

**Proceedings of the Ninth Session of the Assam Legislative
Assembly assembled after the Second General Election
under the Sovereign Democratic Republic-
can Constitution of India.**

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 10 A. M. on
Saturday, the 22nd October, 1960.

PRESENT

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY, B. L., Speaker in the
Chair, Seven Ministers, three Deputy Ministers and Seventy-one Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Regarding Nalbari Bahjani Road

Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-West) asked:

*55. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department (Roads
& Buildings) be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government is aware that the Project of Nalbari Bahjani Road (about 4 miles) was undertaken by the Department of Public Works during the period of First Five Year Plan ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that since the period of First Five-Year Plan uptill now, only a length of one mile has been constructed ?
- (c) Whether Government is aware that repeated representations were given to the authority concerned by the leading people and the questioner to complete the road upto Bagal's Public Works Department Road ?
- (d) Whether Government is aware that the road in question was originally Local Board managed, and at present neither the Local Authorities, nor the Panchayat have named it with the impression that Public Works Department (Roads & Buildings) would do it ?
- (e) Whether Government is aware that this road is most essential to connecting the people of Bahjan, Pakowa and Burkheti Mauza with Nalbari Town ?
- (f.) Whether Government propose to complete construction of the Road upto Bagal's Public Works Department Road before the end of 1960 ?
- (g) If not, why ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Deputy Minister, Public Works Department (Roads & Buildings)] replied :

55. (a)—Only $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the road from Nalbari end was taken over for improvement during 1956-57.

(b)—Out of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles only 2 furlongs could not be completed.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—The road was originally a Local Board road. Except the portion already taken over by Public Works Department the remaining length is not properly maintained.

(e)—Yes.

(f) & (g)—The proposal to take up the remaining length of the road has been sent to the Sub-Divisional Development Board (now Mohkuma Parisad) for initial consideration and allocation of priority. The proposal will be considered along with other such proposals for inclusion in the Third Five-Year Plan Road Schemes according to individual priority. The work will be taken up if and when the proposal receives due consideration and if funds are made available.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East) : Why out of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of road already taken 2 furlongs have not yet been completed ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : Because there is some land trouble.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY : Whether steps have been taken to acquire the land by the P. W. D. or to take that portion amicably ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : Proposal for acquisition of half a furlong land was sent to the authorities concerned.

Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-West) : চৰকাৰে এইটো জানেনে যে মাত্ৰ ডেৰ মাইল বাট লোৱাৰ পৰা বাইজৰ বিশেষ একো লাভ হোৱা নাই? কাৰণ এই ডেৰ মাইল মাজ পথাৰতে শেষ হৈছে। ই কোনো গাঁও বা বাজছৱা ঠাই লগ লগাৰ পৰা নাই। বাকী অংশ বাট লোৱা হলে চান্দকুছি হাইস্কুল আৰু কেইটামান দৰকাৰী অনুস্থান লৈ গাবলৈ বা তাৰ পৰা কেন্দ্ৰীয় ঠাই নলবাৰীলৈ আহিবলৈ সুবিধা হ'লহেতেন।

Mr. SPEAKER : He has already replied that *vide* (f) and (g).

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY : May I know from the Deputy Minister when the land acquisition proposal is expected to be finalised?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : Proposals have been sent to the department concerned, but it will require some time.

Shri TARUN SEN DEKA : এইটো জানেনে যে লোকেল বোৰ্ডৰ পৰা গৰ কাপ্তানী বিভাগে লোৱাৰ পিচত ডেৰ মাইল মাথোন বাট বান্ধিছিল আৰু বাকী অংশ লোকেল বোৰ্ডে মেৰামত নকৰাৰ কাৰণে বাইজৰ যাতায়তৰ বৰ অসুবিধা হৈছে ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : That is for the Local Board. But as the Local Boards are defunct now, so it is for the Mahkuma Parishad to look to.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY : Is the Deputy Minister is aware that no land acquisition case has yet been submitted by the P. W. D. ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : I shall look into that.

Purchase of two ferry crafts for the National Highway crossing at Jogighopa to Goalpara

Maulavi JAHAN UDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara) asked :

*56. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings) be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the Government of India has purchased two ferry crafts for the National Highway crossing at Jogighopa to Goalpara recently ?
- (b) If so, why these are not yet placed on the crossing ?
- (c) Whether Government is still realising tolls from the public ?
- (d) Whether Government of Assam received any reply from the Government of India about discontinuance of tolls on this crossing ?
- (e) Whether Government propose to issue order for discontinuance of ferry tolls from the public immediately on this crossing ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Deputy Minister, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings)] replied :

56. (a)—Yes.

(b)—As the Government have not yet been able to recruit the required numbers of crews for the crafts in spite of their best attempts through all possible sources even through the Trade Adviser to the Government of Assam, Calcutta, the vessels could not be put to service as yet. Unless and until required numbers of crews for the vessels are recruited it is not possible to put them to service.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Yes. The latest report received from the Consulting Engineer (Road Development, Government of India, Ministry of Transport, reads as follows—

“The matter is still under consideration in this office. I shall let you know as soon as a decision is reached in the matter”.

(e)—As the ferry falls on the National Highway, it is upto the Government of India to pass orders on this issue.

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED : May I know whether all the crossings on the National Highway are free from any toll ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : So far as the State of Assam is concerned, all are free excepting this.

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED : Why this is continuing so long ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : The reply is “the matter is under consideration”. I shall let you know as soon as a decision is reached in this matter, and so far as this matter is concerned, Government of India has been reminded four times, *i. e.*, on 15th December 1957, 18th December 1958 and 25th June 1960. The matter is being pursued.

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara) : Sir, in this regard I some question in the last session and then also the hon. Minister replied put that "we were in correspondence with the Government of India." Why Government would not make a definite reply regarding discontinuance of this toll when all other crossings on the National Highway are free ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Deputy Minister, P. W. D. (R&B)] : This is an All-India question ; since they have not allowed, the State Government have no power.

Mr. SPEAKER : He put a question in the last session also and you replied that the matter was under consideration. Now you have replied in the same way.

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : Since it is a question of All-India and when India Government does not come to our succour, we have no other way but to reply in that way.

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED : Last time I also put a question that who realise the toll and where the money goes ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : The State Government realise the tolls on behalf of Government of India.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) : When it was taken up with the Government of India first ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : On 17th December 1957.

Maulavi SAHADAT ALI (South-Salmara) : চৰকাৰে এই ফেৰী দুখন অন্য ঠাইলৈ নিয়াৰ সিদ্ধান্ত কৰিছেনেকি ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : নাই কৰা। Last received on 17th September 1960.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : The hon. Deputy Minister has just now replied that the matter was taken up with the Government of India in 1957 : since then has any reply been received ? and if so.....

Mr. SPEAKER : The matter is still under consideration. The reply is there.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : I do not want know that only. I want to know what is the trend of reply—whether it is in favour of making this free of toll or against it ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : How can I say the trend, i. e., the mind of India Government I can only give the mind of the State Government of Assam.

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED : How could these crafts come from Calcutta to Joghghopa if there is no crew ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : They were sent by the Company's own men. But to run them we have to recruit our own men, but we are not getting them.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH NATH (Goalpara) : কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে যি দুখন ফেৰী যোগীঘোপাৰ কাৰণে ব্যৱহা কৰিছে সেই দুখনৰ এখন অন্য ঠাইলৈকো নিব নেকি ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [(Deputy Minister, P. W. D. (R. & B.))] : নিয়া নহয়।

Master—4 Nos. ; Driver—4 Nos. ; Shukhani—4 Nos. ; Greaser—8 Nos. ; Laskars—24 Nos. Sir, we may get Shukhanis, Greasers and Laskars locally but not Masters and Drivers.

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi) : Since 17th December 1957, the Minister concerned and the Secretary of the Department must have visited Delhi many times. May I know why this matter was not taken up by them personally with the authorities in Delhi ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : We have sent several reminders up till now, even after contacts Delhi personally.

Shri MAHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur) : May I know whether Government have received two crafts or one craft ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : Two crafts.

Shri MAHANANDA BORA : Are both the crafts meant for Jogi-ghopa-Goalpara ferry ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : Yes, Sir.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) : We heard from the Deputy Minister that the matter had been taken up with the Government of India. May I know whether any reply has been received from them ?

Mr. SPEAKER : He has already stated that the Government of India in their latest reply said that the matter was still under consideration.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : Nothing further ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : No.

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara) : The P. W. D. used to run marboats on this ferry. Cannot the crew of the marboats be employed to run these two vessels ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : They are not sufficient to run these two vessels.

Mr. SPEAKER : Suppose you begin training people. How long will it take to train the crew ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : I cannot say, Sir.

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED : Is it a fact that Government are not getting Serangis because they are not prepared to pay adequate remuneration ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : We are not getting suitable persons, that's the trouble. It is not a question of money.

Shri MAHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur) : In 1957 Government said that they were ordering for three vessels, one for Jogighopae, one for North Gauhati and one for Neamati. May I know whether these two vessels are a part of those three or they are separate ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [(Deputy Minister, P. W. D. (R.&B.))] : I want notice for that.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH NATH (Goalpara) : National High Way ব কোনো ঘাটত Toll লোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাই যেতিয়া যোগীঘোপাত Toll লোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থাটো উঠাই দিবলৈ চৰকাৰে সোনকালে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবনে ? আৰু craftsmen ব সোনকালে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবনে ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : প্রশ্নান্তৰত কোৱাই হৈছে যে আমাৰ ফালৰ পৰা সকলো প্ৰকাৰৰ চেষ্টা কৰা হৈছে ।

Shri HARINARAYAN BARUA (Teok) : কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে ব্যৱস্থা কৰা এই 'ফেৰী' দুখনৰ সদ্যহতে এখন ফেৰী কমলাবাৰী-নিমাটি ঘাটত দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে কৰিবনে ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : সেইটো কৰিব নোৱাৰি ।

Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY : নিমাটিৰ কাৰণে ২০ লাখ টকা ধৰা হৈছিল । সেই বিষয়ে কি হ'ল চৰকাৰে জনাবনে ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : এইটো এটা নতুন প্ৰশ্ন ।

Shri MAHANANDA BORA : যদি এই ফেৰী দুখনৰ এখনো নিমাটিত দিব নোৱাৰি তেন্তে নিমাটিৰ কাৰণে আৰু দুখন ফেৰী অনাৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে কৰিবনে ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : এই দুখন ফেৰী চৰকাৰে অকল যোগীঘোপাৰ কাৰণেহে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে । নিমাটিৰ প্ৰশ্নটো ইয়াত নুঠে ।

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon) : নিমাটিৰ কাৰণে অন্য কিবা নতুন ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে নেকি ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : নাই কৰা ।

Regarding the rising of prices of food-stuffs and other articles

Maulavi NURUL ISLAM (Dhing) asked :

*57. Will the Minister-in-charge of Supply be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether the Government is aware that the prices of the articles, more specially of foodstuffs are soaring higher and higher beyond the purchasing capacity of the poor and common people ?

- (b) Whether Government has taken or propose to take appropriate steps to stop such rising of prices ?
- (c) If the reply to (b) above is in the affirmative, what are the steps taken to stop the rising of prices as well as against the covetous and unscrupulous merchants ?
- (d) If the reply to (b) above is in the negative, why no steps were taken in this behalf ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply) replied :

57. (a)—No. The prices of controlled foodstuffs like paddy, rice, wheat, wheat products and sugar are ruling at a reasonable level, throughout the State. All other articles except controlled commodities like Cement, Iron, etc., are sold in the free market.

(b) & (c)—Government have been taking all possible steps to keep the price line in tact by ensuring regular flow of imported foodstuffs and arranging sufficient number of Railway wagons and Steamers' space. Rice and paddy is also being issued through the Fair Price Shops both in rural and urban areas. According to necessity, issues are also made from Government's buffer stocks. Other controlled commodities are sold at controlled prices.

(d)—Does not arise.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East) : Has the Minister any proposal in view to start some consumer's co-operatives to obviate these difficulties ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Such a proposal is before the Government.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) : Are Government aware that cement has recently become a scarce commodity ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Yes, Sir, it has become so recently because of an All-India scarcity.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery) : With regard to (a). May I know whether the Minister is aware that in the months of May, June and July the price of paddy had gone upto Rs. 15 to Rs. 16 and that of rice to Rs. 27 to Rs. 28 per maund in deficit areas throughout the State ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I do not admit this, though there might have been occasional rise here and there for local or temporary causes. In this question we are concerned with the general price-line.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : Has the quota of cement allotted to Assam been reduced ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Yes, Sir, reduced by half.

Shri MAHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur) : The Minister said that the prices of rice and paddy had gone up. But does he know that in areas where paddy is grown there is still a slump and even the paddy collected by the co-operatives cannot be exported ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply) : The hon. Member had possibly could not hear me. I never said that prices gone up. My answer was prices had not gone up. In reply to the supplementary by Shri Patwari I said that there might have been occasional rises in certain areas due to temporary cause or causes of local nature: coming to the question of my Friend, I agree that there has been a slump. I explained the position elaborately two or three days ago in reply to another question.

Maulavi NURUL ISLAM (Dhing) : May I know what are the prices of sugar, mustard oil, kerosene oil, atta, flour and other essential foodstuff?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I want notice.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : Are Government satisfied that due to the steps taken by them the rise in prices of foodstuffs was arrested?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Yes, Sir, considerably.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery) : The Minister said that the quota of cement for Assam had been reduced to half. May I know whether this reduction has been effected for all the States or for Assam alone?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I can only say about us. We have taken up the matter with the Government of India.

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara) : May I know from the hon. Minister why the quota of cement has been reduced to half?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : The manufacturers are unable to meet the demand of India. The demand has also I am told gone up considerably and, therefore, the Government of India had not only reduced our quota by half but also have so far refused the outstanding quotas.

Mr. SPEAKER : Is cement controlled by the Government of India?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : The distribution is controlled. That is the allotment is made by the Government of India through certain procedure.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) : What steps the Supply Department is taking to normalise the price of Dal, Salt and Atta in the North Lakhimpur Sub-division?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Dal and Salt are not controlled commodities. What Government can do in this matter is this: they are to help the flow of these goods into the State of Assam.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) : When cement is not a controlled commodity, can Government of India stop our dealers from lifting the arrear quotas?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Until and unless the manufacturers deliver it where there will be cement for our dealers to lift? Then the allotment is made by the Government of India.

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi) : May I know from the Government whether they are aware of the prevailing market price of food-stuff during the current month or within the past two or three months ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply) : Yes, Sir.

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA : If it is so, may I know why Government is not in a position to reply to Shri Nurul Islam's question ?

Mr. SPEAKER : The question was regarding the price. Can you give the comparative figures of prices of these foodstuff during the past 3 or 12 months.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I do not have the figures with me.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) : Has the Minister enquired why the dealers did not lift the quota of cement ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : First, the manufacturers could not deliver the goods in time. The scarcity is going on for a considerable period of time. The manufacturers are unable to supply the entire quantity allotted to different States. Secondly on occasions there were breaches on the railway lines. Railway also could not, it is alleged arrange wagons. Thirdly during the recent disturbances the railway communication and sometime the steamer communication also were disrupted.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East) : Did the Government release all the quotas of cement to the dealers ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : No.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) : How cement is available in the black-market ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I do not know of any such case. No report has come to me that cement is available in the black-market.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery) : In the same zone, *i. e.*, within Kamrup, the price of rice has gone up at North Kamrup but at Mangaldoi the price is low. There are about 3 to 4 lakh maunds of rice at Mangaldoi. Has the Government taken any steps to dispose of that quantity in the deficit area ?

Mr SPEAKER : The question is regarding price and not about stock.

Maulavi NURUL ISLAM (Dhing) : Are Government aware of the fact that the common people are grumbling for the improper rise in the price of controlled goods ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Sir, there is no improper rise of the price of controlled goods. All controlled goods are available at

controlled price. Let us take the case of sugar ; it is underselling. I have not heard of C. I. sheets being sold at a higher price than that is fixed by the Government by the agents.

Mr. SPEAKER : He means at black-market.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister Supply) : There is scarcity; scarcity conditions produce black-market

Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY [North Lakhimpur Reserved for Scheduled Tribes] : চাৰ, কেতিয়াবা চেনিৰ দাম সেৰে ১৫০ লৈকে যায় এইটো চৰকাৰে কৰ পাৰে নে ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : কেতিয়া ?

Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY : যোৱা মাহত ।

Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY : চাৰ, কন্ট্ৰলৰ বস্ত্ৰবোৰৰ দাম কম কৰিবৰ প্ৰয়োজন চৰকাৰে অনুভৱ কৰে নে ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : অনুভৱ কৰে

Shri HIRARLAL PATWARY (Panery) : Whether C I. sheets are coming regularly to our State ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : The question is not very clear to me.

Shri HIRARLAL PATWARY : Whether the quota allotted to Assam is coming regularly ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : It is coming irregularly ?

Shri HIRARLAL PATWARY : Whether the Government is taking any steps to make it regularised ?

Mr. SPEAKER : Yes they are taking steps.

Shri HIRARLAL PATWARY : What steps have been taken to make it regular ?

Mr. SPEAKER : They are asking the Controller.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : The Minister says that when there is scarcity, there is black-market. May I ask the Minister where is the breeding ground of black-market ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Anti-social elements.

Shri HIRARLAL PATWARY : Are Government trying to control black-market ? How many cases have been detected ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Yes, I want notice with regard to the second question, Sir.

Shri MOHANANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur) : As a result of partial control the people are suffering because they are to pay more price for the articles they bring from outside and they get a lower price for articles which they sell. Will the Government consider this matter and do away with control altogether or introduce full control of foodstuff ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : This is one view of the matter. Decision on this subject cannot be taken by this State Government in

an isolated manner. We shall have to keep in view the general condition prevailing in the country ; so also the policy of the Government of India and the sister States.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamlpur) : In view of the fact that while rice is controlled in the mills and not in the retailed shops Government aware that the public are not being benefited by it ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply) : I do not agree, Sir.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI : Is the Minister aware of the fact that rice is selling at a higher price all round the year ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : We had not got such information except on one or two occasions.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery) : Regarding the C.I. sheets, I am not satisfied. Now-a-days the villagers are taking to C.I. sheets ; previously they used thatch. In view of this fact are the Government trying to increase the quota of C I sheets somehow or other and also trying to get alternative things in place of C.I. sheets from the Government of India ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : What is that "somehow or other" we do not know. Normally representation is made to the Government of India in such matters which we are also doing. As regards inducing the people to take alternative methods, it is left to the hon. Members to do that.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY : Whether Government is trying to get asbestos sheets ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Sir, asbestos sheets are not controlled commodities and therefore anybody can bring them. The merchants are free to bring asbestos sheets. Therefore the advice should be directed to them.

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED : Did the Government receive special quota of C.I. sheets for rehabilitation of refugees ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : That is a separate matter.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) : How long the irregularity in the flow of C I. sheets will remain ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : As long as the scarcity remains.

Case against Messrs Kucheria Bros of Goalpara for violation of the terms and conditions of Sugar Dealer's Licence

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) asked :

*58. Will the Minister-in-charge of Supply be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether the Government has received a letter regarding certain allegations against Shri J. N. Chenkakoty who was in-charge of Goalpara Subdivision till 11th July 1961 ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that one Jaharimal Kucheria of Goalpara was allotted two Wagons of Sugar consisting of 250 bags for distribution within Goalpara on 21st June 1959 ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that he never brought the Sugar to Goalpara and that he never submitted any accounts for the same ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply) replied :

58. (a)—Yes. It is under enquiry.

(b) & (c)—Messrs Kucheria Bros. of Goalpara of which Shri Joharmal Kucheria is one of the partners imported 4 wagons of Sugar under R/Rs No.009216, dated 9th June 1959, No.009217, dated 9th June 1959, No.G25784c, dated 14th July 1959, and No.G257845, dated 13th July 1959 consigned to Subdivisional Officer, Goalpara, each wagon containing 130 bags. As they did not report the arrival of the last two wagons of Sugar and no accounts could be produced by them in respect of these two wagons, a case has been taken up against the party concerned for violation of the terms and conditions of the Sugar Dealer's Licence.

Establishment of a Technical Institute at Dibrugarh

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) asked :

*59. Will the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that there was a proposal to establish a technical institute at Dibrugarh and the Government gave assurance in this respect ?
- (b) If so, why the work of the institution has not yet been started ?
- (c) How long it would take to start construction of the building ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that the Technical Education Department could not finalise the Scheme and standard of the Technical institution during the year 1959 although Government gave assurance of a Technical institution at Dibrugarh in the year 1958 ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education) replied :

59. (a)—There is a proposal to start a technical school at Dibrugarh with the help of some donation from M/s Jalan Trust.

(b)—The terms and conditions offered by the Trust together with Draft Deed are being examined by Government.

(c)—Construction would start if the terms and conditions are accepted by Government and if the funds, etc., are made available.

(d)—No. The reasons have been shown under (b) & (c) above.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOWDHURY (Nalbari-East) : What are the criteria that are required for starting a Technical Institute ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : I could not follow.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) : Will the Government consider starting of a craft Institution training of which has already been imparted, so that the demands of the Railways and P. and T. can be met ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : We have already started such an Institution at Bongaigaon.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : In view of the fact that Dibrugarh is the most industrial area, why the Government has not established any Technical Institute so long ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : Government has proposed to start such an Institute in that area during the Third Five Year Plan. There are also proposals for establishing 4 or 5 such Institutes in the State.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : What are the crafts proposed to be trained in these institutions ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education) : These Polytechnic are and I T. Is.

Shri HAESRWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) : What is the number of Polytechnics and what is the number of I.T.Is ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : They are 4 and 7 in number respectively.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) : Whether the Deputy Minister is aware that in the plains of Assam except Lakhimpur District there are Technical Schools ? Why Lakimpur excluded ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : I want notice, Sir.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : Whether there is any possibility of establishing any such Technical Institute elsewhere ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : There are proposal for 4 polytechnic in different places in the Third Five Year Plan.

Shrimati LILY SENGUPTA (Lahowal) : চৰকাৰে টকাৰ পৰিমাণ নিদ্ধাৰণ কৰিব নোৱাৰাটক এই স্কীম খন লবলৈ প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি দিয়াত হে প্ৰকৃত বাধা হৈছে নেকি ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : এখন টেকনিকেল স্কুল কৰিবলৈ হলে প্ৰায় ২০ লাখ মান টকা লাগে। সালানে ৩০ বিঘা মাটি আৰু ২।। লাখ টকাহে দিব খুজিছে। সেই কাৰণে, এই স্কুল তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ কালতহে পতা হব।

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY : কি কি বিষয় লক্ষ্য ৰাখি এই স্কুল বিলাক দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হয় ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : Industrial area বিলাকেই 1st preference দিয়া হয়।

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East) : খন বসতি অঞ্চল বিলাক তাৰ ভিতৰত পৰেনে ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : নপৰে।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery) : বেলগুৱে ট্ৰেইট বিলাকৰ ট্ৰেইনিংৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে কিবা ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছেনে ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : বঙাইগাওঁ স্কুলত তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে।

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : What are the terms and conditions of M/s Jalan Trust ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : There are various terms and conditions which are being examined by the Government.

Mr. SPEAKER : The hon. Member wants to know what are the terms and conditions offered by M/s. Jalan Trust ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : I cannot give all these terms and conditions now. I want notice Sir.

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon) : May I know from the Government how long it will take to finalise these terms and conditions which are now under examination as the Deputy Minister has said.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education) : These will be finalised very soon.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY : বঙাই গাঁৱত পতা স্কুল খনত কি কি subject দিয়া কৈছে ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : স্কুল আৰম্ভ কৰা হৈছে আৰু কেইটাও subject দিয়া হৈছে । কি কি subject কোৱা টান ।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : Sir, when the offer was made by M/s. Jalan as early as in 1958, why the Government is so late in taking decision in the matter ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : The Government is not late in taking decision.

Mr. SPEAKER : The question was that the terms and conditions were offered by M/s. Jalan about 1½ years ago, why does not the Government take up the matter uptill now ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : There is a dispute between M/s. Jalan and the Government regarding the terms and conditions due to which the matter could not be taken up early.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barpeta) : Government may be late in taking the decision, but I want to know what is the decision ?

Shri MAHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur) : যেহেতু ডিব্ৰুগৰ মহকুমা অসমৰ ভিতৰতেই, Industry প্রধান তথাপি কিয় তাত এখন Technical স্কুল এতিয়াও পতা হোৱা নাই ? পাবলিকৰ পৰা টকা নোপোৱাৰ কাৰণে নেকি ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : পাবলিকৰ পৰা টকা পালেও বা নাপালেও তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাত ডিব্ৰুগৰত এখন টেকনিকেল স্কুল কৰা হব ।

Shri MAHANANDA BORA : প্রথম আৰু দ্বিতীয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ ফলতে কিয় পতা নহল ।

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : Provision নাছিল ।

Shri MAHANANDA BORA : মই এইটো ধৰি লব পাৰোনে যে, ডিব্ৰুগৰৰ মানুহে বেচি press নকৰাৰ কাৰণে এনে হল ?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA : মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ কালত যিবিলাক Technical school পতাৰ কথা কৈছে সেই বিলাকৰ কাৰণে কোন কোন ঠাই বাচিলোৱা হৈছে ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : ঠাই বচা হোৱা নাই ।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ কালত ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ উত্তৰ অঞ্চলটোত আৰু Technical School দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবনে ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education): হয় !

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon): বঙাইগাঁও স্কুলখন কেতিয়া আৰম্ভ হৈছে ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : এই অলপতে যোৱা চেপ্তেম্বৰ মাহত ।

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA : তাত কেইজন Instructor নিয়োগ কৰা হৈছে ?

Mr. SPEAKER : চেপ্তেম্বৰ মাহত আৰম্ভ হৈছে হয়তো Instructor পোৱাটোৱে নাই ।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): Whether the proposal for Technical School at Dibrugarh has been taken for a Higher Technical School or for a nominal one ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: It will be a standard one.

There are three categories of schools—

(a) Polytechnic.

(b) I. T. 1.

(c) Ordinary Technical School.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY : আমাৰ মঙ্গলদৈ মহকুমাটো অসমৰ ভিতৰতেই পিচপৰা—গতিকে চৰকাৰে Technical school এখন স্থাপন কৰাৰ কথা তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাত দিব নে ?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA : ডিব্ৰুগৰত যিখন পলিটেকনিকেল স্কুল স্থাপন কৰাৰ কথা ভাবিছে সেই খনত ডিপ্লমা কৰ্চ হ'বনে Artisan course হ'ব ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: সেইটো এতিয়া ক'ব পৰা টান ।

Shri PROBhat NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Naibari-East): বঙাই গাৱনটোত কি কৰ্চ ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Certificate course.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): চৰকাৰে জালান কোম্পানীক মাটিৰ পৰিবহণে কিবা দিয়াৰ চিন্তা কৰিছে নেকি ?

Establishment of a Social Education Organiser's Training Centre in the State

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) asked :

*60. Will the Minister of Community Development be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that Assam has no Social Education Organiser's Training Centre within the State ?
- (b) Whether Government have any proposal to establish such a Centre in the State ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Community Development) replied :

(a)—Yes.

(b)—No.

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon): At present where this training is given to the people of Assam ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Community Development): At Santiniketon.

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: Whether Government will start a training school in the 3rd Five Year Plan ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: At present there is no such proposal.

Shri GAURISANKR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): Sir, whether the training is given in Santiniketon or in the Sriniketon ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: The training is given in Srineketon.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: Sir, what are the difficulties of the Assam Government to start one such Social Education Organiser's Training Centre within the State of Assam ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: Sir, the hon. Member is aware that the number of person to be training is very small. So we donot consider it necessary to start such an institution at present.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Posting of lady doctor in Dhubri Civil Hospital

Shri TAMIZUDDIN PRODHANI (Dhubri) asked :

154. Will the Minister-in-charge of Medical be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government are aware that there is no lady doctor in Civil Hospital, Dhubri for a long period ?

(b) If so, what is the reason of that ?

(c) Whether Government propose to post one lady doctor there ?

(d) If so, when ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical) replied :

154. (a)—Yes, since 3rd July, 1960.

(b)—The Lady Doctor has been deputed to undergo a course of Post-graduate training in Maternity and Child Welfare

(c) & (d)—Yes, as soon as available.

Shri TAJUDDIN PRODHANI (Dhubri): Sir, in reply to (d) it is said that the lady doctor will be posted as soon as available, Sir, may I know when the lady doctor will be available ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: Sir, we are trying to appoint a lady doctor, but at present there is dearth of such doctor.

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara): Sir, may I know from the hon'ble Minister as to why the lady doctor was sent to undergo a course of Post-graduate training in Maternity and Child Welfare without making alternative arrangement ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: Sir, Post-graduate training in Maternity and Child Welfare is necessary for a lady doctor. So she was to undergo this training.

Dr. SRIHARI DAS (Barpeta): Sir, with reference to (b) may I know to which institution she was deputed to undergo this training and what will be approximate time required for the training ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : I want notice of it, Sir.

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal): চাৰ, ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ শ্ৰীমতি সৰ্বোজ নলিনি দেৱী নামে এগৰাকী লেডী ডাক্তৰে কাম নোপোৱা কথাটো মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জানেনে ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: তেনেকুৱা লেডী ডাক্তৰে কাম নোপোৱাৰত যদি কিবা representation পাওঁ তেন্তে বিবেচনা কৰি চোৱা হব ।

Mr. SPEAKER: Will you kindly look into it ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : I shall look into it.

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED: Before sending here for training was any application called and received for this post ?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon): মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয় অনুগ্রহ কৰি তেখেতৰ দৰখাস্ত আছেনে নাই অনুসন্ধান কৰি চাবনে আৰু যদি আছে তেন্তে আৱশ্যকীয় ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবনে ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical): মহি
সেইটো চান।

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara): Whether any advertisement was made to fill up this post.

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: There is always dearth of lady doctor, so no advertisement was made.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): Why the lady doctor was sent for undergoing the training keeping the hospital without a doctor?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: Sir, as I said already, this training is necessary for a lady doctor.

Regarding the post of Assistant Chief Electoral Officer

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati) asked:

155. Will the Minister-in-charge, Elections be pleased to state—

- (a) The number of Election Officers in the State?
- (b) The headquarters to which each is posted and for how long is his posting there?
- (c) The names of those who have been confirmed and those who have not been confirmed?
- (d) The length of service in each case, with the date of appointment?
- (e) The reasons for withholding confirmation of any Election Officer either in his post or in any other post?
- (f) Whether it is a fact that the senior-most of these Election Officers was promoted to the post of Assistant Chief Electoral Officer in the Secretariat?
- (g) Whether it is a fact that the said post is in existence?
- (h) Whether it is a fact that the said post is a permanent post?
- (i) If the answer to (h) above is in the affirmative, for how long has it been in existence since its creation?
- (j) The names of the Officers who had held the post, indicating the period held by each and the name of the present incumbent?
- (k) Whether any of them was recruited from outside the cadre of Election Officers?
- (l) Whether it is under contemplation of the Government to abolish the post?
- (m) Whether it is a fact that the post has already been abolished?
- (n) If the answer to either (l) or (m) is in the affirmative, the reasons thereof?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister-in-charge, Elections) replied :

155. (a)—The total number of Election Officers at present is 21, appointed against 14 permanent posts, 5 temporary posts and two also on temporary basis against permanent Election Officers holding a lien and being on leave.

(b) to (d)—A statement is laid on the table.

(e)—Thirteen Election Officers have been confirmed and number 14, Shri L. R. Das has been placed on probation and his confirmation is under consideration. Others will have to wait till there is vacancy in the permanent post.

(f)—The senior-most of these Election Officers was appointed to do the work of the Assistant Chief Electoral Officer when it was considered necessary.

(g)—The said post is in abeyance.

(h)—A permanent post was created but it is now in abeyance.

(i)—The post was first created on temporary basis on 13th November 1956.

(j)—Shri K. K. Medhi from 13th November 1956 to 20th September 1958.

Shri A. C. Bhuyan from 1st May 1959 to 31st July 1959.

Shri K. K. Medhi from 1st August 1959 to 20th June 1960.

(k)—No.

(l)—The post will be kept in abeyance until the Chief Electoral Officer remains a wholetime Officer.

(m)—No.

(n)—The post has been kept in abeyance in the interest of economy of the administration having regard to the fact that this work can easily be done by a wholetime Chief Electoral Officer.

Shri GAURIANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati) : Sir, is it a fact that the post of Assistant Chief Electoral Officer is in continued existence for more than 5 years since 1956 ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : This is not a fact. This post was created in 1956 and by 1961 the term of 5 years will be completed.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : Has the post been abolished.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : No, the post has not yet been abolished.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : With regard to (1), Sir, may I know whether the Chief Electoral Officer is also the Secretary to the Government of Assam in the Election Department ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : Yes, he is the Secretary to the Government of Assam in the Election Department.

Regarding functions of the Chief Electoral Officer

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA (Gauhati) asked :

156. Will the Minister-in-charge, Election be pleased to state—
- (a) Whether it is a fact that the Election Department is a Department of the Secretariat ?
 - (b) Whether it is a fact that the Department was created for dealing exclusively with matters connected with the election work ?
 - (c) Whether there is any Secretary to Government who is in-charge of the Department ?
 - (d) If the answer to (c) above is in the affirmative, whether that Secretary is in-charge of any other Department of the Secretariat ?
 - (e) Whether it is a fact that the Secretary of the Election Department also functions as Chief Electoral Officer of the State ?
 - (f) Whether the State Government has any control over the officer in his capacity as Chief Electoral Officer of the State and if not, why not ?
 - (g) Whether it is a fact that there is an officer who functions as some sort of a Deputy to the Chief Electoral Officer ?
 - (h) If so, what is the rank of that Officer ?
 - (i) Whether Government are aware that other States in the Union have got similar posts to assist the Chief Electoral Officer in his duties ?
 - (j) If so, whether it is under the contemplation of the Government to retain the post permanently ?
 - (k) If the answer to (j) above is in the affirmative, whether it is proposed to appoint one of the Election Officers as permanent incumbent in that post ?
 - (l) If not, why not ?
 - (m) Whether Government proposes to appoint one or more senior Election Officers to assist the Chief Electoral Officer in the conduct of the poll in the next General Election ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister-in-charge, Elections) replied :

156. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—A Joint Secretary is in-charge of the Department.

(d)—No.

(e)—Yes.

(f)—The Chief Electoral Officer is under the control of the State Government but so far as the supervision of the preparation, revision and correction of all electoral rolls in the State is concerned functions subject to the Superintendence, direction and control of the Election Commission under Section 13A of the Representation of the People Act, 1950.

(g)—There is no such Officer at present.

(h)—Does not arise.

(i)—Yes, but only in those States where the Chief Electoral Officer is a part-time officer. The Chief Electoral Officer in this State is at present a whole-time Officer.

(j) to (l)—Do not arise in view of reply to 156 (i) above.

(m)—The question will be considered when the work in connection with the next General Elections gains full momentum.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati) : Sir, is it a fact that the Joint Secretary in-charge of the Election Department is in-charge of some other department also ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Election) : Yes. This Joint Secretary is also in-charge of other department also.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : With regard to (i), Sir, may I know what are the other States where the Chief Electoral Officer is a part time officer ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : I do not know about the other States ; I shall give the names of these States to the hon. Member later on.

Regarding the Scheme to Control the Khonajan in Nowgong District

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUA (Amguri) asked :

157. Will the Minister, Public Works Department (E. & D.) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that Khonajan in Nowgong District, is affecting paddy fields of Marigoan, Dandua, Tetelia and Ghogua Mauza ?

(b) Whether it is fact that as the said Jan is creating drought, the affected people are demanding either sluice gate in between Marakalong Beel and Manipuri Beel or killing the Jan at this place at the earliest ?

(c) If so, what is the decision of the Government ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [Minister-in-charge of P. W. D. (F. C. & I. Wing), etc.] replied :

157. (a)—Yes, contiguous area under Marigaon Thana has been affected to some extent by the Khanajan channel.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—A scheme to control the Khanajan at the lower reaches for protecting adjoining cultivable lands of Marigaon area from flood and also providing irrigation facilities by retaining required quantity of water upto a certain level for cultivation during the drought period has already been drawn up. But due to objection received from the Public, the scheme is under further examination for finalisation.

Construction of bridges on the Borka-Kamalpur P. W. D. road

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Rampur) asked :

158. Will the Minister-in-charge of P. W. D. (R. & B.) be pleased to state —

(a) Whether the Borka-Kamalpur P. W. D. Road has become serviceable to the people of Bonka from coming to Kamalpur ?

(b) What amount has been spent this year on the road of the amount of Rs.40,000 allotted to the Road ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that the distress of the people has not the least been abated as the Beel portion of the road is still kept untouched ?

(d) Whether Government proposed to construct the bridges first so that the road may be utilised prior to earth work ?

(e) Whether Government propose to give priority to this work ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Deputy Minister, P. W. D. (R. and B.)] replied :

158. (a)—So far as the portion already taken over by P. W. D. the road is serviceable.

(b)—Rupees 3,956.00.

(c)—Yes, but the portion referred to is not under P. W. D.

(d) & (e)—There is no such proposal. But the proposal to take over the remaining length of the road has been sent to the Subdivisional Development Board (Now Mohkuma Parishad) for initial consideration and allocation of priority. The proposal will be considered for inclusion in the 3rd Five Year Plan Road Scheme along with other such proposal; according to individual priority.

Regarding Settlement operation in all Circles

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDER (Sorbhog) asked :

159. Will the Minister-in-charge of Revenue be pleased to state —

- (a) What are the directions given in the present settlement operation ?
- (b) Whether proper demarcation lines are to be given ?
- (c) If so, whether it has been followed in all the circles ?
- (d) Whether partition and mutation cases are to be settled ?
- (e) If so, whether it has been followed in all the circles of Assam ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister-in-charge, Revenue) replied :

159. (a)—No special directions were given at the present settlement operations. The Settlement Officers are guided by the provisions of the Assam Land Revenue Reassessment Act, 1936 and the rules framed thereunder and also by the Executive Instructions as incorporated in the Resettlement Manual in conducting the settlement operations in Assam.

(b)—Yes. It is done during resettlement in the following cases.—

- (1) Complete new survey for traverse plot.
- (2) Complete new survey for blue print.
- (3) New survey of a part of a village and map correction of a part of a village.
- (4) Map correction.
- (5) Correction of boundaries to show present possession.
- (6) Any unoccupied land which has escaped unassessed.
- (7) Amalgamation of similar adjacent fields in the same ownership.
- (8) Undisputed partition of fields.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Uncontested partition cases and mutation cases are to be settled during the settlement operation.

(e)—Yes.

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDER (Sorbhog): Do the Government know whether there is corruption ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): No, there is no corruption.

Regarding the construction of bridges over the Beki and Bhalukadoba rivers

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDER (Sorbhog) asked :

160. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department (Road and Building) be pleased to state —

(a) When the bridges over the Beki and Bhalukadoba rivers will be completed ?

(b) Whether North Trunk Road is intersected by these two rivers ?

(c) Whether Government consider the necessity of constructing these two bridges ?

(d) If so, why the construction of these two bridges have been delayed ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Deputy Minister, Public Works Department (Road and Building)]

160. (a)—Detailed survey for selecting the site of the bridges and to collect hydraulic data have been taken up. On completion, the data will be sent to Government of India for their approval and final selection of the sites and works for construction of these bridges over these rivers will be taken up on receipt of Technical approval and financial sanction from the Government of India. Actual completion of work will take about 3 years after the works are started.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Yes. But it solely depends on the finalisation of the alignment for the proposed approach road to the Brahmaputra bridge under construction.

(d)—Does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDER: When the detailed survey will be completed ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: Sir, it will take some time. It is not expected before 3 years.

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDER: With regard to (e), when will it be finalised ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: As soon as it is complete.

Regarding the breaches occurred on the Kandukona-Changsari Public Works Department Road

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Sorbhog) asked :

161. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department (Road and Building Wing) be pleased to state—

- (a) How many breaches have been made on the Kandukona-Changsari Public Works Department Road by the last flood?
- (b) What steps have been made to repair the breaches ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that these breaches occurred in the last year's flood also ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that due to wrong selection of bridge site at Laukuri a family has been inundated by the outlet of water from the bridge directed to his houses ?
- (e) Whether Government propose to examine the site and shift the bridge to a safer site ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Deputy Minister, Public Works Department (Road and Building)] replied :

161. (a)—Four.

(b)—As a temporary measure, bamboo bridges have been provided for maintenance of traffic.

(c)—No. These breaches are new. Last year's breaches were in different places.

(d)—It is not a fact.

(e)—Does not arise in view of the replies to question (d).

Suspension of grants of the Pazar-Bhanga No.2 Basic School in Barpeta Subdivision

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) asked :

162. Will the Minister-in-charge of Education be pleased to state—

- (a) When the Pazar-Bhanga No. 2 Basic School of Barpeta Subdivision was granted and what is the number of students at present ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that the Chairman, School Board has suspended the School for the last two months but the matter was not known to the Secretary, School Board or any other inspecting authority ?

- (c) What are the reasons for this suspension ?
- (d) Why the education of the poor students has been stopped thereby ?
- (e) Whether Government propose to take steps to set the matter in order ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister of Education) replied :

162. (a)—The school was taken over from June, 1959 and its present enrolment is 25.

(b)—Yes. The school was suspended under order of the Chairman and the order was communicated by the Secretary of the School Board and a copy of the order was forwarded to the Circle Sub-Inspector for information. It is therefore not a fact that the matter was not known to the Secretary, School Board or any other inspecting authority.

(c)—The grant was suspended for non-utilisation of C. I. Sheets allotted to the School.

(d) & (e)—The School Board has already revived the grant after utilisation of C. I. Sheets.

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Kotonigaon): May I know from the Government under what rule this school was taken over when the enrolment of this school was under 30 ?

Shri RADHIKARAM DAS: When the school was taken over, the number of students was over 30. The number of students decreased recently. A school can never be taken over by Government if it does not fulfill certain conditions.

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: Sir, may I know from the hon. Deputy Minister whether the Government will continue to take this school even though the enrolment of student is only 25.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: This decrease is a temporary one, so the Government will continue to take this school.

Regarding Pension of Shri Nagendra Narayan Das, an office assistant of Barpeta S. D. O's Office

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) asked :

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

- (a) When Shri Nagendra Narayan Das, Office Assistant, Barpeta S. D. O's Office retires from his service ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that his pension has not been paid up to this time ?
- (c) If so, why ?
- (d) When he will get his pension ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister-in-charge, Finance replied:

163. (a)—Shri Nagendra Narayan Das, Office Assistant, Barpeta S. D. O's Office, retired on 1st March, 1959.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Certain correspondences are going on between the Accountant General, Assam and the Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup, regarding counting of period of medical leave from 1st May, 1952 to 31st December, 1952 and from 23rd April, 1953 to 31st December, 1953 availed of by Shri Das, towards increment.

(d)—As soon as the above points are settled.

Regarding private practice allowed to the Doctors in-charge of Epidemic units

Dr. SHRIHARI DAS (Barpeta) asked:

164. Will the Minister, Medical and Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the doctors in-charge of epidemic units are allowed private practice ?

(b) If not, why ?

(c) If so, whether a compensatory non-practicing allowance is given to them ?

(d) If not, why ?

(e) Whether a free quarter or a house rent allowance is given to them ?

(f) If not, why ?

(g) Whether a personal orderly is given to them ?

(h) If not, why ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical) replied:

164. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—No.

(d)—As private practice is allowed the question of granting them non-practicing allowance does not arise.

(e)—House-rent allowance in lieu of rent-free quarter is given on to Assistant Surgeon II.

(f)—Does not arise.

(g)—No.

(h)—It is not considered necessary as a Peon is attached to each Unit.

Taking over of Tea Garden Schools by Government

Shri MOLIA TATI (Doom Dooma) asked :

165. Will the Minister-in-charge of Education be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government have come to a decision to take over the tea garden Schools ?

(b) If so, when the decision will give effect to ?

(c) Under what terms and conditions these tea gardens will be taken over ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister of Education) replied :

165. (a)—Yes.

(b)—During the current financial year on a progressive basis if funds are available in time.

(c)—The Schools will be brought under the Basic Education Board on the terms and conditions laid down by the Board in respect of such schools.

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery)** In reply to (b), Hon'ble Minister has replied that the decision would be given effect to during the current financial year on a progressive basis if funds are available in time. What is the necessity for taking over the financial responsibility of the tea garden schools ? Will Government try to impose our syllabus and curriculums ?

Mr. SPEAKER : Please put only one question so that it can be replied to.

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARY :** My question is, Sir, that Government have replied that if funds are available in time, the decision would be given effect to during the current financial year. So whether Government will try to impose financial responsibility on the tea gardens ?

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) :** The hon. Member will realise that there were complaints that the tea industry has not been looking after the plantation labour properly, so far as the education

side is concerned and there was a demand therefore that the education of the tea garden population should be taken over by the Government. It is from that consideration that the proposals for taking over by the Government have come. With regard to financial responsibility, as was discussed in this House the other day, the matter is under negotiation with the tea industry by the State Industry, Labour and Education Departments.

***Shri SARBESWAR BARDOLOI (Titabar)**. Sir, in reply to (a), it is stated 'yes' and in reply to (b) it is stated 'during the current financial year on a progressive basis if funds are available in time.—Actually it means nothing. What is the intention of the Government. Is it not a slack stand that Government have taken ?

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)**: Sir, the exact position has been stated already.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. Member probably wants to know what is meant by 'progressive basis'.

***Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education)**: We have made a provision of rupees one lakh for the present, and we will not be able to take up all these things during the current year.

***Shri BISWANATH UPADHYAYA (Patharkandi)**: What is the number of schools to be taken over in the district of Cachar ?

***Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS**: I cannot give the figures now, Sir.

***Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI**: In answer to (c), it is stated 'on the terms and conditions laid down by the Board'. Which Board the Government mean whether Basic Education Board or the Board formed under the Plantation Labour Act ?

***Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS**: Under the Basic Education Board as stated in the reply.

***Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa)**: Whether the existing teachers of the tea garden schools will be retained by the Board ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: I have already replied to that question the other day, Sir.

Appointment of members of Land Settlement Advisory Committee

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDER (Sorbhog) asked :

166. Will the Minister-in-charge of Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) On what principle the members of Land Settlement Advisory Committees are appointed ?
- (b) Whether all the M. L. As. of the Subdivision are members of the Land Settlement Advisory Committees ?
- (c) If so, why Shri Birendra Kumar Das, M.L.A. is not member of Barpeta Land Settlement Advisory Committee ?
- (d) When meetings of Land Settlement Advisory Committees are to be called ?
- (e) In how many cases recommendations of the Barpeta Land Settlement Advisory Committee have not been carried out upto now ?
- (f) How many cases are pending in Land Settlement Advisory Committee, Barpeta ?
- (g) When they will be disposed of ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

166. (a)—The Land Settlement Advisory Committees are constituted with leading persons of the Subdivision including some M.L.As and other persons who take abiding interest in land and the public welfare.

(b)—There is no hard and fast rule that all M. L. As in the Subdivision are to be appointed as members of the Land Settlement Advisory Committee.

(c)—Shri Birendra Kumar Das, M. L. A. is a member of the Gauhati Land Settlement Advisory Committee as he is a resident of Tihu circle within Gauhati Subdivision.

(d)—In as much as it is Advisory in character, there is no prescribed rule for sittings of the Land Settlement Advisory Committees. The Local Officer calls the meetings of the Land Settlement Advisory Committee, if and when he requires the advice of the Committee in the affairs of settlement of land.

(e) to (g)—Information is being called for from the Subdivisional Officer, Barpeta.

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDER (Sorbhog): Whether Shri Birendra Kumar, Das, M. L. A., will be included as a Member in the Barpeta Land Settlement Advisory Committee?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): He is already a Member of the Gauhati Subdivision Land Settlement Advisory Committee and if he chooses to go to Barpeta, I have no objection, but he has to resign from Gauhati Land Settlement Advisory Committee.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY (Nalbari-East): Sir, the Land Settlement Advisory Boards must have got some statutory rules under which this Advisory Board is formed and guided. But here it is stated that there is no prescribed rule. As such, what is the function of the Land Settlement Advisory Board?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: It is to advise the local officers on settlement of land.

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katanigaon): May I know who suggest the names of members for the Land Settlement Advisory Board?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: Deputy Commissioner or Subdivisional Officer.

Shri MATHIAS TUDU (Gossaigaon): May I know whether there is a Land Settlement Advisory Committee in Kokrajhar also?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: No. No Land Settlement Advisory Committee is necessary for Kokrajhar because it is a zamindari area. These zamindaries have vested in Government and have not yet been brought under the Revenue Regulation Manual.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery): যিজন M.L.A. ৰ সমষ্টি দুখন মহকুমাত পৰিছে, তেনে M. L. A. ক দুয়োখন মহকুমাৰ Land Advisory Committee ৰ মেম্বাৰ কৰাত কি আপত্তি থাকিব পাৰে?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: আমি মহকুমা হিচাবে এজন সদস্যক এখন কমিটিৰ হে মেম্বাৰ কৰি দিওঁ ; সমষ্টি অনুসাবে দিয়াৰ কোনো নিয়ম নাই।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI: মোৰ প্ৰশ্নাত মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে সমষ্টি অনুসাবে মেম্বাৰ কৰা নহয় ; কিন্তু যিজন M.L.A. ৰ সমষ্টি আন এটা মহকুমাটো আছে তাৰ Advice দিব কোনে ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: তেখেতে এঠাইতে দিব।

Disciplinary action against Professors of Cotton College

Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar-West) asked :

167. Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it has come to the notice of Government that lately certain professors of Gauhati Cotton College violated Government servants' conduct Rules by condemning the Government by a letter in certain Newspaper ?

(b) If so, what actions have been taken against these Government servants ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education) replied :

167. (a)—It has come to the notice of Government that certain professors of Gauhati Cotton College, wrote letters in a certain newspaper criticising Government adversely.

(b)—Disciplinary action has been initiated against them.

Accommodation of Chabua Police Out Post in a rented house

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) asked :

168. Will the Minister for Home be pleased to state—

(a) Since when Chabua Police Thana in Dibrugarh Subdivision has been accommodated in a rented house ?

(b) What is the monthly or annual rent of this house and what total amount had been paid as rent upto date ?

(c) Whether there is any proposal for construction of buildings for Chabua Police Station ?

(d) If so, when construction of buildings for Chabua Police Station is going to be completed ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

168. (a)—Chabua Police Out Post in Dibrugarh Subdivision has been accommodated in a rented house since 1944.

(b)—The monthly rent of the house is Rs.70 and total amount of Rs.12,925 has been paid as rent upto-date.

(c) & (d)—The Superintendent of Police, Lakhimpur has taken up with the Execution Engineer, Public Works Department, Dibrugarh Division, the questive of preparing the plans and estimates for construction of building and staff quarters for the Chabua Police Out Post. Due consideration will be given to the proposal when it is received by Government.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): Whether it is a fact that the amount paid as house rent has exceeded the cost of construction of the building ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): The building has not been constructed yet and how does the hon. Member know the cost of construction of the building ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: I mean, Sir, it is stated in reply that the monthly rent of the house is Rs.70 and total amount of Rs.12,925 has been paid as rent upto date. I mean to say whether this amount has not exceeded the valuation of the building which was constructed before the War ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: I agree that had the building been constructed before, this expenditure could have been avoided. But to say that it has exceeded the cost of construction of the building when the building has not yet been constructed, is not understandable.

**Regarding a representation submitted by Shri Mani Kanta Das,
Ex-Chairman, Local Board, Goalpara against
Shri J. Changkakoti the then Subdivisional
Officer, Goalpara**

Maulavi SAHADAT ALI (South Salmara) asked :

169. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether he received any representation from Shri Mani Kanta Das (*Ex-Chairman, Local Board*) of Goalpara, dated 25th July 1960 against Shri J. Changkakoti the then Sub-divisional Officer, Goalpara ?

(b) If so, what action has been taken ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

169. (a)—Yes.

(b)—It is under enquiry.

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara): May I know from the Hon'ble Minister what the project matter of that representation is ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): There are many complaints. One was about misbehaviour with the subordinate office staff and allotment of sugar quota to a particular firm in spite of certain anomaly and so was about distribution of powder milk at the time of disturbance. There are many complaints contained in the representation of Shri Mani Kanta Das.

Maulavi SAHADAT ALI : When the enquiry will be completed, sir ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): This was sent to the Deputy Commissioner for enquiry on the 30th of August and hon. Members know that district officers were working under great stress and strain at the moment. I hope some time will be necessary, but I expect to get the report of the enquiry officer by the middle of November.

Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: Whether the officer was put under suspension ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: No.

Regarding sanctioning of a State Dispensary at Guiya in Kamrup District

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) asked :

170. Will the Medical Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government is going to sanction a State Dispensary at Guiya in Kamalpur circle of Kamrup District ?

(b) If so, when ?

(c) Whether Government have received several representations from the public praying for the same ?

(d) Whether Government is aware that the public there have started construction of the building on Public Works Department Specification of State Dispensaries ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical) replied :

170. (a)—The proposal is under consideration of Government.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Yes. It is however not known if the buildings are according to Public Works Department Specification for the State Dispensaries.

Construction of Agricultural Inspector's Office building at Nalbari

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East) asked :

171. Will the Minister-in-charge of Agriculture be pleased to refer to the starred question No. 129 asked by the questioner on 6th April 1959 regarding construction of Agricultural Inspector's office at Nalbari as soon as lands are available and state—

(a) When the acquisition of lands for the purpose was started and at what stage the acquisition proceedings are standing now ?

- (b) Whether it is a fact that the acquisition case is lying in Revenue office for want of administrative approval from Agriculture Department ?
- (c) What effective measures are being or propose to be taken for construction of the office after disposal of the Land Acquisition case pending so long ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture) replied :

171. (a) & (b)—Proposal for the acquisition of the land was submitted on 30th October 1958. Cost of acquisition has since been estimated and intimated by the Land Acquisition Officer and steps are being taken to provide funds and to give the administrative approval.

(c)—After obtaining the possession of the land, action will be taken to construct of office buildings.

Results of the Election to (1) the Assam Town and Country Planning Advisory Council (2) the State Advisory Board for Basic Education and (3) the Gauhati University Court

Mr. SPEAKER : I have to announce the results of elections to (1) The Assam Town and Country Planning Advisory Council, (2) The Advisory Board for Basic Education and (3) The Gauhati University Court. The number of candidates being equal to the number of the seats vacant, the following are declared elected unopposed :

(1) For the Assam Town and Country Planning Advisory Council :—

- (1) Shri Radha Kishan Khemka, M.L.A.
- (2) Dr. Ghanashyam Das, M.L.A.
- (3) Shri Hareswar Goswami, M.L.A.

(2) For the State Advisory Board for Basic Education :—

- (1) Shri Tajammul Ali Barlaskar, M.L.A.
- (2) Shri Mohidhar Pegoo, M.L.A.
- (3) Shri Sarat Chandra Goswami, M.L.A.
- (4) Shri Ramnath Sarma, M.L.A.
- (5) Shri Tarun Sen Deka, M.L.A.

(3) For the Gauhati University Court :

- (1) Mrs. Jyotsna Chanda, M.L.A.
- (2) Shri Narendra Nath Sarma, M.L.A.
- (3) Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika, M.L.A.
- (4) Shri Gouri Shankar Roy, M.L.A. and
- (5) Shri Hiralal Patwary, M.L.A.

Reply to motion of condolence on the death of Shri Firoze Gandhi, passed by the Assembly

Mr. SPEAKER: Regarding obituary reference made by the House on the sad and sudden demise of Shri Feroze Gandhi, M.P., the Secretary had received the following reply from Mrs. Indira Gandhi. I will read it for the information of the House:

"I have received your letter of 10th October and the extract from the proceedings of the meeting of the Assam Legislative Assembly on the 6th October, 1960.

"Please convey my thanks to all the Members of your Assembly for their kind message of sympathy and appreciation of my husband's work".

Discussion on the motion on Chief Minister's Statement made on the floor of the House on 7th October 1960 regarding the last July disturbances in the State

Mr. SPEAKER: I would request the hon. Members taking part in this debate to focus their eyes more to the future than dwelling on the past. I would suggest that they would confine themselves to suggestions as to how the occurrences could be effectively prevented from occurring again in future.

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery):** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই যিটো বিবৃতি দিলে সেই বিবৃতিবিষয়ে কবলৈ ঠিয় হৈছে। যোৱা জুন আৰু জুলাই মাহত অসমত যিবিলাক ঘটনা ঘটিছিল সেই ঘটনা প্ৰসঙ্গত মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীয়ে যি বিবৃতি দিলে তাৰ পৰা কেইটামান কথা উপলব্ধি কৰিবলৈ পাইছো। মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীয়ে বিবৃতিত দুটা কথা প্ৰধান বুলি কৈছিল—এটা হৈছে ভাষা সমস্যা আৰু আনটো হৈছে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ অধীনত চাকৰীৰ সমস্যা। কিন্তু এই দুটাৰ কথা নিশেষ একো নকৈ কিমান মানুহ ক্ষতি-প্ৰস্তু হল বা হত্যা কৰা হল আদিবহে হিচাপ দিছে। সেই হিচাপৰ পৰা দেখা যায় যে—

Name of District	Killed	Injured	No. of Houses burnt	Order 144 promulgated	Property looted	Arrested
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
					Rs.	
1. Kamrup	15	113	4482	..	6,48,895	1051
2. Nowgong	5	22	5385	N:1	28,37,146	707
3. Tezpur	3	23	706	..	7,14,011	354
4. Mangaldai	1	37	..	..	..	42
5. Sibsagar	5	43	502	..	7,63,992	540
6. Jorhat	3	26	..	..	..	51
7. Golaghat	1	21	..	..	..	223
8. Dibrugarh	1	4	91	..	..	397
9. North Lakhimpur	1	42	360	Lakhimpur	1,85,561	100
10. United Khasi-Jaintia Hills	..	48	2	..	4,514	219
11. Silchar	Nil	11	..	..	1,205	50 Cachar
12. Hailakandi .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
13. Karimganj .. ..	..	2	..	..	..	..
14. Mikir Hills .. ..	..	1	13	..	1,52,250	..
15. Goalpara	1	2	1617	..	6,95,436	..
16. Dhubri	1	25	..	..	..	3
17. Kokrajhar .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	3
18. Garo Hills .. ..	..	..	..	..	2,367	3
Total	40	508	13067	..	60,05,377	4383

*Speech not corrected.

Parliamentary Deligation এ যিটো বিপৰ্শ দিলে সেইটোতে কোৱা হৈছে যে ইয়াত এটা গণ-আন্দোলন হৈছিল। এই গণ-আন্দোলনৰ প্ৰধান কাৰণ আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ মতে ভাষা আৰু কেন্দ্ৰীয় চাকৰী। কিন্তু যোৱা ২১ মেইত ছিলঙত যিটো শোভাযাত্ৰা হৈছিল আৰু য'ত অসমীয়া ভাষাক গাধাৰ ভাষা বুলি ধ্বনী কৰিছিল তেতিয়া চৰকাৰে কোনো বিবৃতি দিয়া নাই। ফলত ইয়াৰ বীজ ভৈৰামলৈ বিয়পি পৰিল। মৰিয়নীত গণ্ডগোল হ'ল চৰকাৰে বিবক্তি নিদিলে। লামডিঙত গণ্ডগোল হ'ল চৰকাৰ নিমাত। চিলচৰৰ কথা চৰকাৰে কিমান জানে মই কব নোৱাৰো। যেতিয়া গোটেই দেশতে অশান্তি আৰম্ভ হ'ল তেতিয়াও চৰকাৰে বিশেষ একো ব্যৱস্থা প্ৰথম অৱস্থাত লোৱা নাই। বিশেষকৈ ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ উপত্যকাত অশান্তি হোৱাৰ কোনো কাৰণ নাছিল। কিন্তু গুৱাহাটীৰ হত্যা কাণ্ড আৰু চৰকাৰৰ অমনোযোগীতাৰ কাৰণেই ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ উপত্যকাত অশান্তি হ'ল। Parliamentary Deligation report কৈছে যে

“There is no disagreement among any section of the people of Assam that the immediate cause of disturbances was the language issue and there is also near unanimity among the Assamese and the Bengalees of the Assam that there existed deep-rooted and long standing dislike and suspicion between them, which prepared the ground for creation of a situation, in which the language controversy acted as a detonator for causing explosion.”

সেইদিনা খন আয়াৰ মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই reply দিওঁতে কৈছে যে প্ৰত্যেক মহকুমাত আৰু জিলাতে বহুত Officer ক suspend কৰা হৈছে। মই কব খুজিছোঁ officer বিলাক suspend নে আৰু কি হৈছে যিটো secondary কথা। আচল কথা হ'ল আমাৰ Cabinet ৰ ভিতৰত কেনে ধৰণৰ কাৰবাৰ চলি আছে। চৰকাৰী party ত থাকিও আনকি cabinet ৰ সদস্য হৈয়ো কেনে খোলা ধৰণেৰে কংগ্ৰেচৰ বিৰুদ্ধে ভাৱে কাম কৰিছে আৰু কোনো যুক্তিত। এইটো এটা গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ কথা আৰু ভাবিব লগীয়া কথা। কাৰণ আমি জানো যোৱা নগাওঁ by-election ত Shri Deba Kanta Barua ৰ বিৰুদ্ধে কাম কৰাৰ অভিযোগত এজন সদস্যক মন্ত্ৰীত্বৰ পৰা খেদি দিলে। যদিও আয়ি সেই Report ৰ বিষয়ে এতিয়াও একোৱেই নাজানিলো যে তেখেত দোষী হয় নে নহয়। মই ভাবো যে এই সম্পৰ্কত দুইজন মন্ত্ৰীৰ যি কৰ্ম্য-কলাপ দেখা গ'ল তাৰো এটা এনেকুৱা কিবা এটা হোৱা উচিত। আয়াৰ মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই Report ত কৈছে যে অসম বৰ্ত্তমানে শান্ত হৈছে আৰু পূৰ্ণ শান্তিৰ অৱস্থাত আগ বাঢ়িছে। সেইদিনা খন “আনন্দবাজাৰ” পত্ৰিকাত দেখিলো যে অসমীয়া ছাত্ৰৰ হাতত বঙালীছাত্ৰ এতিয়াও নিৰাপদ নহয়।

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):**

কোন কাকত আৰু কোন তাৰিখৰ কাকত ?

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery):** জুলাই মাহৰ ২০ কি

২১ তাৰিখৰ “আনন্দ বাজাৰ” পত্ৰিকাত মোৰ সঠিক date টো মনত নাই।

এনে ধৰণৰ কথা মই দেখিবলৈ পাওঁ। মঙ্গলদৈত যি বিলাক ঘটনা মই হলে কওঁ যে মঙ্গলদৈত আটাইতকৈ কম ঘটনা হৈছে আৰু মোৰ সমষ্টিত একোৱেই হোৱা নাই। শ্বিলঙত শ্ৰীযুত ভদ্ৰকান্ত বৰাক চুৰিৰ আঘাতত আহত কৰা হ'ল আমাৰ তাত খবৰ ওলাল যে তেওঁৰ চুৰীৰ আঘাতত মৃত্যু হ'ল।

*Speech not corrected.

গাওঁ আহা সমস্বৰে অসম আমাৰ,
 বঙালৰ লাগি য'ক হাহাঁকাৰ ।

এনে ধৰণৰ কিতাপ যেতিয়া প্ৰকাশ হৈছে—কিতাপ খন প্ৰথম প্ৰকাশ হয় ১৯৫৬ চনত আৰু দ্বিতীয় সংস্কৰণ হয় ১৯৫৮ আৰু তৃতীয় সংস্কৰণ হয় ১৯৫৯ চনত অৰাধে প্ৰচলিত হৈছে । কিন্তু চৰকাৰে তাক বন্ধ কৰিবলৈ ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা নাই । এনেকুৱা আৰু এখন কিতাপ আছে আৰু তাত যিবিলাক কথা আছে মই **Mention** কৰিবলৈ নাযাওঁ । মই কব বিছাৰিছো যে বৰ্তমান চৰকাৰে যিটো **disturbance** হৈ গ'ল এইটো হোৱাৰ আগতে কি কি, কৰ্তব্য কৰিছে ? আমি ভবিষ্যতে এনেকুৱা মিলা-প্ৰীতি নষ্ট হয় এইটো নিবিচাৰো । সেই কাৰণে যিখিনি হৈ গ'ল সেইটো আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ দোষত অসমৰ নাম কলঙ্কিত হ'ল আৰু গোটেই অসমীয়া জাতিটোৰ ওপৰত এটা **spot** পৰিলে আজি **student** সকল উভেজিত হ'ল **student** সকলে কি কৰিব । মই **student as a whole** বদনাম কৰিব নোৱাৰো । হয়তো কিছুমানে চলিহা গৰণ-মেষ্টক **unpopular** কৰিবৰ কাৰণেই হওক নাইবা তেখেত সকলে মন্ত্ৰীস্ব গ্ৰহণ কৰিবৰ কাৰণেই হওক এইটো কাম হবলৈ দিলো যাৰ কাৰণে কসমৰ বুৰঞ্জী কলুষিত হ'ল আৰু অসমীয়া জাতিটোৰ ওপৰত এটা **spot** পৰি গ'ল । গতিকে মই কব বিছাৰিছো যে স্পষ্টভাৱে চৰকাৰৰ দুৰ্বলতা এইটো **disturbance** ৰ একমাত্ৰ আৰু প্ৰথম কাৰণ । চৰকাৰ যদি ২১ মে তাৰিখৰ পৰা সজাগ থাকিল হেঁতেন তেতিয়াহলে দুৰভিসন্ধি প্ৰকৃতিৰ মানুহ বিলাকে কেতিয়াও সাহস কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে হেতেন । শ্বিলঙত ছুৰি মাৰে আৰু তাৰ বিৰুদ্ধে উপযুক্ত ব্যৱস্থা নলয় । **Mohan Ch. Bhatta-charja** ঘৰ পূৰে আৰু বাতৰি ওলায় যেহেতু তেখেত বঙালী সেই কাৰণে তেওঁৰ ঘৰ পুৰিল । চৰকাৰ তৰফৰ পৰা এনেকুৱা **strong** ব্যৱস্থা হাতত দমন কৰিব পৰা নাই । ২ জুলাই তাৰিখত গুৱাহাটীত অসমীয়া বঙালীৰ কথাবাতৰা নাছিল অথাৎ অসমীয়া বঙালী সম্বন্ধ এনেকুৱা **serious term** ত নাছিল । মাত্ৰ কৰবাত অসমীয়া ল'ৰা বিলাকে ক'ৰবাত বঙালী ল'ৰা বিলাকক কৈছিল যে "অসমীয়া ক'ব লাগিব" । কিন্তু ৪ তাৰিখে **Police Firing** ৰ পাচত যেতিয়া **Ranjit Borpujari** ৰ গুলিৰ আঘাতত মৃত্যু হ'ল আৰু এই কাণ্ডটো **spread** হৈ গ'ল সকলোৰে মনোভাব বেয়া হৈ গ'ল । সেই মনোভাব **control** কৰিবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে একো কৰা নাই । ইয়াৰ পাচত গণ্ডগোল যেতিয়া হৈ গ'ল আমি দেখিলো আমাৰ খেতিয়ক সকল **arrest** হবলৈ পৰিলে আমি প্ৰতিবাদ কৰা নাই । কিন্তু আমি জানো ইয়াৰ কাৰণে সকলো দায়ী নহয় আৰু তেখেত সকলক ৰেহাই দিব লাগে । মই জানো, চাৰ, নগাঁও ত এনে ধৰণৰ ঘটনাত কোনে ইন্ধন যোগাইছে আৰু কি হিচাপে তাত ঘটনা বঢ়িব দিলে ; গোৰেশ্বৰৰ ঘটনা সচাকৈয়ে শোকাবহ । বহুতো অঞ্চলত এনে ঘটনা ঘটিছে । তাৰ বাবে কোন দায়ী গুৰিত তাৰ কোন আছে— এই বিলাক উৎসাহটন কৰি, পোহৰলৈ অনা প্ৰয়োজন । এই ঘটনা প্ৰসঙ্গত মই তিনটা কথাই প্ৰধান্য লাভ কৰা লক্ষ্য কৰিছো— এটা হৰেশ্বৰ, এটা দেবেশ্বৰ আৰু আনটো গোৰেশ্বৰ । হৰেশ্বৰে প্ৰধান্য লাভ কৰিলে শিলিগুৰিৰ ঘটনাত আক্ৰান্ত হৈ ; 'দেবেশ্বৰে' প্ৰধান্য লাভ কৰিলে লোক সভাত **Student Leader** দুলাল বৰুৱা প্ৰসঙ্গত আৰু 'গোৰেশ্বৰে' প্ৰধান্য লাভ কৰিলে **Maximum House burning** ত । তাৰ বাহিৰে আশাৰ ইয়াত বহুতো **Under ground** খাঞ্চিগল দেৱতা হয়তো সেই দেৱতা সকলৰ ভিতৰত কাছাৰ বা চিলঙৰো আছে ; যাক পোহৰলৈ অনা প্ৰয়োজন ।

এই অপ্ৰীতিকৰ ঘটনাৰ কাৰণে...

Mr. SPEAKER : আপোনাৰ সময় শেষ হৈছে।

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery):** আৰু ১০ মিনিট দিব লাগে চাব। এই অপ্ৰীতিকৰ ঘটনাৰ কাৰণে আমি দুখ পাইছো। অসমৰ জনসাধাৰণে আঘাট পাইছে। বাৰ্জনীতি ব্যথ হৈছে - আৰু অনৰ্থক অসমৰ ছাত্ৰ শক্তিক জড়িত কৰা হৈছে। আজি যি ঘটনা হৈ গৈছে সেইটো যাতে ভবিষ্যতে পুনৰাভিনয় নহয়, আৰু এই ঘটনা মচি দি কেনেকৈ পুনৰ মিলাপ্ৰীতিৰে থাকিব পৰা যায় তাৰ চিন্তা কৰিব লাগে। কাৰ্য্যক্ষেত্ৰত আমি দেখিছো, যে সংখ্যা লঘু সম্প্ৰদায় সমূহৰ মনত বেলেগ ভাবৰ উদ্বেক হৈছে। কাৰ্যেই এই মনোভাব তাৰ বিলাক আমি দূৰ কৰিব পাৰিব লাগিব নহলে সৰু-সুৰা কাৰণত ভূমিনীতিৰ সুযোগ লৈ এই বৰকমৰ ঘটনা পুনৰ হব পাৰে। বাৰ্জ্যিক বাবসায় ক্ষেত্ৰত মই জানো যে এজন ডেপুটী মিনিষ্টাৰে মাৰোৱাৰী সকলৰ ব্যৱসায় নষ্ট কৰিবৰ কাৰণেই State Trading কৰা হৈছে বুলি কৈছে। এনে ধৰণৰ মন্তব্য ডেপুটী মিনিষ্টাৰৰ মুখত ওলোৱাটো ঠিক হোৱা নাই।

***Shri HARINARAYAN BARUA (Teok) :** ইয়াত State Trading ৰ কথা কেনেকৈ আহে ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) : The hon. Member was referring to a statement reported to have been made by my Deputy Minister. I would like him, if he has no objection, to give the name of the Deputy Minister so that I can ascertain from him ; and whether he heard himself or read it in newspapers or in other words—what is the source of his information, I want to know.

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARY :** এই সদনত নাম কোৱাটো উচিত নহয়। মই নামটো, তেখেতক পিচত কম।

দেশ চলোৱা আৰু জনসাধাৰণৰ মঙ্গল কামনাই যেতিয়া চৰকাৰৰ মূলমন্ত্ৰ, তেনে অৱস্থাত চৰকাৰে তাৰ দায়িত্ব উপলদ্ধি কৰি, পালন কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। তাৰতৰ আজি ঐক্য লাগিব। বাৰ্জ্যিক দায়িত্ব বিলাক বাৰ্জ্যৰ ভিতৰুৱা কৰ্ত্তব্য বিলাক চৰকাৰে কৰিব পাৰিব লাগিব; যেনে—ভাষা সমস্যাটো অসমত অসমীয়া হব লাগিব অসমৰ চাকৰী বাকৰি ক্ষেত্ৰত অসমীয়া থলুৱা মানুহে পাব লাগিব এই বিলাকত বাৰ্জ্যৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ ইচ্ছা মতে আগভাগ পাব লাগিব। চৰকাৰে জনমত উপেক্ষা কৰিব নোৱাৰিব। যদি আজি গণতন্ত্ৰৰ নামত চৰকাৰে এই বিলাক উপেক্ষা কৰে তেন্তে জনসাধাৰণে তাত আঘাট পায়।

মই এই কথাই স্মৃতিৰ খুজিছো যে সেই মিনিষ্টাৰ জনে অসমীয়া বাৰ্জ্যিক ভাষা হিচাবে নিবিচাবে নেকি ? য'ত অসমৰ জনসাধাৰণে সেইটো বিচাবে —

(সময়ৰ সংকেট)।

***Shri MOHI KANTA DAS :** মাননীয় সদস্যই উল্লেখ কৰা ডেপুটী মন্ত্ৰী জনৰ নাম কবনে ?

***Shri HIRALAL PAWARI (Panery) :** এই কথা মুখ্য মন্ত্রী আগত কম।

এটা কথা তদন্ত কৰিব লগীয়া যে, টংলাৰ পৰা, যোৱা ৪ জুলাইৰ পৰা ২২ জুলাইলৈকে মানুহ যোৱা নাই। তাৰ পিচত কিয় সেই মানুহ বিলাক যাবলৈ আৰম্ভ কৰিলে তাৰ তদন্ত লাগে। যদি এই মানুহ বিলাক নিজৰ ইচ্ছামতে গৈছে তেন্তে কোনো কথা নাই, যদি অন্য কাৰণত গৈছে তাৰ তদন্ত লাগে; এই কথা Sweeping remark নহয়, কি deep root আছে সেই কথাৰ ন্যায়িক তদন্তৰ আৱশ্যকতা আছে।

Mr. SPEAKER : Is it necessary to give all the names; If you feel that it is a very sweeping one then of course it is necessary. For our purpose it is enough to conclude that although the language issue was the immediate cause of disturbance the real causes were more deep rooted.

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARI :** গতিকে হৈ যোৱা অপ্রীতিকৰ ঘটনাত যি বিলাক—

Mr. SPEAKER : Mr. Patwary, now you move your motion.

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARY :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the statement of the Chief Minister made in the Assam Legislative Assembly on the 7th October, 1960 regarding the last disturbances in the State be taken into consideration by the House.

Mr. SPEAKER : Motion moved is that the statement of the Chief Minister made in the Assam Legislative Assembly on the 7th October, 1960 regarding the disturbances in the State be taken into consideration.

***Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) :** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অসমত হৈ যোৱা ঘটনাৱলীৰ প্ৰসঙ্গত মন্তব্য কৰি সেই বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ আমাক সুবিধা দিয়াৰ বাবে মই মুখ্যমন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ শলাগ লৈছো। আমাৰ সকলো সদস্যই জানে যোৱা জুলাই মাহত আৰু তাৰ কিছুমান দিন পিচলৈকে অসমৰ বিভিন্ন ঠাইত কেনেকুৱা এটা অশান্তি হৈ গল। ২১ মে তাৰিখে ছিলঙত যি শোভা যাত্ৰা মিটিং, আৰু ব্যঙ্গসূচক ধ্বনি কৰিলে এনেকুৱা ধ্বনি কৰিলে যে তেওঁলোকে ইমানো কলে যে অসমীয়া ভাষা গাধাৰ ভাষা। ইয়াৰ ফলত জন মাহৰ ভিতৰত এটা ডাঙৰ প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়া হৈ গল। সেই হিচাবে সভা সমিতি পাতি প্ৰতিবাদ চলিল তাৰ পাচত মৰিয়নীত ১৮ জুন তাৰিখে কিছুমান অসমীয়া ল'ৰাক বেলতে মাৰ-ধৰ কৰিলে। ১৫।১৬ জন ল'ৰা আহত হল। কালি মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীয়েও প্ৰশ্নোত্তৰত কৈছিল যে মৰিয়নীৰ টোৱেই প্ৰথম Violent assault লামডিংতো সেইদৰে এখন অসমীয়া চিনেমা বন্ধ কৰোৱাৰ চেষ্টাও প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়াৰ এটা কাৰণ। এই বিলাকৰ প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়া বিভিন্ন ঠাইত হ'বলৈ ধৰে। তাতে আকৌ ৪ জুলাইৰ দিনা গুৱাহাটীত Police firing হোৱাৰ ফলত বঞ্জিত বৰপুজাৰীৰ মৃত্যু ঘটে আৰু কেজনমান ছাত্ৰ আহত হয়।

আইন সঙ্ঘত ভাৱে সকলো নাগৰিক বা ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ বা অন্যান্য সকলোৱে দাবী জনাবৰ অধিকাৰ গণতন্ত্ৰত আছে। অসমীয়া বাইজবো অসমীয়া ভাষা ৰাজ্যিক ভাষা হ'ব লাগে বুলি শাস্তিপূৰ্ণ ভাৱে দাবী জনাবৰ অধিকাৰ আছে। কিন্তু মোৰ ধাৰণা যে ছিলঙৰ শোভাযাত্ৰা ব্যঙ্গসূচক ধ্বনি, মৰিয়ানীৰ Violent assault আৰু 'লামডিঙৰ' পূৰেকণ চিনেমা জোৰজবদস্ত কৰি বন্ধ কৰাৰ বাবে তীব্ৰ প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়া আৰম্ভ হয়। এইবোৰ অসুবিধা হ'ব লগা হৈছিল সেইটো মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীয়ে কালি ভাষণতে প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে।

মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীয়ে আৰু স্বীকাৰ কৰিছে যে Police force যথেষ্ট নাছিল আৰু একো একোটা থানাৰ দুৰত্বও বহুত বেচি তদুপৰি ঘটনা বোৰ ইমান কম সময়ৰ ভিতৰতে ঘটি গ'ল যে কম সংখ্যক পুলিচৰ পক্ষে সেইটো অৱস্থা আয়ত্বহীন কৰা সম্ভৱ নাছিল।

বঞ্জিত বৰপুজাৰীৰ মৃত্যু সংবাদটো দিওঁতে কাগজে তেওঁৰ ছবিৰ ওপৰত কাড়ৰ চিন দি আৰু উত্তেজক কৰি তুলিছিল বুলি মই মোৰ সিদিনাৰ বক্তৃতাতে কৈছিলো। তেওঁৰ আকস্মিক মৃত্যু সচাকৈয়ে অসমবাসীৰ কাৰণেই শোকৰ কথা। তেওঁ এজন চোকা ল'ৰাও আছিল—কিন্তু তেওঁক সন্মান দেখুৱাবলৈ বা তেওঁৰ স্মৃতিৰক্ষা বক্ষা কৰিবলৈ অন্য পন্থাও ল'ব পাৰো। এনেকৈ উত্তেজনা মূলক প্ৰচাৰৰ প্ৰয়োজন নাই। কিছুমান মানুহে এই সংক্ৰান্তত অসমীয়া বাইজক ছাত্ৰ সমাজৰ কংগ্ৰেছ অনুষ্ঠানক জগৰীয়া বুলি সমালোচনা কৰিছে। কিন্তু সিদিনা এই সদনতে বিভিন্ন সদস্যই নিজ নিজ অঞ্চলৰ কথা কওঁতে দেখুৱাই দিছে যে কংগ্ৰেছী মানুহে আৰু চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে নিজৰ জীৱন বিপন্ন কৰি কেনেকৈ বঙালী মানুহক আশ্ৰয় দিছিল। সেই বিষয়ে সকলোৱে এই সদনত ঘোষণা কৰিছে। তাৰ বাহিৰে তেজপুৰৰ শশীগোহাঁইৰ ঘৰত ১৮ ঘৰ বঙালী পৰিয়াল আৰু জানকবাৰীৰ ৬১ ঘৰ মানুহক অসমীয়া মানুহে আশ্ৰয় দিছিল। শশী-গোহাঁইয়ে, নিজৰ জীৱন বিপন্ন কৰি এইদৰে আশ্ৰয় দিব পৰা কাৰণে বাইজৰ মাজত তেওঁ বদন আখ্যা পাইছে।

আমাৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীয়ে সেই কথা ভালকৈ বুজিছে আৰু তেখেতৰ ভাষণটো উল্লেখ কৰিছে।

আজি বহুতে কৈছে যে অসমৰ যোৱা অশান্তিৰ কাৰণে গোটেই অসমীয়া বাইজ জগৰীয়া, সমস্ত ছাত্ৰ সমাজ জগৰীয়া কংগ্ৰেছ অনুষ্ঠান আৰু চৰকাৰ জগৰীয়া ইত্যাদি নানা বকমৰ সমালোচনা কৰিছে।

ইয়াৰ আগতে আমি নানা ধৰণে আলোচনা আদিৰ মাজেৰে এই অশান্তিৰ সময়ত অসমীয়া বাইজ আৰু কংগ্ৰেছ কৰ্মীয়ে কেনেকৈ নিজ নিজ ঠাইত নিজৰ জীৱন বিপন্ন কৰিও সেই বঙালী লোক সকলক আশ্ৰয় দিছিল সেইমৰ্ণে বহুটো মাননীয় সদস্যই ঘোষণাও কৰিছিল। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে মই তেজপুৰৰ শশীশশী গোহাঁইৰ কথাই কওঁ, তেওঁ ৬১ টা বঙালী পৰিয়ালক আশ্ৰয় দি বক্ষা কৰা কাৰণে, কিছুমানে, তেওঁক 'বদন' হ'ল বুলি আখ্যা দিছিল। অসমলৈ যেতিয়া Parliamentary Delegation আহিছিল, তেতিয়াৰ এই কথা বিলাক পুংখানপুংখৰূপে কোৱা হৈছে। এই কংগ্ৰেছ কৰ্মীসকলৰ তৎপৰতাও কাৰণেই সেকীয়াজুলি থানা এলাকাত কোনো দুৰ্ঘটনাই ঘটা নাই।

বঙালী কাগজ আৰু কিছুমান বঙালী আৰু অসমৰ বাহিৰৰ মানুহে কংগ্ৰেছ অনুষ্ঠানক এই আন্দোলনত জড়িত কৰিছে। ই এটা সত্যৰ অপলাপৰ ডাঙৰ দৃষ্টান্ত নহয়নে? তেওঁলোকে আৰু কৈছে যে সেই সময়ত আমাৰ চৰকাৰে Paralyzed হৈছিল চৰকাৰৰ শক্তি নাছিল চৰকাৰৰ আয়ত্বৰ বাহিৰত গৈছিল। সকলোতকৈ ধুনীয় উক্তি হ'ল চৰকাৰে উচটাই দিছিল। এনে ধৰণৰ জৰণ্য প্ৰচাৰ কাৰ্য্য অসমৰ বাহিৰত চলি আছে। আমাৰ বঙ্গদেশৰ কিছুমান বিশিষ্ট বক্তা আৰু দায়িত্বশীল লোকে সমগ্ৰ ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ লোক সকলক দেখুৱাবলৈ বিচাৰিছিল যে অসমৰ কংগ্ৰেছ অনুষ্ঠানে আৰু চৰকাৰে উচটাই এই গওগোল, অশান্তি আদিৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছিল। ইয়াতকৈ ডাঙৰ অপ-প্ৰচাৰ আৰু হব নোৱাৰে। সেই লোক-সকলেই প্ৰচাৰ কৰি ফুৰিছিল যে সমগ্ৰ অসমীয়া মানুহে 'বঙাল খেদা' আন্দোলনত যোগ দিছিল। এই লোক সকলৰ নেতৃত্বানীয় লোকে অসমলৈ আহি নিজে পৰ্য্যবেক্ষণ কৰি বিভিন্ন ঠাইত স্বীকাৰ কৰি গৈছে যে কিমান ঠাইত অসমীয়া মানুহে বঙালী বাইজক নিজ নিজ গাঁৱত আশ্ৰয় দিছিল। কিন্তু সেই উক্তিবিলাকলৈ এই অপ-প্ৰচাৰকাৰী সকলৰ কোনো ব্ৰহ্মপ নাই। আমাৰ মাননীয় শ্ৰীঅমিয় দাসে কৈছে যে উত্তৰ-লক্ষীমপুৰত আটায়ে মিলি বঙালী মানুহক বিভিন্ন ঠাইত আশ্ৰয় দিয়াৰ নিমিত্তে, সেইলোক সকলে অশান্তিৰ হাতৰ পৰা মুক্ত পাইছে। এই মানুহ বিলাকৰ নিৰাপদৰ কাৰণে সমগ্ৰ অসমীয়া লোকে যৎপৰোনাস্তি চেষ্টা কৰিছিল। আজি অসমভেৰীৰ ৫১৬ লাখ বঙালীৰ ভিতৰত মাত্ৰ ৪০।৫০ হাজৰ লোকহে অশান্তিৰ ভয়তে হওক বা সমূহীয়া নিগুঢ় স্বাধৰকাৰণেই হওক, আলিপুৰ দুৱাৰলৈ গৈছিল। ইয়াৰ পিচতো কিছুমান দায়িত্বশীল লোকে এনে ধৰণৰ অসত্য আৰু দায়িত্বহীন উক্তি কৰে যে অসমীয়া বাইজে আৰু গৰ্ভৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে বঙালীক অত্যাচাৰ কৰিবলৈ ছাত্ৰ সকলক লগাই দিছিল—ইয়াতকৈ ডাঙৰ অপলাপ হব পাৰেনে? যদি সমগ্ৰ ছাত্ৰ সমাজেই জড়িত আছিল তেন্তে ঘটনাস্থলত পুলিচে প্ৰমাণ লৈ অকল ৫১৬ জন ছাত্ৰকহে গ্ৰেপ্তাৰ কৰিলেনে? ইয়াৰ পৰা ছাত্ৰ সমাজে বঙালী খেদাৰ প্ৰমাণ পায়নে? তাৰ কাৰণে গোটেই ছাত্ৰ সমাজক কেনেকৈ দোষাকপ কৰিছে? এনে কু-প্ৰচাৰ আমি কেনেকৈ সহ্য কৰিম। মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীয়েই বা কেনেকৈ সহ্য কৰিব? জগতৰ ওচৰত হাস্যম্পদ কৰিবলৈ গোটেই অসমীয়া জন সাধসৰণক গোটেই ছাত্ৰ সমাজক মিথ্যা কলঙ্কৰ কালিমা দিয়াৰ কু-অভিপ্ৰায়লৈ বঙ্গদেশৰ মানুহে এই বিলাক অপ-প্ৰচাৰ কৰিছে যে অসমত মানুহ নাই অসমত চৰকাৰ নাই—কংগ্ৰেছ নাই এনেকৈ জগতৰ ওচৰত সমগ্ৰ অসমীয়া জনসাধাৰণক মিথ্যা প্ৰচাৰ কৰি জগতৰ ওচৰত হয় প্ৰতিপন্ন কৰাটো নৈতিকতা আৰু মানবতাব পৰিচায়ক নহয়। ইয়াৰ আৰত যে এটা নিগুঢ় স্বার্থই গা কৰি আছে, জ্ঞানী-লোকে নিশ্চয় বুজিছে। তেনে স্বার্থই যাতে গা কৰিব নোৱাৰে তাৰ কাৰণে সমগ্ৰ অসমীয়া বাইজে আশীষ্বৰ্ণীয়া চেষ্টা কৰিবই লাগিব। সকলো আত্মসন্মান থকা ব্যক্তিয়ে এনে ধৰণৰ অপযশৰ প্ৰতিবাদ কৰিবই লাগিব

আমি কোনো ক্ষেত্ৰতে দোষীক প্ৰশ্ন নিদিওঁ সেই সকল যি কোনো লোকেই হওক বা চৰকাৰৰ ভিতৰতে কোনোবা হওক আমি শাস্তি দিবই লাগিব। কিন্তু সেই বুলি আমি বঙ্গদেশৰ অন্যান্য আন্দোলনক প্ৰশ্ন দিমনে যে কেন্দ্ৰ বা বঙ্গদেশৰ পৰা চৰকাৰে হওক, বাহিৰৰ পৰা অফিচাৰ আহক অসমীয়া অফিচাৰ সকলক আন্দোলনলৈ নিৰ্ব্বাচন কৰক এনে কথা কেতিয়াও হব নোৱাৰে।

পশ্চিম বঙ্গ চৰকাৰে আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ বিৰুদ্ধে এটা প্ৰস্তাব গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে আৰু ১৫ আগষ্টত যিবিলাক উক্তি কৰিছে তাতকৈ চুৰান্ত অনাধিকাৰ চৰ্চা হব নাৱাৰে।

মিবিলাক ল'বাক দোষাৰোপ কৰা হৈছে সেই ল'ৰা বিলাকেই যোৰহাত, তেজপুৰ গোবেশ্বৰ, আদি ঠাইত সেই বঙালী সকলক সহায় কৰিছে, বঙালী সকলৰ পুনৰ সংস্থাপনৰ কামত দিনে বাতিয়ে খাতিছে সেই অসমীয়া অফিচাৰ সকলেই বঙালী সকলক যথেষ্ট সহায় কৰিছে। তেওঁলোকৰে বিশিষ্ট লোক সকলে পুনৰ সংস্থাপনৰ কামত স্মৰ্থ প্ৰকাশ কৰি যোৱা নাইনে ?

সেই ঘটনাৰ সময়ত আমাৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীৰ বেমাৰ হৈ পৰি থাকিল, বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীআহমদো দুভাগাক্ৰমে কাশ্মীৰলৈ যাব লগা হৈছিল। কিন্তু শ্ৰীআহমদে ঘূৰি অহাৰ কম দিনৰ ভিতৰতে পৰিস্থিতি আয়ত্বাধীন কৰিছে। তেনে ক্ষেত্ৰত এই অপ-প্ৰচাৰ বিলাক আমি বিশ্বাস কৰিব লাগিবনে ? গভৰ্ণমেণ্ট অতি কম সময়ৰ ভিতৰতে পুনৰসংস্থাপনৰ কামত যি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিলে তাক আমি অস্বীকাৰ কৰিব লাগিবনে ?

আমাৰ সকলো মানুহ আন্দামানলৈ গুচি যাব বাহিবৰ পৰা মানুহ আহি পুনৰ সংস্থাপনৰ কাম কৰিব, শান্তি স্থাপন কৰিব তাত কি যুক্তি থাকিব পাৰে। সেই অৱস্থা অসমীয়া বাইজে কেতিয়াও স্বীকাৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰে।

(এটা মাত-বাইজ নিজে control হৈছিল।)

আজি আমাৰ পুনৰ গঠনৰ কাম বিভিন্ন ঠাইত আৰম্ভ হৈ গৈছে আৰু সকলোৱেই তাত সহায় কৰিছে। কংগ্ৰেছ কম্পী, সমাজ সেৱক আৰু ছাত্ৰসকলোৱেই পুনৰ গঠন কামত সহযোগ আৰু সহায় কৰিছে। এতিয়া লাহে লাহে normalcy আহি গৈছে আৰু restoration of peace and order ত ভালখিনি আগবাঢ়ি গৈছে। মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীয়ে বিবৃতিত কৈছে যে "It is not for me now, when we have not yet got over the stock of these disturbances, to apportion blame or to go into the role of various groups and sections during this period"

এইটো ঠিক যে পুনৰ বসতিৰ কাম প্ৰথম আৰু প্ৰধান কাম। পুনৰ বসতি মানে মানসিক আৰু কাৰ্যিক অৰ্থাৎ বাস্তবিক পুনৰ বসতিৰ ওপৰত বেচি গুৰুত্ব দিয়া উচিত। কাৰণ ভগ্ননীয়া সকল সন্মাসৰ কাৰণেহে নেথাকে। সেই কাৰণে আশ্বাস দিব লাগিব যে তেওঁলোকৰ কোনো ভয়ৰ কাৰণ নাই। লগতে তেওঁলোকেও আজি পশ্চিম বঙ্গলৈ চালে নহব বা পশ্চিম বঙ্গৰ সহায় বিচাৰিলে নহব। অসম চৰকাৰ আৰু বাইজৰ লগতে থাকি তেওঁলোকৰ সহায়তে পুনৰবসতি হব লাগিব। কিন্তু তাকে নকৰি আজি ভগ্ননীয়া সকলে পশ্চিম বঙ্গৰ সহায় লৈছে ফলত কলিকতাৰ কাগজ আৰু পশ্চিম বঙ্গৰ জনসাধাৰণ আৰু চৰকাৰে তেওঁলোকক নানা বকম উচিতনি দিয়াৰ কাৰণে পুনৰ বসতিৰ কামত বাধা জন্মিছে। আনকি এই কামৰ কাৰণে অসম চৰকাৰ অযোগ্য বুলি কৈ কেন্দ্ৰীয় মন্ত্ৰীৰ দ্বাৰা পুনৰ বসতিৰ আৰু ক্ষতি পূৰণ কামৰ দায়িত্ব দিবলৈ দাবী কৰিছে। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা নিকৰ্ণসাহ কৰাৰ বাহিৰে আন একো নাই। এই পুনৰ বসতিৰ কাম সদৌ অসমীয়া বাইজৰ কৰ্তব্য আৰু আৰু দায়িত্ব। পশ্চিম বঙ্গ বিধান সভাৰ দায়িত্ব নহয় বা কৰ্তব্যও নহয়।

আজি ভগ্নীয়া সকল অসমীয়াৰ সুখত সুখী আৰু অসমীয়াৰ দুখত দুখী হৈ থাকিব লাগিব। ইয়াতে তেওঁলোকে হাড় পেলাব লাগিব। তেওঁলোকে পশ্চিম বঙ্গৰ ফালে চালে নহব। সেইটোৱে বিচ্ছেদৰহে সৃষ্টি কৰিব। সেই কাৰণে মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীয়ে আপিল কৰিছে যে “I am sure the hon'ble members will join me in making an appeal to every citizen in the state to do his best in whatever sphere he may be working, to bring about normalcy and reassure all people living the state with feelings of friendliness and goodwill.....”

এইটো আমাৰ মনোবৃত্তি হব লাগিব। কিন্তু গোবেশ্বৰত জুদিচিয়েল এনকোৱাৰী হব, নগাঁৱত হব বঙ্গীত বৰপুঞ্জাৰীৰ জুদিচিয়েল এনকোৱাৰী হৈ আছে। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও আকৌ এটা enquiry হব at appropriate time ইয়াৰ ওৰি ক'ত? তাৰ বিচাৰ হব লাগে। পুনৰ সংস্থাপনৰ কাম অসম চৰকাৰে কিয় কৰিব নোৱাৰে? Supervision কৰিবলৈ কেন্দ্ৰীয় মন্ত্ৰী কিয় লাগে? শ্ৰীযুত অমিয় কুমাৰ দাসে কোৱাৰ দৰে “আমাৰ যিটো আচল কাম সেইটোও কেনেকৈ মনোনিন্বেশ কৰো যদি আমাক এইদৰে আমনি দি থাকে।” সেই কাৰণে মই কওঁ যাতে আমাৰ মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীয়ে firm steps লয় আৰু যাতে আমাৰ অধীকাৰত কোনেও বাধা দিব নোৱাৰে। আজি অসমীয়া ৰাইজ আৰু ছাত্ৰৰ মৰ্য্যদা অধুনা ৰাখিব বুলি ভাবো। মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীৰ লগত সকলো একে লগে ঠিয় দিম। মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীয়ে কোৱাৰ দৰে আমি অতীজৰ কথা পাহৰি যাব লাগে। কোন দোষী কোন নিদোষী তাৰ বিচাৰ কৰিবৰ দৰ্কাৰ নাই। আমি এতিয়া মনোনিন্বেশ কৰিব লাগে কেনেকৈ ভগ্নীয়াৰ পুনৰ বসতি হয়, কেনেকৈ তেওঁলোকৰ মানসিক আস্থা ঘূৰি আহে। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে সকলো ৰাজনৈতিক দল, কংগ্ৰেছ কৰ্মী আৰু সমাজ সেৱী আগ-বাঢ়ি আহিব লাগিব। ইয়াকে কৈ মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীৰ ভাষণ সম্বন্ধন কৰিছো।

Shri PHANI BORA (Nowgong): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the very out set, I offer my thanks to the Hon. Chief Minister for giving us this opportunity to discuss this vitally important issue not only to Assam but to all over India. Sir, this issue is not one, on the basis of which Bengal and Assam should be divided into two warring camps as my hon. Shri Mohi Kanta Das has sought to make out at the conclusion of his speech. Sir, I want that this strained relationship between the people living in Assam and between Assamese and the people living in Bengal should be no longer there. Sir, there should be a feeling of friendship, feeling of amity and a feeling of co-operation which should come into existence so that most unhappy incidents that took place in the soil of Assam can never occur again in future. Sir, we are discussing a very important issue which has got far-reaching implications not only for Assam, but for the whole of India. It may be that Sir, it is a post-mortem examination, yet it is very important. It is extremely necessary to discuss and find out the ways and means so that this kind of things may not happen in our country.

Therefore, Sir, I request the hon. Members of this House, through you to apply their minds in patience to find out a solution and to find out a way so that our people can never plunge into this sort of fratricide in a way they plunged in the month of July, 1960.

Sir, at the very outset I must make it clear that the arson, looting, outrages, attacks on human beings including women and murders were shameful, inhuman and barbarous. It was degeneration to the lowest

depth. Sir, it has tarnish the fair name of Assam. It has lowered the prestige of the Assamese people's culture. It is also a betrayal of the cause of the people of Assam, Sir, time and again equivocally condemning this kind of activities, and we do so again. Sir, what has happened should not be minimised. From the documents supplied by the Chief Minister, it shows that 52,000 of people had to leave their houses, 13,000 houses were burnt down and 40 human lives were lost as a result of this fraticide. It is not a matter of joke. It is not a matter to be brushed aside and explained away. It is a greatest tragedy in Assam perhaps in India in the recent time. No one should hesitate to condemn those activities.

Sir, some people have sought to characterise this shameful episode as due to an aggressive and oppressive character of the Assamese Nationality. I beg to differ with them. I assert that the outburst is borne out of frustration and fear. All other factors subjective and objective may be there. Sir, the people are frustrated. Yes, the people are frustrated. Sir, language and the issue of employment came up during the last few years again and again and these have been discussed in this august Assembly. But this is a frustration that come to be in existence in the minds of our young men.

Sir, there were many reactionary elements in our country who misled some young people to this kind of fraticide. Frustration is there—there is no denying the fact. Did our young men fought against the British imperialism just to be frustrated? They fought the British imperialism with the noble idea that they would have their own language, their culture would flourish and bloom. They fought the British imperialism with the expectation that they would get land, they would get employment and they would get facilities for education. Those simple young men saw in Assam a bright future that they would be able to earn their livelihood, they will not be required to loiter hither and thither for land, employment and for a morsel of food. Sir, during the course of last 14 years, the Government have not been able to fill their desire.

Sir, every body agrees, even Pandit Nehru in course of the debate in the Parliament had to admit that it is not only so, Assam is backward in comparison with the rest of the country, with other provinces, it remains backward. I do not want to explain how it is backward—it is a fact which nobody can deny. Sir, as a result of all these, these frustrated youngmen were used in the holocaust. Assamese nationality, therefore, Sir, has not become an oppressive nationality. It has not become a dominating nationality. First, premise should not be placed on a wrong foundation. If we start with a wrong premise then we will be led to a wrong conclusion. Therefore, Sir, I assert that this nationality remains backward, and it has not become an oppressive nationality. Yes, Sir, in the course of these few months it was a fact that the Assamese and the Bengalees were fighting each other and the Bengalees were the victims primarily. But it is also a fact that Assamese were also victims, comparatively less in certain parts of our State and in West Bengal. It is a fact, and nobody should try to explain away by saying that this is nothing. The Bengalee people living in Assam, particularly those people who had nothing to do with State language question, were attacked, their life became impossible and it was impossible for them to live with honour and dignity. I do not deny this. There is

nothing to be proud of it. I am sorry, I am ashamed for this. I am sorry for this that this kind of things took place in this country of ours. Sir, when these things happened, there was indignation all over the country. I had been to Delhi, I had been to Calcutta after this holocaust. I found how people living in different corners of India were indignant. They are justified, they are right. I say so because if what had happened in Assam in July last would happen in other States also, what will remain of Indian unity and Indian culture? Therefore, Sir, I do not question the justification of those people who were indignant. But, Sir, some gentlemen, many of whom are rather highly placed, wanted to accuse the entire Assamese nationality. I remember, Sir, one of the hon. Members in the Parliament went to the extent of saying that he cannot even tolerate the very name of Assam because that name, to him, reminds a particular kind of animal. Any self-respecting man living in any country cannot tolerate this kind of accusation, this kind of outrageous attack against a nationality. Therefore, Sir, when I justify the reasons for which they were indignant, I cannot tolerate, as a man believing in democracy, with self-respect, this kind of accusation and attack. Sir, these are provocations. In fact, this kind of provocations, whether focussed through the press or through platform, were going on unabated. It is true that the holocaust could not be prevented. We all feel guilty. We feel ashamed, we are sorry, but can I not distinguish between man and man? Many hon. Members have said here that it was not the entire Assamese people who participated in this holocaust. It is also borne out by facts and in various reports that there are hundreds of thousands—the majority of the Assamese people—who were against this kind of arson, loot and all kinds of barbarous activities. Many of them could prevent these, but they were mostly taken by surprise. That also must be borne in mind. Sir, to me the real representatives of the Assamese culture and good manliness are those who fought for Language and at the same time who fought against the goondas, who gave shelter to the minorities who were the victims, who protected their lives and properties. Those are the people who really represent the Assamese nationality. I remember, Sir, one day when I was going from Gauhati to Nowgong, I found that certain affected people were sought to be attacked by certain youngmen. The villagers of the nearby villages also came forward and my bus also stopped. I found that the two young boys were threatening the refugees. Except those two boys, the rest of the people assembled were all villagers who challenged them and said, "We shall hand over you to police—you cannot tarnish the good name of village". Two of the affected persons were sitting behind me in the bus and I knew them. There, two very poor villagers came forward with rice and chira and offered to them and requested them to accept the little offer and said, "Friends, you must accept this, please do not keep in mind all these things that happened. We have not done any harm to you come back and live with us and we will protect you so long we are there". That is the real Assamese people. If there is distortion, if there is degeneration on the part of a few, these few cannot be the representatives of the Assamese people—that is what I understand Sir.

Sir, the Hon. Chief Minister has given a statement. I have carefully read the statement and what I want to say is this that this statement is halting and haphazard. It is not bold enough in the assessment of the situation and also pointing out the way by means of which we can overcome

these difficulties in future. Sir, I am not one who wants to accuse this man or that man, this party or that party, this nationality or that nationality. I want to appreciate of Chief Minister for what he has stated with regard to rehabilitation—rehabilitation of those victims of the riots, bringing back amity and friendship between different communities and definitely I am so one with the Chief Minister as far as these things are concerned. It is vitally necessary to fulfil this task by putting all the heads together, without caring for the party affiliation, without caring for the ideological and political differences. But, Sir, we must go into the root as well. We must go into at least the thing that took place with boldness and courage and find out how best we can prevent these things recurring in future. With that view, Sir, I want to draw the attention of this august House. First of all I want to say a few words on the Government's policy statement, I have read the Government's communique issued on 30th of August. There, Government has suggested certain things to be done about the students. Sir, the students are made the scape goats in the Government's statement. Yes, there are students who are guilty and who took part and they should be punished after trial, but the Government have stated, Sir, that Government have already issued instructions to formulate "a code of academic discipline specifying therein that acts such as organising strikes, demonstration, hartals, etc., will be penalised by cancellation of Government scholarships, stipends expulsion from the educational institutions". Sir, what does it mean? What does it signify? Does it not mean an attack on the student community as a whole and on their academic life? Is there no discrimination between those guilty and the mass of students? How do you make a difference when you attack the very fundamental rights of the students, their right to organise students activities, etc., etc.? Sir, I want to quote before you what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said in the course of his debate in Parliament with regard to the students. He said: "Because all this happened in Assam we are not going to condemn all the population of Assam; because a number of students behaved badly we are not going to condemn all the students of Assam. We punish those who are really guilty and try to win over the others". Sir, does the policy statement of the Government of Assam conform to that wish of the Prime Minister of India? You are making the student community a scape-goat: It is an attack of the very root of a healthy democratic life of the students. I have no objection if the guilty are punished. But why should you punish the entire community? Why not punish those gentlemen or the self-styled Assamese patriots who incited and infused all kinds of wrong ideas in the minds of the students? Why should they be left scotfree at the cost of the student? Sir, in my opinion this attack on the entire student community is bound to recoil on the Government itself and according to me it is most unwelcome and it will be injurious to the healthy development of students life. Sir, our Chief Minister in his statement has admitted that from 11th June cases of violence were reported from Sibsagar district and since then followed demonstrations through out the Brahmaputra Valley and in Shillong. This is the statement made by our Chief Minister. Then Sir, I, was here on the 21st of May last when that procession took place and with me there were also some Hon. Ministers. It was really provocative and subsequently many things happened and the Press took up and all kinds of propaganda started inflaming hatred against different communities, different nationalities and different linguistic groups. What did the Government do in the course of all those days? Why did not Government intervene? What was the Government's Intelligence Branch doing? Sir, will the Government admit that the Government and its Intelligence completely failed? My hon. Friend, Shri Mahi

Kanta Das accused those who have accused the Government that it was paralysed at the time of the riot. Sir, why should he accuse other when they said what was true? In this connection let us hear what the Prime Minister of India himself said in the course of his debate in the Parliament. The Prime Minister said: "It may be, and I say it will be true to say that their Intelligence apparatus was very very bad and it hardly existed; it may be also possible that the Intelligence staff as perhaps other junior people there, may be sometime senior people, had themselves developed a certain bias this way or that way and did not function. Sir, anyhow, it was, if you like, the fault of the Government, not judging the situation more thoroughly, or the fault of the administration or their Intelligence apparatus. The fact is that the administration did not function, in some places did not function at all". This is not what 'I' am accusing, it is the Prime Minister of India, the Leader of the Congress and the Leader of India. It is he who has accused our State Government. Therefore, Sir, nobody should try here to oppose the criticism against the Government because it is really due to them. Sir, even the Parliamentary Delegation while making certain observations about our State Government said: "The Finance Minister, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed and the Chief Secretary of Assam left for Kashmir on the 26th June to attend an All-India Conference and were absent during the most critical period. The Chief Minister, Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha, fell ill soon after the disturbances had broken out. The Inspector General of Police, Assam did not move out of Shillong and the top level administration was almost paralysed." Sir, these are the words of a most authoritative groups of men who visited Assam, the words of the Parliamentary Delegation itself which came to investigate the affairs that took place here. Therefore, Sir, it will be proper on the part of our Government to admit this failure and to admit it frankly and boldly come before the people, apologise to the people for their failure to take timely steps in order to fulfil the desire of the majority, that is, the Assamese people and also in not being able to protect the lives and property of the minorities who were victims at the time of June and July last. Sir, because our Government was paralysed, because our Intelligence failed all kinds of provocative activities went on unabated, how can the mass frenzy can be expected to quell down?

It is admitted Sir, that a section of the Press in Assam as well as in West Bengal have resorted to certain kinds of propaganda. I fully admit that this kind of propaganda had done a lot of mischief and damage. I do not only accuse the Calcutta Press, I do not say that only in Calcutta Press alone certain news items were published which were injurious to the interest of the State, but our Press also cannot be absolved here. In this connection I would like to point out what the Parliamentary Delegation said, and I fully appreciate that they were correct in what they said. Their words are: "***there is enough evidence that the two principal newspapers of Assam, namely, the *Assam Tribune*, and the *Notun Assamiya* and several newspaper of Calcutta, in particular the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, the *Hindusthan Standard* and the *Jugantar* had adopted not only unhelpful but extremely provocative attitude. The Calcutta Press showed little appreciation of natural and legitimate aspirations of the Assamese speaking people in regard to their language and culture and the Assam Press showed equally scant regard for the susceptibilities and sentiments of Bengalee minority and the hill people". Sir, I think this is the correct assessment of the working of the Press at the time. Therefore, Sir, I feel that not only the section of the Assamese people but also many among the Bengali people have

carried on provocative propaganda since the months of April and May till this holocaust took place which shook the entire country. Sir, the situation was going from bad to worse. The Chief Minister was then compelled to make a statement on the 23rd June. From our Party also so far as our Party's view points are concerned we issued a statement on the 25th June. As I have already said, Sir, the Chief Minister issued one statement on the 23rd of June, but Sir, what about the Cabinet Members? I understand that the Finance Minister was not here but what about the other Ministers who were present here? What did they do? The Chief Minister issued a statement and another Minister went to another section of people who were organising something exactly contrary to what the Chief Minister said. Still another Minister went to another section of the people who were organising something against exactly what the Chief Minister said on 23rd June. Many of the stalwarts of the ruling party went to many places and carried on propaganda according to their liking. Then what was the use of such a statement made by the Chief Minister? Sir, I have heard that the hon. Members of the other side of the House were accusing the Communist Party as if they were always out to create troubles. Communist Party was the first to come out in support of the Chief Minister's appeal and tell the people that there should be no violence and agitation should be peaceful and a peaceful atmosphere should be created so that the language issue could be settled.

Mr. SPEAKER: How many more minutes will you take?

Shri PHANI BORA (Nowgong): Ten minutes, Sir,

Mr. SPEAKER: Alright.

Shri PHANI BORA: Therefore, Sir, my complaint is what the ruling party members did? The leader of the party issued one statement and the party members went in different directions. They carried on provocative propaganda among different sections of people in different ways and in different voice. Sir, when the administration collapsed, when the Police Intelligence Department failed, when the Police got divided and when the ruling party members did not adhere to the policy formulated and announced by the Leader of the Party, how could the State remain in peace? How could the disturbances be stopped in such a situation and who is supposed to have done it. Therefore, Sir, the primary responsibility should be fixed on the ruling party and its Government squarely and without any hesitation. Sir, on 3rd July we apprehended that certain things were going to develop and so we took the initiative and met the Congress leaders and P.S.P. leaders and we issued a joint statement on 3rd July. At that time I was at Gauhati and I felt that our joint statement had a good effect and I was convinced that if things were allowed to go in this way we could have done something at least so far as the Assam Valley was concerned. On 4th June in the morning the A. P. C. G. Chief, my hon. Friend Shri Sarat Goswami, Shri Hem Barua and myself joined together and collected the student leaders and convinced them that we should go out and ask the people to remain in peace and that an atmosphere of peace should be maintained. We decided that we should have three squads and we will go to

the D.C. and will start a peace campaign. But no sooner had we come out at about 10-30 to 11 we heard that Police had opened fire in the College Hostel. I immediately rushed to the College Hostel and I found the dead body of Shri Ranjit Borpujari was lying there. After that curfew was imposed and then the whole initiative was taken away from our hands, that is, from the hands of the people and the representatives of the people, by the Police and the Police became all in all. That fact cannot be ignored. Any amount of propaganda and any amount of explanation cannot hide this fact that by opening fire on 4th July in the Hostel the Police took the initiative and they became all powerful. On 5th the dead body was allowed to be taken away almost in a procession and there was gathering everywhere. Many people took advantage of the agitated situation. Fearing that this incident might go against the Government, certain people started indulging in nefarious activities and they started propaganda that it is not the Police but the Bengalee Officer who has killed the boy and so it is the Bengalees who should be killed. Of course I do not accuse all. All people were not responsible for that.

Sir, on 5th our hon. Minister Shri Tripathi and our Hon. Speaker went down to Gaubati and I met them at the Circuit House. We all knew that there would be repercussion all over the State. Why then no action was taken and no preventive measures were adopted by the Government. I do not accuse the students if they loose their heads in such a situation. It was not unnatural for them. It was the duty of all the leaders and the administrators to go to them, specify them, stop them and make them understand that they were doing wrong. Why military and Police could not be properly posted after 4th July firing?

Sir, it is said that the Chief Minister was ill and the Finance Minister was away and so there was a vacuum. Sir, I came to Shillong on the 6th and I found that stabbing was going on in broad day light and there was no military and the military was 1 furlong away from Shillong Municipal area. I found some Police men loitering in front of the Sanatorium and they had only lathi with them. I asked them why they were loitering there and they said that they were asked to do so. There was a stabbing case just in front of the Assembly House. I tried to contact the Chief Minister but failed as he was very busy. At night I contacted him and we have a little talk and it is the Chief Minister who told me first that there was trouble at Nowgong. The Chief Minister asked me to see him on 7th and accordingly I went to his residence at about 8 A. M. He could not come out on that day as he was not feeling well. On that very day of 6th July I found hundreds of victims and panicky people taking shelter in the Assembly Hostel. On that day the Finance Minister and the Food Minister were also present at the headquarters I met them here in the members Hostel premise. So I do not understand how there was a vacuum. Where was the gap between the illness of Chief Minister and the arrival of the Finance Minister and Chief Secretary. Therefore the Government cannot escape the responsibility. All other Cabinet Members were present here all along. I do not know how could the Parliamentary Delegation managed to ignore them. It is not true that there was a vacuum. It is the failure of the Government to take appropriate steps at the appropriate time. Therefore, Sir, I would request the Government to go forward with boldness and firmness to the people and apologise to them for their failure. From these events that took place here, we should learn a very big lesson that these are the results of unemployment, landlessness, and the unfulfilment of the

linguistic and cultural aspirations of different sections of the people, that are responsible for all these. Unless we take upon ourselves the responsibility of potential industrialisation creating employments, unless we make radical land reform for giving land to the unemployed youths in the villages, then Sir, again and again there is the possibility of this kind of fratricidal outburst. Therefore, Sir, I would request the Hon'ble House and the hon. Members to ponder over these things, and try to see that people are not misled—people are not led to a sort of feeling of hatred against different nationalities. Racial, communal or linguistic fanaticism must be thoroughly exposed and fought against. This is an ideological question. Sir, Bengali people here are not oppressing us. Those who are carrying on pan-bidi shops, or they are petty traders here or the clerks and cultivators and they are not over our heads or over our economy. Here the monopoly of English and Indian capitalists are ruling, exploiting the blood and toil of the Assamese, Bengali or Hindustani—all, preventing rapid development of our economy, rapid development of our industry. When they are there, some are trying to point out their fingers to those people who have come here from out side and working as tailors. Sir, fundamental reform is the only way out of this situation, and our State compared to other States of India is backward, and this backwardness must be eliminated, and this kind of propaganda of hatred against people should be put a stop to with strong hands. By these means, we shall be able to eradicate the potential danger of this kind.

Lastly, Sir, again I want to say that before us the first task is the rehabilitation, and bringing back the sense of security, the feeling of amity and friendship, among the different communities of our State. Let the Government give up their sectarian and partisanship in this matter atleast. Let all the people living in Assam join hands to build the State as a prosperous land for all to live in peace and prosper.

Adjournment

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

AFTER LUNCH.

Mr. SPEAKER: I want to place one thing before the House in regard to the further business of this Assembly. Considering the large volume of business outstanding for the current Session and with a view to give opportunities to the hon. Members for a fair discussion of the subjects inside the House, I had convened a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee today to seek their advice as to what could be done under the circumstances. The Business Advisory Committee decided that the Session be extended till Saturday, the 29th October, 1960 and there shall be a sitting of the Assembly on Wednesday, the 26th October, 1960 to discuss the Report of the Study Groups to assess the operation of the State Trading in Foodgrains. It was also decided that on the 24th October, 1960 the sitting with a break for half an hour for tea to be provided by the Assembly Secretariat at P.M., will continue till late hours, in the evening, if necessary, so that the Assam Official Language Bill, 1960 be considered clause by clause and passed on the day. The Revised Provision Programme will be circulated by the Secretary in due course.

Has it the approval of the House ?

(Voices : Yes, Yes.)

Shri DEBESWAR SARMA (Jorhat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we all deplore the July disturbances in connection with State language in Assam and condemn the violence entailing loss of life and property as inhuman and anti-national. The tragedy of the disturbances was that a number of innocent people, some Bengali-speaking people in the Brahmaputra Valley, who did not object to Assamese being the State language of Assam, suffered. We were profoundly sorry for what happened and extend our deep sympathy to the victims.

The history of the language disturbances in Assam need not be repeated; the causes are depicted to be as varied as man's mind.

It is said that there is motive behind these disturbances. It is also freely mentioned that there is motive behind accusations, whether against parties or against individuals. As a matter of fact, it is this aspect of the matter that has made the problem more complicated or confusing to the extent that the Hon. Prime Minister had to say that his first problem in Assam had become "how to retain his own sanity after his experiences of charges and counter-charges".

Why should we not look at the problem for the purpose of solving it? It cannot be denied that broadly the root cause of the disturbance is the language question, the impact it should had in man's mind and in the mind of the different communities living in Assam as well as outside.

If one asks five persons to find out the causes of any event, they will produce swallowable stuff from 5 different points of view. The greatest here is the canard, not nipped in the bud as it should have been, but unfortunately allowed or suffered to be spread. that even within the Congress party there was division. The Chief Minister has recently categorically denied this but one wished that this had been done earlier so the mischief resulting from such publications did not affect the vital interest. I beg to assert that the Congress men are at one in condemning the violence and that they in a body stand by the Government in this matter. Both the Chief Minister and the Finance Minister who was in charge of Home Affairs denied the knowledge of possession of the names of any individual Congress man as associated in the July disturbance.

Although apparently he is not quite clear in his own mind, the Hon. Prime Minister gave vent in the Lok Sabha to an impression that I had encouraged some wrong things here. His mind was sought to be worked up against individuals or else how could one justify the baseless informations in respect of Shri Dulal Barua being represented to be an undergraduate, father of five children—securing a Post-graduate scholarship on patronage. All that is known is that Shri Dulal Barua was granted a Post-graduate stipend as he had secured amongst the applicants the highest marks in History in the B.A. examination. At the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan, when the secondary schools were decided to be raised to higher secondary, and M.A. passed teachers were greatly in need, Government decided that suitable Graduate applicants be given stipends to study and pass M.A. in the subject in which Government considered there was great dearth of teachers. They had to execute a bond to serve for 3 years in a school. This practice had been followed as a matter of routine since and as I already wrote to the Prime Minister, the matter did not come up even to the Secretariat level and the Director of Public Instruction used to grant stipends after consideration of the applications on merits. I am told that Shri Dulal Barua, applying through the Gauhati University, is one of the 18 recipients of such stipends in 1959. A cyclostyléd copy of the letter granting the stipends by the Director of the Public Instruction in placed on the table.

My name as the then Education Minister was dragged into this and to suggest further that I was responsible. Naturally I could not help writing an open letter to the Hon. Prime Minister pointing out how baseless all these accusations were. I would not take the time of the House in repeating the contents of the letter as the same has been placed on the table of the House. I need only mention to the House that the Prime Minister was kind enough to reply that he was sorry that he stated in the Lok Sabha about Dulal Barua and me in that context which was not correct.

Let it alone, but what does it show? Whither is the country moving? Why such things happen? Is it only politics? Should politics descend to such a low abyss? I would fain take all false accusations on my shoulder, provided it does help in solving the problem. But unfortunately a wrong focus has clouded the issues and made the matter more complicated and baffling. It is sufficient to state that the information on which the Hon. Prime Minister based his remarks were false and malicious and I am content to say that the people living in Assam irrespective of communities will judge me.

It is wrong to blame an entire community for the fault of a few. Deal with the malefactor ruthlessly, but there is no point in slurring the entire Assamese people or the student community as a whole.

I beg to assert that this problem of the language is not merely political. It is not a mere political move to discredit the Leader or even to throw out the Party in power. To obtain for the Assamese language its rightful place in this State is the long cherished aspirations of the entire community concerned. It is an emotional upsurge cutting across party lines and failure to recognize it as such and dub it as a mere gambling move of politicians is to great harm to the solution of the problem. I would remind that this is a delicate question and has to be treated as such to find out the most suitable solution to the interest of all the communities of this frontier State.

The disturbances, whatever the reasons, are a most painful memory and we are all mortified for it. It has done great harm to Assam and its future. Without apportioning blame, we have to strive as a community to induce a sense of security and friendliness and goodwill, which alone make for the grave wrongs done, so that the pace of rehabilitation is quickened to the relief of all.

JAI HIND.

Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar-West): অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজকের এই বিতর্ক সভায় যোগদানের স্বযোগে কাহারো কাম্য ছিল না। দুঃখ, লজ্জা ও বেদনা ভারাক্রান্ত হৃদয়ে আমি যোগ দিতে বাধ্য হয়েছি।

জুলাই মাসে যে ভয়াবহ, কলঙ্কজনক কাণ্ড বৃন্দপুত্র উপত্যকায় ঘটে গেল তাতে আমাদের গৌরব, সংস্কৃতি আজ ধুলিসাৎ হয়ে গিয়েছে। এই অ ঘটনের যে দারিদ্র্য আমাদের সরকারের ও রয়েছে তা অস্বীকার করবার উপায় নাই। গেল, যে মাস থেকে এই হাঙ্গামার সূচনা হয়। গত ২১এ মে গোহাটীতে Refinery র কর্মচারীগণ দুর্ভেদের দ্বারা প্রহৃত হন কিন্তু সরকারের তরফ থেকে সেরূপ কোন সতর্কতার ব্যবস্থা নেওয়া হয় নাই।

জুন মাসেও একরূপ ঘটনা ঘটে শিবসাগর ও লক্ষীমপুর জিলায়। আপনারা সকলেই জানেন মন্ত্রী সভার দুইজন মাননীয় সদস্য রাস্তার জনতা কর্তৃক বাধা প্রাপ্ত হন—জুন মাসের প্রথম ভাগে শিবসাগর জেলায়। মাননীয় মুখ্য মন্ত্রী মহোদয় বলেছেন

যে, ১১ ই জুন থেকে এই হাঙ্গামার সূচনা। কিন্তু আমি বলবো তার বহু আগেই আরম্ভ হয়েছে, নইলে শ্রীপস্তুজী লোকসভার বলতে পারেন যে, আসামের I. G. P. গোল যোগের আশঙ্কা করে ১ লা জুনই circular দিয়েছেন। কিন্তু দুঃখের সঙ্গে স্বীকার করতে হচ্ছে যে, সরকার বা কর্তৃপক্ষ যথাযথ ব্যবস্থা বা সতর্কতা গ্রহণ করেন নাই।

গত জুন মাসের ১৯ তারিখে আমাকে এখানে আসতে হয় একটা সভায় যোগদান করবার জন্য। আমি যখন লামডিং পেশনে আমি তখন R. M. S. কর্মচারী, রেলওয়ে কর্মচারী ও জনসাধারণের সঙ্গে আলাপে জানতে পারি যে 'বাহাদুরী ফ্রেন্ডশিপের ধরে ধরে বলান হচ্ছে যে, অসমীয়া রাজ্যভাষা মেনে নিচ্ছি' বাহাদুরী মেয়েদের দিয়ে বলান হচ্ছে যে, শাড়ী ছেড়ে মেথ্‌লা চাদর পরবো। R.M.S. কর্মচারীরা তাদের কর্তৃপক্ষকে জানিয়েছেন যে, এভাবে যদি অত্যাচার চলে তবে, তারা ট্রেনেওক নিয়ে যেতে প্রস্তুত নন। আমগুড়ি, সিমুলগুড়ি, নাজিরা প্রভৃতি স্থানে ঐরকম উৎপাত চলছে।

গত ২৩ এ জুন আমি এইসকল কথা মাননীয় মুখ্য মন্ত্রী মহোদয়কে জানাই এবং কথা প্রসঙ্গে এও জানতে পারি যে, দুইটি অসমীয়া ছাত্র শোভা বাতায় যোগ দিতে যখন ট্রাকে করে ডিব্রুগড়ে আনছিল তখন ট্রাকে ধাক্কা লাগায় পড়ে মারা যায়। এই কথা জেনে আমি একথাও বলি যে, সরকারের কোন অধিকার নেই যে, এমন সুর্যোগের সহায়ক হওয়া বার ফলে বাপ-মায়ের ছেলে বা প্রাণ হারায়।

অব্যক্ত মহোদয়, গৌহাটীতে Assam Pradesh Congress Committee র সভা বসে গত ২৪ ও ২৫ এ জুন। সেই সভায় এই আন্দোলনের নিন্দা করে একটি প্রস্তাবও গ্রহণ করা হয়। কিন্তু কার্যক্ষেত্রে দেখতে পাই আমাদের সরকারের তরফ থেকে এরপরও কোন যথাযথ ব্যবস্থা নেওয়া হয় নাই। নাইলে কি এভাবে এতলোক, গৃহহারা, সর্বহারা হয়ে জান, ইজ্জত হারিয়ে পশ্চিমবঙ্গ বা কাছাড়ে আশ্রয় নিতে পারে ?

মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রী মহোদয় বলেছেন যে পুলিশের অনেক অসুবিধা ছিল—উপযুক্ত ব্যবস্থা, গাড়ী, বেতার ইত্যাদির সুবিধা ছিল না। ইহাও কতকটা কারণ। কিন্তু যে সব স্থানে পুলিশ ছিল তারা সক্রিয় না হয়ে নীরব দর্শকের ভূমিকা পালন অনুমোদন বা support দিয়েছে এরূপ ঘৃণিত কাজে নইলে এ অঘটন ঘটতে পারে না। ৩০এ জুন গৌহাটীতে ১৪৪ ধারা ও কারফিউ বা সান্ডায় আইন জারী হ'ল। কিন্তু জনসাধারণের চাপেই হটক বা সরকারের চেপ্টাই হটক ১লা জুলাই এসব তুলে দেওয়া হ'ল যার ফলে ৪ঠা জুলাই পুলিশ বাধ্য হ'ল গুলি ছুড়তে। একটি নিরীহ ছেলে প্রাণ হারালো। এরূপ অবস্থার সৃষ্টি হ'ত না যদি ১৪৪ ধারা বা সান্ডায় আইন থাকত। ৩রা জুলাই গোৱেশ্বর ভবনীভূত হ'ল প্রাণ, মান, ধন সম্পত্তির ক্ষতি যা হ'ল অবর্ণনীয়। যদিও এসবের জন্য ভাষা আন্দোলনকে দায়ী করা হ'চ্ছে কিন্তু অবস্থা বিবেচনায় আমি স্বীকার করতে সন্মত নই, কেননা একটি সম্প্রদায় বিশেষের উপর এ উৎপাত ও অত্যাচার কেন ?

এই ধরনের অত্যাচার ও উৎপাত আজ আসামে নতুন নয়। আমরা দেখে আসছি ১৯৪৮ সনে গৌহাটীতে—১৯৫০ সনে গৌৱালপাড়া ও নওগাঁ জেলায়, ১৯৫৫ সনে গৌৱালপাড়া জেলায়। ১৯৫৮-১৯৫৯ সনে দেড়গাঁও, ১৯৬০ সনে ব্যাপকভাবে সারা ব্রহ্মপুত্র উপত্যকার জেলা সমূহে। প্রতিবারই সম্প্রদায় বিশেষের উপর এই উৎপাত চলে আসছে।

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMAH (Dergaon): দেড়গাঁওত এনেকুৱা কোনো ঘটনা হোৱা নাই ।

Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar-West): আমি যতদূৰ জানি ১৯৫৮-৫৯ সনে দেড়গাঁও হিন্দুস্থানীৰ উপৰ অত্যাচাৰ হয়েছিল ।

কিন্তু বাংলা ভাষাভাষী যে সব বাসিন্দাৱা বৃদ্ধপুত্ৰ উপত্যকাৰ বাস কৰেন--তাৰ কি অসমীয়া ভাষা সরকারী ভাষা হওৱাৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰেছেন ?

আমি স্বীকাৰ কৰি যে কাগজ বা পত্ৰিকা অনেক সময় অতিরঞ্জন কৰে থাকে কিন্তু এই হান্ধামাৰ যে সব খবৰ বেৰিয়েছে--আমি বলব যে অনেক ৰচনা প্ৰকাশৰে সুযোগেই ঘটে নাই । আমি একটা উদাহৰণ দিছি--কাগজে ও বেতাৰে গৌহাটী থেকে বলা হ'ল শিলচৰে "অসম সাহিত্য সভাৰ" বাঙালী পুড়ে গিয়েছে । আমি খবৰ জেনেই শিলচৰ Deputy Commissioner কে খবৰ কৰি তিনি জানালেন যে এখবৰ সত্য নয় এবং তিনি সরকারকেও জানিয়েছেন--কিন্তু সরকারের তরফ থেকে এ সংবাদেৰ প্ৰতিবাদ আজ পর্যন্তও জানান হয়নি--এইত অবস্থা ।

৪ঠা জুলাই যেদিন পুলিস firing হ'ল গৌহাটীতে সেদিন সন্ধ্যাবেলা আমি মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীকে ফোনে বোৰ্গাৰ্গাৰ্গ কৰি । তাৰ কাছে শুনতে পাই ঘটনা সত্য গৌহাটীৰ Deputy Commissioner ও চুৰিকাঘাতে দুবৃত্ত দ্বাৰা আহত এবং ছাত্ৰাণ্ৰি শ'ব শিবসাগৰে গাড়ীতে কৰে নিয়ে যাওৱা হ'ছে । শুনাই তাঁকে আমি বলি--"এটা কি ভাল হবে, এৰ ফল কী হ'বে ?" যে দিক দিয়ে শববাত্ৰা গেল সেদিকেই আঙুণ জলো ক্ৰিপ্ত জনতা মানুষেৰ প্ৰাণ সম্পত্তি, ইজ্জত নষ্ট কৰ'তে দ্বিধা কৰলো না ।

৪ঠা জুলাই mob violence এৰ কী কাৰণ থাকতে পাৰে আমি জিজ্ঞাসা কৰতে পাৰি কি ? গোৱেশ্বৰে যে ওৱা জুলাই ঘটনা ঘটলো তাৰাই বা কি কাৰণ ? আমাৰ বন্ধু শ্ৰীমহীকান্ত দাস বলেছেন যে লামডিং এ ১৬ই জুন 'পুৰেকৰ্ণ' সিনেমা-সিনেমা হ'তে না দেওৱাৰ চেপাৰ দৰুণ এই সব অঘটন ঘটেছে । কিন্তু মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়েৰ বিবৃতিতে পাই ১১ই জুন থেকে অঘটন ঘটে আসছে--তা'লে কী শ্ৰাদাসেৰ কথা সত্য ? জুন মাসেৰ গোড়ায় যদি সরকার তৎপৰ হতেন তবে, কী এই ভয়াবহ কাণ্ড বন্ধ হোতো না ?

এখানে অনেকে বলেছেন বাস্তহাৱাৱা কেন আশ্ৰয় নিল পশ্চিমবঙ্গে তাৰেৰ স্থান আসামে আমি সৰ্বাস্তকৰণে স্বীকাৰ কৰি । কিন্তু যখন মানুষেৰ প্ৰাণ, মান, ইজ্জত, সবহাৱা হোয়ে শৰণাৰ্থী হয় তখন কি মানবতাৰ ধৰ্ম নয়--আশ্ৰয় দেওৱা ? পশ্চিম বঙ্গ কি অনায়া কৰেছে স্থান বা আশ্ৰয় দিয়ে ? তিব্বতীয় বা'ৱা শৰণাৰ্থী হয়ে ভারতে এসেছেন--ভাৰত সরকারেৰ কি উচিত হ'ত তাৰেৰ আশ্ৰয় না দেওৱা ?

এই আইন সভায় কোন কোন বন্ধু বলেছেন যে, প্ৰতিষ্ঠান হিসাবে কেহ কেহ হান্ধামায় জড়িত আছেন । আমি সেটা বিশ্বাস কৰতে রাজি নই । কিন্তু যাৱা জড়িত আছেন--তাৱা ব্যক্তিগত ভাবেই জড়িত । বলা হয়েছে এসব ছাত্ৰদেৰ কাজ-ছাত্ৰাৱা এত হীন কাজ কৰতে পাৰে না কচি মস্তিষ্ক দ্বাৰা--যদি এৰ পিছনে পৰিণত মস্তিষ্ক না থাকে । আমাৰ বন্ধু বিপক্ষ দলীয় শ্ৰীকণি বৰা বলেছেন যে, ছাত্ৰাৱা out of frustration ও unemployment এৰ দৰুণ এসব হীনকাজ কৰছে ।

আমাৰ জিজ্ঞাস্য যে frustration ও unemployment কি অসমীয়া ভাষা-ভাষীদেৰ একচেটিয়া অন্য ভাষাভাষীদেৰ মধ্যে unemployment নই ? এখানে আসামে

১৯৫৮ ইংরাজীর Civil list এর কথা উল্লেখ করলে বোধহয় অপ্রাসঙ্গিক হবে না। আপনারা দেখতে পাবেন যে, আসাম সরকারে যত কর্মচারী আছে ২২৯৮ জনের মধ্যে ১৫৮৩ জনই অসমীয়া ভাষাভাষী।

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Deputy Minister, P.W.D.): মই জানিব খুজিছো যে এই Civil list খন ইয়াৰ হয়নে ?

Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar-West): Civil list আনার কী স্তিষ্কমবিকৃত ঘটেছে যে, অন্য জায়গার Civil list এনে উপস্থিত কৰিব ? আমা যে কথা বলতে চাইছি—যে ভয়াবহ অমানুষিক ঘটনা ঘটে গেল তা preplanned বা pre-organised না হলে কী এইভাবে কখনো ব্যাপক ভাবে সব স্থানে এক ধরণের ঘটনা ঘটতে পারে ? ২।১৪ দিনের জন্য ২।১ জায়গায় হওয়া সম্ভব !

আপনারা জানেন 'মাটিকার' ও 'আশীর্বাদ' বই এর কথা যা নিয়ে লোকসভায় আলোচনা এবং Parliamentary Delegation report এ ও উল্লেখ হয়েছে। এই বইগুলিতে গল্প হলে যে সব ঘটনা লিখা হয়েছে বাস্তবে তাই ছবছ ঘটেছে, বুদ্ধপুত্র উপত্যকা হাঙ্গামায়। বই এর উদ্দেশ্য সহজেই সকলের বোধগম্য হবে। 'আশীর্বাদ' বইখানা দেখা যায় approved by Director of Public Instruction. এই যদি শিক্ষাদপ্তর অনুমোদিত বই হয় তবে, আমাদের শিক্ষা দপ্তর কী শিক্ষার আদর্শ দেখাচ্ছেন আমাদের ভবিষ্যত বংশকে ?

এইসব অঘটন যে, ঘটে গেল তার জন্য দায়ী কে ? আমি আমাদের সরকারকে অনুরোধ জানাব—তারা যেন তৎপর হয়ে ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করেন নইলে, ভবিষ্যতে যে এধরণের ঘটনা ঘটবে না কে বলতে পারে ?

Rehabilitation বা পুনর্বাসের কথায় বলতে চাই—বাস্তহারার যারা হয়েছে তাদেরকে আসামের এই মাটিতেই থাকতে হবে এবং শেষ নিঃশ্বাস এখানেই ফেলতে হবে। যারা বাস্তহারার হয়ে কাছাড় জেলায় আশ্রয় নিয়েছে তাদেরকে সস্তর ফিরিয়ে আনার ব্যবস্থা হউক আমি দেখতে পাচ্ছি তাদের মনে আতঙ্ক, ভয় এখনো রয়েছে—তার কারণ যে সব পুলিশ বা সরকারী কর্মচারী তাদের অঞ্চলে ছিল এখনো রয়েছে তাদের কাছে গওগালের সময় তারা চেয়েও কোন সাহায্য বা আশ্রয় পায়নি ভবিষ্যতে পাবেবলেও ভরসা কর্তে পারেনা। সব কর্মচারীই সমান নয়। সরকার যদি এসব কর্মচারীদের বর্তমানে অদলবদল বা transfer করেন যতক্ষন না তাদের নিরদোষিতা প্রমাণ হয়—আমি মনে করি তাহলেও বাস্তহারাদের মনে বিশ্বাসও ভরসা জাগবে।

খুবই আনন্দের কথা আসামের যুবকবৃন্দ পূর্ণাঙ্গানের কাজে এগিয়ে আসে ছে বাস্তহারাদের ঘরদুরার তৈরী করে দিতে সাহায্য করছে। ভবিষ্যতে জাতির কাছে এটাই আশা রাখি—সমগ্র যুবক সমাজ হীনমতি এটা স্বীকার করি না তাদের বিপথে চালিত করেছে স্বাধা স্বেধীরা।

(সময় সঙ্কেত)

আর একটা কথা শিলচরে এখনো বহু বাস্তহারার রয়ে গিয়েছে—তাদের কে সস্তর আনবার ব্যবস্থা করা হউক কেননা, গেল কয় মাস ধরে স্কুল কলেজে বাস্তহারার আশ্রয় নেওয়াতে সব বন্ধ আছে। তাদেরকে transit camp এ বিভিন্ন জেলায় এনে রাখবার ব্যবস্থা করা হউক। নইলে আমাদের কাছাড়ের ছেলেরদের লেখাপড়া গোলায় যেতে বসেছে। এতে ভবিষ্যত বংশও সমাজের অকল্যাণকর হয়ে উঠবে।

দুঃখ ও লজ্জার সঙ্গে বলতে হ'চ্ছে যে, নারীস্বের যে অবমাননা হ'ল এই হ্যাড্‌মা উপলক্ষ্য করে—তাতে কী আসামের অকল্যাণ সূচনা কৰবে না? আপনারা জানেন দ্রোপদীৰ নারীস্বের অবমাননাৰ জন্য কুরু বংশ ধ্বংস হয়ে গেল। আমাদেৰ অনুতপ্ত হৃদয়ে স্বীকাৰ কৰতে হ'বে ভবিষ্যতে যেন আসামে এমন ঘৃণ্য কলঙ্কজনক অঘটন না ঘটে যা'ৰ জন্যে আসামেৰ সুনাম-সংস্কৃতি আজ বুলি লুপ্তিত।

আমি কবি গুরু রবীন্দ্রনাথের কবিতার কথায় আমার বক্তব্য শেষ কৰ ছি—

“অন্যায় যে করে, আর অন্যায় যে সহে
তব ঘৃণা, যেন তরে, তৃণসম দহে।”

Shri RADHA CHARAN CHOUDHURY (Boko): মাননীৰ অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, অসমত হৈ যোৱা অপ্রীতিকৰ ঘটনাৱলী সম্পৰ্কত, এই সদনত, মাননীৰ মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে যি বিবৃতি দিলে—তাৰ আলোচনা প্ৰসঙ্গত মই কিছু কথা কব খুজিছো চৰকাৰে কৈছে যে হৈ স্কোৱা ঘটনাত ভাষা বিষয়টোৱেই—এটা ডাঙৰ কাৰণ আছিল। মই ভাবো যে ইয়াৰ লগত কিছুমান আনুসঙ্গিক কাৰণ জড়িত আছিল যাৰ কাৰণে এই ঘটনাই, সমগ্ৰ অসম জুৰি হাঁহাঁকাৰ হল। এই কাৰণ সমূহৰ প্ৰতিকাৰ দৰ্কাৰ নহলে—ভবিষ্যতেও যে এনেধৰণৰ গণগোলৰ নহব—তাক নিশ্চয়কৈ কোৱা টান যোৱা ৰাজ্যেট অধিবেশনত আমাৰ মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই এটা বিবৃতি দি কৈছিল—As the Chief Minister said in his statement that the demand of the State Language should come from the non-Assamese speaking people. তেখেতৰ এই বিবৃতিত ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ উপত্যকাৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ মনলৈ এটা *repentment* ৰ ভাৱ আনিলে তেতিয়া তেখেতে কলে যে, তেখেতে, তেনেভাৱত বিবৃতি দিয়া নাছিল; ৰাইজে বিলাকে বুজিলে। মই কও যে, যদি সাধাৰণ ব্যক্তিয়ে কোনো বিবৃতি সেইটোত তেনে ধৰিব লগা কথা নহয়; কিন্তু মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীৰ পদৰ পৰা যদি তেনে বিবৃতি দিয়া হয়—তাৰ মূল্য অসীম। সেই কাৰণে মই ভাবো, এনেবিলাক বিবৃতি—*balanced* হোৱা দৰ্কাৰ।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, যোৱা ২২।৪।৬০ ইং তাৰিখৰ অসম প্ৰাদেশিক কংগ্ৰেচ কমিটিৰ, বিভিন্ন সংখ্যালঘুৰ ভাষাৰ ৰক্ষা কৰচ ৰাখি অসমীয়া ৰাজ্যিক ভাষা হব লাগে বুলি যি প্ৰস্তাৱ পাঁচ কৰা হৈছিল সেই মতে যদি তেতিয়াই চৰকাৰে সিদ্ধান্ত ললেহেতেন, মোৰ বিশ্বাস হৈ যোৱা ঘটনাৰ ইমান ব্যাপক ভাবে নহলহেতেন। এই প্ৰসঙ্গত, কালি বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ ভাষণতো আমি পাইছো যে, কিছু মান বাতৰি কাকতে অসত্য সংবাদ পৰিবেশন কৰি, পৰিস্থিতি বেয়াৰ ফালে লৈ গল।

গুৱাহাটীত যদিও মিউনিচিপালিটি আছে তথাপি বহুতো ক্ষেত্ৰৰ পৰা ই চিট্টিত পৰিণত হৈছে গৈ। গতিকে তাত এজন *Experienced Deputy Commissioner* ৰ প্ৰয়োজন। সেই সময়ত তাত যিজন *Deputy Commissioner* আছিল তেওঁৰ আৰ্গৰ কোনো অভিজ্ঞতা নাই। তেনেকুৱা অনভিজ্ঞ মানুহক গুৱাহাটীৰ নিচিনা ঠাইৰ *Deputy Commissioner* কৰি দিয়া চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা যথাযুক্ত হোৱা নাই। এই দুঃঘটনাৰ আন এটা প্ৰধান কাৰণ হৈছে *Police firing* সেই সময়ত মই গুৱাহাটীত আছিলো। সেই সময়ত তাত এনে লাগিছিল যেন মানুহবোৰ কুৰক্ষেত্ৰ যুদ্ধ ক্ষেত্ৰত হৈ আছে। এই *Police firing* এ গোটেই আসাম জুৰি হাঁহাঁকাৰ লগালে। এনে হাঁহাঁকাৰ হৈছিল যে তেনে হাঁহাঁকাৰ যুদ্ধ ক্ষেত্ৰত হৈ হয়। পুলিচ *firing* এ মানুহবোৰ মনত এনেকুৱা ভাব সৃষ্টি কৰিলে যে ৰক্ষালী ভাষাৰক্ষাৰ কাৰণেহে এই *firing* হৈ গল। এই ভাব হোৱাৰ কাৰণেই বিক্ষুব্ধমানুহৰ মাজত

আৰু উত্তেজনাৰ জুই জ্বলি উঠিল। চাব, গবৰ্ণমেণ্টে কৈছে যে C. I. D. বিভাগে দৰকাৰী খবৰবোৰ ঠিক সময়ত দিব নোৱাৰিলে। সেই কাৰণে গবৰ্ণমেণ্ট আগৰ পৰা প্ৰস্তুত হৈ থাকিব নোৱাৰিলে। এই C. I. D. দি বিভাগ গবৰ্ণমেণ্টেৰে এটা অংশ, গতিকে C. I. D. failure মানে চৰকাৰৰ failure গাঁৱলীয়া অঞ্চলত পুলিচ থাকিলেও তেওঁলোকৰ গাড়ী নাই আৰু অন্যান্য বাবতীয়াস্বৰূপ নাই। সেই কাৰণে গাওঁ অঞ্চলত পুলিচে বাইজক একো সাহায্য দিব নোৱাৰিলে। পলাশবাৰীৰ ননীগোপালৰ যি হত্যা হৈ গল তেওঁক মই নিজে জানো পুলিচে একো সাহায্য দিব নোৱাৰিলে। তেওঁৰ ঘৰ খানাৰ পৰা এমাইল দূৰত। খানাৰ মানুহে খবৰ পোৱা স্বত্তেও তেওঁলোকৰ দৰকাৰীসাজ সজুলী নথকাৰ কাৰণে ভয়তে যাব নোৱাৰিলে। সেই কাৰণে সেই বিলাক ঘটনা হৈ গল চৰকাৰৰ অপ্ৰস্তুতিৰ কাৰণে। যিহওক এই অবস্থাতো সোনকালে Control লৈ আনিব পৰা কাৰণে মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী আৰু বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী ধন্যবাদৰ পাত্ৰ। বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী বাহিবৰ পৰা আহিয়েই অসমৰ চাৰিউফালে ঘূৰি যি শাস্তিৰ অবস্থালৈ আনিলে তাৰ বাবে বিশেষকৈ তেখেতৰ শলাগ লওঁ এই সংক্ৰান্তত বহুতো মানুহক arrest কৰা হৈছে। কিন্তু দুখৰ কথা যে মানুহবোৰক জৰাই মৰাই arrest কৰিছে। বহুতো নিৰ্দোষী মানুহো পুলিচে arrest কৰিছে।

বামপুৰ মৌজাৰ সৰু তেজপুৰত বাতি ৩ বজাত পুলিচে মানুহৰ ঘৰৰ দুৱাৰ ভাঙি সোমাই অত্যাচাৰ কৰিছে। তিবোতা মানুহৰ গাতোবুতেৰে গুৰিয়াইছে। এইবোৰ অতি দুঃখৰ কথা। যি হৈ গল হল—এতিয়া আমাৰ প্ৰধানকৰ্তব্য হোৱা উচিত যে পুনৰ বসতি কামত আমি সকলোৱে সহায় কৰিব লাগে আৰু যিমান সোনকালে পাৰে সোনকালে কামবোৰ শেষ কৰিব লাগে। আৰু এটা শাস্তিৰ ভাব ঘূৰাই আনিব লাগে। কিছুমান মানুহে কৰ খোজে অসমীয়া মানুহে অত্যাচাৰ কৰিছে কিন্তু মোৰ নিজৰ গাঁৱতে মই নিজে চাৰি জন বঙালী মানুহৰ বক্ষা কৰিছো। কুকুৰমৰা আৰু ছয়গাঁৱত অসমীয়া মানুহেই বঙালী মানুহৰ ঘৰত জুই দিয়াত বাধা দি তেওঁলোকক বক্ষা কৰিছে। গোটেই অসমত ৪০ জন মানুহ মৰিছে যদিও ১০ লাখ মানুহৰ প্ৰায় অসমীয়াই বক্ষা কৰিছে।

(সময় সঙ্কেত)

মাননীয় সদস্য Shrimati Joytsna Chanda ই অসমৰ ঘটনাৱলী pre-planned বুলি কোৱা কথাৰ মই তীব্ৰ প্ৰতিবাদজনালো। তেওঁৰ কথাৰ কোনো ভিত্তি নাই। এই ঘটনাৱলী pre-planned কোনো-মতে হব নোৱাৰে।

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): Mr. Speaker Sir, as one of the victims of language issue, I want to place my views about the last disturbances in this House. Sir, I have not grudge against anybody and I still believe that in assaulting us nobody had any personal grudge against us. A frenzy took place and in that frenzy, the people forgot what they were doing surrendered all reason and good sense. They were swayed away by passion and they behaved as irrational being. Sir, language distinguishes us from the beast and yet as I irony would have it it was for language the breastful side man exposed.

Sir, this is not the first time in India that a massacre of this magnitude had taken place. Such a thing happened in Andhra, such a thing happened in Bombay when within a night about 200 people were killed. Such a thing happened in West Bengal and other places on flimsy grounds on the ground which could always be settled round the table. Yet when our passion get unbridled these things happen. Today Sir, when I refer to these incidents, I do not support what happened in Assam. As a matter of fact, all that happened in Assam. As a matter of fact, all that happened in Assam

has been condemned by all sane people in clear and unequivocal terms. Our Chief Minister did not lose time to condemn these happenings in no uncertain terms. But Sir, when people are swayed away by passion and emotion the devil in us take the upper hand and the right thinking people fail to assert themselves, as it happened in Bombay, in other places, it happened so in Assam. Sir, when find that these disturbances have roused the moral conscience of India, I feel it has also done something good. When this happened in Bombay, the conscience was not roused to this extent and today because the conscience has been roused, the issues are also clear before us and at it is time that we put our heads together to come to grips with these issues. I do not think the purpose of this debate is to accuse somebody to appropriate blame, but to face the issues that led to such disturbances squarely, so that we may not experience much tragedies in future. What are the issues? The Constitution has given us rights, fundamental rights, rights of citizenship, rights of various types, but the Constitution did not lay down how to adjust the rights of various classes of people giving in this great kind of ours. The Constitution did not indicate to us how the problem of the minorities living in various areas should be settled. Constitutional safe grants alone cannot solve this problem. Therefore, these issues have come before us. The issue not only concerned the right of a citizen, but also the duty of the of a citizen and that has also to be tackled. Therefore, it is good if after this holocaust, we can with our experience solve these problems, adjust these matters, then only perhaps we may gain something from these sad events. Sir, as I say, Assam's problem has drawn the attention of whole India not because it is something new, but because it is something new to Assam. Except the events of 1950, Assam can be rightly be proud being free from communal or other passions. We have lived peacefully. This Assam is like an epitome of India where various people live in amity and goodwill and, therefore, when in Assam, such a thing took place, it was natural for other people in India to think why the ease loving peace loving Assamese people should go in this way. Therefore, it is also necessary for us to find out the various causes of this disturbance. It is true Sir, that the immediate cause of friction was language, but we will be deceiving ourselves if we think that language and language alone led to the massacre, led to this holocaust. As my Friend Mr. Bora said, there are many other causes. There is frustration on one hand and on there, provocation. There was a feeling that in Assam, we do not get our due share and on the other hand, there was unwanted accusation from other States that here in Assam we are parochial, we do not give what we should give under the Constitution to others and also there was a tendency to boss over us. We can say very proudly that our relationship with Bihar people, Hindi speaking people, Tamil, Telegu, Nepali and other languages speaking people, has been exceptionally good. No that, some people of these communities as business magnate have not been exploiting us, but there is always a tendency for these people to mix with the Assamese, to identify with the Assamese and thereby build up a happy and prosperous Assam. Sir, so far as other problems are concerned, it is a State where there is enough potentialities, where there is scope for development, where there is scope to eradicate the unemployment problem and as a matter of fact, if we develop properly, there will be labour shortage here in this State. We have seen because we came under the subjugation of the British very late and therefore we were much behind many people in education, we are much behind many people in the industrial development and, therefore, when our people found that all these avenues were almost closed to them and at the same time, it was not possible to have an expanding economy, then, it was natural for

our people to feel frustrated and dejected. Actually, I had been to many of these affected places and I meet many people. I have spoken to them and I do not know how far language was the main cause of these disturbances. I found that many people are landless. Grazing reserves are occupied by people from outside the State and Government are not taking steps to evict such encroachers while law abiding indigenous people, are not given due share in land. That created some amount of friction and frustration. This is particularly the case of Goreswar similarly amongst young people, there was such feeling. Well, in the Railways, in the Central Govt. Employment, all the employments are almost monopolised by a particular community not because they are much better than we are, but because their people in the offices can somehow get these people in the employment. There is therefore a feeling of irritation. In this way, Sir, there are many other reasons for irritations. And all these combined, as when a volcano erupts, everything erupts, similarly here also, when on language, there was an agitation disturbances started and all manner of things came in. Even in some cases personal things came in and that led to this holocaust. We cannot ignore these factors which contributed more or less to the magnitude of the disturbances.

So far as the causes of this disturbance are concerned, the people generally seem to have two opinions. One shade says that there was a conspiracy, a big conspiracy. When the Assam Pradesh Congress Committee in its meeting on the 21st April passed a resolution supporting the claim for making Assamese the State Language, all hope of making Assam a multi-lingual State disappeared and therefore immediately there was a plan to frustrate the purpose. How can you do it? You can do it only by suppressing the Assembly for the matter comes before the Assembly, there is no iota of doubt that the resolution would be passed by an overwhelming majority. The Assembly reflects the composition of the people of our State and reflects correctly that in Assam there is a majority of Assamese-speaking people and if the resolution is placed before this Assembly, the resolution would be undoubtedly passed by any democratic standard. Therefore there was a conspiracy an attempt to suppress this Assembly. The Assembly could be suppressed only by imposing the President's rule. But President's rule can be had due to internal reasons in two ways only. When it is not possible to form a Government due to instability of the political parties then President's rule comes or when owing to the disturbances, the law and order situation goes out of control, the President's rule may be ushered in. Therefore, Sir, the designing people thought that the first course was impossible because the Congress Party has an overwhelming majority and they could not make the Government unstable. The only other course was to have disturbances or noise about it so as to show that the law and order situation had deteriorated so much that President's rule was the only way out and by invoking President's rule the Assembly would be suppressed. I can tell you this Sir, with certain amount of materials at my disposal. My Friends have said that when this long procession was brought out under the very nose of the Government and when there was communal tension at Shillong the Government remained silent. That itself gave encouragement to a section of the people to say "we can go ahead with this" and in fact they went ahead. The hurling of abuses on Assamese Language was protested on the 18th of June at Mariani an incident took place, on the 22nd at Lumding another incident took place. That incident was not taken to be of great significant. Even then on the 27th of June from Karimganj a telegram was sent by some Members of my party also and other

Congress people asking the Prime Minister Nehru and the President to intervene alleging widespread arson, looting, molestation of women, etc. I feel it is unnecessary to produce a copy of that telegram before the House this has been published in the Karimganj papers, on the 27th of June. But we do not know of such large scale arson, molestation and assault even if we take into account the incidents at Lumding and Mariani where Assamese were the victims. Even then a telegram of that nature was sent from Karimganj on the 27th of June and in the meantime the Calcutta papers poured out day and night bitter editorials unvarnished and exaggerated news in such a manner as if we were doing the greatest offence by demanding that Assamese should be made the State Language. The Silchar Bar Association as early as 16th June demanded Centre intervention. Some Bengali leaders even at that time in Calcutta went to the extent to say that Assamese should not be made the official language, it had no such right and that the name of the State should be changed. Of course I cannot deny the right of the people to say what they felt. But I can say this much that when two and two is placed together we get four. Similarly, when these things are put together we find that there was a plan and that plan was to usher in President's rule, so that the Assembly might be dissolved and the language Bill might not come before the Assembly, and the people can have some time to devise ways and means to thwart Assam's just demand. Sir, I do not say that this can be discarded as just a fairy tale. Perhaps this was done as events have shown. In 1950, Sir, there was also communal riot as a result of which about three lakhs of people had to go out of Assam. But the Calcutta papers or any other paper did not write all these things although that was also an attack on humanity. Similarly, we find in other places also this was not done. Therefore, I have still suspicion that there was a plan to disrupt law and order in such a manner as to usher in President's rule so that the Assembly may be suppressed and the language Bill stopped for ever.

There is also a counter-charge that here the people wanted a Bengal Kheda movement. Shri Sankar Das Banerjee and two other gentlemen from Calcutta came here to study the situation. They called themselves a goodwill mission. What goodwill they were spreading? They did not meet the representatives of the Assamese people at Gauhati. Instead they went only to the correspondents of the Calcutta papers. If on 8th and 9th July when the tension was at the highest these gentlemen could move about freely at Gauhati did not it not prove how false it was to characterise the disturbance as Bengal Kheda. When they came here on a goodwill mission we expected them to spread the message of goodwill and yet in Calcutta they said that there was a Bengal Kheda movement in Assam. The goodwill mission whose duty it was to spread goodwill and foster friendly relationship between the different communities went back and said something which is against the very purpose of the mission. Sir, I have also reports and I was surprised when the National Executive of our party showed me some very confidential documents which can be only with the police. The other day, Sir, as I have said, a Minister from Bengal contacted some of our district officers over the phone to get certain information instead of going through the Ministers thereby encouraging insubordination on the part of the officers and affecting their loyalty. I am told Sir, and I do not know how far it is true that a high officers sent a telegram over the head of our Ministers here to the President of India urging upon him to impose President's rule in Assam.....

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Will the hon. Member give us the name of the officer if he has in his possession ?

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) : I am told that the then I. G. P. sent the telegram. I do not know if that was correct. I get that information also. What was then the administration we were having in those days? The administration was divided with loyalty of the officer divided. The administration was not geared up to come to grips with the situation and it proved ineffective and wanting in all essential. Some of the Bengalee officers—I do not say all the Bengalee officers—thought that they owe their loyalty to Bengal and Centre and not to Chaliha, and some of the Assamese officers thought that it was not their duty to protect the Bengalees and it was their duty to encourage the Assamese people in their heinous acts. So, this is the type of administration that we had. I can not believe that because of the absence of Mr. Fakhrddin Ahmed and illness of Mr. Chaliha everything went helter skelter. I believe all these things were the legacy of the past and our own administration suffered from vacillation and hesitation at that time. On the one hand as I already said, there was frustration and accumulated grievances. These grievances should have been against the Government but unfortunately they were mis-directed against a particular community. On the other hand there was provocation of the extreme type. Provocative news was published in the newspaper every day which even compelled me to write an open letter to the Calcutta papers. On 23rd June when Mr. Chaliha announced the decision of the Government to bring a bill in the light of the A.P.C.C. resolution I hailed it immediately. I also in my statement condemned all sorts of linguistic jingoism and rowdysm. I also condemned the small disturbances and minor assaults on people and asked the people to lead a democratic life and to follow the democratic way for doing things so that the language problem could be solved amicably. Even then when the newspapers were doing the same thing, some of the youngmen approached me and told me about it, and they, out of exasperation, one day burnt the Calcutta papers near Jhalukbari. Therefore, it became necessary for me to address this letter to the Calcutta press so that there may be some amount of restraint in their writings.

Then, Sir, came the curfew at Gauhati. On 30th June at 9 A. M. there was promulgated an order under Section 144 and at 9-30 curfew was imposed, that is, half an hour after the first order the second order came. Within that half an hour there was not a single incident at Gauhati which warranted such a stringent measure and we were told that some people of a particular section wanted the D. C. to impose curfew and so he did it. It is said that from 30th to 4th July there was violation of the order under Section 144. But, Sir, not a single arrest was made in those days. Then on 4th July came the climax when the boy was fired at and killed. I do not want to enter into that episode; it is a matter subjudice. Sir, when the hay is dry one ignition is sufficient to ablaze the whole thing. So when all these things were happened and the administration was lacking in firmness to deal with these matters anti-social and reactionary forces took the upper hand and tarnished the fair name Assam. Sir, it is said that there was a pattern and method in people's behaviour. Our people have learnt this lesson from various sources—from Bombay and from Calcutta. Sir, somebody said that the people have learnt lesson from the Book "Mati Kar". I am sorry, similar books are available in almost all the States. Now what was the sale of this book? I think not even 500 copies were sold. Sir, I find similar books in Bengal also in which many things have been written against the Assamese. But nobody took any notice of them. In pages 147-148 one side of the picture

has been given and there is another side of the picture in the book where it is said that such things will not lead us anywhere that we have to organise the labour of the peasantry and through such organisation only we can solve the problem and not by inordinary methods. Sir, I read a portion of the book;

“অতুল—মানুহৰ এনে অসহনীয় দুঃখ বেখা দেখি মোৰ বৰ দুঃখ লাগিছে। নিজৰ জ্ঞাতি বঙালীয়ে খেদি দিলে, বঙ্গ দেশৰ পৰা অসমলৈ আহিলা অসমৰ পৰা খেদিলাে কলৈ যাবা? তোমালোক অশিক্ষিত হোজা খেতিয়ক। তোমালোক হৈছা শিক্ষিত বুদ্ধিজীবি হ'তৰ বন্দুকৰ গুলিৰ দৰে। তোমালোকক গুলি স্বৰূপে ৰাজনীতি ৰূপ বন্দুকৰ ভিতৰত ভৰাই কুট নৈতিক বুদ্ধিজীবিহঁতে সিহঁতৰ চিকাৰত ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব ধৰিছে। তোমালোকক লৈ সিহঁতে পাশা খেল খেলিছে। তোমালোক পাশাৰ গুটি আৰু সিহঁত খেলুৱৈ। দেশখন পাশাৰ চাল ৰাজনীতি হৈছে পাশাৰ দান। সিহঁতে পাশাৰ চাল এই দেশখনত ৰাজনীতিবদান মাৰি তোমালোকক গুটি বনাইছে।”

Sir, if you go still further you will find that this book has condemned these very things which inadvertently some people say this book encourages. In a novel there are two sides of the picture and it is not proper that we should speak only of the bad side and ignore the good side of the book. Sir, I am not defending the book. I have also gone through the book “Ashirbad”. In reading a book the whole thing should be taken into consideration. I feel Sir that it is good that everybody should read these books because in these books it has been stated that such things will not lead us anywhere. It is stated that if we want to solve our problem, we shall have to do it by organising labour etc. for fighting democratically and in a peaceful manner. That is the gist of these two books. Sir, my friend Shri Patwari said that I have been made famous by the incident of Siliguri. I say “Mati Kar” has also become famous due to the disturbances. Before the disturbances this book was not known to anybody.

Sir, my revered sister Mrs. Chanda asked why there was an attack on a particular community? May I put the same question back to her? Why in Bengal, in Bombay and in Andhara there was an attack on a particular community? In times of frenzy such things happen and so the whole people should not be blamed. In this otherwise dark firmament also there is a silver lining. As has been said by many hon'ble Members here, so many Assamese people gave shelter to the Bengalees and tried to quell the disturbances even at the risk of their lives. Sir, the administration failed, the Police, the Intelligence Department was not upto the mark, the police force was inadequate and we the political workers, including Mrs. Chanda and other friends, failed. We could not tackle the situation. The students have been blamed, but Sir, when we could not control the situation what is the good of blaming the students? I should say in many places the students behaved very nicely, and in an exemplary manner. I admit that in some places they did mischief but for that we shall have to accept the blame. Have we taught the students what they should do? During the period from Jun 10 till June 20, when the students were holding meetings, we almost ignored those meetings we did not want to give them any lead, we did not tell them anything, and therefore, they thought that what they were doing they were doing the just thing. During those days the A. P. C. C. Resolution was not explained to the people. As a matter of fact, after 23rd of June the Assamese speaking people were not the aggrieved people, because the Chief Minister announced that Assamese will be the State language. Therefore, we have to find who was aggrieved at that time, and when we go into it, we may find the missing links in the story and we may find the truth.

Sir, I do not want to dwell on the disturbances, here. It is true, a hysteria overtook a section of our people, and they did things which have blackened our faces. We are sorry for all that they did; we condemn the atrocities committed on women, on children and other black deeds. But then by doing all these things, by all the time condemning our people, can we lead to a better atmosphere? Everywhere to-day there is a condemnation as if Assamese people are Pariahs, as if they have no right to speak what burns within their heart. They are as if asked to put on sack cloth and ashes and alone for their sins of a few. All the while articles are being written, news are flashed that we are 'Barbarous' we are goondas and all the vile epithets. Over and above that, the Central Government also has not been able to take a decision. They are being swayed between Assam and Bengal all the time. If we say something they form one opinion and when they said something else from Bengal, they revise their opinion. This will not solve any problem we want to solve the problems of the linguistic minorities we want to solve the problem of threatens the unity of India. I accept that the fundamental rights are there. No body in India can take away that right of the citizens. Every citizens has a right to move about freely in this country and settle where ever he likes. But has he not a duty to live in a manner that will not create trouble in a particular area? Citizens have a duty also to adjust themselves in the area where they live so that by their way of living they do not create any trouble. This is also an equally important task. While a citizen has the right to move about, he has a duty also to identify himself with the people amongst whom he lives. That does not mean that I will ask Mr. Tripathi that from to-morrow he will have to take non-vegetarian diet or that you will have to put on a cloth in a particular manner, and in the house do particular things. I do not mean that. Those rights will always be there and no sane person will disturb those rights. But when we demand that Assam must have a University, why should any one oppose it? When we demand that Assam should have a High Court, why should any one oppose that and when we want that Assam should have a Medical College why should that be opposed? After all, all these things are going to benefit us, and these are necessary because our State is backward, we do not have sufficient number of doctors, we do not have many engineers to day. Therefore, we find that instead of living together, instead of trying to develop the State—this neglected State—we put obstacles and create bad blood. If we do not put our heads together, if we oppose just for oppositions sake, we will not solve anybody's problem.

Therefore, Sir, to-day let us not apportion the blame on each other. We have all failed; Government have failed and we have all failed. But let us also take the vow that we shall succeed hereafter. Let us have the faith that we will succeed and in that way let us develop ourselves. This land is open for all. Let them come, let people come and develop this State. I feel to day we have to hold out the promise that so far as Assam is concerned we will develop it in such a manner that every one will get employment. To the Hill people I would say that these Hills have so much of potentialities and resources, that if we can develop properly every hill-men will find employment here, and no body will exploit them. Then there will be no question why we should fight each other. If we have that larger view that we are going to develop our State then this cause of frustration will be removed. The other cause should also be removed—that while we are Indians we are all equals, no body is superior to

the other. Because some culture is richer and older. We praise that and because some language is richer we want to learn it, we want to follow it; that does not mean that those people should think that they have a superiority over others and that they must mix with other people just because they are not as cultured as they are. If that feeling goes, if the feeling comes that we are equal Indians with some faults and frailties and if we work together then we can develop the state. I think if we have that mental approach first then much of our trouble will go. Along with it, is constitutional responsibilities for every citizen that while he carries a bundle of rights let him also carry a bundle of duties so that the rights and duties may go together.

Sir, the main problem to-day is one of rehabilitation. We have seen Sir, that people who one day set fire to the houses next day they came to raise those houses. I am sure if the rubbing on the wrong side had not continued things could not have been improved a lot. On 10th July when I came and talked to the Assamese people I found them repentant, and they were thinking that they had made a mistake. But there was rubbing on the wrong side and that kept alive this spirit of obstinacy also. After all we have our sentiments and emotions like any other people to let these be respected when these harm none.

Secondly Sir, I would like that in our society let there be more inter-mixing. In our festivals let there be more inter-mixing. Let us appreciate each other's cause. A demand has been raised that the displaced persons when they come back should be rehabilitated in one area so that they can live together. That would be a suicidal policy. It should be a mixed colony. Once you allow pockets to remain whether of Bengali or Assamese or any other people a new type of spirit will grow and that will disintegrate us. As Nehru said that even in Rangoon, the Gorakhpuri people wanted to give him a reception separately. Sir, that will not do. Therefore, this type of separatism must end. We must all mix together and live together. There must not be any exclusive area for any people.

Then Sir, I would like that our police administration should be geared up; it should be made completely insular to the passions and whim of the politicians or the people. They must feel that they are Government servants first and last. Too much of politics has been introduced in services. Let us not introduce that, and let people feel that they are Government servants, they must do their duty whether it is against or for Assamese or against or for Bengalees. They will have to quell any bad thing even if that may mean an unsavoury thing.

Then let us reconsider the attitude of the Political Parties towards students. Let us take a vow that so far as students are concerned, we shall not try to draw them into active politics. Let us see that we give and inculcate in them a spirit of discipline by inculcating that spirit of discipline first in ourselves. We have no right to condemn the student community for their indiscipline when we ourselves are indisciplined. Have we ourselves maintained discipline in this House or outside ?

Then Sir, I would like to say that so far as education and such other matters are concerned, the Constitutional rights must be completely

implemented. Nobody should feel that he is living in an alien land. Nobody should feel that he is a secondary or third grade citizen. A citizen of India is a full citizen and the rights of the citizenship are guaranteed under the Constitution. These rights we must uphold everywhere and at any time.

Then, Sir, let us have also an Academy in our University, which will enable us to be acquainted with each others culture. The Academy will develop a composite culture for the people living in the State of Assam and thereby we shall be able to prosper and develop and bring about a feeling of oneness in us.

So far as the problem of rehabilitation is concerned I would like that this should be expedited and sufficient compensation be paid to the sufferers. About 8 lakhs of Bengali speaking people live in Assam and it is good thing that only 50,000 of them left during the disturbances. This I say to point out that the sense of insecurity was not such as was sought to be made out by some interested people. If there is a sense of insecurity, let us try to restore that sense of security. Let everyone of us meet as brothers and sisters in the common pilgrimage towards the development of this State, and for making this State plentiful, and beautiful, so that everyone in this State may live in peace and amity.

***Dr. RAM PRASAD CHAUBEY (Lakhipur)** : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as it is advised not to discuss past things. I shall keep myself form that end.

The anti-Bengal riots, which took place in July last are a disgrace to the fair name of Assam. No cause can be served through violence much less that of language. Therefore, it has done immense harm to the cause of language, particularly to Assamese language. It has made different linguistic groups to take fixed positions preventing compromises. It has brought fear psychosis between different communities, which may take pretty long time to disappear. The relation between different communities should be one of trust and friendship. This should be restored.

The role of newspapers in the background of this violence also was questionable. It is a pity that the newspapers and their Editors in their editorial policies and display of news did not realise that they were fomenting unrest and violence. However, there is hardly any purpose to be served by looking on the past and blaming others. We must realise that we all are to be blamed for what happened, so that we may chalk out a path for us for future.

Indian democracy is in incipient stage, and the weakest spot of Indian, democracy in communal and water-tight social structure. Therefore, everybody should realise that nothing should be done either in thought, word or deed, which may provoke one group against another. Rather, a policy of tolerance, conciliation and friendship over a number of years will have to be followed, so that the water-tight compartment may disappear and friendship restored.

It is a pity that inspite of what has happened sufficient repentance has not arisen anywhere, and therefore, necessary tolerance based on such repentance is not in evidence. This tolerance should be the hall-mark of India. It is this only, which Mahatma Gandhi emphasised throughout his life. If we can adopt such tolerance, it would be good for our country.

I beg to suggest the following steps :—

(1) Government should be perpetually alert and prepared so that no communal outburst may occur anywhere.

(2) Police Department and Thanas should be equipped with Transport facilities, wireless and Fire arms to tackle such situation.

(3) Recruitment policy of Police should be so obtained that it may have representatives from all communities like Calcutta Police so that communal angle may not appear anywhere in times of such crisis.

(4) Reserve Police should be increased. C. I. D. should be overhauled and reports about inflamatory speeches and activities should be a normal feature of this Department.

With these words. I like to resume my seat.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamal pur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the very outset, I like to thank the Chief Minister for allowing us to discuss his statement regarding the language issue. The State of Assam is just like Cyndrella of India. Every outsider who come here, do not try to understand the desire and aspirations of the Assamese people. They are enamoured by the beauty of the hills and dales they say that Assam is rich in minerals, Assamese people are very good, very simple and so on; but they do not try to understand the legitimate aspirations of the Assamese people. On the other hand, they have been provoked by interested parties. In a crucial moment, they hurled abuses which the Assamese people did not deserve. For instance, during the last riots, a section of the people led by frenzy did certain things for which we have condemned them. Now, for instance, the President of the A. P. C. C. condemned these incidents unequivocally and not only for one time, but for several times.

Sir, this sort of tolerance we have shown. Now, Mrs. Chanda has said that there was an incident on the 3rd July also at Goreswar. I want a reply from the Government if they have any information to this effect. I do not think if any incident at all took place at Goreswar before the 4th July. From 4th to 5th July, there was disruption in communications. The telephone connections from Goreswar to Gauhati was disrupted. The Deputy Commissioner did not get any information about the incident that took place at Goreswar. The news of this incident was received by the Deputy Commissioner quite lately and that was also, *via*, Tezpur. Only then the Deputy Commissioner could learn about the incident at Goreswar. Having heard about the incident at Goreswar, we rushed to the place of occurrence in batches and moved from village to village. On the 6th and 7th July, we visited almost all the affected villages and we gave the our consolation. We also tried to give them shelter and persuaded the local people. We tried to help these people in all possible ways. We found a large number of affected people were given shelter by the local people.

Sir, much has been discussed and spoken about rehabilitation. Sir, rehabilitation of so many refugees is a tremendous task. If really rehabilitation is desired, then there must not be any outside interference by any way. Time factor must not be ignored. Sir, rehabilitation is something like planting a tree. If the growth of the tree is not interfered then it will grow up in due course with all its branches. Similarly, if there is no interference from outside, rehabilitation work will be surely completed in due course. Sir, rehabilitation requires psychological adjustment. In this task the co-operation of the refugees is also necessary and without their co-operation this will not be an easy task to complete this gigantic problem. Complaints about rehabilitation is always there both in the Press and in the Platform, but Sir, unless this outside interference is stopped the progress in the rehabilitation work will be retarded. Because all these persons who have come to Goreswar to help the affected people, all have not come out of compassion but most of them have come with political motives and this will only spread more discontent and put germs for further trouble. So I hope that all our friends will lend their helping hands to solve this problem.

Then again Sir, it is said that we have not shown a tolerance whatsoever. In this connection, I may tell the hon. Members that we have shown our tolerance to a great extent. When our Congress President went to Silchar, he was not allowed to land there; he was insulted there, stones, shoes were thrown at him and the car was broken. He was treated in a manner which cannot be described here. Yet we tolerated all these things. Had the Congress President made a statement in the Press about the misbehaviour and treatment meted out to him, at Silchar after coming back to Gauhati, I am sure thousand of people would have been killed at Goreswar and Rangya. We did not give publicity about this unfortunate thing. This sort of tolerance we have shown, yet from outside we are called barbarous and so on. Can we expect such tolerance from leader outside the border?

Sir, I am very much disappointed when our student community is blamed. I am always in contact with the students. They have wonderfully exhibited their tolerance. So I categorically assert that our students behaved in a decent way with utmost restraint. Sir, when there was police firing in the Cotton College Hostel, one student was killed, I went there half-an-hour after. I found all the students were weeping. Sir, had such incident taken place in other States the position would have quite different. There would have been fight between the police and the student with a disastrous result. But Sir, our students behaved wonderfully well with great restraint. They are therefore unnecessarily condemned and such generalisation does harm than good.

As regard the behaviour of the Assamese people, I would like to cite an example. During the disturbance, the refugees left their places and paddy. Most of these paddies were collected and harvested by the Assamese people. The Assamese people immediately took possession of this paddy. When the refugees came back these were given to them and refugees sold 6,400 maunds to the Karara Marketing Society. Such is the behaviour of our Assamese people, yet we are called barbarous.

Then Sir, there is an attack on Shri Ambikagiri Roy Chaudhury. He is dubbed as the leader of the 'Bangal Kheda Andolon', Sir, I may

appraise the House that when there was a tense atmosphere in Gauhati, Shri Roy Chaudhury gave shelter to many Bengali families. When he was asked as to why he was giving shelter to the Bengalee families, he said that for language he could not allow the Bengalee people to be killed before his eyes. Sir, this is the characteristic of the Assamese people, yet we are called barbarous. So Sir, I cannot agree with the observation of Mrs. Chanda that this incident was pre-planned. I am sorry, I cannot agree with her. Sir, when our all top leaders were arrested during 1942 Movement throughout India, the agitation could not be suppressed. Rather it became furious and the whole country was ablazed with this fire. So is the case with this incident in Assam. It did not require any leader. It was the outburst of the accumulated greivances of the people of Assam.

Sir, such incident happened in Bombay, Gujrat or Maharastra. But the people of Bombay and Gujrat had no other places to run, they had to stay there by asserting their rights. But what happened in Assam? All the Bengalees rushed to the West Bengal, as stated earlier in the West Bengal Assembly by Dr. Bidhan Ch. Roy that Bengalees went to their native land. Such sort of encouragement is not likely to create any healthy atmosphere in the minds of the Bengali people. Sir, it will thus be seen that all those incident that occurred in Assam is not pre-planned, but it was mob-frenzy.

Sir, now I shall speak a few words about the Census. It is said that Census report of 1951 is not correct. Sir, it may be that due to the influx of refugees to Assam, their number may be 50 per cent. But does it mean that we shall have to give up our culture?

It is only in Assam. There is no other State in India where there is such an unprecedented influx of settlers from other States. With these words, Sir, and I do not want to add more—I only want to assert that this language disturbance which took place was not pre-planned. I do not agree if somebody gives a colour as it was a pre-planned thing, it was the result of distrust and mob-frenzy and as a matter of fact, it was, as it appears, the outburst of accumulated grievances. Coming to the staffing of the Police Stations, Sir, I would strongly urge that in the thanas, there should be mixed officers to attract due degree of loyalty. I beg to suggest, therefore, that there should be officers not of one community only, but there should be mixture of communities—Assamese, Bengalees or the tribals and they should be put together.

Shri HEM CHANDRA CHAKRAVARTY (Katigora): Mr. Speaker, sir, I rise to speak a few words in a delicate issue which nobody ever imagined would take place in this House ever a subject which is unparallel in the history of a State that always feels proud of its culture, tradition and heritage.

We have heard the statement of the Chief Minister regarding the language holocaust in the Brahmaputra Valley of June and July last as a result of which, according to Government figures 40 innocent lives were lost, no less than 52,000 persons fell victims of that lawlessness and 13,000 houses burnt down. Who were these victims? What were their faults? Why they were sacrificed at the whim of a section of a people who could, for the time being, paralyse the entire Governmental machinery? In fact from what happened in the State of Assam from the 4th of July onward for a week or so, it can be said that there was no established Government in Assam during those most dark days and it would be described in the blackest possible colour in the history of Assam.

Sir, not only we lived in these darkest days, in Assam but we saw and heard about the untold miseries of a most helpless section of people who were killed, mercilessly beaten, violated and the houses of thousands burnt down, properties looted, destroyed and driven out of their houses like cats and dogs to take refuge outside Brahmaputra Valley and in the neighbouring State. Sir, I feel myself ashamed and disgraced to say that our Government could not give any sort of protection to these innocent victims of the so-called language frenzy of the Brahmaputra Valley in those days. This utter failure on the part of our Government has made the position of Assam most deplorable and vulnerable to all sorts of criticism both from inside and outside the State.

Sir, on the 3rd and 4th September last in the Lok Sabha, the Assam situation due to the language holocaust was debated. The Prime Minister of India initiated the said debate. Members from almost all parts of the country belonging to different parties took active part in that debate. Their speeches were published in papers. All members unequivocally condemned what happened in the Brahmaputra Valley in July last. It is heartening to say that the members of the Lok Sabha from the Brahmaputra Valley too expressed their unreserved condemnation to what atrocities that were perpetrated in Assam in the name of language agitation. Be that what it may be, the chapter in Assam's history of what happened in July last would be the darkest chapter therein. No explanation whatsoever can give it any other shape. A thing which is bad is bad for all and for all time to come.

Sir, I am not going to discuss how the riot started, what was its background, how it was organised. Suffice it only to say that it was unthinkable, unconceivable, unprecedented. Helpless and innocent poor Bengali inhabitants were sacrificed in the alter of language fanaticism. Is there a single case in the Brahmaputra Valley where the Bengalees or non-Assamese speaking people took any initiative, rather any part in the rioting. There is none. What sin the Bengalees committed by taking shelter in the district of Cachar or West Bengal for saving their lives and the honour of their womenfolk when they found that help was not forthcoming or delayed. These are naked facts, sir, and an attempt to cloud the same by arguments is bound to make the main issue more confused. The main issue is how to prevent the recurrence of such atrocities. How to make our people realise the real implications of such fratricidal riot. It helps none. Riotings on different unsocial issues are not new in Assam. It dates back from 1948. What we find is that the degree of violence was in the ascendance and the last July holocaust is the climax.

Sir, my friend, Shri Bora has said today while peaking on this motion that the Assamese youngmen were suffering from a sense of frustration. Frustration due to non-fulfilment of their most legitimate aspirations regarding the recognition of their language, full-blossoming of their culture, non-distribution of lands, etc. It may be true, sir, but by whom they have been deprived of these things. Since the independence of the country, the Assam Government is continually headed by the leaders of the Brahmaputra Valley. If there be any deprivation from the Government side, it is by our own people. The same argument applies equally to the organisational side of the ruling party. It also applies with same force in case of the other political organisations, the leadership of which is always in this part of our State.

From all these, the only logical conclusion can be that it is not the Bangalees who have got no hands in the above matters. Then why the beating, killing of the Bengalees and violation of the honour of their ladies and burning and looting of the Bengalee houses only.

I can show from Government figures, as mentioned by Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda also, that the Bengalees are not enjoying what their population figure justifies in Government services. We are extremely sorry that a student died at Gauhati during police firing on July, 4th, but he was not killed by any Bengalee. The firing order was also not given by a Bengalee. Then, why it was spread that the young student Barpujari fell a victim in the hands of the Bengalee. It may be that a notorious few spread that atrociously false news. But was the spreading of that falsehood tried to be checked by any sane man by issuing a statement in the press countering this? I cannot find any answer to that. Only these section of the people who hold the same views like those who organised and encouraged the language holocaust in the Brahmaputra Valley will say that all Assamese are responsible for the trouble. It is absolutely false. We have heard from the riot victim themselves as to how they were given protection, shelter and food by the saner section of the Assamese people. In many cases, our Assamese friends even at the risk of their own property and life rendered all possible help to the suffering hundreds of Bengalis. Even then, the fact remains that the people had to leave their hearths and homes. Under what extreme circumstances a man can leave his home and hearth can only be realised by those who have some experience in this language holocaust. May God do not grant that experience to those who are mainly responsible for driving out a section of the population from their sweet home. It is horrible abominable and gustly.

Sir, let us now forget the past and try to restore trust, fellow-feeling, goodwill and above all respect for each other specially the weaker ones. If we can now properly rehabilitate the uprooted thousands in their respective homes, restore confidence in them by our own conduct, make them feel that we are their fellow brothers and sisters, then and then only the recurrence of such abominable things can be checked and by no other means. Now, I have heard a very new thing to-day, Sir. My Friend, Shri Hareswar Goswami has said that there are people who even object in having a University, a medical college or an educational institution in Assam. I cannot imagine how a man of Assam can think of refusing a University, an educational institution or a medical college. I cannot follow whom he meant by this statement. But I think such utterances will bring more confusion in the minds of the minorities and for that fear they can't mix freely with those who made this sort of statement. Sir, in the Lok Sabha debate or in the report of the Parliamentary Delegation nowhere, will be seen that the Bangalis of the Assam Valley even opposed Assamese being declared as the official language. Even then, Sir, all those atrocities were on the Bengalis of the Assam Valley. I cannot understand the question which was put by my friend, Shri Goswami to Mrs. Jyotsna Chanda that why there was riot in Bombay, Madras and in Bengal. I do not know who is to give that answer. But as far as we are concerned we belong to Cachar and we cannot answer that question. He can get the answer from someone else. The answer would be given by those who are connected with that section of the unsocial elements in their areas who failed to control their immature youngmen and anti-social elements. If we all try together, we shall be able to eradicate this sort of mercilessness and mistrust, and if we unite we will be able to build a happy and prosperous Assam in the future.

Mr. SPEAKER : I have an announcement to make. I have a good number of speakers who are willing to speak and who have given me their names. I do not want to close the debate today; this will continue on Tuesday also. But on Tuesday also, there are many pending Bills, and we are short of time. If the hon. Members are prepared to sit longer today, say till 4-30, we can accommodate some more speakers. (Turning to the Opposition): Are you prepared to sit till 4-30 p.m. Alright, Mr. Barbaruah, please continue.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I fully associate with the Chief Minister so far as condemnation of the riot is concerned. But I could not associate with him that this riot has generated from Sibsagar. Here it reads "from the 11th of June cases of violence were reported from the Sibsagar district". Sir, to speak the truth all that had happened in Upper Assam happened later. Actually the incidents took place after the 12th of July but in other parts, say at Gauhati on 6th and 7th July the incidents took place. But those tension rushed to Upper Assam in such a manner that it is very difficult to control. Now, I want to find out what are the causes of those incidents. The Parliamentary Delegation says that "for our purpose it is enough to conclude that although the language issue was the immediate cause for the disturbances, the real cause was more deep-rooted". So the deep-rooted cause was there but I do not want to go into those deep rooted causes. But one thing is certain that this disturbance is in no way connected with the language issue. The disturbance is a communal disturbance, that is one side and the demand for language to be the official language is another side. Somebody interested in riot was there in the agitation that the Assamese language be declared as the official language but they have taken as a shelter of resort by complicating the issue to that of the communal riot. Sir, when the administration fails, when the internal affairs could not be settled, when there is political division and when there is difference of opinion in the ruling party and when the problems remain unsolved, there is a chance at that moment for the unsocial elements to raise their heads and take advantage of the failure of the administration. For instance, on the 23rd and 24th, for complete two days, there were no police even at the police points in Sibsagar. On the 22nd evening, the police have mercilessly beaten some people. Some Government servants were also beaten and I know one Shri Bansali Chakrabarty, Sub-Inspector of Jorhat Police Station who came to Sibsagar that day in connection with a case to bear witness, was also beaten while going through the town(Speaker—By whom?) By the Police, Sir and those people were lying unconscious in the Civil Hospital for some days together. Later on 23rd and 24th June 1960, the police out of fear could not come out and even in the Police Beat there were only three or four policemen. When the administration totally failed because of the division in the Ministry and division in the ruling party and because of the I.G.P. Administration and D. I. G. P. Administration too failed, the different political parties and the progressive individual took control of the situation and maintained law and order in Sibsagar. The Officers could not prove themselves worth of the situation, particularly, the then I. G. P. I do not know why he has been brought to that position. He was not even the S. P. he was in the Intelligence Branch.

(A voice)

He was S. P. in Nowgong during the 1942 disturbances). Perhaps he was not confirmed in that post in many part of the State. The people

themselves maintained law and order. Now, the question arises—What R. C. P. I. did at that time? Our party is known to you, Sir. In is a very small party. At the same time, we had an all India session at Howrah till the 3rd July and all the party workers were there at Howrah. On the 8th July our party mens at together and published a leaflet condemning the entire situation. These are the leaflets, Sir. It is only leaflet which was distributed all over Assam. Party workers with a strong mind and courage penetrated into the heart of the masses and condemned the whole actions. No party could distribute such leaflets. Our party, though small helped the riot affected people a great deal. We have printed such 1 aflets about one lakh copies and another leaflets namely.....

“অসমবাগী বাইজটলৈ বিপ্লবী কমিউনিষ্ট পাটিব গোহাৰি।”

অসমীয়া ভাষাক অসমৰ ৰাজ্যিক ভাষা বুলি অৰিলম্বে ঘোষণা কৰক।

অসমত শান্তি আৰু সম্প্ৰীতি ঘূৰাই আনক। কটন কলেজৰ ছাত্ৰাবাসত বে-আইনী ভাবে গুলি চালনাৰ অৰিলম্বে বিচাৰ কৰি দোষীবোৰক শাস্তি দিয়ক।

ভাষা আন্দোলনৰ শত্ৰু সাম্প্ৰদায়িক দুৰ্বৃত্তক শাস্তি ভঙ্গ কৰা কাৰ্য্যত দেহে-কেহে বাধা দিয়ক।

প্ৰত্যেক ঠাইতে সকলো সম্প্ৰদায় মিলি শান্তি কমিটি গঠন কৰি পুনৰ সন্তাৰ আৰু মিলন-প্ৰীতিৰ যোগেদি স্বাভাৱিক জীৱন-যাত্ৰা পুনৰ প্ৰতিস্থাপন কৰক।

নিৰাশ্ৰয়ক আশ্ৰয় দিয়ক।

উচটনি দিয়া আৰু গুজৰ বটনাৰ কাৰ্য্যক কঠোৰ হাতে দমন কৰক।

প্ৰত্যেক ঠাইতে সংখ্যাগৰিষ্ঠই সংখ্যালঘিষ্টৰ নিৰাপত্তাৰ দায়িত্ব লওক।”

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Barbarua, You please place these papers on the table.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): Throughout Assam Sir, there was tension. But the trouble started first at Gauhati and else where but later on it spread throughout Assam.

Sir, the major political parties at that time could not tackle the situation and at the same time they could not consolidate themselves even. Each of the parties was blaming the others. For instance, the ruling party was trying to shift the blame on R.C.P.I. Sir, when our Finance Minister was passing through Dum Dum he was asked by some Press Representatives as to what had happened at Simoluguri and who did it. He did not reply to that question. He was again asked as to which party had the greatest influence in that area and he replied that R.C.P.I. is the most influential party there. But Sir, there are Congress members and Mondal Congress at Simoluguri. R.C.P.I. has one member only at a distance of 2 miles. Another gentleman whose name is Raj Bahadur Gour and whom I respect as progressive minded, had published an article from Simoluguri in New Age where he says that R.C.P.I. was also responsible for the disturbances in Assam. But he could not substantiate his charges against R.C.P.I. If all

the Political parties would have been united at that time then certainly we could have stopped the fratricidal disturbances. R. C. P. I. is a very small organisation in Assam and so its strength in proportion to requirement in copied with the situation is also less. But what about the big parties? The main responsibility lies with them. Sir, some of the political workers, both inside and outside the State were demanding President's rule. But I do not think the President's rule could have improved the situation. After six months of the President's rule there would have been another election and the leaders of the right would have again come to power. Some of the Political parties in West Bengal were also demanding President's rule. I do not understand how a State Committee can go against another State Committee. Sir, when the Parliamentary Delegation came here we represented that there should not be President's rule because that will not improve the situation. The R. C. P. I. throughout India is one and with one voice condemned the atrocities committed on a community. We also said that the guilty persons should be punished.

Sir, some officers were engaged to find out the faults of the other officers and some of the Officers were also suspended. But Sir, in some places the guilty officers have not been punished. For instance, the officers of Mangaldai have been immuned from punishment why discrimination? The Officers who have been suspended are now crying for food and they are almost begging from door to door. Their cases be disposed as early as possible.

Now, so far as rehabilitation is concerned, Government should expedite the matter and pay compensation to those families who have been ruined. For instance, some able persons and earning members of some families were killed and so these families should be paid adequate compensation. For example, Sisir Nag, a reporter has been killed near Puranigudam. His old parents should be paid compensation and his children should be given education aid. Sisir Nag's companions were overpowered Nag was snatched away murdered and thrown down in the River Kalang in the broad day light, but none was there to protect his life. Congress workers and sympathisers were there but they too did not do anything in saving his life. I can assure that had it been in my own constituency I would have stopped this. I assure the House that nothing happened in Amguri constituency.

Shri LILA KANTA BORA (Kaliabar): Who are the Congressmen? Can you give the names?

(Voices: Can you give the names of the Congressmen).

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, order.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): This is concerning your constituency. Where Congressmen are in majority.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: My friend could not give a single name.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Barbaruah, kindly avoid sweeping remarks.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH: Sir, my point is that those families who have been ruined should be given special compensation. Government should take the responsibility of these families. Sir, I condemn riots like anything. I request the leaders that they should not look upon the leaders of other States as superiors. When there is a catastrophe they always try to get help from outside. In such a situation we should have united collective and leadership, and if the ruling party fails party to do certain things they should take the help and wisdom of other political parties. If all the political parties were united at that time, we could have done something.

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara): Sir, I thank the Hon'ble Chief Minister for giving us an opportunity to speak a few words on his statement made on the 7th October inside this House about the last disturbances in our State. When I go through his statement I cannot agree with him that the slogans of State language took an agitational approach from the early part of April last. If there was an agitation, it was a constitutional one in which the people had a full right to agitate in a constitutional way for the recognition of their language. Sir, again the Chief Minister has mentioned that.

"It gained momentum during the months of May and June and from the 11th of June, cases of violence were reported from the Sibsagar district."

Sir, it not only gained momentum during the month of June but demonstration of the agitation started much earlier. I myself was present in Shillong on the 21st of May when a demonstration organised by some of our Bengali brothers including some boys and girls was held regarding the State language issue. That is the first event that happened and in the meantime many other things happened in which I was not present myself and, therefore, to which I do not like to go now. On this procession of 21st May some bad slogans were shouted against the Assamese language, such as "the Assamese language is a donkey's language" and like that. Sir, I saw this procession myself. There were Police Officers guarding this procession but they did not take any action. This was the beginning, Sir.

Now I go to the end of the disturbances. In the Dhubri Subdivision there was no disturbance when the disturbances were going on all over the State. In the district of Goalpara, especially the Subdivision of Dhubri, and Kokrajhar, were free from any trouble during this period from May, to 15th of August. Sir, on the 15th of August at the town of Dhubri, which is predominantly inhabited by Bengalis, I could not understand how and why some of our Bengali brothers lost their heads and took lead in this matter. There was no trouble in our Subdivision during the trouble period in other parts of the State and I have tried to analyse how my Bengali brothers could start a campaign of violence and hatred against the Assamese speaking people. I have tried to analyse this point carefully. When I heard Mrs. Chanda saying that it was a pre-plan of the Assamese people to drive out the Bengali people I realised the significance of what Mrs. Chanda mean. The leader of the opposition, said that it was pre-plan of some of our Bengali people also. If these were pre-planned, these pre-plans have totally failed. The alleged pre-plan of the Assamese speaking people to drive out the Bengalees and the pre-plpn of the Bengali speaking people to impose President's rule upon Assam—both failed.

Sir, I have found on my analysis that it is a pre-plan of nobody. I consider and firmly believe that it is a pre-plan of official bureaucracy which will be clear from all the events that took place in this State. For instance, supposing that we do not have sufficient forces in the mofussil or district areas to have quelled any uprising there, what about Shillong, the capital of Assam, itself where the bureaucratic head is all along staying, why the rioters in the capital could not be brought under law and order? Why could not the military who are staying within half a mile of the town could not be employed for the help of the Police Officers to subdue the trouble here?

If you analyse and go through the Report of the Parliamentary Delegation, you will find that at page 11 para 33. the Delegation said, "as early as the 1st June, a circular was issued by the Inspector General of Police

suggesting that major trouble should be anticipated from the current agitation on the language issue and giving instructions as to how the Police should deal with it." Sir, our I.G.P. knew it. Knowing fully well that a major trouble is going to happen in the State what steps did he take to prevent this major trouble? I accuse him Sir, because he was in-charge of execution, he was in-charge of the whole affairs of protecting the lives and properties of our people. Why could he not take steps when it was known to him that a major trouble will come on language issue on the 1st of June? He did not move out of Shillong to see himself, nor did he give instruction or seek help from any other source to meet the emergency wherever it was necessary to augment our police force. This is the position Sir and naturally a suspicion arises on his keeping silent over these matters, and it gives us a suspicion that probably it was the pre-planned official bureaucracy that had taken our State aback.

Sir, whatever had happened was not the action of the whole of the Assamese people. It is of course true that a section of our people had become victims of their frustration and provocation and they are guilty. But similarly I put some section of our Bengalee brothers equally guilty as they gave sufficient provocation to the people of Assam. Sir, it has been reported in the newspapers and it has been placed before this House that our Assamese people are 'Barbarous'. I admit Sir, that these 'Barbarous' can do anything they like because they are 'Barbarous', but what our Bengalee angels did at Cooch Behar when Mrs. Indira Gandhi went there? Did they behave like angels?

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A.M. on Monday, the 24th October, 1960.

R. N. BARUA,
Secretary Legislative Assembly,
Assam.