

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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 10 A.M. on Wednesday, the 29th March, 1967.

PRESENT

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI, B.A., (Cal.), M.A. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, Speaker, in the Chair, ten Ministers, five Ministers of State, two Deputy Ministers and sixty-five Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Re: Financial Benefit to the Government Servants

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Charaibahi) asked :

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the financial benefit as contemplated in A(iii) under Formula No.2 of the Assam Services (Revision of Pay) Rules, 1964 for the Government servants whose total emolument is less than Rs.750 cannot be granted to certain categories of employees whose minimum of the revised scale consequent on the provision made in sub-rule (3)(a) of Rule 9 of the aforesaid Rules ?
- (b) If the reply is in affirmative, whether the Government have since taken any steps to amend or delete sub-rule (3)(a), so as to give the minimum benefit as contemplated in A(iii) under Formula No.2 to those categories of Government servants whose emolument in the revised scale does not cover the same drawn in the pre-revision scale ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Finance) replied :

2. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The question is now under examination of Government.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : May I know, Sir, since when the question is under examination of Government ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : There was a large number of anomalies found during the implementation of the Pay Committee's Report and ultimately they were entrusted to the Commission in May 1965 and since then all of them have been under examination and this particular point must have come as a result of the discussions with the Associations concerned.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : Sir, is it a fact that just after the appointment of the Kagi Commission a suggestion was made to the Government by this Commission for amendment of this particular rule and if so why Government has not taken action on his recommendation?

REFERENCE
(NOT FOR ISSUE)

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: There were some complicated anomalies which were to be considered and therefore the Kagi Commission made certain submissions which are now pending consideration of the Government.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: May we know, Sir, when the matter will be finalised ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: I think after this session the Cabinet will meet and discuss the amendment.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : Sir, instead of removing the anomalies one by one, will the Government come forward to accept the suggestions made by various Associations of the State Government employees to have a review commission to go into the whole matter ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: That is being done now.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj-North): Sir, do the Government propose to finalise the matter before we sit in the next session of the Assembly ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: There is no finality as regards wages.

Mr. SPEAKER : I think the member wants to know whether the Government can finalise the whole matter before the next session of the Assembly so far as the anomalies are concerned.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : There are two thousand anomalies and therefore we have appointed a whole-time Commission to go into the matter and as such it will take some time.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : Sir, does the Minister know that due to this particular rule some of the Government officers are not in a position to draw their pay and if so will he give instructions to the Accountant General to issue provisional pay slips to those officers ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : I will look into this.

Re: Appointment of One-man Commission

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Charaibahi) asked :

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that Government have appointed a One-man Commission to go into the question of anomalies which crept up in the last Pay Committee's recommendation ?
- (b) If so, whether the said Committee has submitted its final report ?
- (c) If not, why there is so much delay in submitting the same ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Finance) replied :

3. (a)—Shri S. Kagi, Additional Chief Secretary, was entrusted with the work of examining the anomalies. On his retirement, Shri D. Das, Agricultural Food Production Commissioner, was given the work in addition to his own duties. Now he has been relieved of his normal work and has been given whole-time for this work and also to examine the question of Dearness Allowance.

(b)—The Officer was not required to submit any comprehensive report, nor did the nature of work permit any comprehensive report. Both Shri Kagi and Shri Das submitted reports in a number of cases. Final orders have been passed on some of the reports and some are under consideration of Government.

(c)—Does not arise in view of reply to (b) above.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : May I know from the Minister on what basis Government has taken certain decision if this report is not finalised ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : On some of the reports we are taking decisions.

Adjournment Motion.—Strike to be launched by tea garden employees

Mr. SPEAKER : I have received a notice of Adjournment Motion from Shri Dulal Chandra Barua. Will he make a submission as regards the admissibility of the Motion ?

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Charaibahi) : Sir, the subject matter which I have placed before the House in form of an Adjournment Motion has fulfilled all the conditions of rule 56 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly. It also fulfils the conditions of rule 57.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Finance) : I have not received the copy of the Motion.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : Sir, I have already sent a copy to the Private Secretary to the Minister.

Sir, this is an urgent matter of public importance and of recent occurrence because as many as 800 tea garden employees have decided to launch a strike which will affect the entire economy, the industrial economy of the State. This matter is of recent occurrence and has been published in yesterday's newspaper. This is a matter of an extraordinary nature and this has been pending for consideration from a previous day. Sir, you have allotted two days more from today for discussion on the Governor's Address and this matter being of extraordinary nature I say that this is the only scope in which we can discuss this Motion. In item (v) of rule 57 it is said that the Motion must not deal with a

matter on which a resolution could not be moved. This matter fulfils this condition also. In item (vi) of the same rule it is said that the Motion shall not deal with any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law having jurisdiction in any part of India. This condition is also fulfilled by this matter. In item (viii) it is said that it must not relate to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government of the State. This matter is primarily the concern of the Government of the State. Therefore, Sir, I consider that if the demand of the employees concerned is not implemented they will take a decision to go on a strike and then there will be a deadlock in the tea garden and it will affect the industrial economy of the State at such a time of our economic crisis. Considering all these factors and importance of the matter I hope you will be kind enough to allow us to discuss it through this Adjournment Motion.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj-North) : Sir, while supporting the Adjournment Motion placed by my hon. Friend Mr. Barua, I would only like to give emphasis upon the particular subject matter. In view of the fact that never in the past, either in the recent past or before, this problem State of Assam had faced with such a peculiar crisis when 800 tea gardens labourers.....

Mr. SPEAKER : Mr. Sen, we are not now discussing the subject matter of the Motion ; we are only discussing about its admissibility.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN : I know, Sir. But I am saying this because the reply may come from the other side that we will get ample opportunity to discuss this matter in course of the debate on Governor's Address. This is an important matter of extraordinary nature which needs to be discussed fully with the Minister of the particular department. We will not get such scope in course of the debate on Governor's Address. So, in view of the urgency of this matter, I would urge upon the Government and also upon your goodself kindly to allow this matter to be discussed in this House through the Adjournment Motion in order to avoid this impending crisis.

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs) : Sir, this Adjournment Motion is based on a mere paper report. Government is not aware of any decision, as has been mentioned in the Adjournment Motion. It is difficult on the part of the Government to come to a decision on any subject on a mere Press report.

Secondly, Sir, an Adjournment Motion can only be tenable when a definite matter of urgent public importance is there. In this case a strike has been threatened ; it is only an anticipation. Therefore, a matter, which is only anticipated, cannot be the subject-matter of an Adjournment Motion.

Mr. SPEAKER : This Adjournment Motion seeks to discuss the situation arising out of a threat given by the workers of 800 tea gardens of Assam. As it is just a threat it is not a definite matter. Secondly, the matter really has not come to the Government. The tea garden workers have made certain demands and it is a matter between the employers and the employees, it has not come to the Government. As such also, the

matter cannot be allowed to be discussed at this stage. I may also cite from May's Parliamentary Practice which lays down that such a Motion must involve the administrative responsibility of Government. "Motions have been disallowed because the matter referred to was one for which another authority was immediately responsible" (P. 368).

On these two grounds, I consider the Motion to be premature and disallow it.

Voting on vote on Accounts

Mr. SPEAKER: We pass on to item No.2 Mr. Tripathi may please move his demand and then we can have some general discussion on it.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Finance): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that an amount not exceeding Rs.35,96,96,800, be granted to the Governor of Assam in advance to defray charges in respect of different departments during the first quarter of the financial year ending the 31st March 1968 under grants shown in the Schedule.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Charaibahi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, taking opportunity of the motion moved by the Finance Minister for a Vote on Accounts for three months, I would like to make a few observations.

Sir, every year we are voting huge amounts of money under different heads for the successful implementation of the plans and projects taken up by the Government from time to time. Sir, we had hoped to see an efficient and clean administration. But, Sir, during the last twenty years of Congress rule we have seen that the aspirations of the people all over the State have been frustrated. No effective or efficient administration is there. Squandering of public money is going on in the name of economic development of the people. Sir, many hon. Members who have taken part in the debate on Governor's Address have spoken about corruption in the administration. Many measures have also been taken to fight against corruption, as for instance, the appointment of a Vigilance Commissioner to look into the corruption cases indulged in by officers of the administration. But, unfortunately, Sir, the Vigilance Commissioner is not empowered to go into the activities of the party in power, especially the Ministers. Sir, one of the hon. Members, viz., Shri Gogoi from Tinsukia, said that society was to some extent responsible for such corruption in the administration. I fully agree but who are the guardians of the society? The guardian of the society is the Government. They are like parents to the children. If parents indulged in corruption it is natural that the children will take advantage in this respect. Sir, we have seen that there are good officers. Nobody can say that officers in general are bad. It is the administrative machinery and the party in power which makes them corrupt. Sir, in this connection I would like to refer to some of the important factors which compel the officers to become corrupt. The Government have compelled the officers to indulge in corruption just to have some political advantages for their own. Sir, in the year 1965, while taking part in the discussion on the General Administration budget I posed a question: "Who is responsible for this corruption? Are

we not ourselves responsible ?" Before criticising others we should learn how to criticise ourselves. Before criticising the officers we should search our hearts and see whether we have given a clean slate to the administration. Sir, Elections are the root of such corruption, nepotism and favouritism which are going on in the country. Of course, our Governor was also silent in his address about the activities of the party in power during the last General Elections. Now, I would like to point out in what way the party in power, including the Leader of the House, whom we consider to be above board, whom we all respect, did not hesitate to indulge in corruption just to gain political advantage out of it. In this connection, I want to point out certain instances as to in what way the Government machinery was utilised and the Government officers were utilised to gain political advantage just to bring back their own candidates. Sir, in this connection, I would like to mention that one firm M/S. Lahoti Brothers had a contract of bridge building. He had to pay nearly Rs. 77,000 as forest royalty, but, Sir, the authority concerned at the instance of the Chief Minister as well as the then hon. Minister-in-charge of P.W.D. remitted this royalty and the firm paid Rs. 50,000 to the Chief Minister for the election purpose.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has referred to remission of certain royalty and a donation of Rs. 50,000 to me. I would like to inform him that I do not know of any case of remission of royalty that was given. I hope he would let me know on what particular item this royalty was charged and how this donation of Rs. 50,000 was given. I would like to make no secret of the fact that like all other political parties we had received donations for General Elections. There is provision for that under the Indian Company's Act and it is permissible. Therefore, we do raise donations and we did raise donations for General Elections.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA (Barbhag): Whether the Congress organisation raised the donation or the Chief Minister raised the donations ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: There is very little difference about it. I as the Leader of the Party have also to help the organisation in raising donations.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we fully agree with what has been said by the Chief Minister that they are entitled to collect donations for election purposes. But in doing so, they were utilising the Government officers in collecting these donations. I have already stated that the Lahoti Brothers had to pay Rs. 77,000 as forest royalty as he was having a contract of roads and bridge.....

Mr. SPEAKER: I think the Chief Minister made it very clear that as the Leader of the Congress Party he was entitled to raise donations and he has also stated that some industrialists or businessmen had given donations as they are entitled under the Company's Act. Now the point is: unless you give a clue and connection between that contract and the donations it will be a very vague thing.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: I have already stated clearly that this firm had to pay Rs. 77,000 as forest royalty, but this royalty was remitted.

Mr. SPEAKER: As the Chief Minister has requested, you should point out what are the items on which this concession was given.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, I have already pointed out that this farm had a bridge contract for which he had to bring timber from the Forest Department and he had to pay Rs. 77,000 as forest royalty, and as they were given remission of the royalty, the farm paid Rs.50,000 as donations and that was collected through the officers.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: No collection was made through the officers, and about this royalty, Sir, I would like to have a clear picture whether this royalty was for timber or for what, so that I can give the reply.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: This royalty was for timber. Again, Sir, on 12th February 1966 at Sonari Duk Bungalow, one Shri Dinesh Dowera, President of the Excise Lessees Association, Dibrugarh accompanied by Shri Atul Borgohain paid Rs. 18,721 to the Chief Minister. Again, Sir, one Shri Tribeni Singh of Makum (Dibrugarh) paid Rs. 1 lakh at the Dibrugarh Circuit House to the hon. Chief Minister for election purposes.

Shri BIMALA PARSAD CHALIHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know how the hon. Member is making these statements. Had the money been donated, I would have liked it. I did not receive such donations.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, on 11th February 1967 one Shri Ujjal Ghose of Bridge and Building Construction Corporation paid Rs. 66,000.....

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY [Minister, Parliamentary Affairs]: Sir, under Rule 279 (v), no member can reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority unless the discussion is based on a substantive motion drawn in proper term. Therefore, Sir, the hon. Member cannot reflect upon the conduct of the Chief Minister, which he is doing in such a way by making vague allegations.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, I have done as per rule. According to the rule, I am to intimate you and a copy of the same is to be sent to the Minister concerned for information before I discuss such matter.

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY: Sir, he is referring to allegations of incriminatory nature against certain persons. In this particular case, he is discussing the conduct of the Chief Minister, which he cannot do unless the discussion is based on a substantive motion drawn in proper term.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, according to rule 279(A) No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply.

"Provided that the Speaker may at any time prohibit any member from making any such allegation if he is of opinion that such allegation is derogatory to the dignity of the House or that no public interest is served by making such allegations." Now, the Minister has referred to some person in high authority. There is no definition of "person in high authority". Whether the Leader of the party or the Chief Minister is a "person in high authority". Is he like Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

Mr. SPEAKER : The remark Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde is unparliamentary.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : That is a very popular term. He was Chief Minister for a moment and in the next moment he was the Leader of the Party. Be that as it may, he is a Minister and a very important person, there is no doubt about it. He is also the head of a very respectable big organisation, there is no doubt about it, but because it is Ceaser's wife, she should be above suspicion. If it would have been some A. B. C., it would have been no matter. Because the person is a very important person he should be above suspicion and it is for that reason that he should be discussed. If there is anything wrong, it is to be corrected so that there may not be any misgivings either in the minds of the hon. Member or the public. In the interest of all concerned, things should be cleared and no protection should be sought under the Rules so as to hide the truth. That is my submission, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER : Rule 279—Rules of Debates. These Rules will be followed by the hon. Members in the debate while making their speeches. This rule lays down the procedure regarding allegations against a person. So far as Rule 279(A), I have and also the Chief Minister has received previous intimation of the allegations wherein he said that he would submit to the House regarding the corrupt practices from some organisation. That has been satisfied.

In the explanation to Rule 279 the words "persons in high authority", mean persons whose conduct can only be discussed on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms under the Constitution or such other persons whose conduct, in the opinion of the Speaker, should be discussed on a substantive motion drawn in terms to be approved by him.

So far the Chief Minister is concerned, he can be discussed but there should not be any reflection upon the conduct of the person in high authority. Now, I think, so far the debate is concerned, Mr. Barua is entitled to criticise the conduct but it should not be such as to reflect upon the conduct of the Chief Minister. I hope he will follow the Rule.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : Yes, Sir, I bow down to the Rule. Now, Sir, I want to submit some concrete instances. Sir, one instance is that on 11th February 1967 one Mr. G. Gohain, an Executive Engineer who was recently transferred from Shillong to Jorhat and who is also the son-in-law of the erstwhile Minister in-charge of P. W. D. took Rs.66 thousand from one Shri Ujjal Ghosh of Bridge and Buildings Construction Corporation and carried the money and distributed Rs.20 thousand to the Congress candidate in the Charaibahi Constituency and Rs.20,000 to the Congress candidate in Sibsagar town constituency i.e., Shri G. N. Gogoi and another 26 thousand to the hon. Chief Minister. Sir, what I intend to say is that every time we have been advocating from all sides for free and fair election and every time we say that election should be above corruption. But, as I have said Election is the root of all corruptions. Officers have been engaged for election purposes and to carry money. Even that Executive Engineer went on leave to carry money and he was engaged for canvassing there.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I intervene ? I have ascertained from the Forest Department that there has been no case of any remission of royalty granted to the Lahoti Brothers. This is the information so far, but still I am making further enquiries. For the present this is the information.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : Sir, you know the condition of the people of our State. Instead of making the economic condition of these people better by encouraging them to participate in the development of Industry to lever up the backwardness, the relative position of the people in all matters has shown an all round decline. This is because of nefarious activities of the Ruling Party. As I have stated earlier the vicious circle of capitalist the who has got no interest for the betterment of the State, has been monopolising the entire economy of the State. Although the Chief Minister himself and the Leader of the Congress Party may not collect money, directly these capitalists have purchased the higher ups of the Ruling Party through the officers who collect money under their instruction. As a result the officers have become more corrupt and have been giving special advantages to these capitalists by depriving the local people their dire and legitimate share of contracts, industrial loans, etc. In this way corruption is increasing in the administration and for that reason free and fair election is not there.

Mr. SPEAKER : If your promise is negated, your arguments are also negated.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : Sir, I would like to refer to another instance. On the 16th evening at about 1 o'clock in the Cinamara Tea Garden, the Congress candidate of that particular constituency sent 60 bad charactered people with dangerous weapons and liquor bottles who entered the tea garden lines and started distribution of liquor to the tea garden labourers. But when our workers there informed the matter to the nearby Police Station the Police did not respond and afterwards when I was informed while these things were going on, I contacted the Superintendent of Police and the Officer-in-charge of Cinamara Police Station and they also did not take any action saying that "my hands are tied", I cannot do anything". In this way, Sir, this Party in power is indulging in corruption not only in the administration but also in the society and thereby demoralising the people for their selfish ends. Is this the theory that the Government is professing, is that the principle of Socialistic pattern of society ! Sir, if it is not unparliamentary I would say this is shamelessness on the part of the people who are in the helm of affairs and who are to guide the destiny of the people. Sir, in this way we have been expecting efficient administration ! When we ask for efficient administration we find that officers are compelled to indulge in corruption. Is this the way that Government is going to root out corruption when the leaders and the representatives of the people and persons in the helm of affairs are not free from the same ?

Sir, great discontentment is prevailing among the III and IV grade employee who are the key of the administration. Just now the hon. Finance Minister pointed out that there are thousands of anomalies. But when the Secretariat Association raised this point of anomalies it was said that there would be a Commission to go into the details of the anomalies and the Chief Minister said that there were not much anomalies though we know that Kagi Commission was constituted.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Sir, I am sorry to intervene. At no time did we say that there are no anomalies. On the other hand, we were saying that while decisions are taken, we are quite prepared to look into the anomalies. So, at no time, from the Government side did we say there were no anomalies.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Therefore, Sir, my submission is that instead of dragging from one Commission to another Commission, only one high power Commission should be constituted to give concrete suggestions and recommendations, by reviewing the entire Pay Committees recommendations at an early date. Sir, I like to point out another very important thing; there are many suspension cases of the officers lying before the Government for many years without any decision thereby entailing huge expenditure from the public exchequer and also causing much suffering to the officers. As an example, I would like to refer here that since 1962 the erstwhile Director of Health Services has been put under suspension, but till today his case has not been finalised. What will be his fate? I want that this matter, be immediately disposed of so that the officer may be relieved of his anxiety and the Government exchequer should be saved from such expenditures. I would like to say that these matters should be given to the Das Commission for immediate disposals.

Sir, here, I am only giving a few observations. My whole contention is that this Government of top heavy administration is not thinking for the efficiency of the administration. It is the Government who infuses corruption to the officers as well as to our people. As I have already said there is corruption in election campaign. I, therefore, request the Chief Minister that with a view to curb corruption, Government should appoint a Commission to go into the details of all anomalies of either sides so that we will get clean administration and free and fair election in future. With these observations, Sir, I conclude my speech.

Shri PHANI BORA (Nowgong): Mr. Speaker, Sir. Although minority voted for the Congress, the Congress is able to form the Government. Naturally, since they are forming the Government, people of our country expect a clean and strong government to solve the burning problems of the State and the people, so that sufferings of the people will be eliminated. Now, Sir, if I look to the Government of this State I find and almost all people of the State find that their desires, expectations are not going to be fulfilled. For certain obvious reasons and facts which are best known to the entire people of the State, I would like to say with all respects to the individual members of the Government, many of whom are my friends, that in order to give a clean administration, in order to lead the country in proper and efficient manner, the sources of corruptions should be cleaned from the above. I am definitely of opinion, our society is really going through increasing corruption. It has demoralised the entire society, it has lead the society into a bad future and root of all these is the Government itself. It begins from above. Sir, as for example, as I have said yesterday, in this House where the Congress Party has 72 members, they have 17 Honourable Ministers, Deputy Minister, State Ministers etc. I do not know how many more Ministers they are going to include and for what purpose they are going to be taken. This is a poor border State. People are suffering here like anything. The Government, as all the people know, is squandering away money like anything. Sir, with all my respect to the Chief Minister, I want to draw the attention of the House to the fact of the composition of the Government. I want to mention about the report of

a Commission. Sir, I remember, there was a Commission appointed by the Government to go into the question known as "Pipe Scandal". It is Ram Labhaya Commission which gave a report in which it is written:—"Ministers, like other officials are liable to prosecution for acts which constitute offences against the law of the land. Transgressions violating the Penal Law of the country exposed them to criminal proceedings like any other citizen."

This was published in the *Assam Tribune*, dated 5th August 1966. It is regarding the pipe scandal. Sir, you were perhaps Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee at that time. The Public Accounts Committee recommended action on it by the Government. But, Sir, nobody knows what action is being taken by the Government up till now in this matter on which Ram Labhaya Commission gave a stricture.

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs): Mr. Speaker, Sir. This is only the rule which the hon. Member has read out. Stricture is not given here. It is given that "Ministers, like other officials are liable to prosecution for acts which constitute offences against the law of the land." Transgressions violating the Penal Law of the country expose them to criminal proceedings like any other citizen." But in this particular case, no Minister was found liable to prosecution for criminal acts.

Shri PHANI BORA: My point is that when the Public Accounts Committee referred this to the Government for action, what action was taken by the Government? There is no action taken by the Government to my knowledge. The whole thing, it appears, is kept in the cold storage.

Secondly, Sir, I want to draw the attention of this august House to the fact that during the Pakistani aggression on our country Defence Department wanted to build up the defence apparatus and for that the Assam Industries Department was given a contract for making rifle butts and tent poles, and as far as I know the value of the contract was about a crore of rupees. The contract was taken by the Industries Department and my information is that in that contract the Industries Department, through their action incurred a loss of about Rs.30 lakhs and this was admitted by the Chief Minister in his statement on 18th March, 1966. The anomalies and corruption that were resorted to by the Industries Department were investigated into and about 12 officers were proceeded against and two of them were suspended. One Special Officer-cum-Cost-Accountant appointed by the Industries Minister was responsible for bringing to light these corruption, corruption not of ordinary type. They were making rifle butts with bad timber, not according to the specification and these people claim to be patriots. When the country was to be defended against foreign aggression, these people resorted to this type of corruption which only means sabotaging the defence activities. I do not want to go into the details now, I shall go into the details in future and I will prove in this august House that it was the Industries Department that was responsible for this corruption. Even the tent poles which were rejected by the Defence Department were produced by individual contractors and were sent under forged stamp in the name of the Industrial Estate production. But all these were rejected and as a result the Government incurred a loss, and many contractors are not paid their dues. Their dues could not be paid because these were rejected by the Central Government. But as far as I know all the contractors will get redress if all of them go to the court. One of the Contractors of Haiborgaon, Nowgong,

Shri Hansraj, filed a case with the Judge Court, Nowgong and he got a decree and the Director of Industries declared that he would settle up the matter, Sir, you will be surprised to hear that immediately after the decree, when the cost also was to be paid, the Director of Industries outside the court compound in the verandah in front of the Lawyers of both sides, paid the money to the contractor. I do not know whether actually he paid this amount from his own pocket or not, but I am told that he took the money from another contractor. Now, Sir, all these corruptions are sought to be sealed by the Ministers instead of rooting them out.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Finance) : Sir, may I tell the hon Member that the Minister sent this case to the Vigilance Commissioner for enquiry ?

Shri PHANI BORA : What is sought to be done is to get away from this in which they have already entered. But it is difficult to get out of it.

Now this Special Officer who helped to bring the anomalies to light is sought to be removed and the post is going to be abolished. I say this is not the way to run a clean administration and this is not the way to get the confidence of the people, and this is not the way to give a correct leadership to the country.

Sir, the other day while participating in the debate on the Governor's Address I brought certain facts, facts which are undisputed, which I am prepared to prove anywhere, in any place and in any court. Sir, in the matter of deportation of Pakistanis, which I support and have been supporting, there is an attempt on the part of some political opponents to malign me, to create a communal atmosphere in the State. Sir, in the name of deportation of Pakistanis the Indian Muslims should not be harassed. Sir, patriotism does not mean patriotism of the Hindus only; it means patriotism of all communities. There should be love for the people, I mean people of all communities, Hindu, Muslim, Christian, etc., and I do not make any discrimination. There may be scoundrels here and there but these are exceptions. Sir, the Chief Minister agreed with me that there is harassment of the Indian Muslims. Sir, there were innumerable cases in the High Court and the Lower Courts, and in many of these cases it was found that they are Indian Muslims who have been served with quit India notices. Is it not a proof that the Indian Muslims are being harassed ? And when I said this I was sought to be maligned. Sir, I know our Chief Minister gave reports against some of his colleagues that they were security risk and he gave this report to the Central Parliamentary Board. I have got that information, and now I want to tell this House that at least there are two persons here included in the new Cabinet against whom the police report was submitted. Therefore, I do not know how people considered by police as security risks can be included in the Cabinet. Either the police report was politically motivated or now the security risk is no longer there.

I want the whole thing to be cleared before the people of the State. If there is security risk against some persons, then how these persons can be in the Cabinet ? I do not understand what are all these. Therefore, Sir, I say, as I said at the very beginning, that this Government cannot carry confidence with the people, this Government cannot be relied upon and therefore this Government has to go. I also know I agree with Shri Barna

in this that such malpractices were taking place during the elections. Sir, in one place my volunteers arrested, if I may say so, or rather detained a motor car belonging to the Congress Party and searched the car. And what was found inside the motor car? Well, in the back-side of the motor car there were bottles of liquor. These were brought for distribution among some voters and a local Congress worker was asked to take charge of it. The Congressman, well he shivered and shuddered. He said, I cannot do such thing, I cannot distribute these things. Sir, this incident took place at Hatichung Darangial Gaon. (Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury Sir, may I know the name of the person?) He is a Congressman. (Mr. Speaker—His name should be given). If necessary, I may give his name. Sir, I would like to cite another instance of corruption by Congressman during the elections. One Congressman was offered some rupees by one worker of my opponent Congress candidate. "Take these rupees" he said and utilise the amount for collection of votes for us. But a conscientious and honest man as he is replied, "What, are you going to bribe me also?" (Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury—Sir, the number of the car referred to may also be supplied). Sir, this incident took place at Hatichung Kujidah. If an enquiry is made, that Congressman will himself come forward and give his evidence to substantiate my statement here. Is this the way we are going to have an incorruptible administration? Sir, in this connection I would like to say few more things.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : Has any complaint been made?

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : What is the good of complaints being made? I lodged complaint with the Police, but no action was taken.

Shri PHANI BORA : Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Government to a very important matter, and that is with regard to the problem of about 300 workers of the R. S. N. and I. G. N. Co. having gone out of employment as a result of keeping the vessels idle by the company where as for transport of goods private vessels are hired. The same problem also arose in Bengal. But there is a Government of the United Opposition Parties and that Government did not allow matters to come to such a mess. They did not allow their men to remain idle. But here in Assam our Government has not taken any initiative to solve this problem, to safeguard the interests of these 300 workers. On the other hand, Sir, we know what an acute form this transport bottle-neck has taken in our State and how seriously our people have been affected by this transport bottle-neck.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : May I inform the hon. Member that this Government had timely taken up this matter with the R. S. N. Company and also with Ministry of Transport, Govt. of India, and as a result thereof the retrenchment once decided upon has not been made? So, it is not true that the case of these workers was not taken up by this Government.

Shri PHANI BORA : I thank the Hon. Minister that he has said so. But some workers came to me about two or three days ago and they told us that they had been threatened. Any way,

what I want to impress upon the Government is that they should not allow this foreign company to retrench these workers belonging to this State. (Mr. Speaker : Now this company is not wholly foreign, it is now 80 per cent Indian).

Again, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Government to an important fact with regard to the proposal of shifting the Railway Engineering (construction) Office from Pandu to New Jalpaiguri. (Mr. Speaker : May I remind the hon. Member that although there is no time limit to the hon. Members' speeches, I believe there are many other members who would like to take part in the debate, and we have only one day fixed for this item. So, I hope he will consider the case of other Members.) Sir, I will only take one or two minutes more. With regard to this Engineering Office, Sir, order was to keep this office at Pandu up to 1969. But now suddenly order has been issued that from the first of next April that office should be shifted to New Jalpaiguri as a result of which quite a number of the staff will now be sacked, and our Government has not taken their case in hand. When the order was to retain this office either at Pandu or Gauhati permanently, not even temporarily, when this time limit was there, now this sudden order for its transfer immediately has been issued there by creating much inconvenience to these employees who belong to this State. Why this office is to be shifted to New Jalpaiguri so suddenly I do not know. Our Government should take up this matter with the Central Government so that this state of things is not permitted.

Lastly, Sir, I want to bring to the notice of the House one more fact of corruption. Sir, you know at Gauhati there was a land deal between the Government and a former Member of this House; unfortunately that hon. Member is now not here the Government allowed the Industries Department to purchase about 36 bighas of land from an ex-M. L. A. Had he been here I would have been very glad. But the fact is that in spite of the Revenue Secretary's strong letter that that plot of land should not be taken, it was taken at a cost of Rs. 1 lakh 50 thousand rupees.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : May I point out, Sir, to the Hon. Member that the Revenue Department never pointed out to the Industries Department that that land should not be purchased. In fact, the note of the Revenue Secretary was that 'You may purchase'.

Shri PHANI BORA : Sir, I refer to File No. RSS 348/63 wherein the Revenue Secretary said that this land should not be taken. Later on it was referred back when the Revenue Secretary might have said that as the Minister wanted to purchase the land, it might be purchased.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : The Hon. Member has never seen the file. It might be somebody had told him, and therefore on the basis of such a report he is making this allegation. In fact this matter came to the notice of the Cabinet itself and the Chief Minister himself went in to the matter and it was found that the Revenue Department never sent any instruction to the Industries Department for not purchasing it. Instruction which had been sent was to the effect that the land might be purchased. The Industries Department has funds for land development for industrial purposes. So, the Department has been developing land for the purpose. In this the Department was not going out of its way. Sir, all these things were enquired at the highest level, and the matter was perfectly all right. There was nothing shady about it.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: It will be helpful, Sir, if we know whose land was sought to be purchased.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : Sir, Shri Deven Sarma's (laughter in the House).

Shri PHANI BORA: I challenge the contention of the hon. Minister. Therefore, I suggest that the Government should constitute an enquiry commission so that the whole things come to light. I demand that there should be an enquiry into this thing and then my contention will be proved not only for the Rs. 1,50,000 paid for the land in question but that our hon. Chief Minister made a statement that the gentleman was going to pay back the money to Government which I know definitely that he has not as yet paid back, and therefore, my demand, Sir, is that there should be an enquiry into the whole thing, as to how this doubtful deal was resorted to and why Government itself entered into this doubtful deal.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Is it a fact that this amount paid to the then M. L. A. was written off by the Government for election purpose?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : The amount has nothing to do with the election. The land was purchased at a price lower than the prices fixed by D. G. Therefore, there is nothing shady about it. The point is that land was purchased from the then M. L. A.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: On a point of order, before we proceed on further discussion, I want to know whether you will give your ruling on the point of order raised by the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs when he referred to rule 279, whether the term "person in high authority" includes the Chief Minister.

Mr. SPEAKER: I have already given my ruling that high authority does not include the Chief Minister.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Then it includes other Ministers also?

Mr. SPEAKER: By implication I have made it clear that high authority does not include the Chief Minister.

Shri MOTILAL NAYAK (Sarukhetri, Reserved for Scheduled Castes): মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি আমি দেখিছো—সকলোতে দুৰ্নীতি আছে। এই বাবে অকল মিনিষ্টাৰ বা চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰীক দোষ দি থাকিলেই নহব। বাইজো এইবাবে দায়ী। “কৰাপচণ” “কৰাপচণ” বুলি আলোচনা কৰি থাকিলেই নহব। আমি বাইজৰ প্ৰতিনিধি আৰু বাইজৰ মঙ্গলৰ কাৰণে কাম কৰিবলৈ আহিছো। কাৰণেই, ‘কৰাপচণ’ চেক কৰিবলৈ এটা কমিটি কৰক আৰু আনহাতে বাইজৰ কাম কৰক।

এতিয়া মই মোৰ সমষ্টিৰ কথা কওঁ। কব নোৱাৰো চৰকাৰে কিব কাম কৰেণে নকৰে। মোৰ সমষ্টিত চৰকাৰে ‘ফিচাৰীৰ’ কাৰণে বছৰি ৩৪ লাখ টকা ৰাজত পায়। ইয়াৰ উন্নতি সাধন কৰিব লাগে। তাৰপিচত, মথাউৰি নাই; বানপানীৰ উপদ্ৰৱ বৰ বেচি। খেতি পথাৰ নষ্ট হয়। বাইজৰ অশেষ অসুবিধা হৈছে। বাইজে নিজে মথাউৰি

দিব লগা হৈছে। এইকাম কৰোতে ৰাইজৰ মাজত মাৰামাৰি হৈছে। কালদিয়া, চীল নদীৰ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰিব লাগে। এইবিলাক কাম, আগৰ এম, এল, এ, জনৰ দিনত একো নহল। তেখেতে কিবা কৰিছিল নে নাই কব নোৱাৰো। এসময়ত, মোৰ সমষ্টিৰ এম, এল, এ, আগৰ স্পীকাৰ শ্ৰীযুত মহেন্দ্ৰমোহন চৌধুৰীও আছিল। এই অঞ্চলত এটা কলেজ পাতিব পৰা নাই। যিখন দিচপেনচাৰী আছে, ডাক্তৰ নাই। কম্পাউণ্ডাৰে কাম চলাইছে। বহুতে, মুচলমান সকলক খেদাইছে বুলি কৈছে—কিন্তু হিন্দু সকলক কি হৈছে? মুচলমান আৰু হিন্দুৰ মাজত কাজিয়া হৈছে। হিন্দু বিলাকক ধৰিছে—তেওঁলোকক ধৰা নাই। কাজেই সকলোতে দুৰ্নীতি আছে। শেষ নাই। সেই কাৰণে মই কণ্ট, 'কৰাপ-চণ' আৰু বেচি হব লাগিব, হয়তো তেতিয়াহে ই নাইকিয়া হব আৰু.....

(বিবাট হৰ্ষস্বনি)

ভবিষ্যতে ভাল হব।

(বিবাট হৰ্ষস্বনি)

এই 'কৰাপচণ' কৰাপচণ' বুলি আটাই পাৰি থাকিলেই কাম নহব। আকৌ এতিয়া শুনিছো বোলে কংগ্ৰেচ মহলত মিনিষ্টাৰ হোৱা লৈ কাজিয়াৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। এতিয়া ১৭ জন মিনিষ্টাৰ হলেই আৰু যদি ইয়াৰ সংখ্যা বঢ়াব লগীয়া হয়, তেন্তে মই কণ্ট মিনিষ্টাৰ সকলক M. L. A. ব দৰমহা দিব লাগে। ইয়াকে কৈ কম সময়ৰ কাৰণে মোৰ বক্তব্য শেষ কৰিলো।

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery):** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই এই প্ৰসঙ্গত আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ শাসন যন্ত্ৰৰ বিষয়ে অলপ আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ উঠিছো।

Mr. SPEAKER: পাটোৱাৰী ডাঙৰীয়া, আপুনি যিমানেই চুটি কৰিব পাৰে সিমানেই ভাল।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: আজি চৰকাৰে যিমানেই কণ্ট তেখেত সকলৰ দুৰ্নীতি নাই—সকলো বিষয়তে যে দুৰ্নীতিয়ে শিপাই আছে সেই কথা জন জন পট পট কৈ ওলাই পৰিব।

খাদ্য সমস্যাকে লওক—যোৱা ৫০ বছৰৰ ৰিপোৰ্ট ললে দেখা যায় যে, ৫১% মাদ্ৰে ১০ টকা ধানৰ দাম হলে ১০:২৫ পইচা হব—৭৫% নহয়। যিটো ধান কিনা হয় ধানৰ দাম অনুপাতে চাউলৰ দাম হিচাব কৰা হয়। যদি ১০ টকাত ধান কিনে—তাৰ ৫১% কৰিলে সেই একে ধানৰ দাম ৭৫% আৰু ১০ টকা ২:২৫ পইচা বেচিকৈ ধাৰ্য্য কৰিছে। মিলক দিছে। এতিয়া ২১% ত কিনিব। ইয়াত বহুত Machinery জড়িত আছে। মই এই বিষয়ে বহলাই কব নোখোজো।

আজি আমাৰ দেশত নানা ধৰণৰ সমস্যাই দেখা দিছে। ভূটান আমাৰ বন্ধু ৰাষ্ট্ৰ। ইয়াৰ লগত সন্মত ৰখা দৰকাৰ। বিশেষকৈ ভাৰত আৰু পাকিস্তানৰ সন্মত ঠিক নোহোৱা-লৈকে; ভূটান-ভাৰতৰ সৌহাৰ্দ্যপূৰ্ণতা অপৰিহাৰ্য্য। বৰ্তমানে ভূটান মীনান্তত Liquor Shop বহিছে। বৰ্তমানে সেই মদ আমাৰ ইয়াতলৈ আহে। আমাৰ বহুত মানুহে সেই মদ খাবলৈ আৰম্ভ কৰিছে। সেই মদ Private Agent এ আনি আমাৰ ইয়াত বিক্ৰি কৰে। ডিমাৰুছি আদি ঠাইত বটলে বটলে আনি বিক্ৰি কৰিছে। গতিকে সমস্যাটো জটিল কৰিছে। এতিয়াই আগি যদি তাৰ সমাধান নকৰো তেন্তে পিচত বৰ

জটিল হব। গতিকে চৰকাৰে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ লগত তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব। আমি আজি **Minority Community** বুলি যিটো আখ্যা দিছো, সংবিধানত সেই কথাৰ উল্লেখ নাই। সম্প্ৰদায় হিচাবে যদি মন্ত্ৰীসভা ভগোৱা হয় তেন্তে তাত ভয়ঙ্কৰ দুৰ্নীতি এটা সোমাই আছে। সকলো কথাই সংবিধানীক পদ্ধতিত হব লাগে। মই সেই কাৰণে কওঁ যে, আমি আজি দুৰ্ব্বল সম্প্ৰদায়বোৰৰ প্ৰতি মন দিব পৰা নাই। আজি আমি বনুৱাক খাদ্য যোগাব পৰা নাই। মানিকে কৈছে, খাদ্য নাই বাহিৰৰ পৰা আনিবলৈ দুৰ্নীতি হব। চৰকাৰৰ কোনো মনকান নাই।

আমার চৰকাৰে আমাৰ শিক্ষাৰ বিষয়ে বহুত কথাই কৈছে। কিন্তু প্ৰধানকৈ ইয়াত Employment Oriented Education হ'ব লাগে। আজি গাঁৱৰ ল'ৰাই M. A. পাচ কৰিছে—গতিকে সেই হিচাবে পইচা পাব লাগে। কিন্তু যদি বৈজ্ঞানিক শিক্ষা নহয় তেন্তে আমাৰ নিৰনুৱা সমস্যা বাঢ়ি যাব। চাকৰি কৰিলে সমাজৰ ওপৰত হেচা পৰিব নালাগে। আমি সমাজৰ ওপৰত চাপ দি মানহক দমাই ৰাখিব নোৱাৰোঁ। আমি যদি এই সমস্যাৰ সমাধান নকৰোঁ তেন্তে সময়ত ই জটিল হ'ব। গতিকে আমাৰ ডেকা সকলক কাম অনুসাৰে শিক্ষা বিষয়ত Divert কৰিব লাগে।

আমি আজি Block Development-ৰ জৰিয়তে দেশৰ উন্নতি কৰিব খুজিছো। এটা Block-ত Irrigation-ৰ কাৰণে ৬০ হেক্টৰ টকা দিছিল আৰু তাৰে ৩২ হেক্টৰ টকা বিষয়া জনেই খালে। তাত খৰচ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে যি টকা চৰকাৰে দিয়ে তাৰ শতকৰা ২৫ ভাগ টকা বিষয়াক Contribution দিব লাগে। এনে অৱস্থাত দেশৰ উন্নতি কেনেকৈ হব? আজি কতো ন্যায় নেপায়। আজি যিসকল weaker sections of people অৰ্থাৎ যিসকল গাঁৱত থাকে তেওঁলোকে এই ছিলঙত কৰা আইন বুজি নেপায়। মোৰ মতে আইন বিলাক সমাজৰ জৰিয়তে কৰিব লাগে যাৰ দ্বাৰা সমাজৰ দুৰ্নীতি দূৰ কৰিব পাৰি আৰু চৰকাৰী শোষণৰ অন্ত পেলাব পাৰি। কিন্তু আজি যিবোৰ আইন কৰিছে সেইবোৰ vague আৰু তাৰ জৰিয়তে সুবিধাবাদী সকলে সুবিধা লয়। আজি পঞ্চায়তক কোনো ক্ষমতা দিয়া নাই। যি পঞ্চায়ত আজি স্বায়ত্ব শাসনৰ ভেটি হব লাগিছিল সেই পঞ্চায়ত আজি এজন বিষয়াক কথাত মতে চলি আছে। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা সংবিধানৰ নীতি পালন কৰা হোৱা নাই। বিষয়াক সকলৰ মাজত staff meeting পাতি এটা Official atmosphere সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। আইনত স্পষ্ট লিখা আছে পঞ্চায়তী আদালত হব লাগে আৰু মাটিৰ প্ৰবাকী হব লাগে কৃষক। এই কথা মহাত্মা গান্ধীৰো নীতিগত আৰু বিনোৱা তাৰেৰে ভূদান নীতিৰ অনুকূল। কিন্তু আজিলৈকে তাক কৰা হোৱা নাই। আজি গাঁও পঞ্চায়ত বিলাক হৈছে শাসনৰ একোটা গোট আৰু তেওঁলোকক কামৰ দায়িত্ব দিয়া হলে ভাল কাম হ'লহেঁতেন। কিন্তু আজি দলৰ স্বার্থ ৰক্ষাৰ কাৰণে দায়িত্ব দিয়া নাই। সেইবাবে ভাল কামো হোৱা নাই।

ভাল কামো হোৱা নাই।
আমাৰ দেশৰ শিক্ষা পদ্ধতিৰ একো উন্নতি সাধন হোৱা নাই। আজি চৰকাৰে
কব নোৱাৰে আমাৰ শিক্ষা Agriculture biased নে Industry biased যদি
Agriculture biased তেন্তে শিক্ষাৰ পৰিবেশ সেইদৰে কৰিব লাগে আৰু যদি
Industry biased তেন্তে সেই পৰিবেশ সৃষ্টি কৰিব লাগে আৰু Primary স্কুলৰ
পৰা আৰম্ভ কৰি কলেজ পৰ্য্যন্ত সেই পৰিবেশ বন্ধা কৰি এটা psychology সৃষ্টি
কৰিব লাগে। ইয়াকে কৈ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি মাৰিছো।

Shri BHADRESWAR GOGOI (Tingkhong): অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ চৰকাৰে শাসন যন্ত্ৰ তালৈকে পৰিচালনা কৰিব পৰা নাই। আজি শাসন যন্ত্ৰ একেবাৰে মোলোকেমলোকে হৈ পৰিছে। সৰ্বসাধাৰণ ৰাইজ অস্থিত থাকিব পৰা নাই, শান্তিত থাকিব পৰা নাই। এই চৰকাৰে মানুহক দুবেলা দুসাজ আহাৰ যোগাব পৰা নাই।

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Finance): অলপ সৰু কৈ কৰ।

Shri BHADRESWAR GOGOI:

সৰু কৈ কলে চৰকাৰৰ কাণত নোসোমায়। এই চৰকাৰে সৰ্বসাধাৰণ বাইজৰ কথা বুজিবলৈ বিচৰা নাই আৰু অনুভৱো কৰা নাই। আজি ক'ৰি বছৰেও মাতৃভাষাক যোগ্য সন্মান দিয়া নাই। বৰঞ্চ ঘূণাৰ চকুৰেহে চাইছে। এনে চৰকাৰ থকাৰ কোনো অধিকাৰ নাই। আজি এই বিধান সভাৰ মাজ মজিয়াত যি গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ আলোচনা হৈছে তাক সৰ্বসাধাৰণ বাইজে জানিবলৈ বিচাৰে আৰু শুনিবলৈও বিচাৰে। কিন্তু চৰকাৰে তাৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা কৰা নাই।

আমাৰ সৰ্বসাধাৰণ বাইজে আজি বহুত দিনৰ পৰা চৰকাৰক দাবী কৰি আহিছে যে ৰাজধানী ছিলঙৰ পৰা উঠাই নি সৰ্বসাধাৰণ বাইজৰ মাজত পাতিব লাগে আৰু এই কথা মই নিজেও অনুভৱ কৰো। আৰু অতি সোনকালে ৰাজধানী ছিলঙৰ পৰা উঠাই নিবলৈ মই মচৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত দাবী জনাইছো।

তাৰপিচত, নিৰ্বাচনৰ কথাটো আহো। নিৰ্বাচন হৈ গ'ল। কিন্তু এই নিৰ্বাচন সম্পূৰ্ণ গণতান্ত্ৰিক নীতিত প্ৰতিষ্ঠিত হোৱা নাই। প্ৰলোভন ক্ষমতা আৰু ভীতি প্ৰদৰ্শন এই নিৰ্বাচনত মুখ্য আছিল। হিচাবে প্ৰয়োগ কৰা হৈছে। এই নিৰ্বাচনত শাসক পাৰ্টিৰ দ্বাৰা চাহ বাগান সমূহত ভীতি প্ৰদৰ্শন কৰি কৈছিল যে আন পাৰ্টিৰ লোকক ভোট দিলে বনুৱা সকলৰ বানচ প্ৰভিডেণ্ট ফাণ্ডৰ টকা কটা যাব। আকৌ আন হাতেদি তেওঁলোকে মদ, টকা, আদি দি প্ৰলোভন দি ভোট সংগ্ৰহ কৰিছিল। ইয়াৰ বাহিৰেও মন্ত্ৰী সকলে মন্ত্ৰীৰ ক্ষমতাবে ভোট সংগ্ৰহৰ বাবে পাৰ্টিৰ কাৰণে প্ৰচাৰ কাৰ্য্য চলাইছিল।

দেশৰ বিভিন্ন সমস্যা সমাধানৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত এই চৰকাৰ কৃতকাৰ্য্য হ'ব পৰা নাই। এই চৰকাৰৰ ভুল নীতি আৰু দৃঢ়তা নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণেই আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ বিভিন্ন সমস্যাৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। এইদৰে থাকিলে আমাৰ দেশ খন ভাঙি চিঙি টুকুৰা টুকুৰ হৈ যাব। এই চৰকাৰে যদি দেশৰ সমস্যাবোৰ সমাধান কৰিব নোৱাৰে তেনেহলে শাসন ভাৰ ত্যাগ কৰা উচিত। আৰু চৰকাৰ বাইজক গতাই দিব লাগে।

খাদ্যৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত চাৰিওফালে অনাটন। গোটেই বছৰেই অনাটন চলি আছে। আজি বহুত মানুহে খাবলৈ নাপাই হাহাকাৰ দেখিছে। দেশৰ বিভিন্ন অংগৰ অনাটন দূৰ কৰিব পৰা নাই, ৰেচন দোকান সমূহত বাইজে প্ৰয়োজনীয় চাউল, আটা আদি পোৱা নাই। আগৰ দিনত দুয়োগৰ সময়ত কেতিয়াবা অনাটন হৈছিল সঁচা কিন্তু আজি সদায়ে অনাটন। এই অৱস্থা চৰকাৰৰ ভুল নীতিৰ কাৰণে হৈছে। খাদ্যৰ অনাটন দূৰ কৰিবৰ বাবে খেতিয়কক উৎসাহ দিব লাগে। মই নিজে এজন খেতিয়ক। মই নিজ অভিজ্ঞতাৰ পৰা ক'ব পাৰো। ৰাজ্যত শস্য উৎপাদনৰ বৰ্তমান অৱস্থায় বোৰৰ ভিতৰত মাটি উৰ্বৰা শক্তি হীনতা। বৰ্তমানৰ প্ৰথাৰে দেশত খাদ্য বৃদ্ধি হোৱাৰ সম্ভাৱনা নাই। বিজ্ঞান সম্মতভাৱে কৃষি কৰিলেহে উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি কৰিব পৰা যাব। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে কৃষকক সকলো প্ৰকাৰে উন্নত কৰিব লাগিব। খেতিয়কক উৎসাহ দিব লাগিব। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে লাগিব কৃষি পথাৰলৈকে বিজুলী শক্তিৰ যোগান। কেঁকোৰা পুৰণি নাঙলৰ ঠাইত বিজুলী সংযোজিত উন্নত নাঙলৰ প্ৰয়োগ হ'ব লাগিব। এটুকুৰা মাটিত বহুত প্ৰকাৰৰ খেতি কৰিবৰ কাৰণে

চৰকাৰে প্ৰচাৰ কৰিছে। কিন্তু এটুকুৰা মাটিত কেবা বিধো খেতি কৰিবলৈ হলে-
মাটিৰ উৰ্বৰা শক্তি ক্ষুণ্ণ ৰাখিব লাগিব। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে লাগিব প্ৰচুৰ পৰিমাণৰ
সাব আৰু অতি সম্ভা মূল্যত তাৰ যোগান। কিন্তু বৰ্তমান যি দৰত সাৰ বিক্ৰী কৰা
হৈছে সি সৰ্বসাধাৰণ খেতিয়কে কিনি নি ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা সম্ভৱ নহয়।

মন্ত্ৰীসকলে কেতিয়াবা খেতিৰ পথাৰলৈ গৈছে নে? যদি নাই যোৱা কেতিয়াবা
ডিফ্ৰ'গডলৈ যাওঁতে বাস্তৱ পৰা চাই বাব। কি দেখিব? একোখন সাৰ নাকীয়া ধৰাং
পথাৰ আৰু এটা বুঢ়া মানহ; এহাল বুঢ়া গৰু। এই সাৰ নাইকিয়া পথাৰত বুঢ়া
খেতিয়ক আৰু বুঢ়া গৰুৱে খেতিৰ উন্নতি কৰিব নোৱাৰে। আজি খেতিত ডেকা
শক্তিক লগাব পৰা নাই। যেতিয়ালৈকে চৰকাৰে ডেকা শক্তিক খেতিৰ বাবে উৎসাহ
দিব নোৱাৰিব, খেতিৰ মাটিত প্ৰয়োজনীয় সাৰৰ ব্যৱস্থা নহব, বৈজ্ঞানিক পদ্ধতিৰে
খেতিৰ সজুলী উন্নত কৰিব নোৱাৰিব, তেতিয়ালৈকে খেতিৰ উন্নতি নহব। আজি
বিজুলী শক্তি খেতিত লগোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা হোৱা নাই। আজি বিজুলীৰ পোহৰ ধনা-
লোকৰ বান্ধনী ঘৰ আৰু পাইখানা ঘৰলৈকে হৈছে। কিন্তু খেতিত পোহৰ দিবৰ
সক্ষম হোৱা নাই। মই এই বিজুলী শক্তিৰ যোগে নামৰূপ খাৰমেলৰ পৰা দিহিং আৰু
দিল্লী নদীৰ পৰা পানী তুলি খেতি কৰিবৰ বাবে জয়পুৰ আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তৰ পৰা
এখন আৰ্চনি দাঙি ধৰিছিলো, কিন্তু চৰকাৰে আজি পৰ্য্যন্ত মনোযোগ দিয়া নাই।

ট্ৰেক্টৰ খেতিৰ বাবে আজিও বিশেষ ভাৱে লগোৱা নাই। এখন চাহ বাগানত
৭ খনলৈকে ট্ৰেক্টৰ আছে কিন্তু খেতিয়কৰ বাবে ট্ৰেক্টৰ বিচাৰিলে পোৱা নাযায়।
এখন ট্ৰেক্টৰৰ দাম বৰ্তমান প্ৰায় ৩৫০০০ টকা। এজন খেতিয়কৰ বাবে এখন ট্ৰেক্টৰ
কিনা সম্ভৱ নহয়। গতিকেই অন্ততঃ প্ৰতিখন গাঁও পঞ্চায়ততে একোখনকৈ ট্ৰেক্টৰ
দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে হাতত লব লাগে।

চৰকাৰৰ ধান সংগ্ৰহৰ নীতি ব্যৰ্থ হৈছে। যোৱা কেইটা বছৰত চৰকাৰে
স্বৰ্ণনাই নীতি পৰিবৰ্তন কৰাৰ ফলত সমৰায় সমিতি বিলাকে ধান সংগ্ৰহ কৰাৰ
কাৰ্য্যত যথেষ্ট বাধা পৰিলে। চৰকাৰে সমৰায় সমিতিবিলাকক সক্ৰিয় কৰি গুচি
তুলিব পৰা নাই। আনহাতে খেতিয়ক জনসাধাৰণক অবস্থা জুলুম কৰা হৈছে। যোৱা
বছৰ মুষ্টি ভিক্ষাৰ আৰ্চনিত খেতিয়ক জনসাধাৰণে যি সহাৰি দিলে সেই অনুপাতে
দুখীয়া ৰাইজে চৰকাৰৰ পৰা সময়ত আকালৰ ভাত মটি নেপালে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই খেতিয়ক সকলৰ প্ৰাণৰ কথা কব খুজিছো। মোক অলপ সময়
লাগে।

Mr. SPEAKER: একমিনিট কওক।

Shri BHADRESWAR GOGOI: এতিয়া মই Federal Plan ৰ কথা
কওঁ। এই ফেডাৰেল প্লেনৰ কথাটোত অসমৰ ৰাইজ আতঙ্কিত হৈছে। এই প্লেনটো
এটা চিন্তাৰ বিষয়। এই 'ফেডাৰেল প্লেন' নোক ৰাইজে বুজি পোৱা নাই; এইটো
ৰাইজে বুজি পোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। যদি তাকে কৰা নহয়, তেনেহলেই ৰাইজৰ
মাজত ভয়ানক কণ্ঠ লব। অসমৰ ৰাইজে অসমক কেতিয়াও খণ্ড খণ্ড হবলৈ নিদিব।
সেইকাৰণে মই কওঁ, অসমৰ ৰাইজৰ মতামত নোলোৱাকৈ যেন 'ফেডাৰেল প্লেন' কোনো
নীতি চৰকাৰে গ্ৰহণ নকৰে।

Shri SHAMSUL HUDA (Dhing): মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, যোৱা কুৰি বছৰীয়া কংগ্ৰেছ শাসনত আমি যি পালো, সি সম্পূৰ্ণ ব্যৰ্থতাৰে ভৰপূৰ। শিক্ষা, শিল্প, চিকিৎসা আদি প্ৰত্যেক ক্ষেত্ৰতে আমাৰ জনসাধাৰণ হতাশ হৈছে। কংগ্ৰেছৰ প্ৰশাসনিক ব্যৱস্থা আৰু যোৱা নিৰ্বাচনৰ সময়ৰ কাৰ্য্যকলাপে জনসাধাৰণক হতাশ কৰিছে। যোৱা, সাধাৰণ নিৰ্বাচনলৈ কংগ্ৰেচী শাসক দলে গৌৰৱ কৰিছে যে নিৰ্বাচন সম্পূৰ্ণ নিৰপেক্ষ আৰু সুস্থকলবদ্ধ ভাবে হৈ গৈছে। এই নিৰ্বাচনত যি বিশৃংখলা আৰু দুৰ্নীতি শিপাই আছে—তাৰ বিষয়ে অলপ কওঁ। নিৰ্বাচনৰ কাৰণে কৰা ভোটৰ তালিকাত ব্যাপক ভাবে প্ৰাপ্তবয়স্ক লোকৰ নাম বাদ পৰিছে। বহু কষ্ট আৰু চেষ্টা কৰিও বহু মানুহে তালিকাতুক্ত হ'ব পৰা নাই। ক'ৰবাত দুই-এজনৰ নাম বাদ পৰাটো বেলেগ কথা; কিন্তু শৃংখলাবদ্ধ ভাবে ভোটৰ তালিকাত প্ৰাপ্তবয়স্ক লোকৰ নাম বাদ পৰাটো অতি দুখৰ বিষয়। মানুহে টকা-পয়চা খৰচ কৰি, গাঁৱলৈ গৈও তেওঁলোকৰ নাম তালিকা তুক্ত কৰিব পৰা নাই। দুই এজন মুখ্য মানুহৰ নাম কওঁ—অসমৰ Sports ৰ Director Mr. Nurul Amin ৰ নাম নাই। তেখেতে এটা কথা জনোৱাৰ পিচত উত্তৰ পালে—date over হৈছে। চৰকাৰে 'ইলেকচন' বিভাগৰ কাৰণে, লাখে লাখে টকা খৰচ কৰি কৰ্মচাৰী ৰাখিছে—যদি এয়েই ব্যৱস্থা হয়, আমি বুজি নাপাওঁ—চৰকাৰে কিয় এই বিভাগ ৰাখিছে? বাইজৰ মৌলিক স্বত্ব যদি এইদৰে ৰাখিব পৰা নাযায়, তেনেহলে এনে বিলাক কৰ্মচাৰী আৰু বিভাগৰ কি কাম? তাৰপিচত, নিৰ্বাচনৰ কালত আমি দেখিছো কংগ্ৰেছ দলে পুলিচ বিভাগকে আদিকবি সকলোকে বিৰোধী দলবিলাকৰ বিপক্ষে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিছে। আমাৰ বিশ্বাস চৰকাৰৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ সহযোগ ইয়াত আছে। চিং মণ্ডল কংগ্ৰেছৰ সভাপতি, ইয়াচিন চৰকাৰে মোৰ নিৰ্বাচনী অফিচৰ পৰা আমাৰ দলীয় R.C.P.I. পতাকা খন জোৰ কৰি নমাই দিয়াইছে—আৰু ইয়াৰ বাহিৰেও কমপক্ষে ১৮ খন নিৰ্বাচনী অফিচৰ পতাকা চোৰ হৈছে; তাৰ বিচাৰৰ কাৰণে পুলিচক খবৰ দিয়া স্বত্বেও পুলিচে একো কৰা নাই।

নিৰ্বাচনৰ বাহিৰেও অন্যান্য ক্ষেত্ৰতো সেই একেই ৰূপ। কি শিক্ষা, কি শিল্প, কি কাৰখানা কোনো ক্ষেত্ৰতেই চৰকাৰে দীৰ্ঘ কুৰি বছৰ ধৰি একো কৰিব পৰা নাই। সমগ্ৰ ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ ভিতৰতেই আজি আমাৰ ৰাজ্য খন অতিকৈ পিচপৰা। ইয়াৰ প্ৰধান কাৰণ হ'ল, 'টেকনিকেল পাৰ্চনেল'ৰ অভাৱ। ইয়াৰ ফলত কামবিলাক আধৰুৱা হৈছে। অসমৰ শিল্পায়নৰ কাৰণে—চৰকাৰে উপযুক্ত কাৰ্য্যকৰী আঁচনি কৰিব পৰা নাই। আনহাতে, অসমীয়া মানুহে এই শিল্প বিলাকৰ কাম কাজৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত হৈছে—নিবনুৱাৰ সংখ্যা বাঢ়িছে। ইয়াতকৈ আৰু দুখৰ কথা নাই বুলি ভাবোঁ।

তাৰপিচত, এইটোও পৰিলক্ষিত হৈছে যে, সকলো বিভাগতে বিভাগীয় কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ শিথিলতা আৰু বিভাগীয় মিনিষ্টাৰ সকলৰ অৱহেলাৰ ফলত লাখে লাখে টকাৰ ক্ষতি হৈছে। ২৮ মাৰ্চত দিয়া মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীৰ বিবৃতিমতে ৩০ লাখ টকাৰ ক্ষতি হয়। Defence Production ৰ কাৰণে, চৰকাৰে যি শিল্প হাতত লৈছিল—বন্দুকৰ কুন্দা (Rifle Butt) তৈয়াৰ কৰিবলৈ—সেইটো বিভাগীয় কৰ্মচাৰীৰ অৱহেলা আৰু অনতিজ্ঞতাৰ ফলত লাখ লাখ টকাৰ ক্ষতি হৈছে। তাৰবাবে চৰকাৰে কঠোৰ ব্যৱস্থা ল'ব লাগে। যোৱা চীনা যুদ্ধৰ সময়ত, সন্দেহ কৰি, Communist পাৰ্টি বিলাকৰ লোক সকলক D. I. Rule ত পেলাই, arrest কৰা হৈছিল। কিন্তু দুখৰ কথা Defence শিল্প বিভাগৰ কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ ওপৰত উল্লেখ কৰা দোষৰ বাবে কোনো শাস্তি হোৱা নাই। Defence-Preparation ৰ শিল্পত যি ক্ষতি হৈছে, সি sabotage ৰ চামিল; আৰু ই ৰাৱালপিণ্ডি আৰু পিকিঙৰ সহায়ক হৈছে; কিন্তু, সংশ্লিষ্ট দোষী সকলৰ ওপৰত কোনো শাস্তিমূলক ব্যৱস্থা হোৱা নাই। ই বৰ আচৰিত কথা।

তাৰ পিচত শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্ৰলৈ মন কৰিলে দেখা পাও, জনসাধাৰণৰ উপকাৰ হোৱা নাই। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰ ব্যৰ্থ হৈছে। চৰকাৰে আইন কৰিছে বাধ্যতামূলক প্ৰাথমিক শিক্ষাৰ প্ৰসাৰৰ কাৰণে। এইটো খুবেই ভাল কথা। এই শিতানত ১ কোটি ২০ লাখ টকা চৰকাৰে খৰচ কৰিছে। আৰু তাৰ বিনিময়ে ২১ হাজাৰৰ অধিক প্ৰাথমিক স্কুল কৰিব পৰা নাই। যিবিলাক প্ৰাথমিক স্কুল আছে সেইবিলাকৰ অৱস্থা জৰাজীৰ্ণ। ভিতৰৰ পৰা বাহিৰ দেখি; ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ বহাৰ সুবিধা নাই; সা-সজুলি নাই। দুশ জন ছাত্ৰৰ কাৰণে দুজন শিক্ষক। হয়বৰগাঁৱৰ নেহেৰু বিদ্যাপীঠৰ ১১০ জন ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ কাৰণে মাত্ৰ এজন শিক্ষক। এয়ে বাধ্যতামূলক প্ৰাথমিক শিক্ষাৰ নমুনা। M.V., M.E. আৰু হাইস্কুলৰ অৱস্থাও তদুপ। বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ শিক্ষাৰো শোচনীয় অৱস্থা। এই শিক্ষাৰ শিতানত যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণৰ অৰ্থ আমি দিছো—কিন্তু কি কাৰণত এই অৱস্থা আমি বুজি নাপাও। গুৱাহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ হোষ্টেলৰ চুপাৰিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্ট, ৱাৰ্ডেন আদিৰ লগত কথা পাতি জানিব পাৰিছো যে, হোষ্টেলত চিটৰ অভাৱ; দুশ জনৰ ঠাইত ৩০০ জনক ৰাখিব লগা হৈছে।

(সময়ৰ সংকেত)

Mr. SPEAKER : চমু কৰিলে ভাল হয়; কাৰণ পিচত আকৌ কবলৈ সময় পাব।

Shri SHAMSUL HUDA : এই ষিলাকত চৰকাৰে পৰিদৰ্শন কৰি সুব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে।

তাৰপিচত, খাদ্য ক্ষেত্ৰত—দেখা যায় যে চৰকাৰে অধিক খাদ্য উৎপাদনৰ ঠাইত—অধিক খাদ্য আমদানিহে কৰিছে। দীঘলীয়া কুৰি বছৰীয়া কংগ্ৰেছ শাসনৰ কালছোৱাত আমেৰিকাৰ বজাৰহে ইয়াত বৃদ্ধি কৰা হ'ল। দেশৰ খাদ্যৰ উৎপাদন কমাই আমেৰিকাৰ পঁচা খাদ্য ইয়াত বিক্ৰী কৰিবৰ কাৰণে তাৰতৰ্যত এখন বিৰাট লাভজনক বজাৰ তৈয়াৰ কৰা হৈছে যোৱা কুৰি বছৰে। এই বিষয়ে মই কওঁ যে ভবিষ্যতে দেশৰ জনসাধাৰণক দুবেলা দুমুঠি ভাত খুৱাবলৈ যি নীতি অনুসৰণ কৰে—আমাৰ সহযোগীতা আৰু পৰামৰ্শ লৈ খাদ্যনীতি সংশোধন কৰক। সেয়ে যদি নহয় তেন্তে কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰে গদী এৰি দিয়ক, আমি ২৪ মাহৰ ভিতৰত ৰাজ্যৰ খাদ্য—সমস্যা সমাধান কৰি দিম।

(The hon. Member was asked to resume his seat.)

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Barbhag) : অন্তৰিধা হ'ল আমাৰ বহুত সদস্যই সদনৰ নিয়ম আদি জনা হোৱা নাই। গতিকে প্ৰথম অধিবেশন হিচাবে অলপ টিলা হ'ব লাগিব।

Mr. SPEAKER : আমি টিলা কৰিলেও সময়েতো টিলা নকৰে।

Dr. BHUPEN HEZARIKA (Naoboicha, Reserved for Scheduled Castes) : Mr Speaker, Sir, I will take just a minute or so. Sir, the Government is successfull in slow poisoning the people of Assam since last two years. They have done so by taking the policy of family planning and food adulteration. It may be asked where is the illustration? Here is the illustration:—

On 15th December 1964.—Evening at about 6-30 p. m. public of Dibrugarh detected some adulteration going in respect of Mustard Oil. In Room No.E—3 and 8 Khemka Market, Post Office Rehabari

Dibrugarh. At once the Local Superintendent of Police Shri Pradip Das and Deputy Commissioner Shri Gokuleswar Barua were informed by Telephone about this misdeed and Police rushed and locked both the Rooms having checking in presence of D. C. and S. D. O.

In Room No.E—4.—110 tins, 50 empty tins in a stack and 60 tins full of adulterated oil, 3 drums—2 empty (40 gallons capacity, and one full of adulterated oil (probably white oil), one weighing kata, one chuli, one bag of charcoal, 16 empty mustard oil small tins (Mill product weighing 1 Kg. 2 Kg), 4 big candles and one measuring pot.

In Room No.E—3—Full of adulterated Mustard Oil sealed 372 tins in stack ready for removal and sale.

Mr. SPEAKER : I think it is sub-judice.

Dr. BHUPEN HAZARIKA : It is not sub-judice. I want to show that no action has been taken by the Government for this kind of corruption.

Rooms belonging to M/S Bhauram Jodharaj Propesties Ltd. Prop:—Shri Maliram Khemka. It is alleged that adulteration were made by M/S Thakurdas Banwarilal Deora, A. T. Road, Dibrugarh. After a fortnight investigation by the police Shri Maciram Khemka was taken into custody for 3/4 days under D. I. Rules and nothing happend with the other party (culprit)

Sir, it is perhaps not sub-judice. Is it sub-judic ?

Mr. SPEAKER : Please do not speak on merit.

Dr. BHUPEN HAZARIKA : Sir, this is one of the illustrations how we are being slow-poisoned by the Government.

Mr. SPEAKER : it is six minutes past 12. If the hon. Members want to go to other items, viz. other Cut Motions, it will be better if Government reply to the debates at this stage.

***Shri KAMINI MOHAN SARMA (Rangiya) :** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বছর পিচত বছর ধৰি এটাৰ পিচত এটা উন্নয়নমূলক আঁচনি লোৱাত দেশ উন্নতিৰ কালে যাৰ দূৰৰ কথা অধোগতিৰ কালেহে গৈছে। স্বাধীনতাৰ ২০ বছৰ পিচত অসমৰ মানুহৰ মানদণ্ড ওপৰলৈ যোৱা দূৰৰ কথা মানুহে আজি ভাবৰ কাৰণে হাহাকাৰ কৰিব লগীয়া হৈছে। এই চৰকাৰে কি কৰিছে? মই উদাহৰণ হিচাবে কওঁ যে মথাউৰিৰ জৰিয়তে বানপানী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ যি ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হৈছে, তাৰ দ্বাৰা জনসাধাৰণক স্বংসৰ মুখত পেলাই দিয়া হৈছে। চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰীৰ ঘৰবস্ত্ৰতে যোৱা বছৰ জুন মাহৰ ১১ তাৰিখে পুঠিমাৰী নদীৰ মথাউৰি ভাঙিল—তাৰ ফলত গৰু মানুহৰ কি অৱস্থা হৈছে, সি বৰ্ণনাতিত। বৰলীয়া নদীৰ অৱস্থাও তদুপ—পাগলাদিয়া নদীৰ বানপানীয়ে বিশেষকৈ বৰভাগ মৌজাৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ ঘৰদুৱাৰ ভাঙি গৰু ছাগলী মাৰিছে। মাইকী মানুহ ঘৰৰ চালত উঠিব লগা হ'ল। মথাউৰিৰ ওপৰত মানুহে আশ্ৰয় লৈছিল। এই অৱস্থা অকল যোৱা বছৰতে হৈছে এনে নহয়। এইটো হল বছৰেকীয়া ঘটনা।

*Speech not corrected

চৰকাৰে মথাউৰি বান্ধিছে বালিৰে। সেইকাৰণে এই অৱস্থা হৈছে। ১৯৪৯ চনৰ পৰা এনে ঘটনা হৈছে। সেই সময়ৰ পৰা যে এনে অৱস্থা হৈছে সেইটো মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীয়ে জানে। ইয়াৰ প্ৰতিকাৰ আজিও হোৱা নাই। বৈজ্ঞানিক উপায়েৰে নদী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰিব লাগে— আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ এই অৱহেলাৰ কাৰণে আজি ৰাজ্যত আকালৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে।

চৰকাৰে যেতিয়া নদী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ নামত আৰু বান নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ নামত মথাউৰি বান্ধিবলৈ লৈছে তেতিয়াৰ পৰাই এই অৱস্থা হৈছে। ১৯৪৯ চনৰ পৰাই এই কাম আৰম্ভ কৰিছে আৰু তেতিয়াৰে পৰা বছৰি বান আহে আৰু মানুহৰ দুঃখ-দুৰ্গতি হ'ব লাগিছে। কিন্তু চৰকাৰে তাৰ কোনো প্ৰতিকাৰ কৰা নাই। এই নদী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ যে বৈজ্ঞানিক ভিত্তিত হ'ব লাগে এই কথা চৰকাৰৰ মৰ্গজত সোমোৱা নাই। এই নদী আৰু বান নিয়ন্ত্ৰণত বেমেজালি হোৱাৰ বাবেই আজি খাদ্যাভাৱ হৈছে। আজি বান পানীয়ে শস্য শ্যামলা বস্তুৰ বা মৰুভূমিত পৰিণত কৰিছে আৰু ফলত খাদ্যাভাৱ হৈ দেশত হাহাকাৰ হৈছে। এই বছৰ যেতিয়া বান আহিছিল তেতিয়া আমি কৈছিলো যে ভীষণ খকাত মথাউৰিটো কাটিব লাগে। কিন্তু চৰকাৰী বিষয়াই বাইজৰ কথা ত্যাগ কৰি কলে যে তেওঁলোক বিশেষজ্ঞ আৰু বাইজে সেইবোৰ কথা নুবুজে। ফলত সেই ভীষণতো মথাউৰি ভাঙি বিহদিয়া ৰাস্তাটো খান্দি নষ্ট কৰি পেলালে। গড়কাপ্তানী বিষয়াৰ জ্ঞান নহল যে ৰাস্তাটো বন্ধা কৰিব লাগে। বাইজৰ টকাৰে বন্ধা ৰাস্তাটো নদীয়ে বিচিছু কৰি পেলালে। তাৰ পিচত Ring bund দিলে। তেতিয়াও বাইজে কৈছিল সেই বন্ধাৰ দ্বাৰা নহ'ব। কিন্তু নুশুনিলে আৰু Retirement bund দিবৰ কাৰণে বালি পেলালে। পিচে আগষ্ট মাহৰ ২৩ তাৰিখে দিনৰ ৫ বজাত মধুকুচিৰ ৰাস্তা ভাঙি দিলে। ফলত বাইজৰ টকা বানত উঠি গ'ল। তাৰ পিচত চৰকাৰী বিষয়াৰ জৰিয়তে সাহাৰ্য্য বিতৰণ কৰিলে। সেইটো সুবিধাও বিষয়া সকলে ললে—ক'ৰ চাউল-দাইল ক'ত গ'ল, ক'ৰ কাপোৰ-কানি ক'ত ক'ত গ'ল তাৰ হিচাপ নাই। আজি আমাক তাৰ হিচাপ লাগে। এই বান বিধ্বস্ত অঞ্চলত কিমান সাহাৰ্য্য দিয়া হ'ল তাৰ হিচাপ চৰকাৰে দিব লাগে। চৰকাৰী বিষয়া সকলে নানা ভাবে মানুহক ভুৱা দি সুবিধা ভোগ কৰিব লাগিছে। ৰজিয়া আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তৰ সভাপতি আৰু কংগ্ৰেছী লোক শ্ৰীভৰত চক্ৰ চৌধুৰীয়েও কিমান কলে তথাপি একো কথা কৈ নুশুনিলে। পাগলা দিয়াৰ যি মথাউৰি ৭-৮ লাখ টকা খৰচ কৰি বন্ধাইছিল তাকো ৩-৪ মিনিটতে ভাঙি বিচিছু কৰিলে আৰু ৰজিয়াৰ এটা বিৰাট অঞ্চল, হাজোৰ এটা বিৰাট অঞ্চল আৰু কমলপুৰৰ এক বিৰাট অঞ্চল বিধ্বস্ত কৰিলে। মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীক আবেদন নিবেদন কৰা হৈছিল আৰু শ্ৰীভৰত চৌধুৰীয়েও মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীক আবেদন কৰিছিল যে এবাৰ মাত্ৰ দেখা দিয়কহি তেতিয়াও বাইজে শান্তি পাব। কিন্তু তেখেতৰ সেইকন কৰুণা নহল, মাত্ৰ সেই সময়ৰ ৰাজহ ৰাজ্যিক মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীৰাধিকা দাস গৈছিল। বাইজে অনুন্নয় বিনয় কৰি কৈছিল আছ খেতিও নষ্ট কৰিলে আৰু শালি খেতিবো আশা নাই। গতিকে কিবা এটা কৰিব লাগে। হাহাকাৰত মানুহৰ অৱস্থা চাব নোৱাৰা হ'ল। খাবলৈ নেপাই ৰহিনা নামৰ তিবোতা এগৰাকীয়ে যোৱা জানুৱাৰীৰ ১১ তাৰিখে আত্মহত্যা কৰিলে। বাইজক যদি সাহাৰ্য্য দিব নোৱাৰে তেনেহলে সন্তীয়া দোকান খোলক তেতিয়াও অন্ততঃ কিম্বা খাব পাৰিব।

এজন যোগান বিষয়া আজি তিনি চাৰি বছৰৰ আগতে বদলিৰ নিৰ্দেশ পাইছিল কিন্তু আজিলৈকে তেওঁ যথা স্থানত বহাল আছে। Supply বিভাগৰ জৰিয়তে জনসাধাৰণে পাবলগা বস্তু কলৈ যায় জনসাধাৰণে তাৰ গমকে নাপায়। অসমৰ ৰাজধানী এই ছিলঙ চহৰতে আজি জনসাধাৰণে মুকলি ভাবে আটা পোৱা নাই। যোগান বিভাগে কিয় ইমান কম আটাৰ যোগান ধৰিছে সেই কথা মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জনাব নে? মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে দিল্লীত কৈ আহিছিল যে অসমত খাদ্যৰ অনাটন নহ'ব, কিন্তু তেখেতে কৈ অহাৰ পিচতে জন মাহৰ ১১ তাৰিখে ৰজিয়াৰ ফালে চাউল নাই আটা নাই। মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে মিল মালিক সকলৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰি খাদ্যৰ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ উঠাই দিয়াৰ পিছতে অসমৰ

চাৰিউফালে খাদ্য ভৰি পৰিল—এইটো যেন মেজিক। মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীক আবেদন কৰিছো, যথাযথ ভাৱে দায়িত্ব পালন কৰক। আজি অসমৰ খাদ্য সমস্যা দূৰ কৰিবলৈ হলে অসমৰ বুকুত যি ভূমিহীন খেতিয়কৰ নাম আছে সেই নাম মচি পেলাওক। ইয়াৰ বাবে অতিৰিক্ত ফৰেষ্ট খুলি দিব লাগিব। যিবিলাক মাটি চৰণীয়া পথাৰৰ কাৰণে অনুপযোগী সেইবিলাক ঠাই খেতিয়কক বিতৰণ কৰি দিব লাগিব। এই দেশ খেতিয়কৰ, এই দেশ জনসাধাৰণৰ। যি ঠাইত বান হয় তাৰ প্ৰতি ইক্ষিতে বান উৎপন্ন কৰিবৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে খেতিয়কক দি দিয়ক—কৃষিৰ বাবে সাহায্য উৎসাহ উদ্দীপনা দিয়ক। জনসাধাৰণক বুজিবলৈ দিয়ক এইখন জনসাধাৰণৰ দেশ। তেতিয়াহে আমাৰ দেশ গঢ়ি উঠিব; আমি আগবাঢ়ি যাব পাৰিম।

Shri GOVINDA CHANDRA BORA (North Lakhimpur) :

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি বিভিন্ন দলৰ লোকসকলে কেৱল চৰকাৰক দোষাৰোপেই কৰে। কিন্তু দেশৰ যে, কিবা ভাল হৈছে সেই কথা কেতিয়াও স্বীকাৰ নকৰে। আজি দেশৰ অৱস্থা বুট্টিব দিনতকৈ বহুত ভাল। মই নিজে জানো উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ এসময়ত কিমান পিচ পৰা আছিল। আৰু আজি কিমান আগবাঢ়ি গৈছে। যি লক্ষীমপুৰলৈ আগতে ছিলঙৰ পৰা যাবলৈ তিনি দিন লাগিছিল আজি একেদিনাই যাব পৰা হৈছে। যিবিলাক ঠাইত কোনো বাস্তা নাছিল তাত বাস্তা হৈছে। আৰু দলঙো বহুত হ'ল। তদুপৰি নগাওঁ কামৰূপ আদিৰ নানা জেগাৰ কিমান উন্নতি হৈছে চাওক। গতিকে কেৱল চৰকাৰক দোষ দিলেই হব নে? এই চৰকাৰে কিমান ভাল কাম কৰিছে সেইটোও চাব লাগিব।

আজি আপোনালোকে Corruption ৰ কথা কৈছে। আগতে এই কথা কৈছিল নে? আৰু দুৰ্নীতিত লিপ্ত থকা কোনো লোকৰ বিৰুদ্ধে কিবা অভিযোগ দৰ্শাইছিল নে? আপোনালোকৰ সকলোবোৰ কথা অতিৰঞ্জিত "too much of everything is bad."

আজি সদনত আপোনালোকে কৈছে যে, এই চৰকাৰৰ ২০ বছৰীয়া শাসনকালত দুৰ্নীতিয়ে ৰাইজক অতিষ্ঠ কৰি তুলিছে। কিন্তু আজিও কংগ্ৰেছ পাৰ্টিয়েই ৭২খন আসন অধিকাৰ কৰি সংখ্যাধিক্যতা লাভ কৰি চৰকাৰ গঠন কৰিছে। অসমীয়া ৰাইজে যদি কংগ্ৰেছ শাসনত অতিষ্ঠ হ'লহেঁতেন, পুনঃ শাসনত অধিষ্ঠিত নকৰিলেহেঁতেন। আপোনালোকে facts and figures নোহোৱা কথা কয়।

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, Order, the House stands adjourned till 2 p.m. today.

(After Lunch)

Shri GOVINDA CHANDRA BORA : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়;

Mr. SPEAKER: চমু কৰি কব।

Shri GOVINDA CHANDRA BORA : মই প্ৰথমে খাদ্য সমস্যাৰ কথা কওঁ। সঁচাকৈ খেতিয়কসকলে খেতি কৰিছে কিন্তু সেইবিলাক বানপানী, পোক আৰু নানান কাৰণত নষ্ট হোৱাই উৎপাদন কমি গৈছে। পোকে শতকৰা ২৫ ভাগ শস্য যোৱাৰাৰ নষ্ট কৰিছে। পোক মৰাৰ চেষ্টা কৰিছে চৰকাৰে, কিন্তু তাৰ পৰা হাত সাৰিব নোৱাৰিলে। গতিকে চৰকাৰৰ পৰা শস্যৰ অপকাৰী পোক মৰাৰ ঔষধ দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিলে ভাল হয়।

তাৰ পিচত মঠাউৰি। এই মঠাউৰি নিৰ্মাণ কৰোতে বিশেষভাৱে চিন্তা কৰি কৰিব লাগে। এই কামৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে যথেষ্ট টকা ব্যয় কৰিছে আৰু বিভাগীয় কৰ্ম-চাৰীসকলে, এই নিৰ্মাণবিলাক যাতে স্থায়ী হয় তাৰ কাৰণে চিন্তা কৰি কৰিব লাগে। এই মঠাউৰিবিলাক ভাল হলে খেতি-বাতি নষ্ট নহয়। আৰু অধিক শস্য উৎপাদনত সহায়ক হয়।

তাৰপিচত নিৰ্বাচনৰ কথা। এই সম্পৰ্কত মই ইয়াকে কব খুজিছো—যে, “বাজিৰ লাগে টেমি কটাৰি, বাজিছে হাচতি”। যোৱা নিৰ্বাচনৰ সময়ত আমাৰ উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰত কংগ্ৰেছ বিৰোধী দল সমূহে কংগ্ৰেছৰ বিৰুদ্ধে স্কলীয়া ল’ৰা-ছোৱালী বিলাকৰ দ্বাৰাই—নিৰ্বাচন বিৰোধী কাৰ্য্য বহুতো কৰোৱায়। এই বিষয়ে চীফ্ চেক্ৰেটৰী, ডেপুটী কমিচনাৰ আদিতৈ টেলিগ্ৰাম কৰা স্বত্বেও একো নকৰিলে।

(বিৰাট হাঁহিৰ খলকনি)

সেই কাৰণে মই কওঁ যে, যোৱা নিৰ্বাচনত যিবিলাক অভিযোগ কংগ্ৰেছ বা চৰকাৰৰ ওপৰত আনিছে, সেইবিলাক সঁচা নহয়। বৰং কংগ্ৰেছ বিৰোধী দল বিলাকৰ পৰাহে এনে কু-কাৰ্য্য চলাইছিল।

তাৰপিচত শিক্ষা সম্বন্ধে কওঁ যে, আজিকালি শিক্ষা অনুষ্ঠান সমূহৰ সংখ্যা বাঢ়িছে। ইয়াৰ পৰা বুজা যায় যে, শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে ৰাইজৰ ধাউতি বাঢ়িছে। মোৰ উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ সমষ্টিত হাইস্কুল ১২ খন। এম-ই স্কুল ১১ খন, প্ৰাইমেৰী স্কুল প্ৰায় ২০০ খন। এই স্কুল বিলাকৰ ঘৰ বিলাকৰ অৱস্থা বেয়া। বহুতো এল, পি, স্কুলত বেবৰ অভাৱত মুকলি ঘৰত ল’ৰা পঢ়ে আৰু.....

(সময়ৰ সঙ্কট)

কিছুমানৰ প্ৰাইমেৰী স্কুলৰ ঘৰ দুৱাৰ ভাঙিছে। এই স্কুল বিলাক ঠিক কৰি দিব লাগে। গাঁৱৰ ৰাইজক লাগে এটা স্কুল, এটা নামঘৰ, আৰু গাঁৱৰ মাজত বাস্তা। এই বিলাকৰ কাৰণে ৰাইজে নিজে চেষ্টা কৰে। চৰকাৰে কেৱল কিছু আৰ্থিক সাহায্য দিব লাগে। নামঘৰ বিলাকৰ অৱস্থা উন্নত কৰিব লাগে। তাৰপিচত গাঁৱলীয়া মানুহক খেতিবাতিৰ কাৰণে কঠিয়া আদি দি অধিক শস্য উৎপাদনত সহায় কৰিব লাগে।

Shri BISWANATH UPADHYAYA (Gohpur) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय ! आज सुबह मैं ने विरोधी पक्ष की तरफ से यह आरोप लगाते हुए सुना कि यह सरकार **Corruption** को प्रोत्साहन दे रही हो। उनका कहना था कि हमारे मुख्य मंत्री महोदय तथा कांग्रेस पार्टी के अन्य लीडरोंने चुनाव के लिये पैसा उठाया था। मैं यही कहनेवाला हूँ कि सिर्फ कांग्रेस पार्टी के लीडर ही नहीं बल्कि हमारे देश की सभी पार्टियाँ चुनाव लड़ने के लिये पैसा इकट्ठा कर रही थी। हमारे खिलाफवाली दूसरी पार्टियों के लीडरान भी देश के बड़े-बड़े उद्योग पतियों और व्यापारियों से चुनाव लड़ने के लिये पैसा इकट्ठा कर रहे थे। अध्यक्ष महोदय ! मैं नहीं समझता कि इस तरह का आरोप लगाना विरोधी दल के लिये कहाँ तक उचित है ?

इस बारेमें मैं कहना चाहता हूँ और आपको भी मालुम है कि चुनाव के समय में हाँकांग, सिंगापुर आदि देशों में हमारे देश के पैसे का मूल्य बढ़ गया था।

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: I am going to give more information about it.

Shri BISWANATH UPADHAYAYA : मैं कह रहा था कि हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्रीबख्वा जी ने यह आरोप लगाया था कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोग शराब पिलाकर लोगों से वोट मांग रहे थे। मैं इसके उत्तर में यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस के लोकन हीं, बल्कि हमारे खिलाफ की पार्टियों के लोग ही चुनाव के समय में कई तरह से **Corruption** को बढ़ावा दे रहे थे।

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: क्या आप ही सरकार की ओर से उत्तर दे रहे हैं ?

Mr. SPEAKER: उनको भी बोलने का हक है।

Shri BISWANATH UPADHAYAYA: मैं कह रहा था कि सिर्फ हिन्दुस्थान से नहीं, बल्कि कांग्रेस के खिलाफकारी पार्टियाँ बाहर विदेशों से भी पैसा मंगा मंगा कर चुनाव के लिये खर्च कर रही थीं। हमारे देश में पैसे का मूल्य कम और सिगापुर, हाँकांग आदि विदेशों में हमारे पैसे का मूल्य बढ़ा। क्या बढ़ा? बढ़ने के कारण क्या थे? इसका कारण यही था कि विरोधी पक्ष के लोग वहाँ से चुनाव लड़ने के लिये पैसे मंगा रहे थे। यह तो और भी खराब है। विदेशों से पैसा मंगाना और विदेशी शक्ति से पैसा लाना और भी खराब है।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): हम लोगों को कहीं से भी पैसा नहीं मिला है।

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: आप इस तरह करते होंगे। क्या कि आप पाकिस्तान के पास रहते हैं।

Shri BISWANATH UPADHYAYA: अध्यक्ष महोदय! कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोग नहीं, बल्कि मैं मानता हूँ कि सब लोग खराब काम कर रहे थे। और खराब काम तो हमेशा खराब है। चाहे कोई भी करे। सभी पार्टियों में अच्छे लोग भी हैं और खराब लोग भी हैं। कांग्रेस पार्टी में हमारे नेता शास्त्री जैसे लोग, और बहुत अच्छे लोग भी रहे हैं। आपको मालुम है शास्त्रीजी हमारे प्रधान मंत्री रहे। लेकिन उनका कोई मकान नहीं था। जमीन नहीं और Bank Balance नहीं था।

(Voice from the Opposition क्या आप भी शास्त्री जी जैसे हैं ?)

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, I would like to be clear on the point regarding the allegation about collection of fund. What I expressed was that the Government utilised the services of some Government officers in collecting money. This is what I said.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): I am sorry to note that the member gave a specific case that the Lahoti Brothers should be given a concession of royalty out of Rs.77,000 due from them in view of the donation that was realised from them. I have told in this House that neither the Chief Conservator of Forests nor the Secretary of the Forest Department knows anything about it that there was any remission granted to this party. If the member could give any other information about it. I would get them enquired into.

Mr. SPEAKER: Your allegation was that the Chief Minister collected some amount of money from the Lahoti Brothers and in lieu of the donation they were given certain concessions regarding royalty (Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—Yes, Sir). The Chief Minister made an enquiry but could not find from the Department that any such concession was given. So, he has asked you to give details about it.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : I will give the details, but I know the reply will be negative.

Mr. SPEAKER : Please listen to the reply first. Before hearing the reply you should not anticipate that it would be negative.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : I have said clearly that Rs.77,000 had been remitted as royalty.

Mr. SPEAKER : The Chief Minister made a departmental enquiry but he got no such information. So he wants further details from you.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : They will never get any information.

Mr. SPEAKER : Mr. Upadhyaya, you go on.

Shri BISWANATH UPADHAYAYA : शास्त्री जी ने.....

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : Does he want to say that he is also Mr. Shastri?

Mr. SPEAKER : May I remind the hon. Members that if they go on interrupting in this way, the member will not be able to finish his speech.

Shri BISWANATH UPADHAYAYA : श्रीवरूवा साहब ने कांग्रेस के खिलाफ यह आरोप लगाया है कि चुनाव के समय कांग्रेस वालों ने सराब पिलाके लोगों का वोट लिया था। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि विरोधी पक्ष की ओर से भी हमारे खिलाफ कितना बुरा और झूठा प्रचार हो रहा था। उनका प्रचार यह था कि मुझे प्रदेश कांग्रेस की ओर से पहले टिकट नहीं मिला था। इसलिये मैं दिल्ली गया। और गोहत्या बन्दी के लिये अपना हस्ताक्षर देने से ही मुझे कांग्रेस का टिकट मिला मेरे चुनाव क्षेत्र में मुसलमान वोटों को इस तरह मेरे खिलाफ भड़काया जा रहा था ताकि मुझे उनका समर्थन न मिले। यह कितना गलत प्रचार है कि गोहत्या बन्दी का समर्थन करने से ही मुझे कांग्रेस का टिकट मिला। यह भी एक Corruption है। खैर ! खराब काम तो खराब काम ही है। चुनाव के समय किसी प्रार्थी के खिलाफ गलत प्रचार करना भी खराब काम है। यह भी Corruption है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय ! इसके अलावा, विरोधी पक्ष की ओर से यह भी आरोप लगाया जा रहा है कि हमारी सरकार विकास का काम नहीं कर रही है। हमारे देशमें, जहाँ हर मिनट में २३ आदमी पैदा होते हैं वहाँ खाद्य उत्पादन कर के बढ़ती हुई आदमी को खाना देना आसान नहीं है। यह बहुत मुस्किल है। हमारे देशमें रोजाना ५० हजार आदमी पैदा होते हैं। इस बढ़ती हुई आबादी के लिये खाद्यवस्तु शीघ्र उत्पादन करने की विकट समस्या हो रहा है। हमारा उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है किन्तु साथ ही आबादी के बढ़ जाने से हमारे यहाँ अन्न की कमी होती है।

Co-operative Society के खिलाफ भी कई सदस्यों ने बहुत कुछ कहा है। मैं हाल ही में विरोधी पक्ष की लोगों के द्वारा चला या हुआ एक Co-operative Society में गया था। वह Society भी अच्छा काम नहीं कर रही है। वहाँ एक मित्र ने मजाक में कह रहा था—

यह महफिल है बेइमानों की ।
लाहौल बिला, लाहौल बिला ॥

आज हम देखते हैं कि आसाम में Co-operative का दुर्नाम है। लेकिन महाराष्ट्र मद्रस जैसे राज्यों में Co-operative का काम बहुत अच्छी तरह चल रहा है। वहाँ Co-operative बढ़ रहा है। यह हो सकता है कि यहाँ Co-operative को चलाने वाले अच्छे नहीं हों। यह तो हमारा दोष है। Co-operative का कैसे दोष हो सकता है?

इन्हीं शब्दों में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि विरोधी पक्ष की ओर से जो आरोप लगाये जा रहे हैं, वह कदापि उचित नहीं हैं।

Shri BHUBANESWAR BARMAN (Patacharkuchi):
मुख्यमंत्री हे सदस्य गवाक्रीये उत्तर दिखे नेकि ?

Shri NAMESWAR PEGU [Dhakuakhana (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: कंग्रेछ चरकाब दुर्नीति कथा सकलोरे जाने, आब ऐह दुर्नीति आमि निर्वाचनत देखिबलै पाइछे—विशेषकै उतर लक्ष्मीपुरत ऐह दुर्नीति देखिबलै पाइछे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मोर ठाई उतर लक्ष्मीपुर बर पिचपरा, ताब मानुहबोर सकलो फालर परा पिचपरा आब सकलो विभागर अफिचार आब कम्प्राबीये ठगे; साधारण प्राइमेरी स्कूलर शिक्षकको डेपुटी इनिस्पेक्टर पर्यन्त ठगे। आजि कंग्रेछक समर्थन करि देखिले ये कंग्रेछर तलत तेङ्लोके दुर्नीति आब कुशासनर बाहिरे एको नेपाले। एनेकि निजर परिवारलो पुरिबर कारणे नगल-काननगुक षोच निदिले माँटि एडवाके नेपाले। ऐहो बाइजे डालकै बुजिले ये कंग्रेछ चरकाब थाके माने तेङ्लोके एको नेपाले। सेइकारणे इमान्दिर कंग्रेछक जययुक्त करि थाकिओ योरा साधारण निर्वाचनत कंग्रेछक पराजय करिबलै उठिपरि लागिल आब बहत पुरणि कंग्रेछीक हेकरालेओ। कंग्रेछे टका-पयछा दिया स्वधेओ बाइजे सिद्धांत करिले ये कंग्रेछक डोट निदिले।

माँटिहीन लोकक माँटि दिबर बाबे चरकाबे उतर लक्ष्मीपुरत माँटि वितरण—कमिटी करि दिछिल। योरा ५ बछर सेइ कमिटीये एको काम करिब नोराबिले। यिबोर प्रकृत खेतिरक तेङ्लोके माँटि नेपाले आब यि खेतिरक नहर तेङ्लोकेहे पाले। सेइकारणे योरा निर्वाचनत कंग्रेछक घटुराले। कोनो बरम एजन अहिछे आब तेँरेइ साक्षीगोपाल हे थाकिब। सेइ बाबे यि परामर्श आगवटाम तक येन चरकाबे मानि लय।

आजि बाइजर चरिओकाले अस्त्रविधार स्रष्टि हेछे—साइकै डाक्टरखाना बर अस्त्रविधा हेछे। गोगामुखर दरे एटा विवाट अङ्गलत बाइजर चिकित्सार अस्त्रविधा आब खोर पानीर अस्त्रविधा। आनकि तेङ्लोके गाँतखानि गाँतब रङ्गा पानीके खानलगीरा हेछे आब फलत नाना बरमर बेमार हेछे। प्राय १५ माइलर भितरत कोनो डाक्टरखाना नाइ। यि एटा मिचनेरी डाक्टरखाना आछे तात आगते बिना परछात औषध दिछिल किन्तु आजिकालि नेपाले। ऐहदरे चिकित्सार अस्त्रविधा होरा बाबे आब खेतिर दिनत खेतिरक नाना बेमार होरा बाबे तेङ्लोके खेति कबाटो बाधा जमिछे। ऐहदरे कनेकै खाद्य उपपदन बटाब? सेइबाबे गोगामुखत एटा डाक्टरखाना दिब लागे।

লক্ষীমপুৰ জিলাৰ সদৰ ঠাই ডিব্ৰুগড়লৈ যাবলৈ বৰ অসুবিধা। ঘাইকৈ বাৰিষা কালত ৬৭ দিনৰ মূৰতহে সদৰ ঠাই পাব পাৰি সোনাৰী ঘাটত ব্ৰাহ্মপুত্ৰৰ ওপৰত দলং নিদিলে এই অসুবিধা থাকিব। সেইকাৰণে ৰাইজৰ সুবিধাৰ অৰ্থে উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰক অনতি পলমে জিলাত পৰিণত কৰিব লাগে। ইয়াকে কৈ মোৰ বক্তৃতাৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

Dr. SURENDRA NATH DAS (Barpeta): অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ আইন বিলাকত কিছুমান বিন্ধা ৰাখিছে আৰু সেইকাৰণেই মানুহ দুৰ্নীতি কৰিবলৈ বাধা হৈছে। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে—আমাক যি বেচন দিয়া হৈছে তাৰে যাতে দুবেলা দুমুঠি জোৰে সেইহিচাপে দিব লাগে। যদি পেট নভৰে তেনেহলে মানুহে যিকোনো উপায়ে অতিৰিক্ত দাম দি হলেও নিজৰ পৰিয়ালৰ ভৰণ-পোষণৰ বাবে খাদ্য বস্তু যোগাৰ কৰিব লগাত পৰে।

আমাৰ ডাক্তৰখানা বোৰত কিছুমান ঔষধ আৰু বস্ত্ৰপাতি দিয়া হয় যিবোৰ কোনো কামতে নাহে। এবিধ মেটেল Catheter আছে যিবোৰ এডালে এবছৰ চলে। কিন্তু আজি তেনেকুৱা বস্তু বহুত পৰি আছে যিবোৰ নামৰে ধৰিছে। সেইদৰে Family Planning—ৰ কিছুমান বস্তু ভৰ্তি হৈ আছে কিন্তু ব্যৱহাৰ হোৱা নাই যেনে—French Cap আছে কিন্তু নষ্ট হৈ গৈছে আৰু লগতে আমাৰ টকাও অপব্যয় হৈছে। অথচ কিছুমান অতি দৰকাৰী বস্তুৰ কাৰণে indent দিও সময় মতে নেপায়।

তাৰপিচত, মই আৰু এই কথা কওঁ। Liquor Prohibition আইন পাচ হ'ল। সি মাত্ৰ কেইখন মান জিলাতেহে প্ৰচলন হৈছে সকলো জিলাতে হোৱা নাই। সকলো জিলাতে প্ৰচলন নহলে এই আইনৰ কোনো অৰ্থ নাই। Husking mill ৰ লাইচেন্স কিছুমানক দি পিচত বন্ধ কৰি আইনক নিদিয়াত যিবিলাকক দিছে তেওঁলোকক monopoly কৰি দিয়া হৈছে।

বিভিন্ন ব্যৱসায় ক্ষেত্ৰত ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়কৰণ আমাক লাগে—পৰিবহন ক্ষেত্ৰত আমি, দেখিছো যে যাত্ৰীৰ সংখ্যা অনুপাতে গাড়ীৰ ব্যৱস্থা নোহোৱা কাৰণে গাড়ীত overload হয়। গাড়ীত overload passenger গলে ভুইতাৰে পুলিচক দুটা আঙুলি দেখুৱাই দিয়ে। এই ইঙ্গিত দেখি পুলিচে বুজে যে তেওঁ দুটকা পাব।

কৃষিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত কওঁ যে যদি কোনেৰে ডাঙৰ Project কৰিব বিচাৰে তেওঁ Executive Engineer আদিৰ Approval লব লাগে কিন্তু প্ৰায় সময়ত সেই অফিচাৰ সকলে সহযোগ কৰিব নিবিচাৰে আনকি পঞ্চায়ত সভাত উপস্থিত নাথাকে। নথকাৰ কাৰণে সময় মতে তেনেকুৱা কাম কৰিব পৰা নাযায়।

যোগানৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত এনেকুৱা হয় যে যোগান বিভাগে যোগান দিব লগা বস্তুবোৰ পচি যায়।

Mr. SPEAKER: আপোনাৰ সময় অতিবাহিত হ'ল।

Shri JALALUDDIN AHMED (Baghbar): মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বৰপেটা মহকুমাৰ অন্তৰ্গত বাঘবৰ চাৰ্কেলত মাটি পট্টা দিয়া বিষয়ত বৰকৈ কেৰোণ সোমাইছে। বিশেষকৈ বাঘবৰ মৌজাত। বাঘবৰ মৌজাত বহুতো ভূমিহীন আৰু নদী ভঙ্গ মানুহে গৰ্ৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ খাচ মাটি বিলাক ১৫।১৬ বছৰ আৰু ২২।২৩ বছৰ ধৰি খেতি বাতি কৰি খাই

আছে। কিন্তু এনেকৈ সেই সেইবিলাকৰ বাবে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টক তৌজি খাজনা বিলাক বছৰি বছৰি আদায় দি আহিছে। সেই মাটি বিলাকৰ তৌজি খাজনা upto-date পৰ্য্যন্ত আৰু ভোগ দখল কৰি থকা সত্ত্বেও তেওঁলোকৰ নামত পট্টা নহৈ মৌজাৰ বাহিৰত থকা আৰু নিজ দখলত নথকা আৰু এনেকৈ তৌজি খাজনা নিদিয়াকৈ ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ মহাজন আৰু মণ্ডল বিলাকৰ আত্মীয় স্বজনৰ নামত মাটি পট্টা দিয়া হৈছে। তৌজি খাজনা দিয়া আৰু ভোগ দখল কৰা মানুহবিলাকে বহু বছৰ পূৰ্বৰ পৰা মাটি পাবৰ কাৰণে কবুলা পিটিচন দিয়া সত্ত্বেও তেওঁলোকৰ নামত পট্টা হোৱা নাই এনেকৈ কবুলা পিটিচন দিয়া মানুহবিলাকৰ নামত কতো মাটিও নাই।

মন্দিয়া আৰু বাঘৰ মৌজাত বহুতো নদী ভঙ্গা মানুহ আছে যেনে ছৈয়দপুৰ, ধৰ্মপুৰ, বামাপাৰা, কদমতলা, পশ্চিম ডেউলদী খৰকি, আলিৰ পাম আৰু কেইবাখনো গাওঁ ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ নদীয়ে তেওঁলোকৰ ঘৰ-বাৰীবিলাক খহাই লৈ গৈছে। গতিকে কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো। গঢ়াখহনীয়া মানুহবিলাকক অনতিপলমে মাটি দিয়াৰ কামনা কৰিলো।

আমাৰ কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰে কৈ থাকে নাঙল যাৰ মাটি তাৰ কিন্তু কাৰ্য্য ক্ষেত্ৰত দেখিবলৈ পাওঁ গদি যাৰ মাটি তাৰ এইহে কথা। গতিকে আমাৰ কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰক কওঁ যে অহা যিটো ইলেকচন হব তাত গৰু হালৰ ছবিটো নে-থাকি তাত যেন গদিৰ ছবিটো থাকে কিয়নো আমাৰ কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰৰ জোক গৈছে গদিৰ পিনে। ই-পিনে আমাৰ কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰে দেখুৱাইছে নাঙল যুৱলী, ই-ভাগে মাৰিছে গদি। এইটো হৈছে আমাৰ কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰৰ নীতি।

কিন্তু বৰ দুখৰ বিষয় বাঘৰ মৌজাৰ ৮ নং লাটত ১৯৬৬ চনত যি জন মণ্ডল আছিলে তেওঁ মাহিলি দৰমহা পায়; ১১৯ টকা। মণ্ডল চাকৰিৰ বাহিৰে তেওঁৰ অইন কোনো ইনকমৰ বাট নাই। কিন্তু আচৰিত কথা Daily তেওঁৰ দুই পতা কৰি নিকচাৰ লাগে। এক পতা নিকচাৰৰ দাম এক টকা ষাঠি পইচা, দুই পতাৰ দাম তিনি টকা বিশ পইচা; মাহিলি খৰচ তেওঁৰ ৯৬ টকা। দই টকা তেওঁৰ মাহিলি সোচ বাতি খৰচ। মুঠ খৰচ ৯৮ টকা। থাকিল তেওঁৰ ২১ টকা। ৫ টকা তেওঁৰ মাহিলি পান-তামোলৰ খৰচ, থাকিল তেওঁৰ ১৬ টকা, ২৫ টকা মাহিলি তেওঁৰ চাহ খৰচ, ৯ টকা পকেটৰ পৰা ষাটটি পৰিল। সেই মণ্ডল জনে ১৫।১৬ মাহ ধৰি বাঘৰ চাৰ্কেলৰ বাঘৰ মৌজাৰ ৮ নং লাটত চাকৰি লৈছিল। তেওঁ ১৬ মাহৰ ভিতৰত প্ৰায় ২৬০০০ হাজাৰ টকা দি এটি ধুনীয়াকৈ ঘৰ নিৰ্মাণ কৰিছে। মই জানো সেই মণ্ডলজনে সোচ নেথায়। সেই ঘৰটো ক'ব পৰা উঠিলে তাৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ চলিহা চৰকাৰৰ সি, আই, ডি, Department আছেনে? যদি নেথাকে আমাৰো Supplementary Budget ৰ পৰা টকাবিলাক কৰ্তন কৰি আমাৰ চলিহা চৰকাৰৰ তলত সি, আই, ডি, Department কটকটীয়া কৰি লব লাগে।

এই বিলাক দুৰ্নীতি যদি দূৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰে কেতিয়াও আমাৰ কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰে সু-কলমে ৰাজস্ব কৰিব নোৱাৰিব। গতিকে মই কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰক কওঁ যে এই বিলাক দুৰ্নীতি অনতিপলমে দূৰ কৰিব লাগে।

মন্দিয়া আৰু বাঘৰ মৌজাৰ ভূমিহীন আৰু নদী ভঙ্গা মানুহবিলাকক অনতিপলমে মাটি দিয়াৰ কামনা কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত কৰা হ'ল। বাসৰৰ আৰু মন্দিয়া মৌজাত যিবিলাক মাটি বাহিৰা অৰ্থাৎ মৌজাৰ বাহিৰত থকা মানুহ বিলাকে পটন পাইছে সেই বিলাক মাটি তেওঁলোকৰ নামৰ পৰা কাটি তাত বাস কৰা ভূমিহীন মানুহ আৰু নদী ভঙ্গা মানুহ বিলাকক মাটি দিয়াৰ কামনা কৰিলো।

১৯৬৬ চনৰ মার্চৰ ৭ তাৰিখত যেতিয়া চেণ্টাল গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ বিদ্যুৎ আৰু জলসিঞ্চন মিনিষ্টাৰ শ্ৰীফখৰউদ্দীন আলি আহমেদ, নিজৰ সমষ্টিৰ মানুহ বিলাকৰ পৰা বিদ্যুৎ লবৰ কাৰণে আহিছিল তেতিয়া বামবৰ মৌজাৰ মাটি বাহিৰা মানুহৰ নামত পট্টা দিয়াৰ বাবে বামবৰ চাৰ্কেলৰ মাটি পট্টাৰ বেমেজালিৰ বিষয়ে কৈছিলো। সেই আবেদনটো মন্ত্ৰী মিটিঙত কৃষক জনসাধাৰণৰ উপকাৰার্থে কোৱা হৈছিল। সেই দিনৰ পৰা মুচলমানৰ কবুলা পিটিচন বোৰ পুলিচ ডেৰিফিকেচনত পঠায়। কিন্তু আচৰিত কথা অইন সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ মানুহ বিলাকৰ কবুলা পিটিচন বোৰ পুলিচ Verification ত নপঠায়। মুচলমানৰ কবুলা পিটিচন বোৰ S. D. C. Office ত পৰি থাকে ৩ মাহ। তাৰে পৰা ইনস্পেক্টৰৰ Inspector Office ত পৰি থাকে ১ মাহ। তাৰে পৰা থানালৈ পঠায় দিয়ে। তাতে পৰি থাকে ৬ মাহ। আকৌ তাৰে পৰা S. D. C. Office ত Kabula petitions বোৰ আহোতে সময় লাগে ১ মাহ। ইতিমধ্যে অইন সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ মানুহবিলাকে সেই মাটিৰ ওপৰত কবুলা পিটিচন দি মাটিবোৰ পট্টা কৰি লৈ যায়। কিন্তু সেইবিলাক প্ৰকৃতপক্ষে খেতিয়ক নহয়। গতিকে অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ Revenue Minister ডাঙৰীয়াক অনুৰোধ জনাও যে কবুলা পিটিচনবোৰ Police Verification লৈ যোৱাটো বন্ধ কৰি দুখীয়া বাইজক অস্থবিধাৰ পৰা বৰ্দ্ধা কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰোঁ।

***Shri NARAYAN CHANDRA BHUYAN (Sootea):**

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এটা কথা পৰিলক্ষিত হৈছে যে আমাৰ দেশত ভাল কাম একো হোৱা নাই; আৰু গোটেই দেশতে দুৰ্নীতি বিয়পি পৰিছে। ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ কেবা খনো ঠাইত আজি বিৰোধী দলে শাসন ভাৰ গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে। আমাৰ ইয়াতো কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰে ৰাইজৰ কাৰণে একো কৰিব পৰা নাই। গতিকে আপোনালোকে যদি এতিয়াৰ পৰাই ৰাইজৰ সেৱাত আন্তোৎসৰ্গ নকৰে; কেৱল ক্ষমতা লাভ কৰাৰ কাৰ্য্যতে ব্যস্ত থাকে, তেনেহলে ইয়াতো আপোনা-লোকৰ যে দুদিন আছে তাত সন্দেহ নাই আৰু তাৰ পূৰ্বাভাস এইবাৰ নিশ্চয় পাইছে। মোৰ সময় অতি কম কাৰণে ইমানকৈ কলো। গণতান্ত্ৰিক চৰকাৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ চৰকাৰ এই কথা মনত ৰাখিব।

আমাৰ দেশ গণতান্ত্ৰিক দেশ। দেশৰ মানুহে ৰাজ্য শাসন কাৰ্য্য পৰিচালনা কৰিছে। আমি যদি সকলোক্ষেত্ৰতে corruption এই দেখো তেন্তে কেনেকৈ দেশখন চলিব? চৰকাৰি কৰ্মচাৰীসকলক যদি দুৰ্নীতিপৰায়ণ বুলি কৈ যাওঁ তেন্তে প্ৰশাসনিক কাৰ্য্য কোনে চলাব? এই বিলাক অভিযোগ উচিত হোৱা নাই। কোনোবা দুৰ্নীতিপৰায়ণ কৰ্মচাৰী থাকিলে তাৰ কাৰণে অইন ব্যৱস্থা আছে—সেই মতে কাম হ'ব আৰু বহু কাম হৈছে। সেই কাৰণে মই কওঁ, এইবিলাকৰ কাৰণে কংগ্ৰেছ কৰ্মী বা চৰকাৰ দায়ী নহয়।

তাৰ পিচত—মথাউৰি আদি নিৰ্মাণ সম্পৰ্কত যি অভিযোগ তুলিছে—সেই প্ৰসঙ্গত কওঁ যে তাৰ কাৰণে মিনিষ্টাৰ দায়ী নহয়।

(Voice : কিয়? কিয়?)

মন্ত্ৰীসকল বিশেষজ্ঞ নহয়। চৰকাৰৰ কৰ্মচাৰী সকলো আমাৰ দেশৰ মানুহেই। যিবিলাক—

(Voice : তেতিয়াহলে মিনিষ্টাৰৰ প্ৰয়োজন নাই)

ইঞ্জিনীয়াৰ, ডাক্তৰ আদি বিশেষজ্ঞ আছে তেওঁলোকে কাম নকৰিলে কোনে কৰিব? হওকে নহওকে তেওঁলোকৰ ওপৰত অভিযোগ আনিলে দেশৰ কাম কেনেকৈ হ'ব?

(সময়ৰ সংকেত)

গতিকে মই কওঁ, আমি সকলোৱে দেশৰ হিত কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিলে ভাল হয়।

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Finance):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been a great pleasure for us as well as a change to see so many Members in the opposition in the country (voices). This change has been welcome as the winds of change. I may tell you, Sir, it has brought a great deal of hope, I might describe it as a new hope in the country. People have begun to feel that the Congress Party and its Government has become second and therefore it has fallen into ruts and it is difficult to bring it out, and therefore, the people in their wisdom have voted opposition into power in several States. In our State also the number of opposition Members has increased and as a result of this change people are looking forward to a change in Government, change in its dynamism, change in its effectivity and change in results. Therefore, the people expect results and between the opposition and ourselves, it may be possible to be responsive and co-operative to be able to draw out schemes and to implement them in a better way than before. If we succeed in that then it would be possible to give better results to the people and the people will be more happy and contented. The greatest importance of administration is to be able to give an efficient and clean Government and an effective Government, which gives results in quick time. It is for this reason that we are looking forward to a great deal of co-operation between ourselves. The opposition has reason to become responsive and co-operative, because the opposition here may not be in power, but their parties somewhere in India are to-day in power and they have to produce results also. The criticisms which they have levelled against us here will be levelled against their Government in those States, and therefore, it would be necessary to have a new outlook. It is a misfortune, Sir, that the country had to be continued to be Government by one party, because there was no other party. If there were two equal parties in this country, there would have been change in Government and then the party which was in opposition would have been in saddle and the party in saddle would have gone to the opposition. Both would have realised what is in Government and what is to be in opposition, and more responsible approach to the administration itself might have been possible. The chance which has been given to the opposition in various States to govern this country will to a large extent determine the changed outlook of various parties in the country. I am looking forward to, Sir, that this multiplicity of opposition will gradually give place to unified opposition. A country in a democracy cannot have multiple parties. If it has multiple parties then the stability of the Government will be undermined, and we would not have a stable opposition as well as a stable Government. What has happened in Hariyana, what has happened in Punjab, what has happened in Rajasthan, what has happened in Bihar and what has happened in Uttar Pradesh? There is instability and instability is not good for the country. Therefore, I say that the necessity before the country is that the opposition parties should be able to coalesce so that they may be able to produce an effective opposition, who may be ready to take up authority. When the country voted them to power they knew that coalition is coming into being and coalition is a defective entity and an instable entity. But what lies in future? I am looking forward to the genius of the people so that they may be able to bring out right type of people on the opposition. The opposition parties have also realised that the distinction between the parties have to be ironed out. I am looking forward to that and I hope that the country will be able to produce a unified opposition in future.

To-day there was a discussion about the Budget, but very little light was thrown on the Budget. Some light was thrown as to what were the difficulties in certain parts of the State, certain requirements—medical, educational and in land distribution—some light was thrown. But it is not enough to say that we want such and such things in such and such places.....

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Charaibahi): On a point of clarification, may I know, Sir, if the hon. Minister considers this a full budget?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Sir, I admit, it is not a full Budget, but when criticisms are placed what we have to do? After all, all this taxation which comes as income is also earmarked for existing expenditure. The existing income is earmarked against existing expenditure. It is also the criticism of the hon. Members opposite that the scope of new taxation is very much limited. In fact, suggestions have been advanced that in certain fields taxation should be abolished, for instance, in the lower strata of land revenue. Therefore, there is no suggestion that income from taxation should be reduced and expenditure should be balanced. I am merely giving an example of responsible thinking. You will begin to think that what you suggest by expenditure also involves taxation. For want of a balance it will be very difficult to come to a conclusion. For instance, you will always feel that taxation is a business of the Government and demand is the business of the people. So when you make demands and when Government have to meet them, you will have to balance these considerations—how far taxation will go to meet the demands. Any way, Mr. Bora's view is not shared by all the Members of the Opposition. They are not of the same colour and hue.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Barbhag): Sir, the views of the Minister are also not shared by the other Ministers.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Sir, the Minister is speaking not his own views. The Minister is giving the views of the Government and therefore, when the views are of the Government they are not of the Minister or of the Party. Similarly when the opposition comes to power their views will be the views of the Government. The views of the Opposition in the West Bengal, the views of the Opposition Government in Bihar, for instance, are the views of the Government there. So it should not be taken as individual view of an individual Minister, but should be taken as views of Government. What I want to say is that the totalitarian way in a party may not be the totalitarian way in which another party may try to do it. That is the distinction. This is the particular distinction not merely in this country but all over the world.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: You are trying to drive a wedge.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: It is a mere philosophy—not a practical proposition.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: After all, we have to philosophise some times. Many of the philosophical statements are adumbrated by your.....

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: It is a theory.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: It is not a question of theory; it is clean practice. The point is, when you make a submission, we also have the right to make submission. Therefore, we should have respect to each other's opinion. While you may over rule our opinion we may have the highest respect for your opinion.

The greatest criticism that has been made against the Government is that in the last 20 years rule, Government have produced nothing. In fact, I think such criticism is the result of the type of speeches which were given at the time of election. Statistics and enumerations are available everywhere and I would therefore suggest to the hon. Members that they would look at these to know exactly what has and what has not happened.

I am tempted to read a quotation as to what has happened in these years—A Book—Fourth Five Year Plan. Now, towards the end of it certain data are given as to certain things that have happened. Now, take for instance—I am not reading the whole thing. Take for example, General Education—because the hon. Members have quoted education so much. Now, the percentage of literacy—The Indian percentage is 24 and our percentage is 27. So we have done better than what is the average for India. The number of Primary schools—our percentage works out to 5 in Assam's population of 2.5.

In view of this, it will be seen that the progress in this field is better than the rest of India. Similarly, Middle English School—our percentage is 3.5 which is higher than the population percentage and therefore, we are ahead of the rest of India.

Shri PHANI BORA: Will the hon. Minister give the basis on which these percentages are counted.....

(Noises from Opposition)

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Sir, I am not yielding. Now may I point out that the figures of 1947 are available but just now they are not ready with me? But any way they are available. In fact the expenditure on Education is an infinitesimal part of the total expenditure of today. Therefore, it will be seen that the progress in the matter of Education in Assam has been better than most of the States in India. This is the claim of this Government and if the hon. Members want a comparative statement on this, that can be given and that will substantiate the claim.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, the Minister's illustration will be more instructive if he gives also side by side what is the revenue now and what was the total revenue in 1947. Government's claim is not in respect of revenue. Government's claim is that progress has been generated both in implementation of new schemes as well as certain other programmes. Where does revenue come from? Revenue comes from the wealth of the people.

It will be seen that the budget which was of the order of 4 to 5 crores of rupees when we were under British rule and when it was only about nine crores of rupees at the time of Independence has risen to rupees sixty crores and I think it has jumped to 80 crores of rupees by now.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, now people are paying Rs. 10 for a thing which could be purchased at Re. 1 during 1960. That is the purchasing power of a rupee is less

(Interruption)

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: That means income is generated in the State. In stagnant economy dynamic progress cannot be expected. In a stagnant economy income is stagnant and in a dynamic economy income is dynamic. If there is dynamic income increase then progress will also increase. If our economy is static, then progress would not have been changed. It is, therefore, the fact that the purchasing power of a rupee has to some extent declined. But we cannot think that when the income increases ten times, the progress will also be ten times. That the progress is generated can be taken as a fact from the vast change that has taken place in Assam.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): Mr. Speaker, Sir. On a point of clarification. The hon. Minister has said nothing about Labour Education. What the Government has done for the entire population the labour has not been touched by the hon. Minister.....

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: I have not yet finished my speech.

Mr. SPEAKER: When the hon. Members find that the Minister is replying, hon. Members should not interfere him so long he is continuing his speech.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Sir, hon. Members should have patience. It is not possible on the part of the Minister to touch each and every points and ideas that have occurred in their minds. I will be able to reply to all the points if I am allowed time. Anyhow, if anybody says that there is no progress in Assam during last 20 years or so, I would like to say "Look at the picture of the State and compare what we had 20 years ago and what we have now."

Formerly our roads were in rudimentary conditions. But now we have two-lane roads both in the North and the South banks of the Brahmaputra and almost all the bridges here to Calcutta were being constructed and trucks can ply easily from Margherita to Calcutta now. Sir, all progress depends on the infra-structure which means roads, education, electricity etc. Sir, in the matter roads there is no denying the fact that sufficient progress has been achieved during last 20 years. Similarly in the matter of electricity there is much progress. There were only 3 MW when we became independent, but at present, about 160 KW is generated. So, took to the jump from 3 to 160KW. Is it not a big jump?

Then, let us come to Railways. Here also we will find that there is considerable progress. The broad-gauge line is extended to Assam and the meter-gauge line from Tezpur to North Lakhimpur was extended. In the field of oil also, there is considerable progress. The Oil India investment is about 30 crores and the investment in the Fertiliser Corporation is at about 12 crores. Investment in electricity itself has reached the target about 42 crores. Surely, after independence we get these sizeable figures. Yes, you say that there is no progress in Assam.....

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, the hon. Minister has not clarified the progress in terms of *per capita* income.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: There is nothing at the moment to clarify that. I do not want to go into details of *per capita* income.....

Mr. SPEAKER: Order! Order! If the hon. Members want verification of each and every sentence, it will not be possible for the hon. Minister to finish his speech.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Sir, the Minister cannot create miracle.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: It will not be miracle but a mirage.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Now, Sir, there is a feeling amongst the hon. Members that nothing has been done by the administration and I am trying to allay this feeling.

(Voice: What about huge amount of loan ?)

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: What is the question of loan? After all loan is a method of financing. Hon. Members should know.....

Mr. SPEAKER: Order! Order! The hon. Minister has raised certain points. Unless you listen to these points, it will be rather meaningless.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, my observation is that the hon. Minister has not replied to satisfy us.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order! Order! Please. Unless the hon. Members listen to what the hon. Minister speaks, how can you say that he cannot satisfy you?

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, the hon. Minister may take two days more to satisfy us.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Sir, hon. Members are many and I am alone. One is replying to many.

Mr. SPEAKER: If the hon. Members have patience to pick up the points from the hon. Minister's speech, they may be satisfied. But the hon. Members are not allowing him to do so.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Sir, if the hon. Members have no patience to what I am trying to say, how can I satisfy them? Books are there. Now, 3,800 KM of the roads have been built in the State and sub-roads is 13,000 KM.

Sir, in the matter of industries, it was said that no progress has been generated. Sir, I would like to say that there has been appreciable progress not only in the major industries, but in minor and cottage industries also. The number of such units is 1,337 which is about 2.2 per cent of the number of units in the whole country.

Now, income from factory industries to the State is Rs.41 crores, income from mining Rs.16 crores and income from small enterprises is Rs.37 crores. Therefore, to say that there has been complete failure in these fields is not correct. It is true that the per capita income, which was raised by one hon. Member, has not been adequate. Why? Because the population expansion in the State has been the highest in India. What is per capita income? Per capita income means total income divided by the total population. If the population increase is higher than the income, the per capita income goes down. Now, in this State between 1951 and 1961 the population increase was 34 per cent whereas in the rest of India it was only 21 per cent. Therefore, if the total income generated was the same with the rest of India the per capita income in Assam is bound to be lower than the rest of India. Therefore, Sir, only one indicator is not adequate to measure progress of the State. The total income also has been calculated and it has shown progress. Therefore, I would suggest that the hon. Members would try to read all the indicators of progress and then they will be compelled to come to the inevitable conclusion that progress has been made. But the progress has been inadequate. Why? Because the population increase has been much higher than the progress. Sir, when we became independent the population increase was at 1.2 per cent. In 1961 it jumped to 2.1 per cent and now it is 2.8 per cent. So, our population is increasing faster than the income, and it is for this reason that we have not been able to cope with the increase in population and the highest difference which is seen is in the matter of foodgrains.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, will the hon. Minister agree with me that the population increase is in the same ratio as the increase in the poverty? Poverty and population go together.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: The point is that our economic progress has fallen behind the population and that is why poverty is seen. But we have to cross the hump. The hon. Members know the way of crossing the hump. Unless and until India has self-generating economy it will be difficult for us to do so. We are now getting assistance from abroad and our foreign assistance is now of the order of Rs.4,500 crores. This is also inadequate. Now, it is said in the President's address, the hon. Members must have seen it, that by 1976 we are planning to cut down foreign economic aid, and so far as food is concerned, we are going to cut down by 1970. Why we cannot do it now? Because we have not been able to cross the hump. If you want to have the entire requirement of food produced in the country, you will require huge fertilizers and irrigation facilities. We have not yet been able to produce as much fertilizer as we require and provide adequate irrigation facilities. If we want to produce as much fertilizer as we require, we will have to have at least one fertilizer factory in every State which we have not got. And unless you have

[29th Mar.,

adequate fertilizer you cannot have double crop in our land. To be self-sufficient in food we will have to bring at least 30 per cent land under double crop which means we should also have adequate irrigation facilities. It is true that in our State we have not been able to provide adequate irrigation facilities. But we had to protect our land from erosion and therefore, it was not possible to give proper irrigation facilities to the people. But since it is necessary to have irrigation, we have to go towards it. One hon. Member said 'cut down the forests and open the grazing reserves and distribute the available land and then we will have self-sufficiency in food.' But I have great doubt. If you cut down the forests, you will have desert and instead of getting food you will get sand. Sir, I had been to the United States and there I have seen some lands were being taken from the people who were cultivating them for the purpose of re-forestation because the required area of land which is to be under forests has been reduced. Therefore, Sir, I say that proper and judicious utilisation of land is necessary, and if you do that you can have as much quantity of crop from 3 acres of land as you are now getting from 13 acres of land.

Sir, I quite agree with the the hon. Member, Shri Kamini Sarma when he said that science should be applied to agriculture. I fully agree with him. But can we apply science to agriculture without money? Where is the money? The surplus which is left in our country is very negligible. Therefore, we have to depend on foreign assistance and we are asking for foreign assistance. So, Sir, I suggest let us conspire and put out heads together to find out how to create capital and how to utilise that capital in the best possible way.

Sir, Mr. Huda has said that we are far behind in the matter of technical education. If the country wants to make progress, we shall have to have more technical personnel. Once we have been able to develop our economy then we may switch over to general education and technical education may have the second place. But as it is now, we will have to give priority to technical education. The desire for technical education in the case of the people who are in an advantageous position is greater.

Sir, I beg to submit that there is no reason to take a pessimistic view of the economy of the State. In fact there is a reason to take an optimistic view of the State. Supposing we are squandering away funds and are not utilising them then there would not have been any development. At present there is lop-sided development and we are looking forward to cut down lop-sided development and bring about proper and balanced development. I quite agree with Shri Barua that the development of the State has to be balanced. The Planning Commission which was expected to function as a guide to prevent this lop-sided development could not function. Why it did not function I cannot say.

But it did not function with the result that it did not function as a corrective. Therefore we developed on this side of the social service and turn out enough money for agriculture and industry with the result that we have come to this pass. This is not the Budget session. The Budget session is coming and the hon. Members will have ample time and opportunity to give their proper consideration so that we may be able to do a proper Budget, if not in the present case, at least in the future, and all the mistakes which have been committed might be corrected. After all mistakes cannot be corrected by oneself; mistakes are to be pointed out by others. Therefore we would be always responsive to criticism and we assure all Members that their criticism will find highest consideration at our end.

Hon. Member, Shri Bora raised the question utilisation of officers in the matter of elections and he said that it was not a free and fair election. Had this election been not free and fair, the small minority of opposition would not have jumped into a majority or a near majority all on a sudden and almost half of the country would not have gone into the hands of the parties opposed to the Congress Party. Therefore, it would be seen that the electorate are wise. Whatever may be the power and in whatever way that may be utilised, ultimately the people give their verdict, and the people have given their verdict. Therefore this idea that the administration of this country was entirely utilised for the purpose of election is not correct and should not be so represented. If in any particular area it was so utilised, that should be raised as a particular issue and dealt with as such.

Next point, that was raised and on which many Members participated was with regard to corruption. I entirely agree with the hon. Member who spoke last that we must create a psychology and atmosphere against corruption of all sorts in the country. Well, then corruption will assume the form of a fashion, and if it so happens, our Government will topple every day as it happens in the Latin American countries. Normal atmosphere should one in which there is no corruption. But when a case of corruption is brought to our notice it is our duty to bring it to book. Because when you bring a particular case of corruption to the notice of the Government, it is the duty of the Government to make proper enquiry and if the allegation is found to be based on fact, the corrupt person is duly punished so that it may be an example to others not take resort to corrupt practices, so that it may serve as a deterrent. This is the philosophy behind the whole Criminal Procedure Code and the Indian Penal Code. No Government can bring to book all the criminals in the country. Only a limited number of cases are brought to book and tried, and this serves as a deterrent to many others. I fully agree with the hon. Member who said that corruption is two edged weapon. Therefore if the society does not encourage corruption, then it becomes important for the Government to eradicate it. If 10 per cent people are corrupt and 90 per cent are incorrupt, then it becomes easier to stop corruption and punish the guilty ones. But 90 per cent of the people are corrupt, then it becomes a fashion. In England Shri, the Government at one time wanted to stop the tipping system and introduced a legislation for the purpose, but ultimately it failed to work and the tipping system continued as it was before. Because the society encourage it and therefore no legislation worked. Therefore our duty is not to create a climate of corruption. Let us therefore make a climate for keeping the society clean, Sir, I have been abroad, you have been abroad, and our experience is that our country is one of the cleanest in the world. I therefore suggest that let our hon. Members assist us in keeping up this climate of cleanliness.

A question was raised with regard to the 3rd and 4th Grade employees. Sir, with regard to this matter I would say that we are quite conscious of this. We are trying to look into their grievances. Hon. Member, Shri Bora again raised the question of 17 Ministers. In this connection Sir, I would only like to know how many Ministers have been taken in the different non-Congress ministries that have assumed the reigns of administration in the country so that there may be comparison between Congress and non-Congress ministries.

Shri PHANI BORA: I was comparing the past and the present Ministry here in Assam. I was not comparing with others.

(Laughter)

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: There are different parties in the other non-Congress Ministries.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: There is no party. Congress is one party.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: There is no party within party but there are groups.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Hon. Member is giving a new definition of a party. His fertile brain produces novel ideas which unfortunately I cannot accept.

Now, the question about rifle butts which was raised in the House. Sir, the history of this is like this: after just the Chinese aggression there was great recession in the trade; the banks stopped to function and the tea gardens were about to be closed down. You will remember, Sir, at that time finding no other way we invited the then Finance Minister Shri Krishnamachari to a conference at Gauhati. The Director of the Purchasing Agency, Government of India came to Gauhati and we placed before them the question, and as a result the banks were instructed to give credits to the State industrial units and commercial units, and secondly, the Purchasing Agency of the Government of India was asked to give some contracts to Assam. At that time nobody came forward to take contract, and ultimately, the Director of Industries had to be deputed to take this contract. Now, the Director of Industries, has his own specific functions to perform as the Director of the Department. It was not his duty to take up contract business. But under exceptional circumstances the Director of Industries who is a brilliant man took the work of this rifle butts so that the economy of the State may be stabilised. It is said that all sorts of bad things were supplied. Hon. Members do not know that bad things cannot be supplied because Defence contracts are rigorously checked; every single piece of butts supplied was very very carefully checked. The officer-in-charge of this work comes all the way from Calcutta and after proper checking rejects every piece he considers unsuitable. Now, the Director of Industries himself did not produce any rifle butt. He entrusted the work to the Industrial Estate, but it could not produce all the quantity required. Therefore, this contract was allotted to sub-contractors and contractors supplied these materials. The Director of Industries was merely a channel or agency. But the checking was made by the Defence Inspector at the production centres of the producers. This Inspector rejected large number of such rifle butts whenever he found bad goods. But the goods which were found good were despatched to the Government of India. But these were again returned back at the instance of some competing contractors of Kanpur. Because they thought that if the goods produced in Assam were accepted then they might loose the market, for Assam is full of timber and rich in forest. So they apprehended that they would loose monopoly. So these goods were returned from Kanpur, or Calcutta I am not sure about the place after re-checking.

Shri PHANI BORA : Sir, I can challenge the statement made by the hon. Minister. For clarification I can give the whole details, I can challenge the statement of the Minister as not correct.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : Sir, I am giving the actual fact. I am not concealing anything. I am speaking on the basis of my information.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : Sir, the explanation given by the hon. Minister is very serious because even the good materials were rejected for the influence of the outside contractor. This I believe should not be allowed by the Government.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : Sir, I am giving the facts only.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : Sir, we are grateful to the Minister for the exposure. This exposure shows how thoroughly rotten is the government. This also shows how rotten the administrative machinery is.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : It is not the question of Government being rotten.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : Sir, in the Defence Department itself if there is this sort of affair, what is the fate of other Departments?

(Rani Manjula Devi in the chair)

Shri KAMAKHY PRASAD TRIPATHI : The hon. Member should have.....

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : Madam Chairman, we have heard the statement of the Minister. He has just said that the goods produced in Assam were rejected due to the influence of the outside Contractor, viz. a, contractor of Kanpur. So, are we to understand that the Defence Department is to be guided by the contractor of Kanpur?

Madam Chairman : Order, Order, Order..Listen patiently.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : Madam Chairman, I bow down to the order of the Chair. But I may be permitted to say that the allegation which has been made is a very serious one because at the instance of the Kanpur Contractors the Defence department of the Government of India rejected some of best quality goods produced in Assam because there was some apprehension in the mind of the Kanpur contractor that once the Assam goods were accepted they might lose there monopoly in this trade. This is a serious matter.

Madam Chairman ; Order, Order! Please.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : The statement of the Minister clearly shows that it was the failure of the Government in the matter of maintaining democratic principle and democratic policy. So the Minister should resign.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: How does it arise ? How the Minister is responsible for the production of Assam ?

Shri LAKSHYADHAR CHAUDHURY (Kamalpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir...

(Noise)

Madam Chairman: Order, Order ! The Minister is replying. This was raised on the previous occasion.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: I am replying to the debate. Therefore, I say that we should not jump to the conclusion that everywhere is corruption and everything is corrupt. It is not correct. Both sides have to be listened. You cannot blame the whole Defence department for a single contract. If a particular officer exercises his discretion in a particular way, can you say that the whole Government has become corrupt ? A particular Purchase Officer may exercise his discretion in wrong way ; from this how can you come to the conclusion that the whole Defence department or a particular department is corrupt ? This sort of generalisation is wrong. This sort of generalisation is not correct. One hon. Member has stood up and said the Government has indulged in slow poisoning. This sort of generalisation is not correct. The member has cited an example of Dibrugarh Medical college. There was a Ravana even in Ram Rajya. So the exception is always there and exception there shall be.

(Uproar)

Madam Chairman: Order ! Order !

Dr. BHUPEN HAZIRAKA: (Naoboichal Reserved for Scheduled Castes): Madam, the hon. Minister has pointed out that he had been abroad.

(Uproar)

Madam Chairman: Order ! Order !

Dr. BHUPEN HAZARIKA: The Minister said he has seen the clean Government and the present Government is a clean one. I say it is a dirty one.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Barbhag): The Minister is trying to influence.

(Shouting)

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: I agree with the hon. Member.

Hon. Members are talking about influence. I might be influenced or the opposition Members might be influenced. Influence is the greatest benefit of the House.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, let not mutual understanding degenerate into mutual bickerings.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: I fully agree. Now, Sir, the question of retrenchment in the River Steamer Navigation Company is raised. It is said, look what type of heartless Government it is. People are retrenched, it does not pay heed to it. I would like to inform on the floor of this House that this matter was taken up at all possible level. The Director was called from Bombay, the Director was called from Calcutta. I myself had discussions along with the representatives of labour at Gauhati and at Jorhat, Gauhati and in all sort of places including Calcutta and finally in Delhi with the Minister. Transport and all wanted that the persons who had been retrenched might be retained. At our intervention they were given leave so that they might come back and so that they were restored. The difficulty of the River Steamer and Navigation Company was that the company had not been able to run it and after this Company was purchased there came the Pakistani trouble and the traffic between Calcutta and Assam was stopped. Now they have only to run between Jogighopa and Gauhati. Now for these, they have not been able to have a clear idea how to re-orient their transport business, and therefore they have not been able to run it properly, they have not been able to earn any profit and they are in difficulty. I, therefore, suggest that from the point of view of the State Government all possible things which were necessary have been done

(The Speaker occupied the Chair)

and our Assam. Minister in the Central Cabinet has been of great assistance in this matter.

With regard to the transfer of an office of the North East Frontier Railway, we undertake to take it up with the authority.

With regard to the purchase of 30 bighas of land from Shri Debendra Nath Sarma, *ex-M.L.A.*, I beg humbly to submit that the Department of Industries has a programme in the Five Year Plans for developing land for industrial purpose and then allotting it to the industrialists. You know, Sir, that Gauhati has come under the Development Authority and they have marked out certain areas where industries can develop and certain areas where they cannot develop. They have also marked out certain areas for residential and other purposes. Formerly any type of industry can come anywhere. Now establishment of industries is regulated under the Development Act, and therefore, in those areas where development of industries has to take place, the price of lands shoots up and unless there is a development of those areas for industries, industries cannot develop. It is for these reasons, as in other States, we have a programme of development of industrial areas and the Industries Department utilise the fund provided for the purpose of developing lands. The land in question is within the industrial belt and therefore the Industries Department purchased it when it was offered for sale. It has been alleged that the transaction has been shady. Why the transaction should be shady? The owner of the land was trying to sell the land and he must be getting more price from Government than what he was getting from private parties. That was the reason to sell to the Government. In fact this land was valued at more than the amount at which ultimately the Department purchased.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA : Sir, on a point of information, is it not a fact that this land of the then Congress M.L.A. Shri Debendra Nath Sarma, which the Department of Industries wanted to purchase was in fact Government land which was settled to him sometime back and that is also within the tribal block? Originally the land belonged to Government and it was within the tribal belt then it was settled with Shri Debendra Nath Sarma, and when he got the periodic patta, the Industries Department wanted to purchase it. The hon. Minister may take the information from me if he has not got.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : I am not replying on behalf of the Revenue Department. I am concerned with Industries Department,

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : How he got the land within the tribal belt?

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery) : Sir, the settlement is absolutely wrong.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : I am told that this land was settled with him before the tribal belt was formed.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : Sir, this land was a Government land and the Government settled it with an individual, and that individual was nobody than a Congress M.L.A. Of course at that time he was not a Congress M.L.A. Then the land was converted into periodic patta land and after the land was converted to periodic patta land, he wanted to sell to the Industries Department. That shows that the man who got the settlement of the land within that area did not deserve the settlement. It shows that there is something shady in the whole affair and he wanted money.

Mr. SPEAKER : Can you give the date when the settlement was made?

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : I cannot give it. I can say this that the land was a Government land. I repeat for the third time that it was not individual property. This land was a Government land and when Government in its wisdom found this landless peasant named Shri Debendra Nath Sarma of Gauhati town gave settlement of this land which is inside the tribal area. After he got the settlement and became a Congress M.L.A. and leader, the land was sought to be sold to Government for several thousands. The whole transaction is shady and this shows what type of people they are and what type of administration is run in this country.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : The hon. Member should have some patience.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : We cannot have patience.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : Sir, I have already stated that there is nothing shady about the transaction of purchase.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : Sir, on a point of clarification, at the time of taking the land whether it was fit for setting up industrial machinery.

(Voice from Opposition—what is the cost price of the land?).

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : The price at which the land was purchased was less than the price fixed by the Deputy Commissioner.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY : We are asking what is the price. Please say I do not know the price.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : I say I do not know the price then I say it was less than market price.....

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY : Sir, the hon. Minister is keeping us in the dark. There is some amount of colouring—white colouring.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : Sir, when he does not know the price, how he can say it is higher or less ?

Mr. SPEAKER : I think the Minister has heard all the questions the Members have put and it would be better if the hon. Minister replies to these questions.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : Sir, I am replying. As far as I know the price is less than the market price.....

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : How can you say that it is less than the market price ? What is the basis of your calculation ?

Mr. SPEAKER : It may be that the Minister does not know the exact price. He might have some papers which say that the price fixed by the Deputy Commissioner was higher than the market price.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : He does not know the price at which the land was offered for sale.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : I cannot give it now. If I am asked whether Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya is taller or Dulal Barua is taller, I can say who is taller, but if I am asked by how many inches, how can I say ?

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : Sir, this is a wrong analogy. He says that the Deputy Commissioner has fixed a price lower than the market price, but if he does not know the price how can he say that ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : I cannot say in terms of rupees, annas or paise.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : All these are wrong analogies. Government is going to rot in this way.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : We may be going to rot. In this I am very clear that the price at which we purchased the land is much less than the market price.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY:

} We can not accept it.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Hon. Members are wasting time. If the Hon. Member want the exact price it will be given.

Mr. SPEAKER: Whether it is right or wrong information that will be known afterwards.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Sir, it is the information on the argument whether it was a shady transaction or not. The hon. Members have the right to know the exact price. But whether it was a shady transaction or not, that question may be answered by knowing whether the price was higher or lower.

With regard to the Bhutan liquor business, I think the hon. Member has raised a pertinent question that this matter should be dealt with as soon as possible ; otherwise delay may create trouble of political nature.

The hon. Members have referred to reorientation of our education. Our education was made employment oriented rather than the type which we have got before. I would request the assistance of the Opposition in reorienting our budget.

With regard to the Block Development Officer who has been named as an worthless officer, in my opinion the Block Development Officers have done good work, but their performances have not been uniform and it is a matter on which fresh thoughts may be given and the hon. Members who have fresh minds will assist us in reorientation of the scheme.

Hon. Shri Patwary said that nothing has been done for the weaker sections. In fact this Government has been blamed that we are trying to create a schism between the different societies. This is an extreme view point. We have done a lot, we have not been able to do as much as required. The requirement is vast and therefore, we are not sorry that we have not been able to do everything. But we are conscious that we have not been able to do enough.

With regard to the tea garden schools the hon. Members have put a question. A decision was taken that we should take over the schools in the Tripartite Conference in which the planters said they will be glad to hand over the schools. But I am informed by Shri Durgeswar Saikia that there are some difficulties. The agreement of the Tripartite Conference was that they will take over the schools on liabilities of schools which create a difficulty in that the salary of the Tea garden teachers is much higher than the salary given by the Government and the teachers of the tea garden school protested that we cannot reduce their salaries when the schools are taken over and we should get the same salaries. So we had to negotiate with the Industry and according to the negotiation what Government pay to the Industries up to the day should be given by the Industries as personal pay. This was how the problem was settled. In the first instance the schools in the Sibsagar and Cachar districts will be taken over.

Sir, I have given these figures from the D. Cs. files. Rs. 6,000 per Bigha: negotiated price Rs. 5,000 per bighas area 39 bighas.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: How can the hon. Minister get 39 bighas of agricultural land settled by Government when the agriculturists do not get land.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: It was not a settlement for agricultural purpose.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: When this settlement on what date it was made?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: I am not prepared with that information now.

Mr. SPEAKER: It would be better if you would get the date on which settlement was made.

Shri PHANI BORA (Nowgong): This settlement was done on 8th June 1962 and at the payment of Rs.196.

Mr. SPEAKER: What I was asking the Minister to reply is the date on which Annual settlement on annual patta was made. That is the starting point. Unless the hon. Member gets it is futile to discuss about the matter.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, that will bring another matter. Annual pattas are meant for specific purposes. He has got some land; he does not do cultivation and this shows in what manner annual pattas are continued and in what manner these are converted to Periodic pattas.

Shri PHANI BORA: Sir, my specific charge is that he promised to pay the amount but he did not pay that. One more information placed before us is that he gave a cheque and immediately after issuing the cheque he informed the Bank not to cash the cheque. This is the information.

And yet Government had not started a case against him under section 420 I. P. C.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: How can it be? The hon. Member is a lawyer, he knows quite well.

Shri SAILEN MEDHI (Jalukbari): Whether Industries department would purchase from individuals straightaway without following the laid down Government procedure of procuring land by acquisition?

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Medhi, that land was sought to be acquired through the Deputy Commissioner by the Industries Department but when it was found that the negotiated price would be less than the acquired price then it was decided to be purchased outright.

(Voice—It is very funny.)

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : It is very correct.

(Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—For this Government this thing is very correct.)

With regard to issue of annual pattas, everybody knows when this is converted into periodic patta the prices are appreciated, you cannot go back to the history of a land, when you purchase a land, you have to purchase at a particular point of time and at a particular price. We were not able to go back, we could not buy this land at a time when it was under annual patta, we could have cancelled it had it been annual patta but this was not an annual patta land but a periodic patta land and that is why we had to purchase.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : Whether it is a fact that the land was purchased when negotiation was going on with the Industries Department ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : No.

Now, the other question has been food scarcity, intensive agriculture, etc. I fully agree with hon. Members that it is necessary to give incentive to agriculturists for higher food production in order to do away with scarcity and for that purpose it should be the endeavour of hon. Members to help the Government as to how best we can give incentive to agriculturists so that we might produce more and adequately.

Now, the question of tractor cultivation was raised, but I may tell the hon. Members that our holdings are so small that it is hardly possible to utilise tractor. Unless there is consolidation of holding or co-operative or joint-stock farming there cannot be tractor cultivation. Now, this development has not been taken place in our society and instead fragmentation of holdings is going on for the present system of distributing land among sons of the families, the holdings are becoming smaller and smaller. With the result large scale cultivation is not coming for which tractor can be used. Therefore, if we aim at tractor cultivation we want the assistance and co-operation of hon. Members to find out some method by which we can have large scale cultivation so that by using tractor we can produce more and more food.

Then it was said that large numbers of people were not enlisted in the voters lists. It is quite true that large number of people had not been enlisted in voters' list. In my own constituency, and I am told, in many other constituencies that large number of names have been omitted. It is also fact that almost all names in certain villages were omitted, which happened also in a village in my own constituency. So there is something wrong in the method by which many genuine persons could not be voters. It must be looked into.

Some hon. Members said that we are lagging behind in the industrialisation of the State. I agree but it must be appreciated that this is the only State in India which is most handicapped for the matter of industrial development because geographically and politically we are confronted for want of capital for the purpose, for technical know-how and other such

things. All these factors had been responsible for remaining behind in industrial development in the State. I think, if capital is invested on the development of industries to the tune of at least one thousand crores of rupees in the State the State, will become fully industrialised. How this capital would come down to the earth so that full scale industrial development can take place in this backward State and for this all the acumen of ours would be necessary because nobody who have capital could be tended to flow out the capital.

With regard to the question of adulteration of food articles I have already replied.

Mr. SPEAKER: Are you coming to the end ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: If hon. Members do not want a reply to the points raised by them I can finish it. A reply is a reply whether it pleases them or not. If my reply does not satisfy many of them I am helpless. I am replying on behalf of Government. My task is to satisfy the hon. Members.

I fully agree with the question of flood control that instead of spending a great deal of money on embankments the proper solution for flood control is the construction of dams and not embankments. Now, we have drawn up schemes for measures for embanking our rivers which according to the present estimate is Rs. 300 crores and by the time it is taken up due to devaluation of the rupees the amount will go further up, but the total fund for the purpose is Rs. 196 crores for all sorts of developments, therefore, it will be seen that resources necessary for undertaking the dams are not so easy. I am told that Education Department takes each unit not as one rupee but rupees one lakh, which would mean a huge amount for constructing dams. Therefore, the Government which is a poor one cannot be expected to execute the dams at such cost.

I am glad to say that one of the hon. Members, Shri Nayak, proposed a corrective to the overemphasis on the matter of corruption and said that there should be a balance. He said about infiltration and that as one of the other hon. Members said earlier that in the name of infiltration many innocent people are harassed but in his personal opinion and experience this is negligible if we take into consideration the harassment of the local people by Police for even a small case. This sort of criminal harassment is there and this should be minimised. The people should be more and more advanced and in that way also harassment will gradually decline as it is declining. But one should not confuse the question of deportation with that of harassment. By all means harassment should be done away with. But there is a duty laid on this Government to deport the Pakistani nationals and why? Because our security itself is in danger. The security of the State and the security of the nation is in danger because we are surrounded by China and Pakistan. If China and Pakistan utilise some of the foreign nationals for the purpose of subverting our freedom what will happen? Therefore there is an inherent danger that is posing now through this infiltration of foreigners. Therefore, I beseech the hon. Members to look at this problem from a different angle of view. There is a great deal of corruption which should be eradicated, harassment, there is a great deal of bribery cases in all levels of the administration which should also be removed by all means. That is the point. But all such things should not be confused with the question of deportation of Pakistani nationals on which a duty has been laid on us.. ..

M. A. MUSAWWIR CHOUDHURY (Rupohihat): There are persons who have been deported in the name of Pakistani nationals though they are not at all Pakistani nationals.

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Titabar): How does the hon. Member know it?

M. A. MUSAWWIR CHOUDHURY: I know it.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): The hon. Member's contention that Indian nationals are deported is not correct.

Dr. SURENDRA NATH DAS (Barpeta): I have got a record which I will read out.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Will you pass it on to us (hon. Member rose to pass it on.)

Shri PHANI BORA (Nowgong): Sir, the only point is that there is harassment on the Indian nationals. There is no question of harassment on the Pakistani infiltrators.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: This should be looked into. Both the issues should be kept separate. The people should advise how to deal with the question of deportation and how to remove harassment. In fact the State Government has gone ahead to take all sorts of measures to prevent harassment. One of the measures suggested from a high quarter was that tribunals should be set up and we have in fact set up tribunals. There was a question that the tribunals are not giving any time and therefore, 15 days' clear notice should be given before any final action is taken. Government agreed to that and now a rule has been made to give 15 days' clear notice. If the people concerned file representations with the tribunals then the question of harassment is not there. Now it is possible for everybody concerned to come before the tribunal and file his case. In view of this how can it be said that we are deliberately harassing the people which is not the policy of this Government? This point of harassment has been made abundantly clear.

M. A. MUSAWWIR CHOUDHURY: Because there is deportation there is harassment on Indian nationals.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: I say there should be no harassment. If the case of investigation under the Indian Penal Code takes place there should be no harassment. In the case of any investigation there should be no harassment.....

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Titabar): Sir, I am unable to follow the debate. Would you kindly throw some light on this. Some people are saying that infiltrators are equated with harassment. Since deportation is there it is said to be harassment and the hon. Minister has launched upon a learned dialogue rather than replying to point. Is it the position that there is no infiltration? If there is infiltration how any authority can know whether one is a Pakistani national or a genuine Indian national? There must be some interrogation. Sir, is interrogation a harassment? I may be excused for saying that he is throwing away India's case, Assam's case; and even the Government's case. There are 1½ lakh of Pakistanis in Assam and where are those? Should there be no remedies?

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : Sir, we should know the details of those $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakh of Pakistanis as it is a dangerous state of affairs.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : Sir, the question is very clear. From our side our members are not going to say that there is no infiltrator. There are, there are, there are, there are.

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH : One hon. Member says that there is no Pakistani infiltrator. What is this ?

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : Our point is, Sir, that in the name of Pakistani nationals other Indian nationals are harassed.

Mr. SPEAKER : I think we are off the track. It is admitted that there are infiltrators in Assam, but what is the number it is for the Government to say now.

Shri DEBSEWAR SARMAH : There is a Government statement in this respect. At first the Government was very loathe to admit that there are Pakistani infiltrators and one Minister stated at a Golaghat public meeting during the eve of the General Election that "there are no Pakistani infiltrators; you Assamese are very lazy, you do not work and therefore some workers have come here in search of work." After the Census Report was out the Home Minister stated on the floor of the Parliament that there were $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of infiltrators of these about one lakhs were deported and out of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs who were deported many of them have come back. It is Government admission that there are one lakh more infiltrators to be deported. Are all these innocent lambs coming in search of land only ?

Mr. SPEAKER : It is admitted.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : Rose to spake.

Mr. SPEAKER : The point is that Government has admitted that there were infiltrators from outside. It is not denied that there is no infiltrator.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : We are admitting that. If Government said that there were one lakh infiltrators, but simply saying in word that there are one lakh infiltrators and without saying that they are found out and deported—that will not be sufficient. They must be found out and deported.

Mr. SPEAKER : Mr. Bhattacharyya, that is the point raised by Mr. Sarma. According to Government there are infiltrators and to find out those infiltrators, it is necessary to make certain investigation. So, the question of harassment is there or not is another point. Now, Mr. Sharma said that when there were infiltrators it is necessary to have investigation. If it is a case of harassment, then that is a different point. Therefore, I would like.....

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : From this side nobody has objected to the investigation. All that they are objecting is about harassment, particularly harassment to Indian nationals—in the name of hunting the Pakistanis.

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH : Sir, what is the opinion of that side is anybody's guess. I understand that well. I am not talking from the front bench.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: The hon. member said that there were infiltrators—if so, then please find them out and deport them.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Sir, in this House, the hon. Chief Minister has replied often times as to what is the estimated number of infiltrators and what is the number of them that has been deported. The original estimated number was 2,20,000 out of which one lakh and odd were deported and one and a half lakh remained. The figure he has quoted from memory.

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: This is the Government figure. Are you going to say “no”?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: I am not saying “no”.

Mr. SPEAKER: Let us go to the point. It can be left like that. Instead of arguing, let us go to the point.

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: Sir, this is a sore point.

Mr. SPEAKER: This is really a sore point. I fully appreciate what Mr. Sarmah said.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: What Mr. Sarma said...

Moulana ABDUL JALIL CHOWDHURY (Badarpur): माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है कि जब जब इस सदन में श्रीदेवेश्वर शर्मा साहब क्या मतलब आपकी समझ में नहीं आयेगा। आसाम के मुसलिम नागरिकों को पाकिस्तानी इल्लाह के नाम पर जो जो जुलम व सितम बीत रहा है और रोजमर्रा का घटना है कई साल से चल रहा है कोई मुसलमान मेंबर यह बहस उठाता है तो उसको पाकिस्तानी हेमाकत करनेवाला ठहराया जाता है। कोई हिन्दु मेंबर उठाता है तो उसको मसमेलाये इनखेलाह को कनफिउज्ड करनेवाला ठहराया जाता है। आज यह चार मतवा हुआ है कि मैं इस सदन में कामयाब होकर आया। १५ साल के अन्दर किसी मेंबर को ऐसा करते हुए मैंने नहीं देखा। खाओयाह वह कांग्रेस का हो या खिलाफ कांग्रेस का कि यह आसाम से पाकिस्तानियों की निकालना नहीं चाहता है। यह एक नेसनल सवाल है (Shri Debeswar Sarmah: ईश केवल मते वना शय। अबदे अन किछु) ।

(Interruption)

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, Order, Please. Mr. Sarmah, will you please allow him to speak?

(Interruption)

Mr. Abdul Jalil Chowdhury, please proceed.

Moulana ABDUL JALIL CHOWDHURY: अध्यक्ष महोदय ! यहाँ किसी का यह हक नहीं है कि मेरे दिलकी बात पर दस्तदराजा करे। किसी को अपनी जवान और दिल में फर्क है वह हर सख्स को ऐसा समझता है। इसलिये श्रीदेवेश्वर शर्मा को अपनी बात उड़ड़करना चाहिये। और इन लोगों को भारत के हकीका महबिद पर एनमादन होने की वजह से भारत पर यह सब मुसीबतें नाजिल हो रहा है (गोलमाल) ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय ! मैं श्रीत्रिपाठी के साथ एक हूँ कि गवर्णमेंट नहीं चाहती है कि आसाम के सही मुसलमानों पर जुल्म होना चाहिये और न यह गवर्णमेंट की पालिसी है । इस में मैं एकमत हूँ । मगर वाक्या में जो इस्लाम पर जुल्म चल रहा है कोई इनकार नहीं कर सकता, उसको दूर करने को क्या मुस्त गवर्णमेंट ने सोची है साफ बोलना चाहिये ; हम यह जानना चाहता है ।

(Interruption)

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, Order, Please. Mr. Sarmah. As a senior Member of this House, I would request you to allow him to speak.

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: Senior, or junior, no matter. I do not like when Assam is going.....

(Interruption)

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, Order, Please. I would like that such a matter should be discussed in a calm atmosphere and not in such an excited mood. If you discuss it in an impassionate way, it will serve no purpose. I request the hon. members this is a great problem which demands patient hearing from all members.

Moulana ABDUL JALIL CHOWDHURY: Sir, केंद्रीय सरकार और आसाम सरकार की तरफ से हिन्दी पर इस कदर अहमियत दी जाने पर भी क्यों आज तक हमारे हिन्दी शिक्षकोंको हर महीने तनखाह नहीं मिलती है और राज्य के सारे M. E., M. V., और M. V. Madrassa Schools में हिन्दी शिक्षक मुकर्रर करने का सरकार की तरफ से खयाल नहीं किया गया है ?

Mr. SPEAKER: आपका सवाल पूरी उर्दू में दिया गया है ।

Shri SAYED AHMED ALI (Minister of State, Education): मैंने पहले ही कहा है कि M. E. और M. V. Schools में हिन्दी शिक्षक मुकर्रर करने के लिये Fund नहीं है ।

Moulana ABDUL JALIL CHOWDHURY: कई सालों से यही कहा जा रहा है कि सरकार के पास Fund नहीं है ।

Shri SAYED AHMED ALI: जी हाँ, मैं कह चुका हूँ कि सरकार के पास Fund नहीं है ।

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: Only by mouth they say that Pakistanis should be driven out.

(Interruption).

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Sonai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have got a point of order. Sir, it is the rule of the House that no motive should be attributed to any member. Mr. Sarmah was the Speaker of this august House. Therefore, he knows the rules of this House. He attributed a motive indirectly to the Muslim members that only by mouth they say that Pakistanis should be driven out. This is a great insult to the Muslims. Sir, you should protect us in this matter.

[29th Mar.,

Mr. SPEAKER: That portion of the proceedings will be expunged. I can assure every member of this House that every member has equal right here and *bonafide* of any member should not be doubted.

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am also a member of this august House. I am also entitled to protection from the Chair. I did not impute any motive to anybody. I said everyone said that that Pakistanis should be deported. That is always said in mouth. But where are the one lakh of Pakistani infiltrators remaining? Who are harbouring them? I did not say anything which may be interpreted to be imputing any motive to anybody. Assam is sought to be converted to majority—I do not impute this motive to any one particularly, I simply throw the cap on the table. Let him put on whose head fits.

Mr. SPEAKER: I will go through the proceedings and if I find anything objectionable, that portion will be expunged and if there is nothing objectionable, then it will not be expunged.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA (Barbhog): Sir, what I wanted to submit was this that Mr. Debeswar Sarma is an estute parliamentarian and Mr. Haque Choudhury was also Minister-in-charge of Parliamentary affairs. Many Members have come here who are quite new to this House. May we expect that cool headedness should be maintained in this House? If there are 1 lakh Pakistani infiltrators, as Mr. Sarma has said (Shri Debeswar Sarma: It is not my figure, it is Government figure) and if they have not been deported, it is the responsibility of the Government and not of anybody else, whether he is a Muslim Member or a Hindu Member. Therefore, his submission, if it means anything, it means no confidence on the Government. We are also saying the same thing. Why the Government is not able to drive out these 1 lakh Pakistani infiltrators who are known to them, and instead they are harassing the innocent people and thereby giving cover and protection to the real infiltrators?

Mr. SPEAKER: Once again I would seek the co-operation of hon. Members in maintaining a calm atmosphere in discussing a subject like this. I would request the hon. Members not to make any insinuation against any Member or doubt the *bona-fide* of any Member.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Sir, I am thankful to you for your guidance. I was seeking the advice of the hon. Members. They have advised us to deport the Pakistanis and that the Indian Muslim should not be harassed. But now they are saying a new thing. They say that if there is any Pakistani infiltrators, only the Government has the duty to drive them out and the citizens have got no responsibility.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Again he is raising the point. They are responsible for harbouring the Pakistanis.
(Shoutings from the Opposition benches and uproar in the House)

Mr. SPEAKER: Order! Order! Will the hon. Members please take their seats? Mr. Tripathi, you have come to an end. Now, before I guillotine the demand, the Chief Minister wants to make a statement.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, the programme has been fixed in consultation with the Business Advisory Board. Now a new item has come up. Therefore, if possible, it will be better to fix another date for this purpose.

Mr. SPEAKER: It will not be possible to-day. I will keep it in mind in future.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Dulal Barua gave some information with regard to a charge which he brought in his speech. It was received late. I hurriedly looked into the files but found no case of Lahoti Brothers about forest royalty. There is a case of one firm, namely, Messrs G. D. Laholi and K. L. Agarwalla. The case was like this: Prior to 8th December, 1965 no royalty was charged for boulders and gravels used for the works of the P. W. D. This firm submitted a tender on 6th December, 1965 for a P. W. D. work, that means a few days before the new decision to charge royalty came into force. The work was executed and the Executive Engineer, to be on the safe side, made some deduction from his bill for the royalty. The contractor then appealed to the Government against their deduction as his tender was of a date prior for the decision for charging royalty and the Government in consultation with the Legal Remembrance decided that since this tender was submitted prior to the date of the Forest Department's notifications, he is eligible for the refund of the amount which was deducted from his bill for royalty and the concerned Executive Engineer was advised to refund the amount.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: What is the amount?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: The information about the exact amount is not available now. The Executive Engineer was asked to refund the amount.

Mr. SPEAKER: Now I put the demands. The question is that on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam an amount not exceeding Rs. 35,96,96,800 be granted to the Governor of Assam in advance to defray charges in respect of different departments during the first quarter of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1968 under grants shown in the schedule.

(The House divided)

Ayes—69.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha | 15. Shri A. K. Nurul Haque. |
| 2. Shri Chatrasing Teron. | 16. Moulana Abdul Jalil Chowdhury. |
| 3. Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika. | 17. Shri Abdul Matlib Mazumdar |
| 4. Shri J. B. Hagjer. | 18. Shri Abdul Kasem. |
| 5. Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi. | 19. Shri Altaf Hussain Mazumder. |
| 6. Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami. | 20. Shri Atuar Rahman. |
| 7. Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury. | 21. Shri Azizur Rahman Choudhury. |
| 8. Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika. | 22. Shri Bahadur Basumatary. |
| 9. Shri Satindra Mohon Dev. | 23. Shri Bazlul Basit. |
| 10. Shrimati Padma Kumari Gohain. | 24. Dr. Bhumidhar Barman. |
| 11. Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury | 25. Shri Bisnuram Medhi. |
| 12. Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah | 26. Shri Bishnulal Upadhyaya. |
| 13. Shri Syed Ahmed Ali. | 27. Shri Biswanath Upadhyaya |
| 14. Shri Sai Sai Terang. | 28. Shri Biswadev Sarma. |
| | 29. C. G. Karmakar. |

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 30. Shri Dandiram Dutta. | 50. Shri Mohi Kanta Das. |
| 31. Shri Debeswar Sarmah. | 51. M. Moinul Haque Chaudhury. |
| 32. Shri Dhani Ram Rongpi. | 52. Shri Nakul Das. |
| 33. Shri Dharanidhar Chowdhury. | 53. Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury. |
| 34. Shri Durgeswar Saikia. | 54. Shri Profulla Choudhury. |
| 35. Shri Gajen Tanti. | 55. Mrs. Pranita Talukdar. |
| 36. Shri Govinda Chandra Bora. | 56. Shri Puspendhar Chaliha. |
| 37. Shri Golok Chandra Patgiri. | 57. Shri Ratneswar Konwar. |
| 38. Shri Janu Nath Bhuyan. | 58. Shri Sadhan Ranjan Sarkar. |
| 39. Shri Jagannath Sinha. | 59. Shri Sarat Chandra Goswami. |
| 40. Shri Jogen Saikia. | 60. Dr. Surendra Nath Das. |
| 41. Shri Karuna Kanta Gogoi. | 61. Shri Surendra Nath Das. |
| 42. Shri Lakheswar Das. | 62. Shri Tilok Gogoi. |
| 43. Shrimati Lily Sen Gupta. | 63. Shri Upendra Nath Sanatan. |
| 44. Shri Malia Tanti. | 64. Shri Uttam Chandra Brahma. |
| 45. Shri Rani Manjula Devi. | 65. Shri Mathuis Fudu. |
| 46. Shri Manik Chandra Das. | 66. Shri Narayan Chandra Bhuyan. |
| 47. Shri Narendra Nath Sarma. | 67. Shri Paramananda Gogoi. |
| 48. Shri Mathu Mohan Sinha. | |
| 49. Shri Mera Chouba Singha. | |

Noes—39

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. M. A. Musawwir Choudhury. | 19. Shri Kehoram Hazarika. |
| 2. Shri Atul Chandra Goswami | 20. Shri Lakshya Dhar Choudhury. |
| 3. Md. Azad Ali. | 21. Shri Maneswar Boro. |
| 4. Shri Benoy Krishna Ghose. | 22. Shri Motilal Kanoo. |
| 5. Shri Bhadreswar Gogoi. | 23. Shri Matilal Nayak. |
| 6. Shri Bhubaneswar Barman. | 24. Md. Matlehbuddin. |
| 7. Dr. Bhupen Hazarika. | 25. Shri Mohidhar Pegu. |
| 8. Shri Bishnu Prasad Rava. | 26. Shri Nameswar Pegu. |
| 9. Shri Dulal Chandra Barua. | 27. Shri Phani Bora. |
| 10. Shri Gaurisankar Bhatta-charyya. | 28. Shri Pitsing Konwar. |
| 11. Shri Giasuddin Ahmed. | 29. Shri Premadhar Bora. |
| 12. Shri Govinda Kalita. | 30. Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi. |
| 13. Shri Hiralal Patwary. | 31. Shri Rothindra Nath Sen. |
| 14. Shri Jalaluddin Ahmed. | 32. Shri Romesh Mohan Kouli. |
| 15. Shri Jatindra Mohan Borbhuiya. | 33. Shri Sailen Medhi |
| 16. Shri Kabir Chandra Roy Pradhani. | 34. Shri Sarat Chandra Rabha |
| 17. Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma. | 35. Shri Shamsul Huda |
| 18. Shri Kandarpa Narayan Bani- kya. | 36. Shri Soneswar Bora |
| | 37. Dr. Surendra Nath Das |
| | 38. Shri Tazamul Ali Laskar |
| | 39. Shri Zahirul Islam. |

Mr. SPEAKER: I now announce the result of the division.

Ayes—67.

Noes.—39.

The demands are passed.

The Assam Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1967.

Mr. SPEAKER: Before we go to item No. 3, the Appropriation Bill is to be distributed. Mr. Tripathi.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Finance): Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Assam Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1967.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that leave be granted to introduce the Assam Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1967.
(The motion was put as a question and adopted).

Mr. SPEAKER: There is a message from the Governor.

"Under the provision of Article 207 (1) of the Constitution of India, I, Vishnu Sahay, Governor of Assam, recommend the introduction in the Assam Legislative Assembly of the Assam Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1967."

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Finance): Sir, I beg to introduce the Assam Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1967.

Mr. SPEAKER: The motion moved is that the Assam Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1967 be introduced.

(The motion was put as a question and adopted)

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1967 be taken into consideration.

Mr. SPEAKER: The motion moved is that the Assam Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1967 be taken into consideration.

There is a message from the Governor.

"Under the provision of Article 207 (3) of the Constitution of India, I, Vishnu Sahay, Governor of Assam, recommend that the Assam Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1967, be taken into consideration by the Assam Legislative Assembly."

(The Motion was put in the form of a question and adopted).

As regards this Bill, no amendment has been received. So the Minister, Finance, may move for passing the Bill.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: I beg to move that the Assam Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1967, be passed.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that Assam Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1967 be passed.

(The motion was put as question and adopted).

**Calling Attention to a Matter of Urgent Public importance—
Hostile Mizos loot wealthy Houses in Bagcherra**

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Charaibahi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, under Rule 54 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly, I like to call the attention of hon. Chief Minister to a news item published in the *Assam Tribune*, dated 12th March, 1967 under the caption: "Hostile Mizos loot wealthy Houses in Bagcherra." It is reported in the news item that about fifty hostile Mizos wearing olive-green dress with armed and deadly weapons looted a few wealthy ring houses of Bagcherra village bordering Hailakandi and Mizo Hills District. The miscreants took away a good number of articles including ornaments, poultry, etc.

This caused great insecurity in the minds of the people living in the Border areas.

Sir, the Mizo hills situation has become an unknown chapter for not only all the hon. Members of the House but all the people of Assam. We have heard various statements issued by Government from time to time stating that the situation is normal in that district. Sir, you are fully aware of Mizo rebel leader Mr. Laldenga's escape from this country to United Kingdom and how the Mizo hostiles in Pawailakher region killed two local Mizo leaders there. You are also aware of today's news paper report that one Police officer was brutally killed by hostile Mizos. You are also aware how the people in the border areas of the Mizos Hills with Cachar district are panicky apprehending any time the depredation by the Mizo hostiles. In such a situation it has become the gravest concern not only for the House but for the people. What we have seen? Government is adopting certain policies as the hon. Chief Minister the other day said while we were discussing the Federal Plan and the Governor's Address, then he said, "I am confusing myself". The law and order situation is stated by Government as always there in the Mizo Hills but what do we find in newspaper reports, that this is not so as stated by Government. We have seen reports that even the hostile leader, who was entangled with various criminal cases, who left this very House on the 27th March, 1966 and joined the hostiles but when he came back, I do not know whether he apologised to the Government or not, he was allowed to stay in the Assembly hostel with security guards for him and thus we saw him living like a Nawab. If Government treat such an hostile leader in this manner, I do not know what will be the fate of this district. Last year the Chief Minister promised that he would from time to time acquaint the House about Mizo Hills situation, but he has not done so. Therefore, it will be desirable for the august House to know the actual situation prevailing in the Mizo Hills, so I request the hon. Chief Minister to give the House a detailed report of the situation prevailing there and security measures taken by Government to stop such unhappy recurrences. He should give the following information to this House—(1) what measures have been taken to protect the lives and properties of the people living in the border areas of the Mizo district (2) The measures taken by the Government for maintaining the law and order situation in the Mizo hills and after that if this august House feels that Government has practically failed to maintain law and order situation there then we should be

given opportunity to give our comments about the future of the District. My intention of bringing this calling attention motion before the House is just to known actual situation prevailing there.

Thank you, Sir.

****Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will make a full statement in the House during the current Session with regard to the situation in the Mizo Hills District. The calling attention motion today is limited to some particular incidents and I have come prepared only to inform the House about those incidents.

As reported in the Press on 12th March, 1967, a batch of about 40 Armed Mizo hostiles in olive green uniform raided Bagcherra village under Katlicherra Police Station, Cachar District and collected Rs. 600.00 from the villagers. Further information received is that some Mizo hostiles entered Kalepeh in Cachar District and another party entered Bagcherra area along the track of Beguncherra village. Again on 13th March, 1967 at about 4.00 A. M. about 40/50 Mizo hostiles armed with deadly weapons raided Mukancherra village and took away Rs. 550.00, two fowls and 20 kgs. of rice from the house of a villager and also injured three other villagers with dagger and lathi.

The local Police have taken up investigation of the cases and security measures have been tightened up to prevent recurrence of such incidents. A number of outposts have been opened along the Mizo Cachar District to prevent depredations by hostile Mizos in the Cachar District.

Government Resolution

Shri ALTAF HOSSAIN MAZUMDER [(Minister of State, P. W. D. (R. & B.))]: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly do approve of an expenditure of Rs. 12,73,715 under the head "50—Public Works—State (Excluding Tools and Plant and Establishment)" for the items shown in the printed * schedule. The amount will be met from the sanctioned grant "50.—Public Works—State (Excluding Establishment and Tools and Plant)".

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is that this Assembly do approve of an expenditure of Rs. 12,73,715 under the head "50.—Public Works—State (Excluding Tools and Plant and Establishment)" for the items given in the schedule.

The amount will be met from the sanctioned grant "50.—Public Works—State (Excluding Establishment and Tools and Plant)".

(The Motion was adopted)

ADJOURNMENT

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A. M. on Thursday, the 30th March, 1967.

Shillong,
The 21st December 1967.

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