution from him, is indeed very sad. While these noble sons no more belong to the present, we carry with us their spirit not to adorn a table or write a moral, but as a guiding principle in our life. Let us be ennobled by the noble deeds of these departed souls.

As a mark of respect for the departed souls, we stand for two minutes in silence and pay our respectful homage to them.

(The House stood in silence for two minutes)

Mr. SPEAKER : A copy of the proceedings will be sent to each of the bereaved families.

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN

Mr. SPEAKER : Item No.2

Under the Rules of Procedure of the House, I shall now announce the names of Members constituting the Panel of Chairmen:

Panel of Chairmen

1. Shri Biswadev Sarma
2. Shri Hoover Hynniewta
3. Shri Abala Kanta Goswami
4. Rani Manjula Devi

As regards item No.2 (ii to iv), I shall now announce the names of Members as follows:—

Committee on Petitions

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury | Chairman |
| 2. Shri Sadhan Ranjan Sarkar | Member |
| 3. Shri Bishnulal Upadhyaya | " |
| 4. Jonab Rahimuddin Ahmed | " |
| 5. Shri Atul Chandra Goswami | " |

Committee of Privileges

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Deputy Speaker | Chairman |
| 2. Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury | Member |
| 3. Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury | " |
| 4. Shri Dev Kant Borooah | " |
| 5. Shri Rothindra Nath Sen | " |
| 6. Shri Phani Bora | " |
| 7. Shri Dulal Chandra Barua | " |

House Committee

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| 1. Shri Jadunath Bhuyan | Chairman |
| 2. Shri Dharanidhar Choudhury | Member |
| 3. Shrimati Lily Sen Gupta | " |
| 4. Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumdar | " |
| 5. Shri Kehoram Hazarika | " |
| 6. Shri Bhadra Kanta Gogoi | " |

**Laying out Copy of The Assam State Legislature Members
(Removal of Disqualifications) (Amendment) Ordinance
1966 (Assam Ordinance No. IV. 19 of 1966)**

Mr. SPEAKER: Now item No.3

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Sir, I beg to lay out the Assam State Legislature Members (Removal of Disqualifications) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966 (Assam Ordinance No. IV of 1966.)

**Laying out copy of the Assam Contingency Fund (Augmentation
of Corpus) Ordinance, 1967 (Assam Ordinance I of
1967)**

Mr. SPEAKER: Item No.4

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Finance): Sir, I beg to lay out the Assam Contingency Fund (Augmentation of Corpus) Ordinance, 1967 (Assam Ordinance I of 1967).

**Laying out copy of the Assam Appropriation Ordinance
1967 (Assam Ordinance II of 1967)**

Mr. SPEAKER: Item No 5.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister Finance): Sir, I beg to lay out the Assam Appropriation Ordinance, 1967 (Assam Ordinance, II of 1967)

**Laying out copy of the Assam Ancient Monuments and
Records Rules, 1967**

Mr SPEAKER: Item No.6.

Shri J.B. HAGJER (Minister, Education): Sir, I beg to lay out the copies of the Assam Ancient Monuments and Records Rules, 1965.

**Laying out copy of the Assam Consolidation of Holdings
Rules, 1966.**

Mr. SPEAKER: Item No.7

Shri MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Revenue): Sir, I beg to lay out the copies of the Assam Consolidation of Holdings Rules, 1966

Presentation of Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1966-67

Mr. SPEAKER: Item No.8

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Finance): Sir, I beg to present the Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1966-67

Presentation of Votes on Accounts 1967-68**Mr. SPEAKER:** Item No.9**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Finance):** Sir, I beg to present the Votes of Accounts for 1967-68.**Motion for Election of Members to the Committee on Public Accounts****Mr. SPEAKER:** Item No.10**Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs):** Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly do elect seven Members in accordance with the provisions of Rule 242 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly to the Committee on Public Accounts to function from the 1st April 1967.**Mr. SPEAKER:** The question is that this Assembly do elect seven Members in accordance with the provisions of Rule 262 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly to the Committee on Public Accounts to function from the 1st April, 1967.

(The Motion was put as a question and adopted)

Mr. SPEAKER: Item No.11**Motion for Election of Members to the Committee on Estimates****Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs):** Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly do elect ten Members in accordance with the provisions of Rule 244 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly to the Committee on Estimates to function from the 1st April, 1967.**Mr. SPEAKER:** The question is that this Assembly do elect ten Members in accordance with the provisions of Rule 244 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly to the Committee on Estimates to function from the 1st April, 1967.

(The Motion was put as a question and adopted)

The Secretary will notify the date, time and place for holding the election, if necessary.

Debate on the Governor's Address**Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move, "That the members of the Assam Legislative Assembly assembled in this session are deeply grateful to the Governor for the address which he has been pleased to deliver in this House on 20th March, 1967".

Sir, at the very outset I welcome the new Members to this House and it is a very good augury for the democracy of the State that a large number of Members in the Opposition has come to this House. Sir, the Governor has rightly said "the Members of the newly constituted Assembly will have a significant role to play in shaping the future of the State at a most difficult period of flux and change and I wish them all success in their endeavour." In the same vein, Sir, I wish that the Members assembled in this House will have to play a very very important role particularly because this State of ours is facing a very serious situation both politically and economically. The Governor has rightly surveyed the political situation in the State. He has posed the danger of China on our northern borders and the situation on the Indo-Pak border continues to be a cause for anxiety. Sir, from the speech of the Governor one can very well say that Assam has become a playground of international conspiracy. From the incidents which have occurred in last year and the year before last one can very easily say that some unseen foreign hands are playing to kill the democracy in our country. Therefore, Sir, it is all the more necessary that the Members of this House should put their heads together to find out a solution of the problems that have confronted the State of ours. Sir, the political situation both external and internal is so grave that we cannot afford to be merely onlookers and pass our time only in talking alone.

Another thing which has agitated the minds of the people of Assam is the proposed federal structure of Assam. Sir, in the last election we had to face our electorates on this issue and we were faced with several questions as to whether Assam is going to be Balkanised, whether the Assam State will be reduced to an ordinary "C" class State, whether this State of ours is going to be completely disintegrated in spite of the fact that we are facing very powerful enemies across the borders, whether we are going to be reduced to second-class citizens and whether Assam's culture and integrity is going to be jeopardised. As the proposal stands today one can certainly say that Assam is in great danger. Therefore, Sir, the apprehension in the minds of the people is to be properly assessed and due consideration given. Sir, Mizo trouble, Pakistani infiltration, all these things are there and on the top of these a problem like this has to be faced by us and we shall have to face it squarely and with a determined will. Sir, Congress after 80 years of strenuous work, sacrifice and struggle, has built India into one nation under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. Therefore, nobody should think that the Modern India can afford to lose the integrity in this way. At the same time we shall also have to consider the feelings of our hill brothers. Therefore, I would appeal to the Members of the House, particularly the hill brothers, to consider whether we can sit together to find out a solution of this problem. I am quite confident that all the Members of the House including the hill Members are patriots and do not want that Assam should be disintegrated. Therefore, we must all play a vital role in making our modern India. We would appeal to the Members of the House that when we discuss this problem here, we must not forget the geography of Assam and the international conspiracy we have to face. At this time the prime need is unity amongst us. With this humble appeal I would appeal to the hill brethren that: let us sit together and find out a solution. Sir, the Governor has rightly said in his speech at page 20 that "as far as my Government is concerned, their stand has consistently been that from points of defence, security and also overall and accelerated, development of this region, the basic unity of Assam must be maintained and its status not impaired; at the same time, the political aspirations of

the people have to be respected. These objectives can be worked out by the leaders of the hills and the plains areas devising a practical scheme on a basis of mutual trust and respect. It is my hope that with tolerance and good-will, a solution will be found which will fulfil the needs and aspirations of both the hills and the plains people of Assam." I wish this wish of the Governor would be respected. Let us sit together and find out a solution.

Sir, the other problem in this State, the most pressing problem rather, is food. Everyone of us knows that we have a very peculiar situation obtaining in this State regarding the agricultural production. The last earthquake has changed the topography of Assam; the river-bed of the Brahmaputra has gone up by seven feet as a result of the last earthquake. So, all the calculations of our engineers regarding flood control measures have become topsy-turvy. Then came the questions of drought, erosion and floods. All these combined have created a very baffling problem for this State. Sir, while we talk about food, we cannot forget the production side of the matter also. Several articles of food have to be imported from outside the State. Whatever food is grown in this State cannot be preserved in the State because of a very peculiar border, and it has been rumoured that our food is being smuggled out to other countries. So, Sir, this problem of food cannot be solved simply by saying that Government has failed in this or Government has failed in that. Such statements do not serve any useful purpose. If we really want to tackle this problem, we have got to think over the problem very seriously. The problem of land reforms is interlinked with this question. I am glad that copies of the Assam Consolidation of Holdings Rules have been laid out before the House today. Land reforms have a vital role to play with regard to agricultural production. We have plenty of water resources in our State. But unfortunately these resources have not been properly utilised up till now. So before coming to any definite conclusion with regard to this problem, we have to take into consideration all these factors and then only a really useful contribution can be made towards solution of this very important problem, *i. e.*, more agricultural production in our State. Sir, I am really glad that agriculture has been assigned the top priority in our 4th Plan. I only hope that after the Fourth Plan we shall be able to get the better of this problem and that we shall be able to make food available to our citizens.

Sir, another thing is the soaring prices of essential commodities. This is another matter which requires serious consideration of all of us. Because this has created problems which have gone beyond the control of any administration. Every time the prices have gone up we hear clamours from our officers for more and more pay and in the meantime Dearness Allowances of our Government servants have been increased on several times. If things go on like this I don't know where it will end. Unless something is done about this, I am afraid, solution of this problem will go out of our hands. I am very happy that democracy is going to play its part very effectively in our country from now onwards. Because our friends in the opposite have among them really very talented and gifted persons, I hope they will play an effective role in shaping the destiny of the State. Another cancer in our public life is the corruption. Sir, this is going to pose a serious challenge to the very root of our democracy. A very serious situation is obtaining in our country today; everywhere you will find corruption is running rampant. Sir, unless a very serious effort is made to root out this cancer from our body-politic, this will be another danger for our democracy.

Sir, another very acute problem—every problem is assuming acute proportion, unfortunately—is the unemployment problem. The Government has very rightly been pleased to refer to the acuteness of this problem in his speech. But on the top of this what are we finding? Sir, the tea industry is the largest industry in the State, and this is a labour intensive industry. This industry has now taken to the policy of amalgamating 3 to 4 tea gardens into one unit and thereby retrenching a large number of serving people and throwing them to the cold mercy of the devil of unemployment, and that too at a time when this problem of unemployment is assuming an acute proportion. Industries in this State have not grown because of a variety of factors. Particularly after the Chinese aggression the private entrepreneurs have become very shy to invest their capital in any industrial venture in Assam because of the insecurity in the State. So, Sir, something must be done about industrialisation of the State as otherwise it will be impossible to control the millions of land hungry people in the State roaming about ready to do anything for a mere piece of land. I would therefore strongly urge upon the Government and also the Members of the Opposition to suggest and devise ways and means as to how best this problem can be tackled. Acute as the problem is, I am sorry having to mention here that we ourselves are responsible in worsening the situation by some of our unimaginative action, such as bringing people from outside while our own people, the people of this State, are roaming about hunting at every possible avenue of employment. I have got a notice from the Supply Department to the effect that as many as 12 people are going to be unemployed and retrenched with the Food Corporation taking over the paddy procurement. So I would humbly appeal to the Government and also the departments concerned to see that wherever possible our young boys should be accommodated. Unless this is done, I am afraid, the onus will go out of our hands. (Shri Phani Bora—You are in the Government. Why don't you tackle it yourself?) Mr. Bora should not think that he has a monopoly to speak here. I am explaining the situation as it obtains today in our State and trying to focus the view-point of our people. Whether I am in the Government or not is a different matter. I did not interfere Shri Bora while he spoke. (Mr. Speaker—Mr. Sarma, may I bring to your notice Rule 12? A member should not address individual Members of the House). I am addressing you all the time. But Mr. Bora was interfering. (Mr. Speaker—Carry on with your flow). My flow has been stopped by Mr. Bora.

I can tell the hon. Members opposite that we are equally anxious as they are to tackle the problems which are obtaining in the State as they are now and in this we shall not be found wanting in our duty and if necessary, we shall do whatever is possible under the sun to meet the problems. Sir, they should not think for a moment that we are simply here to sit in the Guddie and enjoy loaves and fishes of the Guddie. I can tell them that we are equally conscious of whatever problems are there. As I have already stated my flow has been obstructed.

Mr. SPEAKER : That is unfortunate. Carry on with your flow.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA : Sir, I was talking about unemployment. There is another thing. The tea industry—particularly as I am directly connected with this industry. They are retrenching labour from some time because of economic reasons and for this purpose they are going to: No. 1—amalgamate 3 or 4 tea gardens together to make them into one, No. 2—in order to minimise the number of workers they are making

amalgamation of 3 to 4 factories together and No. 3—in order to reduce employees from the permanent roll, many of the employees have been given pension. etc. In this way, if I am not mistaken about 40,000 workers have already been retrenched. Sir, every time we go to the employers to know the reasons of such retrenchments, they say that because of devaluation they have to take economic measures. Sir, if we face such a situation in the biggest industry in the State there can be no hope for employment of our unemployed people in other industries as well. I am told the tea garden factories are going to be amalgamated in such a way that the least number of workers can run the factory. All these together are creating a very big situation which needs all our efforts and sincere attempts for solution. Sir, I do not like to take more time of the House because, my Friend, Mr. Bora, is anxious to speak.

With these few words, I commend the motion of thanks to the Governor for his address to this House.

Shri ATAUR RAHMAN (Jania) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the motion of thanks moved by my esteemed Friend, Shri Biswadev Sarma. It is a matter of satisfaction that the Governor has tried to touch upon all aspects of the problems before us and in doing so he has tried to as succinctly as possible mirror the view-points of the Government relating to those problems. Political, social and economic situations prevailing in the State have been dealt with and at stages while not going to present a gloomy picture of things has none-the-less pointed out the position which basically obtains. Even so, I think, on some matters of importance and in point of details there has been much less mention. I, therefore, would like to make certain observations, which, I hope and expect, will be taken into consideration. Assam is a State with a composite of population which hold in its fold a considerable section merging itself into the mainstream of the parent Assamese stock. Of this section those who had come over to Assam from that part of Bengal now included in Pakistan constitute a fair percentage of the total population. But these very people have for the last few years been thrown into a state of suspense due to the measures undertaken for the detection and deportation of Pakistani infiltrators. These people, like others, do not yield to others in their patriotism and desire to build Assam, their fatherland but these very people have for the last few years been thrown into a state of fear and apprehension for deportation. Nobody can object to driving out foreigners, including Pakistanis, illegally staying in Assam but it is the procedure in that connection which has been responsible for causing demoralisation among this section of people. The Governor in his address has referred to the Tribunals which, as he said, were appointed to ensure that due care is taken and adequate opportunities afforded to the persons concerned before taking a decision regarding their nationality. But the criteria set for determining their nationality have been far from clear. In result, as the Chief Minister himself must have been posted with from time to time, even people with documents dating from pre-independence days or with their names in the National Register of Citizens, 1951, have had in instances no remedy. Over and above that it has come to our notice that in matters of settlement of land in so far as these people are concerned they are denied such settlement of land without a police verification of their petitions. Sir, I do not myself pray for any settlement of land but even if I happen to do so I will be

in the same position. Restrictions are placed in their lawful movements from place to place as they are questioned and very often detained by police. What I suggest is that, let us by all means drive out the foreigners, let us take precautionary measures in the borders to see that not a single person from Pakistan crosses over to our territory, let us take precaution also that no Indian national is harassed and let us take precaution against police who terrify the whole villagers in screening out the Pakistani nationals. This has not only created terror in the minds of the people, but this has affected the sense of security of the people. This may be affected by handing over the task of the Tribunals to the Magistracy and by restraining police from the brand of activities so far resorted to in that connection. Sir, this I have placed before the House in connection with the Governor's Address, not holding that the policy of the Government in this regard is faulty but to ventilate that the procedure followed in this behalf is far from satisfactory.

I hope the agricultural development and the food position as also the political situation will form subjects of a separate debate by this august House. I shall, therefore, confine myself to referring to certain pinpricks which continue to tease and dis-satisfy specially the people in our villages. Almost all of us are coming from villages and so we are mainly concerned with the village people. Whatever be the procurement medium for paddy, it is not a little bewildering why within miles of surplus and deficit areas prices of this commodity should vary from Rs.18 to Rs.32. It is also not understood why incentive for jute growing should not be reaching the actual grower of this golden fibre. It is similarly not understood why the co-operative loans cannot be made available to the agriculturists in time. It is still more surprising why the agricultural department with all its paraphernalia has not been able to enthuse the cultivators and bring about a scientific bias in cultivation. These facts should be borne in mind. No pains should be spared to bring about a scientific bias amongst the cultivators. To me, Sir, it appears that there is snag in the appointment of agricultural officers and the activities they carry on are not to mark. Sir, in this connection I want to suggest that the agricultural officers who get foreign training at the cost of the Government money should not be straightway appointed to the high agricultural posts and instead they should be given posts in certain farms to prove their mettle so that this may serve as a lesson to the cultivators in bringing about the scientific bias in cultivation in our country.

It is good that in the Public Works Department and Flood Control spheres there have been expansion but it does not escape our notice that there is some snag in the subdivisional and district level planning. The embankments are placed unscientifically on one bank of a river leaving the other exposed or are only carried half-way thus leaving people to hazards. For instance, the Marachaulkhowa and Pahumara and Dabandia—Langla embankments are placed in such a way that these have "stranded" and caused immense misery to the people. The sufferings become man-made. After 15 years of existence of such roads—such as the Barpeta-Langla, Barpeta—Baghbor and Roha—Kalgachia are not even passable for bullock carts. Not that the Government have not spent money on these roads, ill-planning, ill-spending and improper supervision have taken away the benefits. It appears to me that these projects were taken up so to speak just to fritter away money and not for actual benefit to the people. Scientific basis of work was lost sight of. I feel that the Public Works Department and Embankment and Drainage Department require toning up so that things may be set right.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, my friend Mr. Biswadev Sarma has referred to the unemployment problem. He has also pointed out how people from Calcutta were brought in the Food Corporation. Our people are half-fed in the villages. When they are willing to work on the projects it is not understood why instead of providing all possible encouragement to our villagers, works are allotted to contractors who import labour from outside depriving local labour. I do not understand why the genuine Shramik Bahinies are pushed away and contractors are favoured. This will naturally give rise to the food prices. Sir, there is an Act which is known as the Shramik Bahini Act according to which preference in the project works should be given to the local Shramik Bahinies. I hope the Government will look into this matter and give the necessary facilities to the Shramik Bahinies.

Sir, so far as the Revenue department is concerned in which I include the fisheries, I admit that so far as realisations are concerned there has been some improvement and it has been toning up, but it is in the Revenue office as also in the Supply office that the simple villagers get most harassed and disappointed. It is in the Revenue offices, I repeat, that our simple village people get the most harassed and most dissatisfied. Petitions are submitted, but for years together people get no answers. In conversion of annual lands petitions are submitted, but on flimsy and unheard of grounds they are kept away. In this way, Sir, legitimate grievances of the people are not redressed. What I would like to suggest is that as in the cases of judicial courts where registers are kept for cases and dates are fixed, in the case of revenue petitions also registers should be maintained and dates fixed so that results may be available to applicants.

In the case of fisheries although successive settlement operations have taken place the boundaries remain the same although whole landscapes have metamorphosed and as a result there have been endless disputes and such disputes have not perhaps been taken note of by the department concerned.

Sir, it is gratifying to note that the Governor has indicated that the crime position in our country has improved. I think that is so in relation to number of cases. But if the activities of the police are taken into consideration that remark might not be quite correct. I will just refer to an instance. In a particular mouza in our own Subdivision where during the course of a month there was a series of murders the police did nothing. During a month or two not a single individual was arrested. That is the record of activities of the police. And about other activities of the police the less said the better. It seems low-paid police have lost incentive as well.

If we look to the Education Department we find that there is diversification, but that is perhaps in the cities and towns. We are concerned with the villages where people have only primary schools and a sprinkling of middle schools and high schools. Let me confine myself to the primary school. It is really regrettable that even after 10 years of establishment of primary school the authorities have not taken it over. In my own Subdivision I admit very recently some 40 schools have been taken over, but even now some 70 more such schools are waiting to be taken over though these schools are existing for the last 10 years or so. So while there is diversification including establishment of other very great institutions we should not lose sight of the necessity of taking over these primary schools. Vacillation in the selection of sites have very often deprived people of institutions. An

industrial training institute was to be established at Barpeta, but for the last 6 years the authorities could not select a site for the purpose and as a result this institute meant for Barpeta has been running now at Gaubati. This is the position.

Sir, the medical attention has been most scrappy in our State. Considering the resources of the country there has been plenty of dispensaries in certain places or areas while some areas have gone without any medical attention. The old Local Board dispensaries served the people quite well and the Boards used to take care of them. And now when those dispensaries came under the State Government even the repair work is not attended to. The Panchayat should have been entrusted with the duty of maintenance of those dispensaries, but this has not been done. It is painful, Sir, to find that some of the old Local Board dispensaries have been rendered useless for want of attention by the authorities concerned.

The Governor very kindly referred to the family planning scheme which is so vitally necessary for our country. But I should like to point out that this family planning scheme has remained on paper only as in the practical field it has made no progress. I once personally approached the authorities concerned for certain technical hands to carry the family planning work into the village and now it is two years we have not received any response. This is the position.

Sir, before I conclude I should like to make a reference to a very vital matter which is agitating the minds of the people in the plains areas and that is regarding the Assam Federation issue. Sir, I would like to inform the House that the youths in the plains district are very much agitated over the issue. The elder section of our people are apprehensive about the future integrity and status of Assam. I should like to point out that in the Plains the people are looking up to the good will of the people from the Hills and asking for an opportunity of explaining the view-points of the actual residents of the beautiful Hills now forming a part and parcel of Assam. So, it is my request to Government that an opportunity should be provided to our youths so that they can meet the Hill leaders and the Hill people in order to find out a psychological union between the people of the Plains districts and the people of the Hills districts.

Sir, with these few words I commend the motion of thanks for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved is: "That the Members of the Assam Legislative Assembly assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the Governor for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to this House on the 20th March, 1967".

Shri PHANI BORA (Nowgong): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move the Amendment for the acceptance of the House.....

Mr. SPEAKER: Shri Phani Bora, please read out your amendment, then the other Members will read out their amendments.

Shri PHANI BORA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move: "That at the end of the motion moved by Shri Biswadev Sarma, relating to the Governor's Address the following may be added:—

1. But this Assembly regrets that the Governor's Address fails to take into account the following:

- (a) failure of the Administration in the matter of food, price and procurement;
- (b) failure of the Administration in the matter of industrialisation;

- (c) failure of the Administration in solving the problem of unemployment;
- (d) failure of the Government in tackling the problem of the Hill people, in giving a clear and efficient solution and in securing the unity and integrity of the people of the State as a whole."

Shri PROMODE CHANDRA GOGOI (Sibsagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that at the end of the motion moved by Shri Biswadev Sarma, relating to the Governor's Address the following be added:—

"But this Assembly regrets that the Governor's Address fails to give clear indications of the following:—

- (a) failure of the Government to root out corruption;
- (b) failure to improve law and order situation;
- (c) failure to establish a public sector oil refinery in Sibsagar.

Shri BISHNU PRASAD RAVA (Tezpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that at the end of the motion moved by Shri Biswadev Sarma relating to the Governor's Address the following be added:—

"But this Assembly regrets that the Governor's Address fails to mention about the following:—

Establishment of a film studio in the State of Assam".

Shri SARAT CHANDRA RABHA (Dudnai, Reserved for Scheduled Tribes): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that at the end of the motion moved by Shri Biswadev Sarma relating to the Governor's Address the following be added:

"But this Assembly regrets that the Governor's Address fails to give a clear indication of the following:—

Failure of the Government to protect the rights of tenants and Adhiars.'
 ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ৰ ভাষণৰ প্ৰসংগত শ্ৰীবিষ্ণুদেৱ শৰ্ম্মাই দাঙিধৰা প্ৰস্তাবৰ অন্তত নিম্ন উল্লিখিত বাক্য সংযোগ কৰা হওক।

"এই চৰকাৰ ৰায়ত আৰু আধিয়াৰৰ স্বাৰ্থ ৰক্ষা কৰাত ব্যৰ্থ হৈছে।"

Mr. SPEAKER: সংশোধনী move কৰা হ'ল।

Shri KEHORAM HAZARIKA (Barhampur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that at the end of the motion moved by Shri Biswadev Sarma, relating to the Governor's Address the following be added:—

"But this Assembly regrets that the Governor's Address fails to give clear indications of the following:—

মোৰ সংশোধনী হ'ল, সদনে দুঃখ প্ৰকাশ কৰে যে ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত নিম্ন উল্লিখিত বিষয় কেইটিৰ কোনো ইংগিত নাই।

(a) খেতিয়কৰ অৱস্থা দিনে দিনে হীন হোৱা।

(b) মাটিৰ খাজানা বঢ়োৱা আৰু

(c) মাটিহীন খেতিয়কক মাটি দিয়া।"

গতিকে শ্ৰীবিষ্ণুদেৱ শৰ্ম্মাৰ প্ৰস্তাবৰ অন্তত এই কেইটি কথা সংযোগ কৰা হওক।

Shri NAMESWAR PEGU (Dhakuakhana, Reserved for Scheduled Tribes): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that at the end of the motion moved by Shri Biswadev Sarma, relating to the Governor's Address the following be added:—

“But this Assembly regrets that the Governor's Address fails to give clear indications of the following:—

Failure of Government to declare North Lakhimpur Sub-Division as one full-fledged district as desired by the people of that Sub-Division.”

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Barbhag): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the United Legislature Party and the APHLC, I beg to move that at the end of the motion moved by Shri Biswadev Sarma, relating to the Governor's Address the following be added:—

“But this Assembly regrets that the Governor's Address fails to give clear indications of the following:—

- (a) about the concrete measures which the Administration proposes to take in regard to the vital issues concerning the life of the people of the State in regard, inter-alia, to the issue of food scarcity, flood and drought, unemployment, corruptions in the Administration, Administrative reforms;
- (b) It does not correctly state the position with regard to the re-organisation of the State of Assam as announced by the Government of India.”

Shri GOVINDA KALITA (Gauhati-West): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that at the end of the motion moved by Shri Biswadev Sarma, relating to the Governor's Address the following be added:—

“But this Assembly regrets that the Governor's Address fails to give clear indication of the following:—

- (a) failure of the Government to mention about Gauhati Civil Hospital which has been occupied by the Gauhati Medical College since 1960;
- (b) failure of the Government to mention about resettlement of landless peasants;
- (c) failure of the Government to mention about the food position of the State and the present food stocks in Government hands.”

Shri KAMINI MOHAN SARMA (Rangia): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that at the end of the motion moved by Shri Biswadev Sarma, relating to the Governor's Address, the following be added:—

“But this Assembly regrets that the Governor's Address fails to give clear indication of the following:—

Failure of the Government to mention about the Grow More Food movement.”

Shri PHANI BORA (Nowgong): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move the amendment. Sir, in the motion moved from the other side and the speeches made in support of the motion, I find that actually these are not the speeches in support of their motion. These speeches should have been made from this side of the House. If these are their stand with which they are supporting the motion, then I wonder how they can afford to be on that side. Sir, the Governor's Address is nothing but a statement of the Government policy which was pursued during the course of the last year with indications of their plans and programmes for the coming year. As a matter of fact, I find that the Government party has not been able to understand what is being written on the wall. From what appears from the statement, they are fully complacent, they are not mentioning the utter failure in respect of everything that they were expected to do.

Now, Sir, in the Governor's Address, the question of security found place. The question of attack from this side and that side is also brought to prominence. I find in all their speeches that when they approach the people they bring this issue to the forefront, it may be to sidetrack the burning issues, just to sidetrack the main issues which are agitating the mind of our common people. I know every Assamese, every man living in Assam, and every Indian are fully conscious and aware of the attacks that are there from beyond the borders. I know everybody will stand as one as they stood during the time of Chinese aggression, during the time of Pakistani aggression. The entire countrymen irrespective of their political ideologies, irrespective of their religion, their caste, their creed stood like one man in defence of the country, in defence of the integrity of the country and in defence of the sovereignty of the country. Therefore, there is no use again and again beating about the bush. I feel, Sir, that people have lost their faith that it is possible for this Government to defend the borders, to strengthen the security and to grapple the attacks that may come from beyond the borders.

As a result of the election we find that this Government is reduced to a minority. Somebody referred to the party in power as a majority. Of course it is a majority party. But what they are representing? They are representing only a minority of the people of the State. If we count the voters, the percentage of votes they secured—they are minority and if we count the heads of people of the State, I am 100 per cent confident they are in a still more minority. They should have remembered it. While they came out with the Government policy through the Governor's Address they should have remembered the position of this side of the House. I am sorry I do not find any reflection of that realisation in the Governor's speech. Sir, I would say that so far as the security of the State, security of the country, defence of its sovereignty, etc., are concerned we are all one—we will stand as one man at any moment whenever there is an attack from beyond the borders, whenever there is any infiltration to curtail our sovereignty or affect our sovereignty. The question of re-organisation of the State, the question of this Hill problem should not be mixed up with the question of defence of our territory and security, etc. It is quite a different problem—two different problems, if I may say so. It should not be mixed up, lumped together and try to confuse the minds of the people. The problem that is foremost to my mind and which this Government have failed to tackle is the problem of food, food price and procurement. It is the most burning problem. As a matter of fact I want to warn this Government that if they perform their duties as they performed during the

last years, if they are going to repeat their past performance then they should be prepared to face a bigger storm which may sweep the entire State, nay the entire country. I am at this moment concerned with the State. What is happening in this State? Even today in the Nowgong district, just after the election, not even 100 gms. of sugar is available. Even for a patient who is to be given a little sugar it is not available. There is also no rice when the Government is shouting loudly that there is no scarcity. What about atta? Not even 100 gms. of atta is available. When I asked some of the Officers responsible for supplying these articles they said, "What can we do, we have not been able to bring these things from this place, that place." For weeks together all the fair-price shops were going without any supply whatsoever from the Government. How it could happen? There is no sugar at controlled price but there is sugar in the black-market. If you can pay Rs.3 or 4 you can get at any time. Why these things are allowed to happen? I remember last year Government were shouting from housetops that there would be no food scarcity. I find no reason why there should be food scarcity at all in this State of Assam. This State of ours never faced any scarcity in the manner which it had to face last year. Even in the year 1943 during British days when the Britishers never cared for the lives of our people, when in Bengal 45 lakhs of people had to lay down their lives like rats because of the famine created by the British Government at that time also this State of ours had not had to face any food scarcity. Then how could it happen now? Where is the inquiry? The Government have come out with nothing. Of course, there was scarcity; but why then the Government was announcing from housetops that they would be able to feed our people and that they would be able to send out food to other scarcity areas of the country. There is no rice even today in the Nowgong district. Even after the experience of last year this Government has failed to procure rice. In the Nowgong district paddy is being sold at Rs.16 per maund in one part while in another part paddy is being sold at Rs.29 per maund. This is the administration. Is this the way how they are going to solve the problem? In one part the peasants are being exploited by the Government policy; they are denied the price they are expected to get. The price is controlled at Rs. 16. In another part 5 miles this side—the price is Rs. 29 or Rs. 30 and here the consumers are exploited. Is this a policy? This is a bankrupt policy and this is the bankruptcy of the Government—this is being exposed. This way we cannot solve the problem of food, we cannot build up a proper administration for unity, integrity and security of the State. If we allow the people to starve, the common people who constitute the majority, if we allow them to starve, if we allow them to beg for a morsel of food, we cannot keep them united talking about security. We must feed the people. The primary responsibility of a Government, no matter which party is in power, is to feed the people. This Government has failed in this, and it is going to fail if they continue like this. This is my warning. Last year when there was food scarcity we were appealing to the Government "please discuss with us, please let us sit around a table and try to find out a common policy so that at least we could relieve the situation, so that we could ease the situation, we could give something to the people". But unfortunately nothing happened. There was no discussion with anybody. Only some discussions were held with some blackmarketeers, princes of corruption, princes of black market. They became the masters of this Government. They advised the Government to lift the control. The Government succumbed to it, and, accordingly,

control was lifted at a time when there was the necessity of distributing equally whatever there was in our hands. It was lifted, I suppose, on the 19th of June, 1966. Before that in my district of Nowgong we were getting rice at 72/73 paise per kilogram. But after the lifting the control—in order to ease the food situation and in order to create free market so that the hungry people can get food—what happened? Within 3 or 4 days after lifting the control in the Nowgong district itself the price of rice rose to 180 paise from 73 paise per K. G. at that time. Sir, it was a criminal negligence of duties of the Government towards the people's needs to lift the control and allow the black-marketeers to reap the harvest. In that year people in Nalbari, Barpeta, Nowgong and Cachar suffered heavily from the havoc of floods due to which some of the people had to live in high bunds, because their houses were swept away and their paddy fields washed away and even their granaries were also washed away. They had to take shelter in high places. In that condition, for 15 days, Government sanctioned only 150 grammes of rice per head. We opposed and criticised the Government for this. We reminded them that it would be a death signal if timely action is not taken to ease the situation. But the Government like a Rhino which does not feel if one pushes did not feel and did not do anything. Our criticism did not cut any ice. They were confident and they thought that they would be able to solve the problem easily. But could they do so? They could not. When our opposition and criticism failed, we had to launch Satyagraha and then the student community came to picture. They were going without rice in their hostels and many students had to abandon their classes and many officers had to stop going to offices, because they had to go to the market in search of a few K. G. of rice. So, they were completely desperate. Then they came to the street and demonstrated peacefully without any arms in their hands. They were completely unarmed, but what was the reply from Government? The Government, instead of listening to those who came to the street, allowed police free hand to resort to lathi-charges and even to fire upon the student demonstrators and public, killing a college boy like Sankar Purkayastha and others. That was the reply given to those people who came out for food and that was the reply given to those students who came for food. This should not be the reply of a party sworn in the name of Mahatma Gandhi. When I said—"Why don't you stop corruption? Why don't you hang the black-marketeers"?—They said: "This is democracy". Is this your democracy? Only a totalitarian Communist Government can do it, they say. But they cannot do it. You cannot arrest a black-marketeer—you cannot put him in the prison. You can only put hundreds of political workers without trial in prison under D. I. Rules. But you cannot apply D. I. Rules against black-marketeers who suck the blood of the people. I do not consider those to be human beings who can kill people. When millions of people suffered from hunger, at that time these people wanted to amass money by means of exploitation of the poor people. You cannot raise a finger against them. But you are very powerful to shoot at the students who came down to the street to demonstrate against the Government on certain policy. You better give up the name of Mahatma Gandhi. You better take your ideal as Banduk and a rifle should be your ideal. You should not have the ideal of Mahatma Gandhi. His soul will be perturbed, his souls will cry to see that this is the party which he built and this is what they are committing.

Sir, there was an enquiry into this whole thing. But up till now the enquiry report has not come out.

Mr. SPEAKER: The enquiry is still going on.

Shri PHANI BORA: Sir, how long it will continue nobody knows. In the meantime, there may be another Enquiry Commission. This is the process by means of which they want to perform their duties.

Sir, I find this Government has got some Advocate Generals. They are paid fat salary.....

Mr. SPEAKER: There is only one Advocate General.

Shri PHANI BORA : I am sorry, there is, of course, one Advocate General. Do you think he is efficient? If he is not efficient then why do you keep him? I do not know. If he is considered efficient, quite capable of defending the Government cases, why the Government, again and again, on every occasion of enquiry, have to bring some lawyers from the outside paying Rs.1000 (thousand) per day?—Rs.1700 had to be paid to a gentleman named Shri Siddhartha Sankar Roy. Why lakhs of rupees were spent in the course of Shillong firing enquiry of 1964? Lakhs of rupees thus were paid to the outside lawyers. If you have your own Advocate General and if he cannot defend your cases, I am sorry, he should not be kept. Why you are keeping him at all? If you want to advance your cases, do it with your own Advocate General. Why should you bring a lawyer from outside paying such a fat salary or allowances. I also do not understand why there is so much delay in submitting the enquiry report. We want that if any enquiry is to be made, it should be finished within certain time so that people can know the facts in time. It seems Government is only able to do the post-mortem enquiries. Of course, all the time they are very good for the post-mortem examinations. Sir, after what is happening in the whole country, this Government should be alive to the things of reality.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Bora, you have already taken 20 minutes. There are many other hon. Members to speak on the amendment.

Shri PHANI BORA: Sir, I will not touch all the points. I leave some of them to my friends to touch such points. I find in the Governor's Address there is mention of infiltrators. Sir, this Congress Party was standing on the shoulder of the Muslims—which I said in public and also I am saying now. They frighten the Muslims saying, "If you do not vote us, alright, be ready to get out from the country." This was the threat resorted to and on the basis of that they used to get all the votes of Muslims and they are in power.

Shri BIMALA PRADAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Mr. Speaker; Sir. It is a very serious charge. May I know from the hon. Member from whom he has heard such statement from the Congress side?

Shri PHANI BORA: Sir, if I am to give the names, I can give so many from whom I heard in every meeting and in every discussion. I cannot only name one name, but so many, the whole, the entire names; everywhere I meet them.....

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Bora, in fairness it would be better if you can give at least some names because it will help the Chief Minister to reply.

Shri PHANI BORA: Sir, I will give a list of names so that you can pass it on to the Chief Minister. Sir, it is a fact. The Muslims feel that they have been reduced to second-class citizens. I feel that perhaps they have got some grounds to feel like that because if a man with his "dari" passes through Lumding to Badarpur he is caught by the Police and he is put to the thana. Why? Sir, I am for driving out the Pakistani infiltrators and other foreigners but for that let the law take its own course. But why an Indian Muslim who is known to us and to many and is living in this country all along should be harassed like that? A Muslim with 'lungi' and 'dari' has got to get a certificate from the Gaonbura or the President of the Panchayat to go from one place to another. Is he a bullock? I know there is a custom that if you carry a bullock from one place to another you have to take a certificate that it is a genuine bullock. Now, have you reduced the Muslims to that status? Should any Government allow a person of minority community to feel as a neglected citizen, a suspect? Is it good for unity and integrity? Sir, I drew the attention of the Chief Minister in the pass. I also personally told the then Home Minister, Mr. Nanda, that many Indian Muslims are being harassed. Why don't you prevent the Pakistanis from infiltrating into India? You are spending crores of rupees in defending the borders. Why don't you catch hold of them? I know that many C. I. D. people go to the Muslims and tell them, 'you have got a notice, you come to the thana.' In this way some places have been made heaven for the C. I. D.s and Police to harass the Muslims and get money out of them and they are getting rich within a very short time. This is not what is expected in a secular State and therefore it must be stopped. The present practice is to treat a man as Pakistani if he has got no land. We know that we have large number of landless labourers. At one time the Chief Minister agreed with me that there are many thousands of landless labourers belonging to the Muslim Community who are improving our agriculture. But these people because they do not have any land should they be declared to be Pakistanis? Therefore, this problem has got to be considered dispassionately. The Indian Muslims should not be allowed to feel as second-class citizens. It is for the national interest, national unity and security of the country that there should be an atmosphere of unity and equality among all citizens of the land.

Lastly, Sir, I want to speak a few words about the proposed re-organisation. Sir, you know our position, we have never accepted federation, and we do not support it. Some people say it is like this and some people say it is like that. It is just like elastic rubber and one can draw it from one end to the other. It is a serious matter which needs amendment of the Constitution. Why don't the Government come out with a clear proposal as to what they actually mean by federation? Why they are trying to confuse the people and create bitterness amongst the people? We the Hill people and the Plains people are all brothers, although there is some bitterness in our relationship recently due to some reasons, I say Government is responsible for this. During the last 20 years the Government could not win the minds of the Hill people and could not make them our friends. They fail to perform their duties and responsibilities towards the people in Mizo Hills, Khasi Hills and other Hills

and they have antagonised them. I want this problem to be solved amicably without hampering the future of Assam in any way. At the same time the Hill brothers must be granted full autonomy to decide their own future, not in the federation form as it is understood by us now but in some other form so that we may live together like brothers and we may collectively shoulder the responsibility for the development of the entire region.

Shri PROMODE CHANDRA GOGOI (Sibsagar):

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ৰাজ্যপাল ডাঙৰীয়াৰ ভাষণত কেৱল চৰকাৰী কামৰ বিৱৰণ হৈ দিয়া হৈছে। তাত ৰাইজৰ সমস্যাৱলীৰ কোনো উল্লেখ নাই। এইটো বৰ দুখৰ কথা। ভাষণত শিৱসাগৰত শোধনাগাৰ এটা হ'ব লাগে বুলি কোনো ইংগিতো দিয়া হোৱা নাই। বৰ্তমানলৈকে শিৱসাগৰত তেলৰ যি অনুসন্ধান পোৱা হৈছে তাত বছৰে ২৮ লাখ টন খাৰুৱা তেল পোৱা যাব। ইতিমধ্যে মৰান নাহৰকটিয়াত যি তেল ওলাইছিল সেই তেলৰ সহতাগ ৰাহিবলৈ নিয়া হৈছে। এতিয়ালৈকে চৰকাৰে শিৱসাগৰত এটি শোধনাগাৰৰ স্থাপনৰ ব্যৱস্থা নকৰাটো অতিশয় দুখৰ কথা। ইয়াতে এটা প্ৰশ্ন হ'ব পাৰে যে এটি শোধনাগাৰৰ কাৰণে যিখিনি সমলৰ প্ৰয়োজন সেইখিনি আমাৰ আছেনে নাই? ইয়াৰ উত্তৰত মই ক'ব খোজো যে ইয়াৰ বাবে যিখিনি বস্তৰ প্ৰয়োজন সেইখিনি আমাৰ ৰাজ্যতে আছে। মাদ্ৰাজত যি তেল শোধনাগাৰ হ'ব তাত বছৰে ২৫ লাখ টন উৎপাদন হ'ব। এই শোধনাগাৰৰ কাৰণে যি তেল শোধনাগাৰ হ'ব তাত বছৰে ২৫ লাখ টন উৎপাদন হ'ব। এই শোধনাগাৰৰ কাৰণে ৩৫ কোটি প্ৰায় ১০০ বিঘা মাটি অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰা হৈছে। আৰু এই শোধনাগাৰৰ কাৰণে ৩৫ কোটি টকা খৰচ হ'ব। কিন্তু শিৱসাগৰত যদি শোধনাগাৰ কৰা হয় তাত ইমান টকাৰ প্ৰয়োজন নহ'ব। শোধনাগাৰৰ কাৰণে পানীৰ প্ৰয়োজন, শিৱসাগৰত নদী কেইখনৰ পৰাই সেই পানীৰ যোগান ধৰিব পৰা যাব। শিৱসাগৰত শোধনাগাৰটো প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰিলে তিনি ফুট মাটি তুলিলেই হ'ব—আৰু লাকোৱাত কৰিলে এক ফুট মাটি তুলিলেই হ'ব। আমাৰ এই খাৰুৱা সম্পদৰ কাৰণে আমি তথা শিৱসাগৰৰ ৰাইজে গোৱাৰ অনুভৱ কৰো।

এই প্ৰসঙ্গতে মই আৰু এটা কথা নকৈ নোৱাৰো যে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত যিটো “অইল এণ্ড নেচাৰেল গেচ কমিচন” হৈছে—তাৰ কৰ্ম নিয়োগত অসমীয়া মানুহ বিলাকক নিয়মানুগত ভাবে বঞ্চিত কৰি আহিছে। আৰু তাৰ Technical Institute ত ৮০ জনৰ ভিতৰত ২৮ জনক ভৰ্তি কৰি বাকী বিলাকক Interview লৈকে নামাতিব।

Mr. SPEAKER: কোন ঠাইত ?

Shri PROMODE CHANDRA GOGOI: শিৱসাগৰত। এই সম্বন্ধে ১৯৬০ চনতে আপত্তি কৰি আবেদন কৰা হৈছিল কিন্তু তাৰ কোনো সুব্যৱস্থা নহ'ল। মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী তালৈ যাওতে—এই কথা কোৱা হৈছিল; দুখৰ কথা আজিলৈকে তাৰ সুফল নফলিল। অসমত যেহেতু উল্লেখযোগ্য উদ্যোগ স্থাপিত হোৱা নাই তেনেস্থলত—এনেবিলাক অবহেলা আৰু দেখিও নেদেখাৰ ভাও ধৰা চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষে উচিত হোৱা নাই।

তাৰপিচত আৰু এটা কথা উল্লেখ কৰো, ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত কোৱা হৈছে যে, দেশৰ দুৰ্নীতি দূৰ কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে। এই প্ৰসঙ্গত মই কও যে, দেশত দুৰ্নীতি আগতকৈ বৃদ্ধি পাইছে আৰু ইয়াক সকলো প্ৰকাৰে প্ৰশ্ন দিছে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে।

A Statement issued by the National Integration Conference, Page 40:

“Political power at any level should not be exercised for furthering the interests of members of one's own party or to harm the interest of other parties”.

ইয়াত আছে পলিচি.....

এই ঘটনা বিলাক অকল ইয়াতেই নহয়—সমগ্র ৰাষ্ট্ৰতে বিস্তাৰিত হৈ পৰিছে। এই সম্পৰ্কত মই আমাৰ ৰাজ্য খনৰ আটাই বিলাক ঠাইলৈ নগৈ—আমাৰ শিৱসাগৰ জিলাৰ কথাই কও। যোৱা নিৰ্বাচনত শিৱসাগৰত বিজয়ন কংগ্ৰেচ প্ৰাৰ্থী আছিল—তেখেতো P.W.D. ৰ মিনিষ্টাৰ। নিৰ্বাচনৰ অভিযানৰ সময়ত ৰাইজৰ ভোট পাৰলৈ তেখেতে, তেখেতৰ ঘৰত শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ ডিৰেক্টৰ চাহাব আৰু গড় কাপটানি বিভাগৰ (ঘৰ আৰু বাস্তা) চিফ ইঞ্জিনীয়াৰৰ অফিচ পাতি—শিক্ষানুষ্ঠানৰ গ্ৰাণ্ট আৰু গড়কাপটানিৰ ঠিকা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছিল। শিৱসাগৰত 'চাবকুইট হাউচ' থকা স্বত্বেও তাত অফিচৰ কাম নকৰি মিনিষ্টাৰ জনে নিজৰ ঘৰত অফিচ পাতি চৰকাৰী শাসন যন্ত্ৰ ভোট পাৰলৈ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিছিল। এই প্ৰসঙ্গত উল্লেখ কৰিব পাৰি যে 'চিফ ইঞ্জিনীয়াৰ' জনে তাৰ বাবে প্ৰতিদানো পাইছে। প্ৰতিদান ই'ল, তেখেতৰ (চি, ই) পেনচনৰ সময় ওচৰ চাপি অহাত আৰু এবছৰ extension পালে।

At Page 4 of the Governor's Address :

"During the demonstrations in this connection held in the month of August, 1966, at Shillong and Sibsagar, incidents of loot, arson and hooliganism occurred".

তাৰপিচত আৰু এটা কথা, ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণৰ ৪ পৃষ্ঠাত কোৱা হৈছে চৰকাৰে এই 'loot, arson and hooliganism' কথা বিলাক ক'ত পালে কব নোৱাৰে। এইবিলাক মিথ্যা বা ভুল বৰ্ণনাৰ বাহিৰে একো নহয়। চৰকাৰে খাদ্য সমস্যাৰ সমাধান কৰিব পৰা নাই আৰু এই প্ৰসঙ্গতে ১৯৬৫ চনত প্ৰায় এহেজাৰ মানুহে মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ দেখা কৰিবলৈ আহিছিল, কিন্তু তেখেতে দেখা নিদিলে। এইদৰেই এই খাদ্য আন্দোলন হয় আৰু ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীয়ে অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰে। সেই আন্দোলনৰ ফলত খাদ্য সমস্যাৰ সমাধান নহল, তাৰ উত্তৰ আহিল ছাত্ৰসকলৰ ওপৰত পুলিচৰ গুলি। এফালৰ পৰা সমগ্ৰ অসমতেই বিভিন্ন ঠাইত পুলিচৰ গুলি ছাত্ৰৰ ওপৰত পৰিল। ছিলঙত শঙ্কৰ পুৰকায়স্থৰ মৃত্যু ঘটিল। শিৱসাগৰৰ দৌলৰ মুখত যিটো কলেজৰ ল'ৰাৰ গাত গুলি পৰিছিল তেওঁ দোকানৰ পৰা ওষধ আনিবলৈ গৈছিল। সেই ল'ৰাটোৰ গাত লাগি—যিটো গুলি দোকানত সোমাইছিল সেই দোকান উঠাই দিয়া দেখা গ'ল। এইদৰেই এই বিবৰণ বিলাক ভুলকৈ উলিওৱা হৈছে। এইবিলাক বৰ পৰিতাপৰ কথা। এয়েই আমাৰ চৰকাৰ। এই চৰকাৰে ৪৩% জনতাৰ ভোট লৈ চৰকাৰ গঠন কৰি, চৰকাৰী শাসন যন্ত্ৰ চলাইছে। এই চৰকাৰে ৰাইজৰ বিলিফ দিব পৰা নাই। বিলিফ সম্পৰ্কত

At page 11 of the Governor's Address :

"Relief was also extended to the families who had to be removed due to the well at the Rudrasagar drilling site catching fire".

যিবিলাক পৰিয়ালৰ ঘৰদুৱাৰ ভাঙিছে, সেইসকলক অৰ্থ মঞ্জুৰী দিছে। কিন্তু যি বিলাক মানুহৰ খেতিৰ মাটি নষ্ট হৈছে—সেইবিলাকত খেতি কৰিব নোৱাৰা হৈছে। ৪১৫ বছৰলৈকে ইয়াত খেতি নহব। এই মানুহ বিলাকে কেনেকৈ তৰিব? কি খাই থাকিব? ইয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কি হ'ব? এই সম্পৰ্কত কোনো ব্যৱস্থা হোৱা নাই; ক্ষতিপূৰণ দিয়া হোৱা নাই। এই বিলাক সমস্যাৰ প্ৰতি চৰকাৰৰ কোনো বিৱৰণ নাপালো। মাত্ৰ ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত চৰকাৰৰ নিজৰ বিৱৰণ দি গৈছে। দেশখন কেনেকৈ উন্নত আৰু টনকীয়া কৰিব পৰা যায় তাৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থাবেই ইঙ্গিত নাই।

অবপিচত আৰু এটা কথা কওঁ—গড়কাপটানি বিভাগেই যিমানখিনি শস্য নষ্ট কৰিছে তাৰ বাবে দায়ী। শিৱসাগৰ কথাই কওঁ—সেই সমষ্টিৰ কংগ্ৰেচ প্ৰাৰ্থী ভূতপূৰ্ব P.W.D. মিনিষ্টাৰে দাৰিকাৰ মথাউৰিটো বান্ধিব বান্ধিব বুলি বাইজৰ ফাকি দি ১৫ বছৰীয়া কংগ্ৰেচ শাসন অতিবাহিত কৰিছিল। কাম নহল। ২৫ হাজাৰ মানুহৰ বসতি—এই কোঁৱৰপুৰ অঞ্চলটোৰ ২১৩ মাহৰ খাবলৈ হয়। বাকী কেইমাহ নোজোৰে। দাৰিকাৰ মথাউৰিটো বান্ধি দিলে এইবিলাক মানুহৰ বহু উপকাৰ হ'লহেঁতেন। মই ভাবো যদি চৰকাৰে দেশৰ উন্নতি সাধিব খোজে, তেনেহলে কৃষক বাইজৰ উন্নতিৰ হকে—হাঁহচৰা, বেতবাৰী, কোঁৱৰপুৰ আদি মৌজা সমূহৰ কৃষি উৎপাদনৰ কাৰণে, দাৰিকাৰ মথাউৰি বান্ধিবই লাগিব, নহলে শিৱসাগৰ মহকুমাৰ খাদ্য সমস্যাৰ সমাধান নহয়। আনহাতে প্ৰাক্তন মন্ত্ৰীয়ে, তেওঁৰ নিজৰ স্বার্থৰ কাৰণে, বিভাগীয় Sanction নাই, অথচ বেলেগ বেলেগ বাস্তৱ তুলি দিলে।

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) : আপুনি কোন বাস্তৱ কথা কৈছে নোক জানিবলৈ দিলে ভাল হয়।

Shri PROMODE CHANDRA GOGOI : দিয়া হব। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়....।

Adjournment

Mr. SPEAKER : Order, order! The House stands adjourned till 2 p. m.

(The Assembly was then adjourned for lunch till 2 p.m.)

AFTER LUNCH

Report of the Business Advisory Committee

Mr. SPEAKER : Under Rule 230 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly, I hereby inform the House that I called a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee in my Chamber at 12-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 21st March 1967 to consider the programme of the current March Session of the Assembly, which was outlined earlier before nomination of the Business Advisory Committee.

The Committee was pleased to consider the provisional programme of business for the March Session of the Assembly 1967 (a copy of which has been circulated already) and make slight additions and alterations thereof, i.e., (i) Thursday, the 23rd March 1967 detailed for Private Members' Business has been recommended as a Recess Day and (ii) the sitting of the House has been extended by one day till Saturday, the 1st April 1967, with a view to allocate one day more for the debate on Governor's Address.

It will now be seen from the revised Calendar that out of eight working days of this short Session as many as four days have been detailed for the Debate on Governor's Address on Tuesday, the 21st March 1967, Monday, the 27th March 1967, Friday, the 31st March 1967, and Saturday, the 1st April 1967.

I think the time as extended and allotted will be sufficient enough and hon. Members will take full advantage of it.

Copies of revised programme are being circulated.

I hope this has the approval of the House.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : When the Private Members' Business will be taken up ?

Mr. SPEAKER : On the 30th March.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : Only one day ?

Mr. SPEAKER : If you require another day we will consider.

Debate on the Governor's Address

Mr. SPEAKER : Shri Promode Gogoi. You will take 5 minutes more

Shri PROMODE CHANDRA GOGOI (Sibsagar) : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণৰ ১৪ পৃষ্ঠাত যদিও শিলচৰ, শিলং, আইজাল আৰু হাফলঙত পলিটেকনিকেল স্কুল পতাৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে তথাপি বহুদিনৰে পৰা শিৱসাগৰত এটা পলিটেকনিকেল স্কুল হ'ব লাগে বুলি প্ৰস্তাৱ দি থকা স্বত্বেও আজি পৰ্য্যন্ত পতা হোৱা নাই। শিৱসাগৰ ইতিমধ্যেই শিল্প কেন্দ্ৰত পৰিণত হৈছে। Oil and Natural Gas Commission আৰু অন্যান্য শিল্পৰ চাহিদা যোগাবৰ বাবে কাৰিকৰ আৱশ্যক হৈ পৰিছে। কিন্তু ৩ বছৰ আগতেই প্ৰস্তাৱ দিয়া স্বত্বেও আজিলৈকে পলিটেকনিকেল স্কুল হৈ নুঠিল। আজি শিৱসাগৰৰ ডেকাসকলৰ কাৰিকৰি শিক্ষা থকা হলে এইবোৰ শিল্পত সুবিধা লব পাৰিলেহেঁতেন। তাকে নোহোৱা বাবে পদূলীমুখৰ চাকৰি আজি দূৰ মানুহে ভোগ কৰিছে।

শিৱসাগৰৰ বিভিন্ন স্কুলত শিক্ষক নিয়োগৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত বেমেজালিৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে কালুগাৱঁৰ বৰপাত্ৰ দ'ল হাইস্কুলত যোৱা ১৫৫৬২ তাৰিখৰ পৰাই Assistant Head Master নাই। যিজন Head Master নিয়োগ কৰা হৈছে তেওঁ বিভাগীয় যোগ্যতা অৰ্জন কৰিব পৰা নাই আৰু তেওঁ প্ৰায়ে স্কুলত অনুপস্থিত থাকে। এনে অৱস্থাত চকিদাৰেই তাত কাম চলাই আছে। সেই স্কুলৰ Head Master কিয় অনুপস্থিত থাকে সেইটো অনুসন্ধান কৰিবলৈ মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো। এইদৰে Head Master অনুপস্থিত থকা আৰু Assistant Head Master নথকা স্কুল এখনৰ কি ফলাফল হ'ব পাৰে তাক সহজে অনুমান কৰিব পাৰি।

শিৱসাগৰত চৰকাৰী পুথিভঁৰাল নাই। চৰকাৰী পুথিভঁৰাল এটা পাতিবৰ কাৰণে বহু দিনৰে পৰা চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰা হৈছে আৰু মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীকো কেইবাবাৰো অনুৰোধ কৰা হৈছে। তথাপি আজিলৈকে তাত এটা চৰকাৰী পুথিভঁৰাল নোহোৱাটো বৰ পৰিতাপৰ কথা।

শিৱসাগৰত মাত্ৰ এখন হাস্পতাল আছে। সিও বহু দিনীয়া পুৰণি। ইংৰাজৰ আমোলতে প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰা আৰু আজিলৈকে তাৰ কোনো পৰিবৰ্তন আৰু উন্নতি দেখা নাই। কংগ্ৰেছৰ দিনতো তাৰ একো পৰিবৰ্তন হোৱা নাই। সেইবাবে চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যাতে গোটেই মহকুমাটোৰ বাবে থকা একেখন হাস্পতালকে যেন নতুনকৈ নিৰ্মাণ কৰি আধুনিক সাজ-সৰঞ্জামেৰে সুসজ্জিত কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰে।

মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীৰ ওপৰতে গড়কাপ্টানি বিভাগটো দায়িত্ব আছে। সেই কাৰণে তেখেতক মই অনুৰোধ কৰোঁ এই বিভাগত আজিলৈকে যি অপব্যয় আৰু অপব্যৱহাৰ কৰা হৈছে তাৰ এটা তদন্ত কৰি ফলাফল ৰাইজক জানিবলৈ দিব লাগে।

ইয়াকে কৈ মই বিৰোধী দলৰ (মোৰ) সংশোধনী প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰিছোঁ।

Shri MONESWAR BORO (Tamulpur, Reserved for Scheduled Tribes) : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণৰ পৰা জানিব পাৰিছোঁ যে পাহাৰী অঞ্চলৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে ইতিমধ্যে বহুত উন্নয়নমূলক আঁচনি চৰকাৰে হাতত লৈছে। কিন্তু ভৈয়ামৰ জনজাতি অঞ্চলৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে কোনো আঁচনি এতিয়ালৈকে লোৱা দেখা নাই। আমাৰ সংবিধান মতেও যিবোৰ স্ববিধা জনজাতি সকলে পাব লাগিছিল সেইবোৰো আজিলৈকে পোৱা নাই। ১৯৪৭ চনৰ ৫ ডিচেম্বৰ চনতে অসমৰ ভূমি সংস্কাৰ কৰিবলৈ এখন আইন কৰা হৈছিল। কিন্তু সেই আইন আজিও বলবৎ হৈ উঠা নাই। তাৰ ফলত Tribal belt আৰু Block বিলাকত অনা Tribal লোকে মাটি পাই আছে আৰু ভূমিহীন জনজাতি লোক সকলে হলে মাটি পোৱা নাই। আমাৰ ভূমিহীন ৰাইজে যদি ভূমি নেপায় তেন্তে তেওঁলোকে কেনেকৈ জীৱন নিৰ্বাহ কৰিব? চৰকাৰে নিজে ৰচনা কৰা আইনৰ স্ববিধাবোৰ যদি ৰাইজক ভোগ কৰিবলৈ নিদিয়ৱে তেন্তে চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰতি কেনেকৈ আস্থা থাকিব আৰু তাৰ কাৰণেই কেইবাখনো সংৰক্ষিত আসন যোৱা সাধাৰণ নিৰ্বাচনত শাসক দলে হেৰুৱাব লগা হ'ল। ৰাইজ মাটিৰ আশাত চেটেলেমেন্ট অফিচলৈ অহাযোৱা কৰি থাকে আৰু বিষয়াসকলে আজি দিম কালি দিম বুলি আশা দি থাকে। কিন্তু এতিয়ালৈকে মাটি নেপালে। তামোলপুৰ সমষ্টিত কিছুমান মানুহক সমৰায় ভাবে খেতি কৰিবলৈ দিছে। তাত ৰাইজৰ মতামত একো নাই চৰকাৰী বিষয়া সকলেই সকলো কৰি দিছে। ফলত তাত মৰামৰি পৰ্য্যন্ত হৈ গৈছে। কাৰণ ৰাইজৰ স্ববিধা মতে কাম কৰিবলৈ দিয়া নাই।

যোৱা ১৬/১১/১৯৬৭ ইংৰাজী তাৰিখে বৰিমাখা ফেছৰাজাৰ কৃষি সমৰায়ত দুদল খেতিয়কে খেতিৰ মাটিলৈ মাৰপিট হৈ দুজন লোক নিহত হ'ল। গতিকে উক্ত ঘটনাটোৰ বিষয়ে অনতি পলমে ভালদৰে তদন্ত কৰিব লাগে।

ট্ৰাইবেল বেল্ট আৰু ব্লকৰ ভিতৰত স্থানীয় ভূমিহীন ট্ৰাইবেল খেতিয়কক খেতিৰ উপ-যোগী মাটি থাকিলে সমৰায় পদ্ধতিত খেতি কৰিব নিদি তেওঁলোকক নিজা নিজা নামত পটা দিব লাগে।

যোৱা ফেব্ৰুৱাৰী মাহৰ ১৬ তাৰিখে এনেকুৱা মাৰপিটত দুজন মানুহৰ প্ৰাণহানি হৈছে। যিজন বিষয়াই মাটিৰ allotment কৰিছিল সেই বিষয়াই মাটি দিয়াৰ সময়ত অনুসন্ধান কৰিছিল নে নাই সেইটো বিচাৰ কৰি চাব লাগে।

দ্বিতীয়তে কওঁ যে ভাৰতীয় সংবিধান অনুযায়ী শিক্ষাত পিচপৰা অঞ্চলত শিক্ষাৰ ব্যৱস্থা হ'ব লাগে। কিন্তু তামোলপুৰত শিক্ষাৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা হোৱা নাই। এক লাখ লোকৰ বসতি এই অঞ্চলত মাত্ৰ দুখনহে হাইস্কুল আছে। এই অঞ্চলৰ প্ৰতি চৰকাৰে কি বিচাৰ কৰিছে ক'ব নোৱাৰোঁ। খাটৰবাৰী, কুমাৰীকটা, নাওকটা এলেকাত হাইস্কুলে চৰকাৰৰ পৰা কোনো সাহায্য পোৱা নাই। সেইদৰে হৰিনাৰায়ণ, কুমাৰীকটা, কটাছবাড়ী, গান্ধীবাড়ী M.E. স্কুল হ'ল যদিও চৰকাৰৰ পৰা কোনো সাহায্য পোৱা নাই। ৰাইজে এশ খনমান প্ৰাইমেৰী Venture School পাতিছে। সেইবোৰ স্কুলত ১০০ বা ৯০ জন মান শিক্ষক আছে। এই শিক্ষক সকলে অনেক আবেদন নিবেদন কৰা স্বত্বেও সেইবিলাক স্কুল চৰকাৰে লোৱা নাই। কেবাখনো স্কুল চৰকাৰী বিষয়াই পৰিদৰ্শন কৰি ধুনীয়া ধুনীয়া ৰিপোৰ্ট দিছে। সেইবিলাক ৰিপোৰ্ট চৰকাৰৰ শিক্ষা বিভাগত দাখিল কৰা হয় নে নহয় নাজানো, কিন্তু এনে ৰিপোৰ্ট দিয়া স্বত্বেও চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা এই স্কুলবোৰৰ প্ৰতি কোনো আগ্ৰহ প্ৰদৰ্শন কৰা দেখা নাই।

কামৰূপৰ সীমা ভূটান বোৰ্ডাৰত মিলিছে অথচ চৰকাৰে এতিয়া সেই সীমান্ত অঞ্চলত ভাল বাস্তা ষাটৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা নাই। আজিলৈকে বালিড বৰনদী, শুক্ৰেত দলং নাই। নাগ্ৰীজুলী বাস্তাটোও অকালডঙালৈ হোৱা নাই। বেলবাড়ীৰ পৰা মাজগাড়ীৰ মাজেদি গৈ নাগ্ৰীজুলীলৈ যোৱা P. W. D. বাস্তাও লগা বাস্তাটো অনতিপলমে বান্ধি উলিয়াব লাগে।

আমাৰ অঞ্চলত চিকিৎসা ব্যৱস্থাও শোঁকলগা। ডাক্তৰখানাৰ অভাৱত গৰীব জনসাধাৰণ মৃত্যুৰ মুখত পৰিব লগা হৈছে। গতিকে অনতিপলমে কাউলী আৰু গান্ধীবাড়ীত দুখন ডাক্তৰখানা দিব লাগে।

Mr. SPEAKER : আপুনি শেষ কৰক।

Shri MONESWAR BORO : পানী :—কাউলী অঞ্চলত প্ৰায় ৪০০০ চাৰি হাজাৰ মানহ বাস কৰে। এই অঞ্চল প্ৰায় ভূটান পৰ্বতৰ গাঁতে লাগি থকা। তাত বাইজে খাবলৈ পানী নাপায় আৰু খেতিৰ কাৰণেও তাত জলসিঞ্চণৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাই। গতিকে চৰকাৰে অনতিপলমে বাইজৰ খোৱা পানী আৰু জলসিঞ্চণৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি দিব লাগে।

নিয়োগ :—অৰ্হতা থকা স্থানীয় প্ৰাৰ্থীসকলক স্থানীয় নিম্ন প্ৰাইমেৰী স্কুল সমহত চৰকাৰে নিয়োগ নকৰি অইন দূৰ ঠাইৰ প্ৰাৰ্থীক নিয়োগ কৰা দেখা গৈছে। চৰকাৰে স্থানীয় অৰ্হতা থকালোক নিয়োগ কৰিব লাগে।

Shri BHUBANESWAR BARMAN (Patacharkuchi). মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ৰ ভাষণ প্ৰসঙ্গত যি ধন্যবাদ সূচক প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙি ধৰা হৈছে তাৰ লগত মই কূল মিলাব নোৱাৰিলো। কাৰণ অসমৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ প্ৰকৃত প্ৰতিচ্ছবি দিব পৰা নাই আৰু সেই কাৰণে মই বিৰোধীতা কৰিছো।

শিক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত বিশেষকৈ প্ৰাইমেৰী শিক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰ ব্যৰ্থ হৈছে। প্ৰাইমেৰী স্কুলেই শিক্ষাৰ মূল ভেটি অথচ শিক্ষাৰ এই ক্ষেত্ৰতে ভাল ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হোৱা নাই। গাঁৱৰ ভিতৰত যিটো ঘৰৰ জৰাজীৰ্ণ অৱস্থা-বেৰ নাই, বাহৰলৈ ঠাই নাই, সেইখনেই প্ৰাইমেৰী স্কুল। ইয়াতো দেশৰ ভবিষ্যত কৰ্ণধাৰ শিশুসকলক শিক্ষা দিয়া হয়। আন হাতেদি শিক্ষকৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত যিসকল উপযুক্ত অৰ্হতা সম্পন্ন শিক্ষক পৰীক্ষাত পাচ কৰি আছে তেওঁলোকক আজিলৈকে কাৰ্য্যত নিযুক্তি কৰা হোৱা নাই। আৰু সেইকাৰণে শিক্ষক সকলৰ মাজত অসন্তুষ্টিৰ ভাব দেখা গৈছে। শিক্ষাবিভাগে হেমাৰি কৰি কিছুমান প্ৰাথমিক শিক্ষকক চাকৰিৰ পৰা খেদি দিলে আৰু অনাহকত আদালতৰ আশ্ৰয় লৈ বাইজৰ ৰাজ্যৰ বিৰাট অংশৰ অপচয় কৰিলে। আনহাতে সেই শিক্ষকক আদালতৰ বায় অনুসৰি চাকৰি দিব লগা হোৱাৰ পিছতো আজিলৈকে দিয়া হোৱা নাই।

যিবিলাক হাইস্কুল Higher Secondary লৈ পৰিবৰ্তন কৰা হৈছে তাত প্ৰথমে শিক্ষকৰ অভাৱত B. Sc. আৰু 3rd Class M.A. শিক্ষক লৈ কাম আৰম্ভ কৰিছিল। অথচ নতুন বেতনৰ নিৰিখ নিৰ্ণয় কৰা সময়ত এই সকল শিক্ষকৰ প্ৰতি অন্যায় কৰি তেওঁলোকৰ বেতনক্ৰম নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰা নহল। এই শিক্ষকসকলক অসন্তুষ্ট কৰি ৰাখিছে। গতিকে শিক্ষাক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰে যি নীতি অবলম্বন কৰিব খুজিছিল তাত চৰকাৰে কৃতকাৰ্য্য হব পৰা নাই। ১৯৬৪ চনতে যি নতুন বেতন দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হৈছিল মাধ্যমিক স্কুলৰ শিক্ষকৰ অনেকে আজিলৈকে সেই নিৰিখত বেতন পোৱা নাই।

মাননীয় মুখ্যমণী আৰু আগৰজন শিক্ষামন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছিল যে হিন্দী শিক্ষকৰ দৰমহা ক্ষেত্ৰত যি অন্যায় আছিল সেইটো দূৰ কৰা হৈছে—কিন্তু কাৰ্য্যক্ষেত্ৰত সি হৈ উঠা নাই। কিন্তু তাৰ হিন্দী শিকোৱাৰ হিন্দী ভাষাৰ যোগ্যতাৰ ওপৰত যিমান চৰকাৰে

মনোযোগ দিব লাগিছিল, সিমান নিদি ইংৰাজীৰ হে দিছে। বিশেষকৈ বাণ্ঠভাষা প্ৰচাৰ পথত বিভাবে প্ৰগতি লাভ কৰিব লাগিছিল সেইদৰে হোৱা নাই। আগৰ শিক্ষামন্ত্ৰী আৰু মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে এইবিষয়ে কৈছিল যে, অসমৰ উত্তৰ গুৱাহাটীত এটা হিন্দী কলেজ খোলা হ'ব; কিন্তু সি হৈ নুঠিল। আমাৰ হিন্দী প্ৰশিক্ষণশিবিৰ এটাতকৈ বেচি কৰিব পৰা নাই। হিন্দী উপদেষ্টা কমিটি এখন ১৯৬২ চনত কৰা হৈছিল; কিন্তু যোৱা তিনি বছৰৰ ভিতৰত তাৰ এখন সাহ্য বৈঠক বহিল আৰু নহল। এই বিষয়ত চৰকাৰে মনোযোগ দিব বুলি মই ভাবো।

তাৰ পিচত, P.W.D. ৰ কামৰ সম্পৰ্কত এই কথাই কব খোজো যে, তেওঁলোকৰ কামবিলাক পৰিকল্পনা কৰি কৰা হোৱা নাই। অ'ত এমাইল ত'ত দুমাইল কাম কৰি, খণ্ড খণ্ড কৰি অস্থবিধাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে ধনেশ্বৰীত দুমাইল কৰিছে, দুমাইল মাজতে বাদ। নিত্যানন্দ খমনা বাস্তাটোৰ একেই অৱস্থা। ঘাঠিশামুক মাদেৰী বাস্তাৰ ২ মাইল বঢ়াই দিলে হস্তিনাপুৰ মৌজাৰ লগত সংলগ্ন হয়। নিত্যানন্দ আৰু পাঠশালালৈ মাজত দুমাইল বাস্তা কৰি দিলে কলেজলৈ যোৱা ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী, উনুয়ন সো। খণ্ডৰ বৌব্ৰটীৰ কাৰ্যালয়লৈ যোৱাৰ উপৰিও সকলোৰে অস্থবিধা হয়; কিন্তু তাকে কৰা নাই। এইবিলাক আধা আধা কামৰ পৰা দেখা যায় যে, P.W.D. ৰাইজৰ অস্থবিধালৈ একেবাৰে উদাসীন আৰু তেওঁলোকে ৰাজনৈতিক উদ্দেশ্যৰেহে কাম বিলাক কৰি যায়, গতিকে.....

(সময়ৰ সঙ্কেত)

গতিকে মই কব খোজো যে, এইবিলাক যাতে জনসাধাৰণৰ অস্থবিধাৰ হকেহে কৰা হয় তালৈ যেন চৰকাৰে চকু দিয়ে।

Shri BISHNU PRASAD RABHA (Tezpur): মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় ৰাজ্যপাল ডাঙৰীয়াৰ ভাষণ শুনিলো। আশা ৰাখিছিলো, তেখেতৰ ভাষণত শিল্পনুৰাগী সকলৰ শিল্প চেষ্টাৰ আহিলা হিচাবে অসমৰ ফিল্ম ষ্টুডিওটিৰ সৰ্বস্বত্বীন উন্নতিৰ হকে চৰকাৰে মনোযোগ দিয়াৰ কথা পাম। কিন্তু আমি সন্তুষ্ট হ'লো যে, তেখেতৰ ভাষণত ইয়াৰ কোনো উল্লেখ নাই। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰাই অসমৰ শিল্পানুৰাগী সকলক অবমাননা আৰু অপমানিত কৰা হৈছে বুলি মই ভাবো। আনহাতে এই শিল্পানুৰাগী সকলক নানাভাৱে অৱহেলিত চকুৰেও নোচোৱা নহয়। কিন্তু মনত ৰাখিব, এটা ৰাজনৈতিক দলে এখন দেশৰ জীৱণ গঠন কৰিব পাৰে। কিন্তু তাৰ প্ৰাণ প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰিব নোৱাৰে। এই প্ৰাণ প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰে শিল্পী সকলে। তেনেস্থলত যদি শিল্পী সকলৰ প্ৰতি চৰকাৰৰ আদৰ সাদৰ নাথাকে—তেন্তে তেওঁলোকে সমাজৰ প্ৰতি কি বৰঙণি যোগাব? আজি এনেহে অৱস্থা যে, পৰিপুষ্টিৰ অভাৱত অসমৰ উদীয়মান শিল্পী সকল অৰ্দ্ধাহাৰী, অনাহাৰী আৰু তেওঁলোকে এই পৰিবেশত মৃত দেহ ধাৰণ কৰি থাকিব লগীয়া হৈছে আৰু এনে অনুমান হৈছে যেন শিল্পী সকলৰ কোনো উল্লেখ যোগ্য স্থান নাই। এনে অৱস্থাতো তেওঁলোকে শিল্পৰ চৰ্চা আৰু আৰাধনা কৰি থাকিব লগীয়া হৈছে।

আজি চাৰি বছৰ হল; অসমত ফিল্ম ষ্টুডিও এটা হোৱাৰ কথা আছিল, তাৰ কাৰণে নানা কল্পনা জল্পনা চলিল। এই 'ফিল্ম ষ্টুডিও বৰ্ডৰ' এজন অবৈতনিক সদস্য মইও কিন্তু, আমি কি কৰিব পাৰো—যদি চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা এই ষ্টুডিও নিৰ্মাণ কাৰ্যত সহায়তা আগ নবঢ়ায়? কাজেই, গুৱাহাটীৰ কাহিলি পাৰাত নিৰ্মাণ হ'বলগীয়া পূৰ্ণাঙ্গ ফিল্ম ষ্টুডিওৰ কাহিলি কাহিলি পোহৰৰ স্নিগ্ধ আতাই অসমৰ শিল্প জগত যেনা তিমিৰাবৰণ ভেদি দৃষ্টিপাত কৰিব পাৰিবনে নোৱাৰে কব নোৱাৰো। অসমৰ ৰাইজে তিনিজন শিল্পীক এই সদনলৈ

পঠাইছে—তাৰ এজন ডাক্তৰ হাজৰিকা, আনজন শ্রীলক্ষ্যধৰ চৌধুৰী আৰু এজন এই অধম অভাজন (হৰ্ষবৰ্ণি)। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত সকলোৱে আমাৰ মুখলৈ চাই আছে। কিয় আজি চাৰি বছৰে আমাৰ ফিল্ম ষ্টুডিও নহল; কিয় বাইজৰ আশা আকাঙ্ক্ষা কামনা-বাসনা পূৰ্ণ নহল? আনি আশাকৰো, এই বছৰৰ ভিতৰতে যেন চৰকাৰৰ পূৰ্ণ সহযোগিতাত এই 'ফিল্ম ষ্টুডিও'ৰ নিৰ্মাণ কাৰ্য সম্পূৰ্ণ হয়।

তাৰপিচত, শিল্পী সকলৰ অতি আদৰৰ অনুষ্ঠান গুৱাহাটীৰ 'ববীন্দ্ৰ ভৱন'টো যেন চৰকাৰে অসমৰ জাতীয় নাট্যশালালৈ কপান্তৰিত কৰে তাৰ আশা ৰাখিলো। এইটো কৰিলে, ইয়াৰ শিল্পী সকলৰ পাবদৰ্শীতা বাঢ়িব আৰু সেই কামত পাবদৰ্শী অভিনেতা শ্রীক্ষণী শৰ্ম্মাৰ দৰে শিল্পীক নিয়োগ কৰিলে, অচিৰে জাতীয় নাট্যশালাৰ সৰ্ব্বাঙ্গীন উন্নতি হব।

তাৰপিচত, মই এই কথা উল্লেখ কৰো যে, অসমীয়া সংস্কৃতিৰ আৰু শিল্প চৰ্চাৰ মনিকূট হিচাবে শ শ বছৰ ধৰি জীয়াই থকা গাঁৱলীয়া নামঘৰ বিলাক আজি ভাঙি-চিঙি—যোৱাৰ উপক্ৰম হৈছে। এইবিলাকৰ যাতে উন্নতি হয়, তাৰ কাৰণে বাইজ আগ্ৰহান্বিত। এই প্ৰসঙ্গতে এই কথাও উল্লেখ নকৰি নোৱাৰো যে, তেজপুৰৰ ঐতিহ্যপূৰ্ণ বান বন্ধমঞ্চটো জৰাজীৰ্ণ অৱস্থা প্ৰাপ্ত হৈছে; আজিলৈকে ইয়াৰ উন্নতি কৰিব পৰা নাই। ইয়াৰ ফলত যিবিলাক শিল্পীয়ে স্বন্দৰ অভিনয় কৰিব পাৰে তেওঁলোকৰ অস্থবিধা হৈছে—আশা কৰো এই বুৰঞ্জী বিখ্যাত বান বন্ধমঞ্চটো চৰকাৰে উন্নত নাট্য শালালৈ কপান্তৰিত কৰিব।

ভূতপূৰ্ব শিক্ষা মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীদেৱেশ্বৰ শৰ্ম্মা ডাঙৰীয়াৰ দিনতে তেজপুৰত এটা সঙ্গীত কলেজ আৰম্ভ কৰা হৈছিল। কিন্তু দুঃখৰ বিষয় ১৯৬২ চনত চীনৰ আক্ৰমণৰ সময়ৰ পৰা সেই কলেজ নাইকিয়া হৈ গল। দেখা গৈছে উত্তৰ পাৰত আজিলৈকে কোনো ভাল অনুস্থান কৰা হোৱা নাই। সেই কাৰণে উত্তৰ পৰীয়া বাইজৰ মনত বৰ দুঃখ যে চৰকাৰে যিদৰে তেওঁলোকক চাব লাগিছিল সেইদৰে চোৱা নাই। আন আন ঠাইত যিদৰে নতুন অনুস্থান হব লাগিছে তাত হোৱা নাই। তাত এটা মাত্ৰ পুৰণি অনুস্থান আছে আৰু সেইটো হৈছে তেজপুৰৰ পগলা ফাটেক। (বিপুল হৰ্ষবৰ্ণি)। চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো সেইটোও তুলি আনি ছিলঙতে পাতি লওকহি।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মনৰ বেদনাত আজি এইবোৰ কথা অন্তৰৰ পৰা ওলাইছে। মোৰ আগতে তেজপুৰৰ অন্যতম সদস্য শ্ৰীবিশ্বদেৱ শৰ্ম্মায়ে কৈ গৈছে তেজপুৰৰ কথা। তেখেতে আৰু কৈছে যে Food Corporation ত কাম কৰা ১২ জন কৰ্মচাৰীক বিদ্যায় দি অসমৰ বাহিৰৰ লোক নিয়োগ কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। এই দৰে আমাৰ ডেকা তাৰ বিহিত ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লব।

এই প্ৰসঙ্গতে আৰু এটা কথা কওঁ যে ভাৰতীয় নাগৰিক মুছলমানসকলক পাকিস্থানী বুলি সন্দেহ কৰি নানান অত্যাচাৰ কৰাৰ লগতে কিছুমান লোকক Anarchist বুলি সন্দেহ কৰি তেওঁলোককো নানা বকমে অত্যাচাৰ কৰা হৈছে। এই বিষয়ে বন্ধুৰৰ শ্রীক্ষণী বৰা ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈ গৈছে যে পুলিচ, মিলিটেৰী আদিৰ হতুৱাই সৌকাৰে কোৱাই অত্যাচাৰ কৰা হৈছে। তেজপুৰতো এনে অত্যাচাৰ আজিও চলি আছে। তেজপুৰ অঞ্চলত যিসকল ভাৰতীয় নাগৰিক মুছলমানৰ নাম N.R.C. list ত আছে, তেওঁলোকক চৰকাৰে যেন আৰু জুলুম নকৰে, শান্তিত ভাৰতীয় হিচাবে থাকিব দিয়ে। সেইবোৰৰ যেন অনতিপলমে অন্ত পৰে ইয়াকে কৈ মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

Shri ALTAF HOSSAIN MAZUMDER (Borkhola): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I desire to speak a few words in favour of the Motion and I welcome the Address of the Governor because it has substantially depicted the problems of the State and the administration. Democracy needs a clean and efficient administration and it is the first and foremost demand of the people of Assam. During the last election all the electorates gave mandate to the elected representatives to make all efforts to bring about a clean administration. I am happy that the Government is fully aware of this position. In the address of the Governor it has been categorically stated that his Government is determined to stamp out corruption and this is very much welcome. In uprooting corruption there are certain corrupt officers no doubt. But at the same time we should not forget to speak about those officials who have done exemplary work with honesty. Otherwise if we speak simply about the corrupt officials alone then this will have a demoralising effect in those officers who have integrity and honesty. We have to end corruption by all means. If there be efficiency particularly in those offices where people have day to day contact then there could be end of corruption. There is allegation of corruption made by the people when they go to the offices like mutation office, S.D.Cs' office, etc. I think there is some truth in their allegations. My suggestion to the Government in this connection will be that very stringent measures should be adopted to see that a very clean and better administration can be presented to the people of Assam, particularly to the people of Cachar. We have seen in the past that there were certain regular inspections made by the revenue officers. But now-a-days due to increase of work of the district officers who have to remain busy in multifarious work such inspections are not made. Some additional means or methods of inspections should be there so that the files of the revenue offices may be inspected from time to time and this will lessen the chance of corruption in the revenue offices. Ordinarily we expect that mutation cases should be disposed of within a short time according to the Assam Land Revenue Regulation. But unfortunately we find that the mutation proceedings are pending for years together. This has created resentment among the mass people and we had to face this complaint during the last election. I am sure Government will make all endeavours to see that in this matter the people remain satisfied.

We have found in the Governor's Address that Government has taken a stand for industrial development, and paper pulp and some other industries are mentioned which we welcome. As far as the paper pulp industry is concerned the consensus of opinion and according to technical data and all materials suitable and necessary for the purpose are available in Cachar and this we have been expecting in Cachar for several years. I am sure the Government will make an effort to establish a paper pulp industry in Cachar shortly and this will fulfil the long-standing demand of the people of Cachar, and it will go a long way to solve the problem of unemployment of Assam.

Now, as regards food scarcity, I find in the Governor's Address that more or less a correct picture has been given. The Government has not skipped over the difficulties, but Government has faced it. We cannot overlook certain factors that in spite of our best efforts, the increase in production is not to the desired extent, for so many reasons. There is no use blaming the Government alone. We also could not change the orthodox method of cultivation and go in for modern method

of cultivation and take over the scientific bias. Now in respect of this food scarcity, I must thank the Government. During the last flood in Cachar and during the consecutive floods, the Government has faced the situation very boldly. There was unprecedented flood in Cachar and immediately before the flood a new Deputy Commissioner was transferred there. The people are somewhat in doubt as to how the situation could be faced, but compliments to the officials and to the general public that they faced it boldly. As a result of this in spite of food scarcity no people died of starvation. I think I will not be doing justice unless I mention these facts that our officials during that flood had shown exemplary instances that they can come up and rise to the occasion to meet the challenge of any disaster or any natural calamities. I found the officials going to the remotest places risking their lives. I have seen these instances in Cachar. At least in one case, I can tell you that one officer was asked not to cross the river, which was turbulent, by the boatmen, because three boats had already sunk in the morning. But the reply of the officer was: Let me die but I must go to the people first. Those examples also are there.

(Voice ! Hear, ! Hear)

Now, Sir, it has been found that there is some grumbling for lifting of control at such a time. I do not know what is the exact position of different districts for lifting the control. In all fairness, I must say that Government had no alternative than to do it at such a time. I say that it is correctly done. I have said from the experience of Cachar. By doing it the food situation in Cachar was eased and I confirm it, Sir.

Now, Sir, about production of food, I find that Government is going to give all emphasis. I find from the Governor's speech that Government is fully alive of the fact and the pressing needs of the people had got to be met first. Food is the basic problem that our people are facing. We find from the Governor's Address that during the Fourth Plan, the Government is expecting to increase 6 per cent per annum of food production. We hope the Government machinery and particularly the Agriculture and Food Department will mobilise all its energies to materialise the target, and I say, Sir, that there will be whole-hearted co-operation from our side so far as the growing of food is concerned.

Now, as regards flood, flood is a constant feature in Cachar. Almost in every consecutive year there is flood. Of course there are floods in other parts of Assam and there are miseries of the people. As a flood protection measure, embankments are there. But embankments are temporary measures. In almost all places, in spite of the best efforts of the Government, the embankments could not be completed, as far as I understand, due to want of finance. These embankments cannot be a permanent solution so far as flood control is concerned. This is just a temporary measure and that is what is being done in other countries also.

We are happy to see in the Governor's Address that we are having the Barak Dam. We feel, Sir, that at least the completion of the Barak Dam will be able to wipe out the distress of people to some extent. I should like to urge upon the Government to get it done expeditiously.

In the sphere of education, the progress already made during the last five years is if not remarkable, I must say, it is considerable. Yet there is enough scope for immediate improvement. As in Cachar, the sites of the L.P. Schools, the conditions of the houses of the L. P. Schools

are so bad that it attracts the notice of any passerby. I am sure that Government will divert more funds for improvement of these institutions. During the last flood, almost all the L.P. Schools in the district of Cachar were affected badly, but I have learnt that up till now the flood damage were grant has not reached.

Now, Sir, so far as Cachar is concerned, it has a peculiar geographical position and as a result of the question of reorganisation of Assam some amount of misgivings are there in the minds of the people of Cachar district. As far as I know, the people of my district would like to be in Assam. I would like to say on the floor of this august House that we would like to be in Assam and build a prosperous Assam. But due to the geographically peculiar position, some misgivings have arisen in the minds of the people that if the reorganisation is effected what will be the fate of Cachar. I would like to say, Sir, I am fully alive to the aspirations of our Hill brothers. We must understand their view-points, but at the same time, I must say that let us not do something that will jeopardise the integrity of Assam, let us not divide Assam, let us not partition it; let us find out the solution round the table bearing in mind the basic unity of Assam. I would like to say that if we exert we will be able to find a solution, and with these few words I recommend the motion before this House.

***Shri SAILEN MEDHI (Jalukbari):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in support of the amendments put forward by my friends in this side of the House on the motion that has come up from that side, I want to point out that the Governor in his Address has totally failed to mention about some important burning problems of the State of Assam. In the beginning, to deal with the law and order situation in Assam, the Governor has tried to justify the police firing on the alleged unruly mob of people, but the Governor failed also to mention that there were some unlawful hoarding of foodgrains by unscrupulous traders of this State and due to the failure of the Government policy the people of Assam at large specially the student community came forward to recover those hoarded foodgrains from the traders who kept them in their godown and in that connection some of the students had to lose their lives due to police firing. Sir, so far as procurement is concerned, the Governor failed to mention that the whole procurement policy failed due to faulty Government policy, and in that connection I would mention the One Man Committee which was appointed by the Government to go into the failure of food procurement done through the Co-operative agency. The Committee clearly mentioned about the failure of the Government's policy, and gave the suggestion that procurement should be made through the agency of Co-operatives, but in spite of that Government entrusted the whole thing to the Food Corporation of India. In this connection I would like to support the feeling expressed by the mover of the motion of thanks though I consider him to be a party or group of people who were solely responsible for the failure of its policy.

Next I would like to mention something about roads and communication in Assam. The Governor in his speech categorically mentioned that the Government has appointed some Chief Engineers to look into the problem of roads and communications specially in the hill areas; but I am sorry to mention that the Governor has totally failed to mention the conditions of Public Works Department roads in the plains districts. Specifically I can mention about one road in my constituency which has very heavy

traffic. This road runs from Gauhati to Nalbari *via* Hajo. It is therefor whole 20 years and it is still not fit, and the Public Works Department has done nothing. The people living by the side of the road are to swallow dust with their meals and the healths of the children are in great danger.

So far as medical facilities are concerned, the Governor in his speech has said that medical facilities are being expanded through different dispensaries and hospitals. I am sorry to inform the House that in my constituency where the population is more than a lakh there is only one Primary Health Unit at Sualkuchi which is also not equipped with up-to-date equipments and quarters for health personnel. I would also like to mention about the Ayurvedic College which was established in the year 1948 near Gauhati University. The condition of the College is pitiable, most of the buildings of the Ayurvedic College are being used by the Assam Medical College, and there is lack of proper staff, quarters and equipment. There is also no surety for the students for appointment after their education. I would also like to mention that the Governor has failed to mention the actual position about the development of medical science in our State.

The Governor has also failed to mention anything about the rehabilitation of refugees. In my constituency in the Pandu town there are thousands of refugees who are either settling in Government Khas land or on Railway land, and they are often evicted by the Government or by the Railway. After eviction again some of them are allowed to settle without any proper rehabilitation arrangement and the Government has not been able up till now to rehabilitate them in a proper way in a planned manner. The lives of these refugees are very precarious. Some of the Political parties specially the Congress Party are using them in their election and in their other political activities. During the election, I am told, these refugees were threatened saying that if they do not vote for Congress eviction notices would be served upon them and they would be evicted from the place. Like this the Party in Power is always using these people as tools for their political purposes and political ends.

The Governor has mentioned about water supply in urban areas, but in the rural areas no water supply has been provided. The Public Health Engineering Department took the responsibility of supplying drinking water in the rural areas but due to lack of any policy for maintenance of tubewells and wells run by pumping machines, the water supply scheme is in the records of statistics; actually the people are not getting facilities of drinking water.

Regarding education, the Governor has mentioned that educational facilities are being given in different ways in this country, but I would like to mention one instance. In Sualkuchi itself a College was started—Budram Satradhikar College. It was started with the meagre subscription and donations from the people, but up till now Government has not recognised that College and it is in a pitiable condition. This is the condition of our educational system.

With these few words I support the amendment moved by my friends from this side.

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Baghmara, Reserved for Scheduled Tribes): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in support of the amendment motion moved by my friend Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya and myself, I would like to make a few observations. Sir, it was expected that the Governor in his Address would make full appreciation of the problems prevailing in the State and would also indicate clearly as to what broad policy was being laid down by the Government to tackle those problems.

Unfortunately, careful study of the Governor's Address reveals that there is no proper appreciation of the problems prevailing in the State, nor any definite programme has been suggested to tackle the problems effectively and as such, it has got to be regretted that the Governor has failed to appreciate the burning problems of the State as a whole. Sir, I should not repeat or elaborate the Government's failure in the various fields. In the recent election people have already given their verdict in this regard. The people have not voted independent candidates who are in opposition but they have voted against the Congress Government. They have fully realised that the Congress which was running the Government for last 20 years had failed to solve the various problems of the State of Assam as well as of the country. Therefore, it is not necessary for me to elaborate these failures. The verdict is there and even today it is there. The very fact that the Congress strength has been reduced, gives lesson to the Congress. There is no use having some analysis over the election results and try to find out this excuse and that excuse of their failure. It has got to be admitted that people voted against the Congress administration which is full of corruption, short-comings and failure. No way of explanation for the failure in the last election will help the administration. It must be simply admitted that there was a complete failure on the part of Congress rule. In the first instance, there is no appreciation of various problems, secondly, there was no proper solution of the problems. Sir, since the time at my disposal is very limited, it will not be possible for me to deal, in detail with various problems confronting the State of Assam. As for myself and my friends in the Hills, we are convinced that no amount of ventilation of various problems which are being faced by the hill people will receive proper attention now in the hands of the present Government. Sir, the Governor has rightly admitted the slow progress of development in the Hill areas and its attempts to make up all the back-logs. But I do not see any sincere attempt to make good this back-log. Sir, the programme has been taken up as a result of the recommendation of the Centre-State Study Team headed by Mr. Tarlok Singh. But the first year of the plan is going to be over. Today is the 21st day of March, but up till now I do not see any change of attitude on the part of Government of their anxiety to expedite development in the Hill areas. The Leader of the House himself is the Chairman of the Hill Planning Board. Mr. Tarlok Singh who takes keen interest in rapid development of the Hill areas has the occasion to tell the members of the Board that there has been complaint that necessary sanctions are not available for implementation. Schemes are there in the paper. Can things in paper bring fruits unless and until the money allotted to such schemes is released for implementation. How long the Hill people can be fooled in this way? We will have to be advanced like our brothers and sisters in other parts of the country, but we are neglected. We know the negligence on the part of the Government with regard to the development of the hill areas. Sir, we have been in Assam administration for last 20 years of independence. It was expected that in free India our economic condition

would also appreciably progress but instead, it is rather painful on my part to say that apart from being improved economically, whatever little economy was there and whatever little means of livelihood was there, are no more in the Hill areas along the Pakistan border. Unfortunately, Sir, in the Governor's Address this important border problem has not been mentioned, neither the Government show any indication to solve these problems. Sir, during the last orange season, the orange growers had to sell 100 oranges for eight annas and by bringing them to the market for sale therein they had to pay another eight annas per 100 as a toll. Besides, there is expenditure in connection with plucking and bringing them to bazars. So, taking all these into account, their income is nil. They had to pay from their own pockets.

Sir, the roads which were to be built up for transporting border produce, to the markets in India, had been taken up long, long before some 15 years or more than that, but these roads had not been completed. Ayenger Commission was appointed to study the border problems and as a result, a number of border roads had been recommended. But on this plea or on that plea, roads are not being built up. In such a circumstance, is it possible to stand united only speaking from defence and security point of view? Will it not therefore, be desirable to bifurcate Assam to allow the Hill people to have their own administration? Is it only by having a big area under one administration that the security and the integrity of a country or a particular region can be maintained? It is only with contended people the security and the integrity of a country can be maintained. If the people are not contended, if they face problems after problems and not a single problem is being solved and instead, problems are added, do you think the people, especially the Hill people living in the border areas, will be satisfied and contended?

These are the things which have got to be realised. There is no use saying that from the point of security the administrative integrity should be maintained. I submit, Sir, while national integrity should be maintained and there is no necessity from the point of defence and security to maintain administrative integrity. In fact there is necessity from the national integrity point of view to bifurcate Assam into two States, it is not going to break the security. It will help. Sir, I must say that these problems have not been fully appreciated by the Government. That is why one after another solutions have been put forward by the Government of India, but not a single solution is acceptable to the Government of Assam. Every solution brought forward is being rejected. When the Nehru Plan was proposed it was stated that it was undemocratic and unconstitutional. The Plan did not aim at complete bifurcation of the State of Assam. Simply it gave opportunity to the Hill people to look after the administration of the Hill areas. It has been suggested that if that Plan is to be implemented, it is better that the Hills are separated. The Pataskar Commission which is supposed to be an expert body to work out the details, at the instance of the Government of Assam reduced, the Nehru Plan.

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, Tribal Areas and Welfare of Backward Classes): How can the hon. Member say that the Commission which was appointed by the Government of India reduced its recommendations at the instance of the Government of Assam? I would like to have a clarification from the hon. Member.

Mr. SPEAKER: Whether the hon. Member has any information that the recommendation of the Pataskar Commission was reduced at the instance of the Government of Assam?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: I can only presume. From the various notes there is a clear indication about that.

Mr. SPEAKER: This is only your presumption.

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: Though the original plan was reduced it was not acceptable to the Congress. They wanted further reduction. From that also I can presume that there was a pressure from the Government of Assam. In this way one solution after another was brought forward. If the Government of India was not convinced that there was nothing wrong in the Assam administration in relation to the hill areas why such a solution should be put forward? It is a matter for serious consideration. Sir, thereafter the Government of India appointed a Cabine Committee to examine the Hills problem and came forward with a proposal for a sub-State which we could not agree. Because we were convinced that any set up which is going to be under the overall supervision of the State of Assam is not going to work. Therefore, we again led a delegation and the Government of India came forward with another proposal, the final proposal. But it was surprising to me that the State Government did not want to give a clear cut picture to the people. It is evident from the Governor's Address. Sir, it is stated that "recently the Government of India initiated a proposal for bringing about a reorganisation of Assam on the basis of a federal structure. The details of the scheme are to be worked out by a Committee on which all concerned interested would be represented." Sir, the statement issued by the Government of India on 13th January, 1967 contains two parts. So far as the reorganisation of the State of Assam is concerned, it is finally decided. I have got a copy of the statement. I, as a leader of the delegation know the details of the statement. We also made amendments in the final draft of the statement which was released immediately after it was agreed upon. "The Prime Minister and the Home Minister have held detailed discussions with the leaders of the A.P.H.L.C."

Mr. SPEAKER: Are you reading?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: Yes. The Government of India appreciate the political aspiration of the people of the Hill areas of Assam and have decided to reorganised the State of Assam.

Mr. SPEAKER: Is it decided or a proposal?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: So far as the first part is concerned, it is decided. In the second part it is said "bearing in mind the geography and the imperative need of security and co-ordinated development of this region as a whole, the Home Minister discussed with the A.P.H.L.C. leaders the proposal that a federal structure, composed of federating units having equal status, not subordinate to one another, should provide the basis for reorganisation."

Mr. SPEAKER: You say there are two parts. So far as reorganisation of the State of Assam is concerned, it is decided. Then No.2 is in doing so.....there a proposal.

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: So far as federal structure is concerned, it is a proposal. Reorganisation is decided. So far as regional federation is concerned, it is a proposal.

Shri DEBESWAR SHARMA (Titabar): Sir, may I have a clarification? A moment ago Capt. Sangma was pleased to say that the people have not been given the clear position which the Government ought to have given. May we know what is the clear position from Capt. Sangma?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: I said this because I find in this regard the statements given by the Leader of the House vary from time to time. I presume that the Congress and the Leader of the House, as the head of the Government, are in the know of things. Therefore, whatever decision has been made by the Government of India should have been made known to the people. I had occasions to contact my friends in the valley, they are confused. Different statements are coming at different times and different pictures are being placed before the people. In this way the problem is being complicated. As far as we are concerned, when this proposal for regional federation was placed before us, in view of the peculiar geographical situation, we agreed to sit in a Committee to examine the desirability of having a regional federation while all these units would be under separate administration. Sir, in a democratic set up there are three wings, executive, legislature and judiciary. Under this scheme, it has been spelt out that the hills will have their own separate legislature and council of Ministers. Except a few essential subjects which may be allocated to the regional federation, the rest of the State functions would be left to the units under proposal. Time limit has also been fixed for implementation after this has been agreed upon, and then decision has been made. We made it very very clear to the Home Minister that in the past we had bitter experience in regard to implementation of Government decision. The Government came to a decision but they took time to implement. Therefore we said that there should be a time limit. At first we suggested three months' time. We were told since the election was coming and the new Government could not effectively function till the middle of April, it would not be possible to bring the law for reorganisation of the State of Assam till next June. Therefore accounting from January, June becomes the 6th month. Therefore it is high time, if there is at all any necessity, to sit together and see that no more misunderstanding takes place so that the reorganisation takes place with the blessings from all sides. I say this because I and my people are fully convinced that no amount of ventilation of the various difficulties, of the various problems obtaining in the Hill areas will have adequate attention under the present set up. Sir, as I said in my previous speech with regard to the development of Hill areas, even the surface had not been scratched. The gentleman from the Planning Commission, Shri Tarlok Singh who toured the different Hill districts testified to this fact. Can you, Sir, expect us to be treated as second-grade citizens? We want to live as equal brothers and sisters. But we are convinced that so long we remain under present administrative set-up we shall not be treated as equals. We should be given opportunity to live in our own way and look after ourselves. As far as the Regional Federation is concerned we apprehended that it will not be acceptable to our friends in the Valley and the Government. We are told by the Government of India that in case the people of the Valley oppose the same then the re-organisation of Assam will be on the basis of clean-cut. Sir, it is only a question of time as to how long we will be here. We are definite that the Government of India cannot back out from its decision. In the past I had occasion to share the responsibility in the administration for some time with a view to solve our problems. But that opportunity could not continue. After coming out

from the administration also I have tried my best to ventilate the grievances of the Hill people but to no fruitful purpose. Therefore, finally we are convinced that no amount of ventilation, no amount of pressure from our side would solve the various problems we are at present confronted with. To strengthen our people, to generate in them a feeling of satisfaction, a feeling of being equal is essential. But that does not seem possible so long as we remain under the present set up of the administration. Sir, for example, to-day is the 21st March. Under Art. 275 certain funds are given to the District Councils to finance their own schemes. As you know, Sir, the financial year is up to 31st March, and yet they have, till to-day, not received a single pie. If that is so, where is time for execution of those schemes? Sir, I cite this instance not with the intention of criticising the Government, but I want to serve my people, to help them in whatever way I can. I want to strengthen them because I feel by helping my Hill brethren, I am helping the cause of the country as a whole. Weak people cannot build up a strong nation; backward people cannot contribute to strengthen the State. In this connection let us remember what the late Home Minister, Govind Ballav Pant said. He said that the different races and communities in India are like the links of the same chain. He says if any link of the chain is weak there is danger for the entire chain. So he says that if any race or community remains backward it weakens the entire nation. It should, therefore, be realised that if the Hills people remain backward it will not only be a distinct disadvantage to the Hills people alone but it will be a handicap for the entire State of Assam and the country as a whole. Unfortunately, Sir, it has not been appreciated in that way. I would, therefore, Sir, through you make an appeal to my friends of the Assam Valley not to impede our way. If they do not want the link to be maintained through the Regional Federation which is being proposed, it is up to them. But so far as the question of reorganisation of Assam is concerned, it has been already decided. If the Government and our friends of the Valley desire to maintain the link through the regional federation, they can see their way to sit in the Committee with a view to see as to how it could be maintained and worked. But as I have already said, as far as the Government of India is concerned we were definitely assured that even though it is opposed, it will materialise. Therefore, if for mutual advantage it is desired to maintain some sort of a link, it is a matter which can be examined by a Committee which will, if you agree on that as a matter of a principle, work out as to what subjects, limited essential subjects, can be allocated to the Regional Federation. Under this proposal the State subjects under the State List of the 7th Schedule will be left to the federating units; only a few limited essential subjects will be administered jointly through the Regional Federation. We have made it very very clear about these. Therefore, it is upto the Committee to consider what are those essential subjects which can be allocated to Regional Federation and that for that mutual benefit. Some sections of the people of the State also raise the question of being equal partners with the majority. It is argued that the Hill people being minority cannot be allowed to work as equals with the majority. Sir, since the Regional Federation is intended for mutual benefit the question of majority and minority at that level should not at all arise. There are zonal councils where the question of a minority State, having lesser population sitting with a majority State having bigger population does not arise. Then why should it be difficult to sit together in the Regional Federation as equal partners and decide matters in respect of certain subjects for mutual benefit?

Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to clarify this matter. May I make an appeal through you, Sir, to the State Government to come forward with a clear-cut decision regarding this matter and not waste any more time. Let us forget that policy of delaying matters. Well, our people say that Government of Assam is a Lahe Lahe Government. I would make an appeal through you, Sir, to the Government and to my friends in Assam to consider whether it is not desirable to come to a peaceful solution and for that purpose whether it is not desirable to meet together and come to an agreed solution, having known it fully that the re-organisation of Assam has already been decided upon. Thank you, Sir.

Shri CHATRASING TERON : In course of his speech Captain Sangma in course of illucidating the proposal of the Government of India said that re-organisation of Assam is final and at the same time that all the Hill Districts will form a single unit. Sir, how does he justify his saying so ?

Mr. SPEAKER : That is a matter of interpretation.

Captain WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA : I said, Sir, as far as reorganisation of Assam is concerned it has been decided.

Mr. SPEAKER : It is better to leave it to interpreters to interpret it.

Captain WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA : As far as I understand Government of India will never agree for small units or small States, which may mean, Tribal States—one for Khasis, one for Garos, one for Mizos and one for Mikirs, in which case there will be no end of it.

Mr. SPEAKER : These are matters of argument. We have a full statement issued by the Home Ministry and it is for the House to interpret in whichever manner they like.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Barbhag) : May I request that copy of the statement is circulated to the Members ?

Mr. SPEAKER : Yes, the statement will be supplied.

***Dr. BHUPEN HAZARIKA [Naoboicha (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in page 19 of the Governor's speech it is stated, "Through proper implementation of our programmes, envisaged in the Annual and Five Year Plans, jobs of different categories will be created. It will be necessary to see that people of this State have the fullest opportunities to fill these posts". This seems to be a realisation, belated though, about the lack of opportunities of our young-men in Assam. We talk about students indiscipline but we do not try to realise to give an opportunity, however, constructive they may be, so I really appreciate the Governor for realisation, though belated, that jobs of different categories will be created, what I want is not 'will' but 'should' be created and the Government should remember that jobs should be created immediately and not 'will be created'. Therefore, proper implementation of the schemes and plans of the Government was entirely improper throughout the last 20 long years.

Then, I would like to support my hon. Friend, Shri Bishnu Rava, in one aspect of the things he mentioned in an artistic manner for recognising the cultural aspects of the artists of the State, who steer the men of the nation but they are treated as secondrate citizens and they are pitied in the same manner as the Congress Party pitied the peasant voters or Muslims, genuine Muslims, who although have played the role for the well being of Assam but who are pitied as Muslims, peasants or Hindus and artists and cultural talents in Assam are treated in the same manner. Now, the ruling circle who remember that for a P. W. D. bridge over Pagladia for some repairs the P. W. D. spent Rs. 3 lakhs in pebbles for a bund for the bridge and perhaps, the department is not aware whether this money and these pebbles swept down the river or went to the pockets of somebody, which is not the concern of the welfare Government when we talk about emotional bridge, we repeat and quote the Prime Ministers and Ministers of Shillong. Government remember that members of the broadcasting, film, and television—the latter which we do not have now in Assam—are the biggest things of making the society. The UNESCO in the same manner stated that these are the main makers of welfare society and welfare Government, but, Sir, it is a pity, that in 1958, perhaps, I came to Shillong and told our hon. Leader of the House about having a Film Studio in Assam, not for the luxury of it, not for waste of money, not like Film Studios in Bombay or Calcutta but for a welfare State a Film Studio is almost like a library, a hospital or a university, which is not to be regarded as a profitable organisation. Sir, hon. Friend, Captain Sangma has said just now that we want partnership—yes, we want partnership politically, socially, educationally and culturally, as unless an emotional bridge is repaired we are going to break the bridge, that is what is happening all these 20 years and without emotional repairs here and there, culturally, politically, etc., we are in a broken stage. Now, Nagaland is politically and geographically a different entity. Can you ever repair the emotional breach already created when we are politically or geographically a different entity?

So, wherever we live, wherever we stay we are to see that this emotional breach is repaired. Leave aside the question of federal plan—somebody says it is a proposal, somebody says it is a decision. So, it is a matter of interpretation. Sir, it is 10 years since 1958 when the Leader of the House assured that the construction of the Studio would be completed. I can understand that for the language riot and the Chinese aggression it was little delayed; but since 1963 by now the construction of the Studio should have been completed. I understand that a sum of Rs. 22 lakhs has also been sanctioned for this purpose. I understand that money was also sanctioned for maintenance of bad roads. I have seen bad roads in my constituency where you can go by cycle 14 miles and carry the cycle 5 times. The boys of the Lakhimpur College cannot go to the College so hardly there can be graduates in North Lakhimpur. A pregnant woman had to be carried 8 miles off the Lakhimpur hospitals. There was a Muslim person who is very much respected. This Maulavi is Afazul Hussain who was once arrested on some criminal charge. But he was released just before the election to contest the election. I do not understand why the same person who was once arrested as criminal was released to contest the election.

Sir, we have no respect for the Deuri mother, khasi mother, etc., Unless we respect the other's mother our mothers cannot be respected by others.

Sir, I feel that the work which remains incomplete should be completed within 3 months time. I am told the hon. Chief Minister has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 11 lakhs. I think 9 months have since passed, yet the conversion of foreign money has not been made. I think it should be done within 3 months. As it is a frontier State there will be some liberalisation in the import of foreign electrical goods. I think the Government can earn about Rs. 80,000 from the foreign film and television concerns by producing films. The film Pather Panchali has earned about Rs. 48,000 for our country. Assam is a beautiful land full of Anthropological interest. If good film can be produced then Government can earn Rs 80,000. So I appeal that the Studio will be completed within 3 months time. Thank you.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak a few words in support of the motion placed by my friend Shri Biswadev Sarma. The Governor's Address contains almost all the important matters and problems of the State. Our friends are dilating on many of them. They feel that they should have been there in the Governor's Address but I feel that almost all the important points that have been discussed here are already in the Address.

Sir, I do not want to speak on all points. I want to make a few observations on the food problem which is a burning problem of our country. Sir, wherever we go we are faced with this problem. All discussion is around the food problem. The food problem is connected with the production. We are aware that our country is in shortfall of food grains for which we are to procure it from abroad under PL480. Assam has to import other cereals from other States. So in order to meet our requirements we will have to give more emphasis on increased production. We shall have to create a psychology of production because we are lagging behind in food production. The scheme of increased production must be formulated by the technical departments.

Sir, when we go to the village what we find? We find that the number of cultivators in the field are few. When our boys pass Matriculation they do not like to go to the field. They like to go to service only. They feel that they will be degraded if they go to the fields for cultivation. So they consider service as the hon. job.

Sir, here we have heard many criticisms about the procurement policy of the Government. Whatever is taken up by the Government, it is always criticized. When the procurement was done by the Government agency it was criticized that the procurement policy was wrong. There was great agitation and objection. There is shortage of production so how there can be more procurement? One objection is that the surplus paddy has been smuggled to Pakistan. It has gone to outside of Assam. The villagers sell only the surplus paddy keeping the required amount of paddy with them. The paddy is now sold at Rs.28 or Rs.29. So the villagers sell their paddy at their sweet will. The Procurement department cannot go and purchase the paddy at the same is sold by the villagers. The stock is held by them. So, it is not possible unless the entire stock is taken over by the Government which is a Herculean task.

Sir, we have taken up certain land reform work. We are very happy that the rules under the Consolidation of Holdings Act is laid here. The rules and regulations relating to Adhiars are also already finalised.

[At this stage the Speaker vacated the Chair and Shri Biswadev Sarma (Chairman) occupied the Chair].

The Adhiars get sufficient relief in the Adhiars' Board. But even then there are many people who do not want to approach the Adhiars Conciliation Board due to their ignorance, for want of proper knowledge, as to how to get redress. Our Panchayats have been entrusted with the work of giving wide publicity in this connection. Our Panchayats have not been able to go much ahead with this work as the Panchayats have some inherent defects for the removal of which it all depends upon the society.

Sir, I want to add a few words regarding irrigation. For stepping up food production irrigation plays a very important part. Here in Assam we have abundance of rain water that accumulates during the flood time and that creates a havoc and disaster. But dearth of water in paddy fields occurs after the floods are over; for want of long term measures we have not been able to use the flood water in the rivers for the benefit of the people. If some long term measures are taken up for utilising the flood water for some river valley projects and multi-purpose works then the rivers that create disaster during the flood time may also be minimised.

We are to look very carefully about the measures for supply of seeds and fertiliser. These are short term measures taken up for the benefit of the cultivators, but along with this if the long term measures in the shape of irrigation are not taken, then the measures taken for stepping up food production will not work properly. So, Sir, there should be arrangements for irrigation of cultivable lands. Irrigation is done in some of the States through Land Mortgage Banks. But here our Banks for this purpose are not functioning due to some inherent defects. So, Sir, I request the Government to consider the desirability of taking up some long term measures for increase of food production along with the short term measures for supply of seeds and fertilizer and this should be done as expeditiously as possible.

(At this stage the Speaker took the Chair.)

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery):** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, জয় জয়তে মই এই বিধান সভালৈ যিসকল বাইজৰ প্ৰতিনিধি হিচাবে নিৰ্বাচিত হৈ আহিছো, তেওঁলোকলৈ সম্বন্ধনা জনাইছো। এই কথাও জনাব খুজিছো যে, ব্যক্তিগত ভাবে তেখেতসকললৈ মোৰ সন্মান জ্ঞাপন কৰিছো। তাৰ লগতে, যি বাইজে আমাক নিৰ্বাচিত কৰি পঠাইছে তেওঁলোকলৈ শ্ৰদ্ধা জনাইছো আৰু এই পবিত্ৰ সদনত তেওঁলোকৰ অতীৰ অভিযোগ বিলাকৰ কথাই নিৰীকভাবে ব্যক্ত কৰিম। যদি তাকে নকৰো তেন্তে তেওঁলোকৰ প্ৰতি বিশ্বাসঘটকতা কৰা হব।

*Speech not corrected.

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(At this stage the Speaker took the Chair.)

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery):** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, জয় জয়তে মই এই বিধান সভালৈ যিসকল ৰাইজৰ প্ৰতিনিধি হিচাবে নিৰ্বাচিত হৈ আহিছে, তেওঁলোকলৈ সম্বৰ্দ্ধনা জনাইছো। এই কথাও জনাব খুজিছো যে, ব্যক্তিগত ভাবে তেখেতসকললৈ মোৰ সন্মান জ্ঞাপন কৰিছো। তাৰ লগতে, যি ৰাইজে আমাক নিৰ্বাচিত কৰি পঠাইছে তেওঁলোকলৈ শ্ৰদ্ধা জনাইছো আৰু এই পবিত্ৰ সদনত তেওঁলোকৰ অতীৰ অভিযোগ বিলাকৰ কথাই নিৰ্ভীকভাবে ব্যক্ত কৰিম। যদি তাকে নকৰো তেন্তে তেওঁলোকৰ প্ৰতি বিশ্বাস ঘটকতা কৰা হব।

অখিল ভাৰতীয় প্ৰাথমিক শিক্ষাৰ শিক্ষক সভাৰ সভাপতি হিচাবে যোৱা ৫ বছৰ ধৰি ঘূৰি পকি গাৱলীয়া জীৱনৰ যি সমস্যা দেখিলো, তাৰ পৰা মোৰ অভিজ্ঞতা হল এই যে, অসমৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ যি সমস্যা, শিক্ষকসকলৰো তদ্রূপ। আজি ভাৰত চৰকাৰে যি নীতি চলাইছে অসম চৰকাৰেও সেই একে নীতিকে অনুসৰণ কৰিছে। ভাৰতৰ ১৬ লাখ শিক্ষক আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ পৰিয়াল বৰ্গৰ অৱস্থা দুখ লগা। তেওঁলোক সমাজৰ মেৰুদণ্ড। আনহাতে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে জনপ্ৰিয় চৰকাৰ বুলি কৈছে। মই ভাবো আমাৰ চৰকাৰ জনপ্ৰিয় চৰকাৰ হ'ব পৰা নাই। শাসন কাৰ্য্যত মূল চাবিটা নীতি আছে : সাম, দান, দণ্ড আৰু ভেদ। গণতান্ত্ৰিক চৰকাৰে প্ৰথমটোক সন্মান কৰা কৰ্তব্য। তাকে নকৰি, আমাৰ চৰকাৰে দণ্ড হাতত লৈ ভেদ বিভেদৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। এই ভেদ নীতিত আজি ভাৰতবৰ্ষ জৰ্জৰিত; অসমৰো একেই অৱস্থা। আজিৰ পৰা কুৰি বছৰ আগৰে অসমৰ যি অৱস্থা আছিল, আজি সেই অৱস্থা নাই। আজি ছিলঙৰ অৱস্থা কি? আজি ছিলঙৰ জনজাতীয় লোক সকল আৰু আন আন জাতিৰ লোক সকলৰ মাজত বিভেদৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে—ইয়াৰ মূল কাৰণ কি আৰু তাৰ মূলতে কোন?

মই স্পষ্টভাৱে কওঁ যে, এই বিভেদৰ মূল চৰকাৰ। এই বিভেদৰ বাবে চৰকাৰ দায়ী। আজি চৰকাৰৰ শিক্ষা নীতিৰ বাবে আমাৰ লৰা-ছোৱালীৰ মাজত মিলাপ্ৰীতিৰ অভাৱ হৈছে। যদি চৰকাৰে এনে নীতি ললেহেঁতেন যাৰ দ্বাৰা ভৈয়ামৰ লৰা-ছোৱালীৰ লগত পাহাৰী লৰা-ছোৱালীৰ মিলাপ্ৰীতি হলেহেঁতেন! কিন্তু তেনে নীতি নোলোৱাৰ কাৰণেই আজি এই প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়াৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। আজি চানিওফালে অৱিশ্বাস! এই অৱিশ্বাস বাঢ়ি যোৱাৰ লগে লগে আজি চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰী সকলে নিজৰ চাকৰিৰ কাৰণেই ভয় কৰিব লগা হৈ পৰিছে। অথচ ইংৰাজ সকলে স্কুলৰ বিলাতৰ পৰাই আমাৰ ইয়াত শিল্প পৰিচালনা কৰিছিল আৰু তাৰ মূলতে আছিল বিশ্বাস। মোৰ বন্ধু ডাক্তাৰ হাজৰিকাই যি কথা কৈছে তাক মই সম্পূৰ্ণ সমৰ্থন কৰো। আজি আমি কি উপায়ে অসমৰ জন-সাধাৰণৰ মাজত একতাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিব পাৰো তাৰ কাৰণে চেষ্টা কৰিব লাগে। প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়া-শীল লোকে আজি স্বাৰ্থ সিদ্ধিৰ কাৰণে সমাজত বিভেদৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। মই এজন ভাৰতীয় নাগৰিক। কিন্তু নিৰ্বাচনৰ সময়ত মোকো বিদেশী বুলি কৈছিল। মই আজি প্ৰশ্ন কৰিব খোজো—যদি মই বিদেশী তেন্তে দেশী কোন? মোৰ সমষ্টিৰ মানুহে মোক আশ্বাস দিলে যে ভয় কৰিবৰ কাৰণ নাই, সেইবোৰ বাজে কথা। তেওঁলোকৰ বহুতেই যুগ যুগ ধৰি বসবাস কৰি থকা স্বত্বেও ভোটাধিকাৰ পোৱা নাই। অথচ সংবিধান মতে ৬ মাহ একে ঠাইতে বাস কৰিলেই ভোটাধিকাৰ পায়।

আজি চাহ বাগিচাৰ ১০ লাখ লোকৰ কি অৱস্থা কৰিছে? তেওঁলোকৰ লৰা-ছোৱালীক বিনামূল্যে শিক্ষাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিছিল। এইটো সংবিধানিক কথা। কিন্তু আজি পৰ্য্যন্ত তেওঁলোকৰ শিক্ষাৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হোৱা নাই। তেওঁলোক যদি তীব্ৰ-ধনু লৈ থিয় হয় চৰকাৰে বাধা দিব পাৰিবনে? ইয়াৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰ দায়ী নহয়নে? তেওঁলোকৰ আয়ৰ পৰা চৰকাৰে আয়কৰ পাইছে আৰু অন্যান্য কৰ-কাটল আদায় কৰিছে। অথচ তেওঁলোকৰ লৰা-ছোৱালীক শিক্ষাৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত কৰিছে।

আজি দেশত খাদ্যাভাৱৰ কথা উঠিছে। ইয়াত বহুত কথা আছে আমি জানো। গোপনীয় কথা বাহিৰ কৰিলে অসুবিধা হ'ব। পিচত জনাম বাক।

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):**
অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, গোপনে দিয়াৰ কথা নহয়। ইয়াত প্ৰকাশ কৰি দিলেই ভাল।

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARY :** নগাঁৱৰ শ্ৰীহীৰালাল শৰ্মাই এখন সভাত কৈছিল ভিতৰত বহুত কথা থকা বুলি ।

Mr. SPEAKER : এনে উদাহৰণে সদনক সহায় নকৰে । আপুনি যেতিয়া উপাধন কৰিছে তেতিয়া গোটেই কথাবোৰ ভালকৈ ফুহিয়াই কলে ভাল হয় ।

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARY :** আমাৰ উদ্দেশ্য হৈছে চৰকাৰী যন্ত্ৰটো পবিত্ৰ হব লাগে যাৰ ফলত ৰাইজৰ মন পবিত্ৰ হয় ।

ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণটো Directive Principle মতে কৰা হোৱা নাই । Article 46 মতে হব লাগিছিল, কিন্তু হোৱা নাই । শাসনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতো আজি বেমেজালি দেখা যায় । মনৰ পবিত্ৰতা নাই কাৰণেই কৰ্মটো ঐক্যতা নাই । গোৱালপাৰা জিলাত চলিছে ডাডন প্ৰথা আৰু অন্য জিলাত চলিছে অন্য এটা । এইবোৰৰ কাৰণেই আজি গাঁৱলীয়া মানুহৰ অৱস্থা দিনক দিনে বেয়া হৈ গৈছে ।

মই নিজে জানো বহুতে ৫১১০ টকাকৈ বিষাই খেতিৰ মাটি বিক্ৰী কৰিব লগাত পৰিছে । সেইকাৰণে মই কওঁ যে সংবিধানৰ Article 46 বন্ধা কৰা হৈছেনে ? সংবিধানত ব্যৱস্থা আছে human traffic বন্ধ হব লাগে কিন্তু কাৰ্য্যক্ষেত্ৰত সেইটো হৈছে নে ? মগনীয়াৰ বাঢ়িহে গৈছে । কিন্তু ভোটৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত মগনীয়া আৰু এজনৰ ভোটৰ মূল্য সমান । আজি এজন ভোটৰ ষাট লোৱা অৱস্থাত থাকিব আৰু আন এজন Air conditioned ঘৰত থাকিব, সেইটো কেনেকুৱা কথা ? দেশৰ বিভিন্ন সমস্যা সমাধানৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত সকলোৰে লগত সমান আলোচনা কৰিলেহে সমস্যাবোৰ সমাধান কৰিব পৰা যায় আৰু এই কথাটো আমি গুৰুত্ব দিয়া উচিত । আমি সকলোৱে সমস্যা সমাধানৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰৰ সহযোগীতা কৰিম বুলি কৈ আহিছো কিন্তু আপোনালোকে আমাৰ সহযোগীতা নিবিচাৰে ।

আজি শিক্ষক সকলক বিভিন্ন শ্ৰেণীত বিভক্ত কৰা হৈছে, তথাপিও আমাৰ শিক্ষক সকলে কোনো আন্দোলন কৰা নাই । বৰখাস্ত কৰা শিক্ষক সকলক নিয়োগ কৰিব লাগে বুলি চুপ্ৰিম কোৰ্টে ৰায় দিছে কিন্তু তেওঁলোকক আজিলৈকে কিয় নিয়োগ কৰা হোৱা নাই ? গৰ্ভৱশেষে চুপ্ৰিম কোৰ্টৰ সিদ্ধান্ত honour কৰিব লাগে । চৰকাৰে স্বস্থভাৱে এইবিলাক কথা চিন্তা কৰিব লাগে ।

আজি অসমীয়া, হিন্দুস্থানী, বেপেৰা, টাইবেল, মজদুৰ, নেপালী সকলো বিভিন্ন শ্ৰেণীৰ ৰাইজে ভাবিছে যে কাৰো নিৰাপত্তা নাই । কিন্তু নিৰাপত্তা দিব পাবিলে সকলো বেমেজালি দূৰ হৈ যাব ।

আজি আমাৰ চৰকাৰে খাদ্য সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছে । আমিও এই বিষয়ত চৰকাৰৰ লগত একমত । খাদ্য শস্য উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত পানীৰ যোগান এটা প্ৰধান বিষয় । মই আগতেই কৈছিলো আমাৰ যিবিলাক ওখ মাটি আছে তাত পানী যোগানৰ ব্যৱস্থা হোৱা নাই । ওখ ঠাই বোৰলৈ পানী নিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি কৃষিক্ষেত্ৰত পানীৰ যোগান ধৰিব পাবিলে খাদ্য সমস্যা যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণে আঁতৰিব বুলি মই বিশ্বাস কৰো ।

মোৰ বহুতো কথা কব লগা আছিল কিন্তু সময়ৰ অভাৱত সকলো কথা কব নোৱাৰিলো, গতিকে ইমানকে কৈ মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলো ।

*Speech not corrected.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA RABHA [Dudnai (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বায়ত সকলৰ স্বার্থ বন্ধাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰে একো কাম কৰিব পৰা নাই। গোৱালপাৰা জিলাত জমিদাৰী প্ৰথা উচ্ছেদ হোৱাৰ পিছতো চৰকাৰে যি জৰীপ কাৰ্য্য চলাইছিল তাত অনেক ভুল খকাৰ কাৰণে বাইজৰ স্বার্থ বন্ধা হোৱা নাই। মাটি Settlement ৰ সংক্ৰান্তত যি গওগোল ঘটাইছিল তাত দ্বাৰিকানাথ কলিতাৰ যে মৃত্যু ঘটিছিল তাৰ বাবে দোষী কোন? সেইদৰে সেই গওগোলত আৰু অনেক কৃষক মৃত্যুৰ মুখত পৰিব লগা হৈছিল।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, গোৱালপাৰা জিলাৰ বাইজৰ অসুবিধা, অভাৱ-অভিযোগ সম্বন্ধে কিছু কথা কওঁ। জমি সংক্ৰান্ত বিষয়ত গোৱালপাৰা জিলাৰ লোক সকলে অশেষ কষ্ট ভোগ কৰিব লগা হৈছে। গোৱালপাৰাত জমিদাৰী প্ৰথা উচ্ছেদ হোৱাৰ পিচত— চিৰস্থায়ী স্বত্ব প্ৰথা ধ্বংস হৈছে। এই চেটেলেমেণ্টৰ নামত যি জৰীপ কাৰ্য্য কৰা হৈছিল সি সম্পূৰ্ণ ভুল। চৰ জমিত গৈ বায়ত সকলক জমি বুজাই নিদিয়াৰ ফলত বাইজৰ বহু অসুবিধা হৈছে আৰু জমিৰ কাৰণে হাহাকাৰ কৰিব লগা হৈছে। এই প্ৰসঙ্গতে উল্লেখ কৰিব পাৰি যে, মৰণেৰ শ্ৰীদ্বাৰিকানাথ কলিতাৰ মৃত্যু হৈছে। এই বিষয়ত ঠিক জৰীপ নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণে আন্দোলন হৈছিল আৰু এই কাৰণেই ১৯৬২ চনৰ নিৰ্বাচনত ভূতপূৰ্ব ৰাজহমন্ত্ৰীৰ পৰাজয় হৈছিল। তাৰপিচত আছিল চীনা আক্ৰমণ, সেয়ে আন্দোলন কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে। অনীমাংসিত ভুল নথি পত্ৰৰে খাজনা আদায় কৰাৰ কাৰণে ৰাজহৰ বহু টকা ঘাটি পৰিল। এইবিলাক অসুবিধা আৰু বেমেজালিৰ কাৰণে দুখনৈৰ বৰপথাৰত পুলিচে গুলি চলায়। এই গুলি চালনাত এগৰাকী তিব্বতমানুহে কোলাৰ দহদিনীয়া কেচুৱা এৰি মৃত্যু বৰণ কৰিব লগীয়া হৈছিল। ইমান বিলাক ঘটনা হৈ যোৱা স্বত্বেও তাত জমি স্বত্ব ঠিক নহল। মানুহৰ হাহাকাৰ অৱস্থা হৈছে। এইবিলাক ঠিক কৰা, চৰকাৰৰ একান্ত কৰ্ত্তব্য।

তাৰপিচত, যি আধিয়াৰ আইন বলবৎ আছে, সিও মহাজন সকলৰ সুবিধাৰ কাৰণেহে, বাইজৰ সুবিধা নাই। ইয়াৰ ফলত মহাজন সকলে তাৰ বুজন অংশ লৈ যায় আৰু আন-হাতে বায়ত সকলৰ খাবলৈ নোহোৱা হয়। এইবিলাক অবিচাৰৰ ফলত অধিক-শস্য উৎপাদন ক্ষেত্ৰত মানুহে কাম কৰিব পৰা নাই। আজি আমাৰ খাদ্য সঙ্কটৰ সময়ত, এই বিলাকৰ ভাল ব্যৱস্থা হোৱা হলে নিশ্চয় অধিক শস্য উৎপাদন হলহেঁতেন। গতিকে মই আশাকৰো, আমাৰ চৰকাৰে এই অবিচাৰৰ সুবিচাৰ অতি সোনকালে কৰিব। বৰপ-থাৰৰ গুলি চালনাৰ দৰে, ষ্টেটৰ আমলৰ তোজি ভক্ত জমি চেটেলেমেণ্ট জৰীপত দি, যি খবৰ হৈছে তাত খেতিয়কে যি খেতি কৰিছিল—তাক 'চিজ (seize)' কৰা হৈছে— তাৰ ফলত খেতিয়কৰ নিদ্রোহ হয় আৰু 'কেচ' কৰিব লগীয়া হয়। 'কেচ'ৰ কাৰণে দুখীয়া বাইজে গৰু-মহ বিক্ৰী কৰি সৰ্বহাৰা হৈছে। এই অস্থায়ী প্ৰজা বিলাকৰ যাতে সোনকালেই কৰিব লাগে। তেতিয়া হলেহে অধিক শস্য উৎপাদন কাৰ্য্যত বাইজে অংশ-গ্ৰহণ কৰিব পাৰিব আৰু খাদ্য সঙ্কটৰ হ্ৰাস হব। ইয়াকে কৈ মই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো যাতে অনতি পলমে এই ব্যৱস্থাৰ সুদীহা কৰে।

Shri KEHORAM HAZARIKA (Barhampur) : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় ৰাজ্যপাল ডাঙৰীয়াৰ ভাষণ শুনিলো। তাত আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ কৃষক সকলৰ বাস্তৱ অৱস্থা আৰু কৃষিৰ উন্নয়নৰ কাৰণে যি পৰিকল্পনাৰ কথা কৈছে—সেই পৰিকল্পনা ব্যৰ্থ হৈছে আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ অৱস্থাৰ উন্নতিৰ হকে কোনো কাৰ্য্যকৰী ব্যৱস্থাৰ প্ৰত্যক্ষ ইঙ্গিত নাই। কৃষি উন্নয়নৰ কাৰণে যিবিলাক কামত গুৰুত্ব দিব লাগে, তাত কোনোৰূপ গুৰুত্ব আৰোপ কৰা হোৱা নাই। প্ৰথমতে কৃষিৰ কাৰণে মাটি দিব লাগে। আমাৰ কৃষকৰ মাটিৰ অভাৱ। মাটি নহলে কেনেকৈ কৃষি কাৰ্য্য হব পাৰে?

উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে, দেখা যায়, নগাঁও জিলাত বহুতো বিৰ্জাত খোলা হৈছে—যোৱা ২০ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত। কাকী বিৰ্জাত ২১ হাজাৰ বিঘা মাটি খোলা হৈছে—খেতিৰ কাৰণে কিন্তু তাৰ বিতৰণ ব্যৱস্থা ঠিক হোৱা নাই। এই বিলাকৰ কাম কেৱল কাগজে পত্ৰেহে আছে। আচল খেতিয়কৰ পৰিয়ালৰ নিচেই কম সংখ্যক লোকেহে মাটি পাইছে। ইয়াৰ সংখ্যা শত। বাকী সকল খেতিয়ক নহয়; মহাজন। এইবিলাক কথা চৰকাৰে জানে। কিন্তু তাৰ প্ৰতিকাৰ নাই। যিবিলাক মানুহে নিজে খেতি নকৰে, যিবিলাকে তাত গৈ বসবাস নকৰে—দূৰৰ পৰা কাৰ্য্য চলায়, তেওঁলোকৰ লগত—‘চেটলমেন্ট’ হৈছে। এইটো বৰ পৰিতাপৰ কথা। তাৰপিচত, বাকী যি ৭০০ ঘৰ মানুহে বেদখলকাৰী হিচাবে.....

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. The House stands adjourned till 27th March, 1967 on Monday at 10 A.M.

Mr. Hazarika will continue.

Adjournment

The Assembly then adjourned till 10 A. M. on Monday, the 27th March, 1967.

Shillong:

The 5th October, 1967.

N. C. HANDIQUE,
for Secretary,
Legislative Assembly, Assam.

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