

**Proceedings of the Second Session of the Assam Legislative Assembly
assembled under the Sovereign Democratic Republican Constitution
of India**

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 10 A.M., on Thursday, the 28th September, 1950.

PRESENT :

The Hon'ble Srijut Lakshesvar Borooah, Speaker, in the Chair, the seven Hon'ble Ministers and forty-eight Members.

Oath of Allegiance to the Constitution of India

The following Member was sworn in under the Constitution of India :—
Moulana Md. Mufazzal Hussain.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Supply of Plain Iron Sheets and C. I. Sheets in Nowgong District for boat construction

Babu KHAGENDRA NATH SAMADDAR asked :

1. Are Government aware—
 - (a) That the major portion of Nowgong District is submerged by water during the rainy season ?
 - (b) That the people of the submerged areas have to maintain boats for communication and others ?
 - (c) That there is a large demand of plain Iron Sheets and C. I. Sheets to construct boats in those areas of Nowgong District ?
2. (a) Do Government propose to supply sufficient quantity of C. I. Sheets and plain Iron Sheets for the purpose of boat constructions there ?
(b) Do Government propose to issue immediate instructions to the Supply Department, Nowgong to issue C. I. Sheets and plain Iron Sheets to the people who are in need of constructing boats ?

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTI RAM BORA replied :

1. (a)—Yes, a large part of the District goes under water during floods.
(b)—Yes.
(c)—May be.
2. (a) & (b)—The present stock position does not permit diversion of these materials in sufficient quantity for boat construction purposes. However, Deputy Commissioner, Nowgong, has been instructed to help needy persons whenever possible as desired by hon. Member.

Babu KHAGENDRA NATH SAMADDAR : May I know, Sir, from the Hon'ble Minister whether Government is prepared to direct the Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong to reserve a quota of C. I. Sheets for flood affected areas for construction of boats ?

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTI RAM BORA : No, Sir, it is not possible to reserve a quota for this purpose, but as the hon. Member will find, the Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong has already been directed to help the needy persons, if possible, out of the quota for the District.

National Highway from Makum Junction to Lekhapani

Mr. J. S. HARDMAN asked :

3. Will Government be pleased to obtain and state the expenditure incurred in the past two years on the maintenance of the National Highway from Makum Junction to Lekhapani ?

The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS replied :

3.—An expenditure of Rs.1,06,440 and Rs.47,216 was incurred during the years 1948-49 and 1949-50 respectively for the maintenance of the road.

Mr. J. S. HARDMAN : Will Government be pleased to explain the reason for spending only Rs.47,216 for the year 1949-50 ?

The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS : What does the hon. Member mean by his question, Sir ?

Mr. J. S. HARDMAN : The condition of this road is extremely bad and the reason for asking this question was to obtain information as to whether adequate maintenance had been carried out. We find that in the year 1948-49 a sum over of one lakh was spent whereas in the subsequent year, *i.e.*, 1949-50, less than half a lakh was spent. I wanted to know what was the cause of this reduction in expenditure on a road whose condition is most unsatisfactory.

The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS : Sir, this is a National Highway, the expenditure of which is borne by the Government of India. The expenditure is conditioned by the grant by the Government of India for maintenance of this road. The reason for incurring more expenditure in the previous year was that mostly the collections of gravel was done in that year, a mar-boat was provided for the Margherita Ferryghat and extensive repair was done to the Inspection Bungalow for which furniture also was provided in that year.

Mr. J. S. HARDMAN : Are Government satisfied that the condition of this road is satisfactory at present ?

The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS : Whatever may be the state of the road, Sir, we have to be guided by the grant given by the Government of India although we feel that more expenditure is to be incurred for this road. We cannot do anything more unless the Government of India provides more money.

Mr. J. S. HARDMAN : Has Government approached the Central Government for additional fund for this road ?

The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS : We have written to the Central Government for more grant for maintenance of the roads, but they have not accepted our request, Sir.

Bhanga-Kalinagar Road

Moulana MD. MUFAZZAL HUSSAIN asked :

4. (a) Is it a fact that the Bhanga-Kalinagar Road was recommended by the Communication Board for giving communication facility to a vast area populated by thousands, which have no communication facility at all ?

(b) Is it a fact that the construction of that road was postponed for want of funds due to the curtailment of grants for the purpose by the Central Government ?

(c) Considering the difficulties of thousands, do Government propose to make provision for the construction of that road from the Provincial general funds, so that such a vast area may not remain unlinked for long ?

The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS replied :

4. (a)—The road was included in the Post-War Development Programme on the recommendation of the Assam Road Communication Board.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—It will be considered when the financial position of the State Government improves.

Election of new Goanburas

Prof. P. M. SARWAN asked :

5. In view of the fact that Panchayats are to be formed gradually in all rural areas, do Government propose to give effect to the desires of rural population in regard to election of new Goanburas, wherever there is a demand ?

Srijut HARESWAR DAS (Parliamentary Secretary) replied :

5.—Any representation received from the rural population in the Panchayat areas as regards the election of new Goanburas will receive due consideration.

Area of land acquired by the present Mouzadars

Prof. P. M. SARWAN asked :

6. Do Government make enquiries regarding the area of land acquired by the present Mouzadars since their taking up office and also by what means those lands were acquired ?

Srijut HARESWAR DAS (Parliamentary Secretary) replied :

6—No, such figures are not collected nor are required to be collected under any existing law.

Amalgamation of the Livestock Section of the Department of Agriculture with the Veterinary Department.

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR asked :

7. For the sake of better and efficient administration is it in the contemplation of this Government to amalgamate the Livestock Section of the Department of Agriculture with the Veterinary Department ?

The Hon'ble Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR replied :

7.—The matter has been engaging the active consideration of Government.

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: Sir, may we know when Government is expected to come to a final decision in regard to amalgamation of the Livestock Section of the Department of Agriculture with the Veterinary Department ?

The Hon'ble Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR: No definite date can be given now, Sir. We are collecting information from other States of India as to what arrangements were going on there. When we hear from them and with materials in our hands we will make a final decision.

Delimitation of Constituencies

Prof. P. M. SARWAN asked :

8. (a) Will Government be pleased to state why there has been delay in the publication of provisional delimitation of constituencies for the General Election to the State Legislative Assembly of Assam in 1951 ?

(b) Do Government propose to take steps for the immediate publication of the provisional delimitation of constituencies for the said election ?

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI replied :

8. (a)—The publication of proposals for delimitation of constituencies for the State Legislative Assembly is a matter which lies entirely at the discretion of the Election Commission, India.

(b)—It is likely that the Election Commission will publish the proposals during the month of September or early October.

North Gauhati-Hazo-Marowa-Nalbari Public Works Department Road

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR asked :

9. Are Government aware—

(a) That the North-Gauhati-Hazo-Marowa-Nalbari Public Works Department road is a very important road which connects several thickly populated Mauzas of North Kamrup with Gauhati ?

(b) That this road has been neglected from a very long time and that it is now in a most wretched condition for want of repair and the people of these thickly populated localities are experiencing immense inconvenience specially during the rainy season ?

10. Having regard to all these facts do Government propose to undertake the work of making the road motorable without delay and to give this road top priority in the matter of repair ?

The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS replied :

9. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Government have no information if the road was neglected by the Local Board prior to its transfer to Public Works Department (Portion North Gauhati to Hajo in November 1946 and Hajo to Nalbari in February 1948).

10.—The road is now being maintained with the available funds. Government are considering the improvement of the first portion of North Gauhati to Hajo out of Petrol Tax Fund.

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: Sir, do Government realise that the portion of the road between Hazo and Marowa is in a very bad state ?

The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS: We know the condition of the road as it is, Sir.

Srijut GUARI KANTA TALUKDAR: Do Government propose to spend a portion of the Petrol Tax Fund in improving this portion of the road, Sir ?

The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS: I have already stated, Sir, that we are contemplating to take up one portion of the road, *i.e.*, from North Gauhati to Hazo out of Petrol Tax Fund, but for the other portion, *i.e.*, from Hazo to Nalbari, we do not propose to take up now.

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: Will Government try to improve the condition of this last mentioned portion of the road as it is in a very bad condition ?

The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS: Yes, Sir, when fund permits.

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: May we not expect something from the Petrol Tax Fund for the improvement of this portion of the road also ?

The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS: Not in the current year, Sir.

Supply of Rice and Paddy for the town of Shillong

Babu KHAGENDRA NATH SAMADDAR asked :

11. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) The names of persons or firms who have been allowed to supply rice and paddy for the town of Shillong ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that very bad kind of rice mixed with paddy is supplied for Shillong town ?
- (c) Whether Government are aware that good quality rice and paddy are sold in the plains districts and towns such as Gauhati, etc. ?
- (d) What are the reasons for the supply of very bad quality rice at Shillong ?
- (e) Why serious action against those persons of firms who supply such bad rice and paddy are not being taken ?
- (f) Whether Government propose to appoint such persons or firms for the supply of rice at Shillong who are capable of supplying good quality rice or in the alternative supply good rice at Shillong through Government source ?

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTI RAM BORA replied :

11. (a)—Messrs. Ramkumar Himatsingka is the appointed rice stockist on behalf of Government and all supplies in respect of Shillong are made from that stock.

(b)—Government have got no complaints that very bad quality rice is being supplied to Shillong.

(c)—Quality specifications of rice are laid down in the Assam Foodgrains Control Order and all supplies throughout the controlled area are being made in conformity with the standard specifications. As such it is not correct to hold that supplies from Government stock of foodgrains could be of better quality in one rationed area than that of another rationed area.

(d)—Does not arise

(e)—Does not arise.

(f)—Sri R. K. Himatsingka is a stockist appointed by Government and so long he is not found to have committed any breach of the agreement, the question of appointing another agent does not arise.

Babu KHAGENDRA NATH SAMADDAR: May we know, Sir, whether the quality of rice that was supplied to the Assembly Hostel was also being supplied to the Hon'ble Ministers?

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTI RAM BORA: Certainly, Sir. There is no discrimination between Hon'ble Ministers and hon. Members in the matter of supply of rice.

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV: May we know whether the Government will inspect the rice that is being supplied to the hon. Members whether it is of the specified standard?

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTI RAM BORA: The question of inspection does not arise, Sir, as the rice is according to the standard specified. However, if the hon. Member desires I will take up the matter into consideration and shall do the needful.

Babu BIDYAPATI SINGHA: Will Government take it from me that the rice that was being supplied to the Members' Hostel is eatable only by quadrupeds?

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTI RAM BORA: No, Sir, Government have no such information.

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV: Are Government aware that the caterer of the Assembly Members' Hostel has increased the rate of catering by one rupee per meal so that he can purchase good quality rice from the black market?

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTI RAM BORA: No, Sir, Government have no information. But I submit that that question does not arise. Hon. Member will understand the responsibility of his position and what he means.

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV: But we are eating black market rice in the Hostels, Sir. Are Government encouraging black-marketing there?

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: The question does not arise.

Members of the Delimitation Committee

Mr. BINODE KUMAR J. SARWAN asked :

12. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) The name of the members of the Delimitation Committee appointed for delimitating the Constituencies for the State Legislature of Assam?

- (b) Steps they have taken so far to complete their work ?
 (c) When the list showing the delimitation of Constituencies for the next General Election will be made public ?

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI replied :

12. (a)—No Delimitation Committee has been appointed by the State Government but the Hon'ble Speaker of Parliament has set up an Advisory Committee consisting of five members in connection with delimitation of Constituencies

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—The publication of the proposals for delimitation of Constituencies is a matter which lies entirely at the discretion of the Election Commission, India. It is likely that the Commission will publish the proposals during the month of September or early in October.

Sericultural Centres in Mikir Hills

Srijut KHORSING TERANG asked :

13. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether there are Sericultural Centres in the Mikir Hills ?

(b) If so, how many ?

(c) If not, why not ?

Srijut BIMALAPROSAD CHALIHA (Parliamentary Secretary) replied :

13. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Three.

(c)—Does not arise.

Mrs. BONILY KHONGMEN: With regard to question No.13(b), the answer is "three". May we know where these centres are located ?

Srijut BIMALAPROSAD CHALIHA (Parliamentary Secretary): These centres are, at Doboka, Salona and Diphu.

Revival of the post of Commissioner

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR asked :

14. Are Government aware—

(a) That for lack of proper supervision and regular checking, the administration in districts and subdivisions as well as in the offices of Local Bodies has got slackened and deteriorated in efficiency to a great extent ?

(b) That responsible persons are of opinion that the post of Commissioner should be revived ?

(c) That the Development Commissioner who is probably meant to do this duty of supervision, cannot properly discharge this most important function as he has to do many other works ?

15. (a) Having regard to the grounds mentioned in the above questions do Government propose to revive the post of former Commissioner ?
 (b) If not, why ?

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI replied :

14. (a)—This is likely.
 (b)—Government are not aware of any such opinion.
 (c)—It is unfortunate that the co-ordination in planning and development and labour work should have claimed temporary attention of the officer who was dealing with these matters, but this is purely temporary. As soon as normal conditions return the Development Commissioner should be in a position to devote more time to inspections

15. (a) & (b)—In view of what is stated in reply to question No.14 (c) and the fact that Government will soon have to take up the question of re-organisation of the Government machinery the matter will also be considered then.

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR : With regard to reply to question No.15, will Government be pleased to state what is meant by "re-organisation of the Government machinery" ?

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI : The question of how to improve efficiency in the administration effectively as a whole is already under consideration of the Government and after Government have collected all necessary materials steps will be taken to have the district offices inspected so that the administration could be effectively improved.

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR : But my question is what is meant by "re-organisation of the Government machinery" ?

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI : Government machinery includes district administration also.

Nowgong-Lowkhowa-Dhurbandha Road

Babu KHAGENDRA NATH SAMADDAR asked—

16. Will Government be pleased to state—
- (a) Whether Nowgong-Lowkhowa-Dhurbandha Road is a Public Works Department Road ?
 - (b) Whether it is a fact that there have been breaches of that Road between mile posts Nos.14 and 16 ?
 - (c) Whether it is a fact that boats were maintained or bamboo bridges erected over these breaches by the Nowgong Local Board before the Road was taken over by the Public Works Department ?
 - (d) Whether it is a fact that the Public Works Department did not arrange any bridge or boat for those bridges, though strong representations were made by the public to arrange for the same ?
 - (e) Whether it is a fact that the Lowkhowa bazar and the Lowkhowa area are completely cut off during the rainy seasons due to those breaches ?

- (f) Whether Government are aware that only Rs.50 to Rs.100 is necessary to arrange any boat or any bamboo bridge over those breaches ?
- (g) Whether Government are aware that the Lowkhowa bazar and the locality are an important business centre and due to the negligence of the Public Works Department all communication and business were closed of that area ?
- (h) Whether Government propose to arrange boat or bridges over those breaches and take due steps against the official responsible for their negligence in the matter ?
- (i) Whether (1) the Lowkhowa-Ambagan-Silghat, (2) Samaguri-Ambagan, (3) Salpara-Mahabarili Roads are Public Works Department Roads ?
- (j) Whether all those three Roads were taken over by Public Works Department and afterwards abandoned ?
- (k) If so, when were those roads taken over and abandoned by the Public Works Department when and whether the Public Works Department did any work during the period the roads were under that Department ?
- (l) Whether those Roads were taken over by the Nowgong Local Board after they were abandoned by the Public Works Department and who are now responsible for the maintenance of those three Roads ?

The Hon'ble Srijut RAM NATH DAS replied:

16. (a)—Yes.
- (b)—Yes, there are two breaches.
- (c)—Yes, bamboo foot bridges used to be provided by the Local Board.
- (d)—No, one foot bridge in the breach at 15th mile and a diversion road in the breach at 16th mile have been constructed. The diversion road is being replaced by a foot bridge in the rains.
- (e)—No, the road is fit for motor traffic upto 8th mile and cart traffic upto 14th mile and foot traffic between 15th to 17th mile. Vehicular traffic has been closed from 9th to 17th mile during rains due to weak timber bridges and *kutcha* surface.
- (f)—A bamboo foot bridge costs much more than Rs.100. Two bridges have however been provided.
- (g)—Communication is being maintained as far as possible, *vide* replies above.
- (h)—Does not arise in view of replies to questions (d) and (e) above.
- (i) & (j)—Seven miles of Samaguri-Ambagan Roads upto Lailuri and 1.2 miles of Salpara-Mahabarili forming part of Samaguri-Lailuri-Salpara Road is under Public Works Department and is being maintained. The other roads were not taken over from the Local Board.
- (k)—The above road was taken over in May 1946, on which earthwork was completed, gravelling done over 1.2 miles and 2 culverts were completed before stoppage of work in June 1949.
- (l)—The only road Samaguri to Lailuri-Salpara taken over from Local Board is being maintained.

Babu KHAGENDRA NATH SAMADDAR : The answer to question 16(d) says that one foot bridge in the breach at 15th mile and a diversion road in the bridge at 16th mile have been constructed. May I know from Government from where this diversion begins and where it ends ?

The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS : I am sorry I cannot give this reply now, Sir, as this was not needed by the Questioner at the time of putting the question.

Price of Mustard Oil

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR asked :

17. Are Government aware—

(a) That the price of mustard oil is continuing abnormally high and the consumers are being hard-hit ?

(b) That the prices are being arbitrarily raised without any justification ?

18. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether export of mustard seeds from the State is going on ?

(b) If so, whether Government propose to move the Government of India to ban such export ?

(c) Whether import of mustard seeds into the State is possible ?

(d) Whether Government have taken any measures to allow import of mustard seeds in sufficient quantity with a view to ease the oil scarcity ?

(e) What is the result of the negotiation, if any, which this Government proposed to hold with the Assam Oil Mills Association with a view to induce them to bring the price of mustard oil to a reasonable level as promised by Government in reply to Unstarred Question No.14(a)-(b) asked by the Questioner on the 17th March in the last Budget Session of the Assembly (*vide* Assembly Debates at pages 161-162) ?

(f) What steps Government have taken to reduce the price of mustard oils ?

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTI RAM BORA replied :

17. (a)—Yes.

(b)—May be—as this Government have no control over prices.

18. (a)—No. Export of mustard seeds and mustard oil from this State has been banned with effect from 15th September 1949.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—Import of mustard oil and mustard seeds into this State from outside is free and are being imported by private traders.

(d)—Yes. With a view to import sufficient quantity of mustard seeds and oil Government have secured a quota of 8 M.G. wagons allotted over O. T. Railways for movement of mustard seeds and mustard oil from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh by private traders to Assam.

(e)—No fruitful result was achieved in negotiating with the Assam Oil Mills Association due to their apathy to co-operate with Government in the matter of reduction of prices and improvement of the quality of mustard oil.

Owing to their apathy to co-operate with the Government and their attempt to export mustard oil to Pakistan, Government have withdrawn the recognition of the said Association.

(f)—To facilitate reduction of prices, Government have been taking every possible step to get abundant supply of both mustard seeds and mustard oil from outside by securing special allotments of wagons and with this end in view Government have also banned export of these articles from this State.

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: With regard to the reply to question No.18(e), may we know whether Government propose to take any steps against this Association for not co-operating with the Government?

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTI RAM BORA: Action has already been taken, Sir. Government had recognised this Association but that recognition has been withdrawn owing to their apathy to co-operate with the Government.

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: May we know whether that action is sufficient to bring this Association to their senses?

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTI RAM BORA: The hon. Member knows that mustard seed is not a controlled commodity and as such does not actually come within the purview of this Government. But if the hon. Member suggests that the measures taken by the Government are not adequate enough and if he can suggest any further suitable measures, they will be taken into consideration.

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: It appears that the Government have placed a ban on the export of mustard seeds and mustard oil and they are also giving all facilities to the mill owners to import mustard oil and mustard seeds into the State. In spite of all these we find that the price of mustard oil is rising. Will it not check the rising of prices if this commodity is controlled?

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTI RAM BORA: I have already said that it is not within the purview of this Government to control this commodity but it is for the Government of India to do that. If the Government of India agree to control this commodity, then of course it is well and good.

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: Do we understand that this Government has no jurisdiction to impose control on mustard oil?

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTI RAM BORA: No, Sir, if the hon. Members desire that control should be imposed on mustard seed and if that is the sense of the House, we can take up the matter with the Government of India.

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: That is what we want. If Government cannot control the manufacturers, they have to control the commodity to bring down the price in the interest of the common people.

Mr. KEDARMAL BRAHMIN: May we know whether the price of mustard seeds is higher in Assam than in other States?

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTI RAM BORA: Yes, Sir.

Mr. KEDARMAL BRAHMIN: Was not this Association pressing the Government for banning export of mustard seeds long before September, 1949?

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTI RAM BORA: That might be so. But when it is found that this Association behind the back of this Government was negotiating with the Government of India to allow them to export mustard seeds from this State to Pakistan action had to be taken against them.

Mr. KEDARMAL BRAHMIN: Was it not after the lifting of the ban for export of mustard seeds from the State that this Association negotiated like that and for that if the Association can be held guilty?

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTI RAM BORA: Sir, when it was found that this Association was trying to export mustard seeds to Pakistan behind the back of the State Government, and against the interests of the people of the State it is but proper and wise for this Government to take steps against such Association.

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: What we want to know is whether the Government propose to impose control on mustard oil?

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTI RAM BORA: If that is the sense of the House
.....(Voices—No, No.)

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: When we cannot control manufacturers.....

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: The hon. Member is introducing arguments which I cannot allow. Will the hon. Member please sit down?

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: Mr. Speaker.....

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: I have already ruled, please sit down.

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: May I intervene, Sir. I feel there is a misunderstanding in the matter of extension of controls over those commodities which are not controlled at present. If there is an overwhelming opinion of the country, and if the Government is convinced that there is need to extend controls to any uncontrolled commodity, then the matter might be considered. But this is a matter in which there is much difference of opinion and it is very difficult to say on the floor of the House if the whole country wants to extend control over mustard oil.

Srijut GARUI KANTA TALUKDAR: The Government may take the views of the people and then come to a decision.

Replacement of Assamese script by Hindi

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY asked:

19. Are Government aware of the indignation of the people in the province at the move which the Government took recently to replace Assamese script by the Hindi?

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTI RAM BORA replied:

19.—No.

Mrs. FONILY KHONGMEN: Do Government contemplate to replace Assamese script by Hindi?

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTI RAM BORA: At present the question has not been given serious consideration by Government. I cannot say whether Government contemplate to do it or not.

Srijut PURNA CHANDRA SARMA: Perhaps this is being considered by the Government?

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTI RAM BORA: Not by Government but in the Educational Conference at Gauhati that question was taken up for discussion by the educationists assembled.

Rural Development Centre in the Mikir Hills

Srijut KHORSING TERANG asked:

20. (a) Do Government propose to open any Rural Development Centre in the Mikir Hills for the benefit of Mikir ryots?

(b) If so, at what place?

(c) If not, do Government propose to open any Rural Development Centre in the Mikir Hills?

Srijut BIMALAPRASAD CHALIHA (Parliamentary Secretary) replied:

20. (a)—If the hon. Member means Rural Panchayat by the term Rural Development Centre there is no immediate contemplation of establishing any Rural Panchayat in the Mikir Hills.

(b) & (c)—Do not arise.

Compulsory mass inoculation of cattle against Rinderpest

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR asked:

21. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) When compulsory mass inoculation of cattle against Rinderpest as contemplated by section 15 of the Assam Cattle Diseases Act, 1948 was started?

(b) The number of cattle (cows and buffaloes to be shown separately) inoculated under the provisions of the said section against Rinderpest from the outset to the end of June 1950 (to be shown district-wise)?

(c) Whether Veterinary Field Assistants are competent to do inoculation work under these provisions independently?

The Hon'ble Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR replied:

21. (a)—No compulsory mass inoculation of cattle against Rinderpest as contemplated by section 15 of the Assam Cattle Diseases Act, 1948 has been undertaken so far as the same has not been found necessary. No objection or opposition to mass inoculation has been met with from any quarter.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—No.

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: Will Government be pleased to state whether they have started mass inoculation in the State ?

The Hon'ble Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR: Yes, mass inoculation in the State has been started long ago. We have not met with any objection from any where.

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: I want to know the extent of mass inoculation that has been done during the period. Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to give some idea of the result of the mass inoculation campaign against Rinderpest ?

The Hon'ble Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR: The result of the mass inoculation is that we have this year no incident of Rinderpest. Only in one areas, namely Dibrugarh, there was a sporadic case, but it was immediately brought under control.

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: Is it not the intention of the Government to give mass inoculation against Rinderpest where there is no incident of this disease ?

The Hon'ble Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR: It is not in the contemplation of the Government ; we have started with black spots. When black spots have been completed we will gradually push on in other areas. We are proceeding gradually because we have not got adequate staff at our disposal.

Condolence Motion on the deaths of Rai Bahadur Promode Chandra Dutt and Maulavi Abdul Bari Choudhury.

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission and the permission of the House I would like to move a condolence motion in regard to the sudden deaths of Rai Bahadur Promode Chandra Dutt and Maulavi Abdul Bari Choudhury. It is quite well known to this House that Srijut P. C. Dutt was born in the month of October in 1869 and he was a prominent lawyer. He became a Minister of Assam during Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms in 1922. He became also a Member of the Council of State in 1931 and continued as such till he became a Member of the Governor's Executive Council in 1934. He became the Advocate General during the Congress Coalition Ministry. But for his active zeal, the construction of the road from Shillong to Sylhet would not have been an accomplished fact. We all mourn his loss today.

Regarding Maulavi Abdul Bari Choudhury, he was a prominent Member of the Opposition. He was a man of ability. We all mourn his loss also.

I shall now read the motion :

"This Assembly deeply condoles the death of Rai Bahadur P. C. Dutt, B. L., C. I. E., Ex-Minister, former Member of the Governor's Executive Council and the first Advocate General of Assam and records the services rendered by him to Assam during the time of undivided India ;

This Assembly further mourns the death of Maulavi Abdul Bari Choudhury, M. A., B. L., Member of the Assam Legislative Assembly from the District of Sylhet prior to its transfer from Assam, and expresses its sorrow and sympathy to the members of their bereaved families."

Maulavi Saiyid MUHAMMAD SAADULLA: I whole-heartedly associate this side of the House with the motion that has been moved by the learned Chief Minister. As I pointed out day-before-yesterday the late Rai Bahadur P. C. Dutt did fill very many places in the public life of Assam before the partition of Sylhet. I need not detail further about him.

As regards Maulavi Abdul Bari Choudhury I can state that he was a brilliant student, and started his life in the Alipur District Court as a lawyer. That shows the intrepid and adventurous nature. When he was elected to the Assam Legislative Assembly he transferred his legal activities to his native place, Sunamganj. He was a very prominent Member in this House. He was doing his bit for the then Government, and even after that Government fell, and the new Government came in, he maintained his prominence by taking intelligent part in all discussions of the House. I am sorry, Sir, that he had a brilliant future before him but the cruel hand of death snatched him away from our midst.

Mr. C. W. MORLEY: I should like to associate ourselves whole-heartedly with the expression of condolence that has been given by the Hon'ble Chief Minister and the Leader of the Opposition about Maulavi Abdul Bari Choudhury and Rai Bahadur P. C. Dutt. They were well-known to the Members of my Group and we deeply mourn their loss.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: I associate whole heartedly with what has been said by the Hon'ble Chief Minister and the Leader of the Opposition about late Rai Bahadur P. C. Dutt and Maulavi Abdul Bari Choudhury. Rai Bahadur P. C. Dutt was one of the outstanding personalities in the administration of the Province of Assam for quarter of a century or over. He was an able lawyer and an able legislator. In the capacity as a Member of the Council of Ministers and Executive Councillor he showed his brilliance. He might be called grand old man of Assam. The country is poor by losing a man of the standing of Rai Bahadur P. C. Dutt, at a time like this when Sylhet is faced with various problems particularly regarding implementation of the Indo-Pak Agreement.

I had the pleasure of knowing late Maulavi Abdul Bari Choudhury, since 1937. He was a promising young man and took up active part in the proceedings of the Assembly. With these words I support the motion moved by the Hon'ble Chief Minister.

Friends, as a mark of respect to the memory of these two personalities I request you to adopt this Resolution by standing for a minute.

(The House stood in silence for one minute).

Debate on His Excellency's Address

The hon. Members remember that hon. Srijut Purna Chandra Sarma moved a Motion the other day in reply to His Excellency's Address and I request him to speak, if he likes, on this Motion.

There is no amendment.

Srijut PURNA CHANDRA SARMA: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই প্রস্তাৱতো সম্বন্ধ ন কৰোতে মই দু আঘাৰমান কথা কবলৈ ওলাইছো। অৱশ্যে এই প্ৰসঙ্গত বেচিকৈ কোৱাৰ কোনো আৱশ্যক নাই, যি হেতু ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ৰ ৰক্ততাটো সকলোফালৰ পৰা সম্পূৰ্ণ হৈছে বুলি মই ভাবো—কাৰণ এই প্ৰস্তাৱৰ প্ৰতিবাদো কোনেও কৰা নাই আৰু কোনো সংশোধনীও নাই।

আমাৰ ৰাজ্যপাল ডাঙৰীয়াই নিজে ভূমিকম্পৰ অঞ্চল সমূহ পৰিদৰ্শন কৰি যিবিলাক কথা তেখেতে দেখি প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে আৰু এই সম্পৰ্কে আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ লগতো সহযোগ কৰিছে তাত আমি বৰ সন্তোষ পাইছো। ইয়াৰ লগতে আমাৰ অসমৰ বাহিৰৰ যি সকলে সহায় কৰিছিল, সেই সকলোৰে কথা ৰাজ্যপাল ডাঙৰীয়াই উল্লেখ কৰা নাছিল যদিও মই সেই সকলকো আন্তৰিক ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন কৰিছো।

ইয়াৰ বাহিৰেও আমাৰ অসমৰ ঠায়ে ঠায়ে যিবিলাক ৰাজ্যবিবোধী ঘটনা ঘটিছে সেই সম্বন্ধে আমাৰ সকলো মানুহে চৰকাৰৰ লগত সহযোগ কৰি ৰাজ্য বিবোধী কাৰ্য্য দমনৰ কামত যি সহায় আৰু সহানুভূতি বিচাৰিছে তাত আমাৰ সহযোগ নিশ্চয় থাকিব। লগতে আমাৰ দাতি কাষৰীয়া জাতিবিলাক আৰু পিচপৰি থকা লোকসকলৰ নিমিত্তে যিবিলাক কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে তাৰ কাৰণেও বৰ সন্তোষ পাইছো। আৰু সেই কাৰ্য্যৰ বাবে আমি প্ৰশংসা কৰিছো।

ভগ্ননীয়া সংস্থাপন সম্বন্ধে যিবিলাক কাম এতিয়ালৈকে কৰা হৈছে বা এই সমস্যা সমাধান কৰে চৰকাৰে যিখিনি কাম কৰিবলৈ হাতত লৈছে তাত আমি সকলোৱে সহায় কৰিলে চৰকাৰে এই কামৰ পৰা সোনকালে আজৰি হব পাৰিব আৰু তাৰ পৰা যিবিলাক উপকৰণ সমস্যাৰ উদ্ভৱ হব সেই বিলাকো অতি সোনকালে সমাধান হব।

খাদ্য সমস্যাটো সঁচাকৈয়ে আমাৰ দেশত এটা বৰ ডাঙৰ সমস্যা হৈ উঠিছে। খাদ্য অনাটনৰ বিষয়ে বিশেষকৈ, বস্তৰ দাম যিমান বাঢ়িছে, তাৰ এটা সুব্যৱস্থা নকৰিলে আমাৰ দেশত ভয়ঙ্কৰ দুৰ্যোগ দেখা দিব বুলি আশঙ্কা কৰো। এই সমস্যা সমাধানৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ কৃষিত বিশেষকৈ জোৰ নিদিলে নহব। আৰু তাৰ কাৰণে কৃষিজাত বস্তৰ অধিক উৎপন্ন কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা অতি সোনকালে চৰকাৰে হাতত লব বুলি আশা কৰো।

আমাৰ দেশত, বিশেষকৈ R. C. P. I. বিলাকে যি অশান্তিৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে তাক দমন কৰিবৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে যি ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লৈছে তাত আমাৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ সহযোগ থকা উচিত। লগতে বাইজেও চৰকাৰৰ এই কামত সহযোগ কৰা উচিত।

ৰাজ্যপাল ডাঙৰীয়াৰ অভিভাষণত বিশেষ অভিযোগ আছে বুলি মই নাভাবো। সেই কাৰণে ৰাজ্যপাল ডাঙৰীয়াৰ ভাষণটো সম্বন্ধে কৰি তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো।

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEB: মাননীয় সভাপতি মহাশয়, আমাদেৰ মাননীয় ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয় যে ভাষণ দিয়েছেন সেইজন্য আমি অশেষ ধন্যবাদ জনাইতেছি। ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়েৰ ভাষণ হইতে আসামে ভূমিকম্পে কতখানি ক্ষতি হইয়াছে তাহাৰ বিশদ বিৱৰণ আমাৰা পাইয়াছি। কিন্তু আসামে আৰু একটা গুৰুতৰ সমস্যা আছে। তিনি স্বীকাৰ কৰিয়াছেন যে ৬ লক্ষৰ বেশী উদ্বাস্তৰ মধ্যে মাত্ৰ কয়েক হাজাৰ লোকৰ Rehabilitation এৰ বন্দোবস্ত কৰা হইয়াছে, এবং তাহাৰ বক্তৃতাত্তে তিনি স্বীকাৰ কৰিয়াছেন যে পাকিস্তানে এখনও এমন পৰিস্থিতিৰ উদ্ভৱ হয় নাই যাহাতে উদ্বাস্ত তাহাদেৰ দেশে ফিৰিয়া যাইতে পাৰে। এমতাবস্থায় এই ৬ লক্ষ উদ্বাস্ত পাকিস্তান হইতে আসামে আসিয়াছে। তাহাদেৰ পূৰ্ণ সংস্থান, শিক্ষা-দীক্ষা ও বসতি স্থাপন ইত্যাদিৰ জন্য যদি আৰু কিছু উক্তি কৰিতেন এবং উপদেশ দিতেন তাহা হইলে আমি আৰো অনেক ধন্যবাদ দিতাম; যাহাহউক, তিনি তাহাৰ বক্তৃতাত্তে য়েটুকু ব্যক্ত কৰিয়াছেন, সেজন্য আমি তাহাকে আমাৰ ধন্যবাদ জনাইতেছি।

Srijut NILMANI PHOOKAN: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ মাননীয় ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ে যিবিলাক সমস্যাৰ কথা আমাৰ আগত দাঙি ধৰিছে সেইবিলাক সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিবৰ নিমিত্তে আমাৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ক অনুৰোধ কৰো। প্ৰয়োজন অনুসারে তেখেতে যাতে বিভাগীয় মন্ত্রী সকলৰ লগতো পৰামৰ্শ কৰি সংযুক্ত চেষ্টাৰ দ্বাৰা এই ভূমিকম্প বিধ্বস্ত ঠাইবিলাকত সাহায্য আৰ্গবচোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰে। বিশেষকৈ এই সন্ধিক্ষণত আমাৰ যোগানবিভাগে এটি বিবৃতি দিছে যে এই অঞ্চলবিলাকত চাউল, খোৱাবস্ত্ৰ বা কাপোৰ কানি আদি যোগাৰ দিবলৈ তেওলোকৰ টান হৈ পৰিছে; ইয়াৰনো কাৰণ কি তাক অনুসন্ধান কৰিবলৈকো মই মুখ্যমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ক অনুৰোধ জনালো।

সেই অঞ্চলবিলাকত প্ৰায়বিলাক গৰু ম'হ বানপানীত উটি গল। এনেস্থলত গো-পালন আৰু পশু চিকিৎসা, এই দুটি বিভাগ একেলগ কৰাৰ প্ৰয়োজন হৈছে। বহুদিন আগতে এই দুই বিভাগ সংলগ্ন হোৱা উচিত আছিল। অন্যান্য ষ্টেটবিলাকত ইতিমধ্যেই তেনেকুৱা হল। আমাৰ ইয়াত সদায় সকলো কাম দেবিকৈ হয়। আমি সদায়েই পিছপৰা। যদি আমাৰ ইয়াতো এই দুই বিভাগ অতি সোনকালে একেলগ কৰি গোপন ৰক্ষা কৰি উৎপাদনৰ চেষ্টা কৰা নহয়, যদিহে কেবল কাগজে কলমে আৰু মুখৰ বক্তৃতাবে আমাৰ দেশৰ পৰিস্থিতিৰ কথা আবৃত্তিহে কৰি থকা হয়, তেনেহলে আমাৰ সমস্যাবিলাক সমস্যাতেই থাকিব—সমাধান কেতিয়াও হব নোৱাৰে।

সেই ভূমিকম্প বিশ্বস্ত অঞ্চলবিলাকত আমাৰ চৰকাৰে বহু টকা কড়ি দিছে, আৰু গোটেই ভাৰতৰ পৰা আনকি বাহিৰৰ অন্যান্য দেশৰ পৰাও যথেষ্ট সহায় আহিছে আৰু আহিবও। কিন্তু আমাৰ কৰ্তব্য হৈছে, সেই সাহায্যবিলাক কেনেকৈ যথাযথ ভাবে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব পৰা যায় সেই বিলাক কেবল তেওলোকৰ সাময়িক খোৱা পিন্ধাৰ কাৰণে আগবঢ়ালেই আমাৰ কৰ্তব্যৰ শেষ নহয়। ভূমিকম্পই বিশ্বস্ত কৰা ঠাইবিলাকত যিবিলাক দুখীয়া কৰ্মী আৰু ডেকা আছে, তেওলোকক সংগঠন কামত লগাবলৈ যত্ন কৰাটো বেচি সমীচীন হব বুলি মই বিবেচনা কৰো। ভূমিকম্পৰ প্ৰকোপত হোৱা ধ্বংসলীলাৰ কথা আমি আমাৰ গভৰ্ণ মেণ্টৰ ৰিপোৰ্টৰ পৰা আনকি আমাৰ কেন্দ্ৰীয় প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰী নেহেৰু ডাঙৰীয়াৰ বিবৃতিৰ পৰাও জানিব পাৰিছো। আমাৰ মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীকে আদি কৰি সকলোকে আমাৰ এই শৌচনীয় অৱস্থাই অভিভূত কৰিছে, আৰু পাৰ্থ্যমানে সাহায্যৰ ব্যৱস্থা হৈছে। কিন্তু সেই ঠাইবিলাকত এমুঠি দুমুঠি চাউল দি দুদল বাহিৰৰ কৰ্মী গৈ দুই এটি আশ্বাস দিয়াই যথেষ্ট নহয়, এই বিপৰ্য্যয়টো আন্তৰিকতাৰে সৈতে উৎসাহিত কৰি কাৰ্য্যকৰী ভাবে সাহায্যৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিব। আমাৰ ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ে তেওঁৰ অভিজ্ঞতাত অনুকিয়াই গৈছে যে সেই ঠাইবিলাকত কামকৰা বৰ্ত্তমানে বৰ দুৰুহ যদিও আমাৰ মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীয়ে পাৰ্থ্যমানে ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লৈছে। এই দুৰ্য্যোগৰ সময়ত পুনৰ সংস্থান কৰিবলৈকো যথেষ্ট সাহস লাগিব। গভৰ্ণ মেণ্টৰ সৰ্ব্বপ্ৰথম কৰ্তব্য হৈছে, সকলো কাম পিচপেলাই এই ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত দুখীয়া আৰু দুৰ্য্যোগত নিপীড়িত লোক সকলক ৰক্ষা কৰা। সদ্যহতে তাত কাপোৰেই তেওঁলোকৰ অত্যাৱশ্যকীয়। এটি নহয় দুটি নহয় লাখ লাখ মানুহ বিপন্ন, সেই বিপন্নবিলাকক তাত মুঠি, কাপোৰ দুডোখৰ দি তেওঁলোকক মৃত্যু আৰু লজ্জাৰ প্ৰাসৰ পৰা ৰক্ষা কৰিব লাগিব। দ্বিতীয়তে তেওঁলোকৰ শস্যৰ ভৰপূৰ খেতি পথাৰ একেবাৰে নষ্ট হৈছে। বাহিৰৰ পৰা তেওঁলোকক সহায় কৰি ঠিকমতে তেওঁলোকক পুনৰ উৎপাদনৰ কামত লগাব লাগিব। যিবিলাক শস্য খেতি কৰিলে সেই মাটি বিলাকত সোনকালে হয়, সেই বিলাকত তেওঁলোকক নিয়োগ কৰিব লাগিব। এনে কৰিবলৈ যাৰ যেনে সহায়ৰ দৰ্কাৰ তাক তেনে কৰিবলৈ যত্ন কৰিব লাগিব। ই কোনো ৰাজনৈতিক দলগত কথা নহয়। সকলো দলেই একমন একপ্ৰাণ হৈ এই কামত গভৰ্ণ মেণ্টক সহানুভূতি দেখুৱাব লাগিব। এইটো সকলোৰে প্ৰধান কৰ্তব্য হব বুলি মই ভাবো। মই কৃষিবিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ক অনুৰোধ কৰো যেন কৃষিবিভাগে শস্যৰ সঁচ দিওঁতে এনেকুৱা ক্ষেত্ৰত লেহেম নহয়, যিটো মই সদাই কৈ আহিছো, এতিয়া আলুৰ বতৰ আহিল। ধৰিলেওক চেপ্তেম্বৰৰ ৫ তাৰিখ মানৰ পৰা অক্টোবৰৰ ৫ তাৰিখ মানলৈ ভাল আলু সঁচ দিব লাগিব। তাকে নকৰি বতৰ পাব হৈ গলে সঁচৰ কোনো দৰ্কাৰ নাই। এনে কাম বিলাক যাতে নহয় তাৰ কাৰণে মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ে চোকা দুটি ৰাখিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো। মই জানিব পাৰিছো যে গুৱাহাটীত এইবাব আলু গুটিৰ সঁচ যিবিলাক পঠোৱা হৈছে সি হেনো মিহলি আৰু বেয়া। সেই সঁচৰ আলু বিলাক এতিয়া নামঞ্জৰ হৈছে। আমি কব নোৱাৰো কৃষি বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়েহে কব পাৰিব যে সঁচ পঠিয়াওঁতে কিয় এনে হয়। মোৰ নিজৰ অভিজ্ঞতাৰ পৰা কব পাৰো যে, শিলঙত এনেকুৱা বহুতো কৃষক আছে যিবিলাকে হাজাৰ হাজাৰ মোণ, লাখ লাখ মোণ আলু গুটিৰ খেতি কৰে। তেওঁলোকৰ দায়িত্বত এই সঁচ গভৰ্ণ মেণ্টে বন্দবস্ত কৰিব পাৰে। তাকে নকৰি মাজতে মুনাকাখোৱা বেপাৰিক এই ঠিকা দিলেও, ভাললোকক দিয়া উচিত আৰু ভাল সঁচৰ বাবে দায়ী কৰা উচিত। মিহলি সঁচ দিলে কোনো কালে তেওঁলোকক ঠিকা দিব নোৱাৰে। গতিকে আমাৰ গভৰ্ণ মেণ্টে সঁচ বিতৰণ কৰা কামটোত চোকা দুটি ৰাখিব লাগিব।

আৰু অফিচাৰ বিলাকো তৎপৰ হব লাগিব। এই দুৰ্দ্দিনৰ সময়তো যদি আমাৰ কৰ্মচাৰী বিলাক দায়ীস্থীল আৰু তৎপৰ নহয় তেন্তে আমাৰ বিপদ চিবস্থায়ী হব। অকল সেয়ে নহয়, তেওঁলোক এতিয়া আমাৰ স্বাধীন দেশত জাতীয় চৰকাৰৰ কৰ্মচাৰী হোৱাই নিৰর্থক হব। গতিকে, তেওঁলোকৰ ওচৰত মোৰ গোহাৰি যে তেওঁলোকে আমাৰ গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ বৰ্তমান বিপৰ্য্যয়ত জাতীয় ভাবাপনু হৈ কাম কৰিবলৈ আগবাঢ়িব।

মই পশুবিভাগ আৰু পশু চিকিৎসাবিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ক কব খোজো যে তেখেতে যেন আমাৰ গোধান বিলাক, যিবিলাক আমাৰ উৎপাদনৰ সামগ্ৰী, কেনেকৈ সুস্থ ভাবে বক্ষা কৰিব পাৰি তালৈ চকু ৰাখে। গৰু-মহ বিলাকৰ প্ৰতি পালন ভাল নহলেই অসুস্থ হয় আৰু তেতিয়া বেমাৰ হয়। তাৰ পিচত বেজী দিয়া আৰু টিকা দিয়াৰ পৰা কি কাম হব? কাজেই পশুবিভাগত সূচাৰুৰূপে কাম কৰিবলৈ কিছুমান বিশেষজ্ঞৰ প্ৰয়োজন। কৃষিবিভাগৰো যে এই বিষয়ত বিশেষ জ্ঞান আছে কব নোৱাৰি। তথাপি অন্য প্ৰদেশত যেতিয়া পশুপালন আৰু চিকিৎসা এই দুয়োটা বিভাগ চামিল হৈছে, আমাৰ ইয়াত নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণ কি? কৃষিবিভাগৰ কৰ্মচাৰী সকলক আৰু কিছু ভালকৈ তৈয়াৰ কৰি Animal Husbandry বিভাগৰো ভাৰ দি পশুপালনৰ কামত নিয়োগ কৰিলে পশু চিকিৎসাৰ সিমান প্ৰয়োজনেই নাথাকিব। "Prevention is better than cure" মোৰ বোধেৰে সেইটোৱে সুপৰিকল্পনা হব।

মানুহৰ এতিয়া সিমান বেমাৰ হৈছে সেই বিলাকৰ আগতে প্ৰতিৰোধ কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিলে চিকিৎসাৰ প্ৰয়োজন নহল হয়। Prevention is better than cure অৰ্থাৎ চিকিৎসাতকৈ স্বাস্থ্যৰক্ষাই বিধেয় এই কথা আমাৰ আমি সকলোৱে মুখে মুখে কওঁ। কিন্তু কামত সেইটো কৰা হৈ নুঠে। মই কওঁ যে আমাৰ গোটেইবোৰ নীতি আৰু প্ৰণালীৰ আমূল পৰিবৰ্তন কৰি কাম কৰা উচিত। আমাৰ যোগনীয়া বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী যদিও নতুন, কামত তেখেত পুৰণি। তেখেতক মই আজি কব খোজো যে সিদিনা মই নিজে ১০১১ টকা খৰছ কৰি টেলিগ্ৰাম দিছিলো কিন্তু যোগনীয়া বিভাগে এতিয়ালৈকে দুশ মোণ চাউল যোৰহাটত বানপানী আৰু ভূমিকম্প বিধ্বস্ত ঠাইত দিব পৰা নাই।

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: ফুকন ডাঙৰীয়াই চাব তেখেতে যি কৈছে সেই বিলাক কথা ৰাজ্যপাল ডাঙৰীয়াৰ বক্তৃতাত আছে নে নাই।

Srijut NILMANI PHOOKAN: আছে। যদি ৰাজ্যপাল ডাঙৰীয়াৰ বক্তৃতাত ভিতৰতে আৰম্ভ থাকিব লাগে তেনেহলে কোনেও মুখ খুলি কথা কব নোৱাৰিব। কাজেই ৰাজ্যপাল ডাঙৰীয়াৰ কথা যিখি মই গ্ৰহণ কৰি তেখেতৰ ভাষণৰ বিষয়েই কৈছো।

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: ফুকন ডাঙৰীয়াই এইটো কথা জানিব লাগে যে, মাননীয় ৰাজ্যপাল ডাঙৰীয়াৰ বক্তৃতাত যিবিলাক কথা নাই তাৰ বাহিৰৰ কথা কোৱাটো অমূলক।

Srijut NILMANI PHOOKAN: ৰাজ্যপাল ডাঙৰীয়াই যিখিনি কথা কৈছে মই তাৰ ভিতৰতে কৈছো।

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: সেই অনুকুলে কথা কব পাৰিব লাগিব।

Srijut NILMANI PHOOKAN: ৰাজ্যপাল ডাঙৰীয়াই তিনটা ঘাই কথা কৈছে। —ভগনীয়া সংস্থাপন, যোগান বিভাগে ধান চাউল, কানি কাপোৰ ইত্যাদি দিয়া, আৰু ভূমিকম্প বিধ্বস্ত মানুহ বিলাকক বক্ষা কৰা—এই তিনটা কথাও তেখেতে জোৰ দিছে। সেই তিনটা কথা সমাধান কৰিবলৈ এটা এটা স্কীমা নীতি থাকিব লাগিব। মই জোৰেৰে

কৈছো যে ভগ্ননীয়া সংস্থাপন কৰা আৰু ভূমিকম্প বিধ্বস্ত লোক সকলক খুওৱাটো গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে ভাল কাম কৰিছে কিন্তু সেই সকলৰ লগত যি সকলে এনেয়ে আহি আছেহি সেইটো সম্ভাষণ-জনক নহয়। আমাৰ য'ত ৫০ হাজাৰ মানুহৰ সংস্থাপন কৰিব লাগিছিল তাৰ ঠাইত ৫ লাখৰো ওপৰ হৈছে। ইমান বিলাক মানুহক খুৱাওতে বহুবি নিশ্চয় কত হাজাৰ হাজাৰ মোগ শস্য খৰছ কৰিব লগা হৈছে। কাজেই দেখা গৈছে আমাৰ যোগান বিভাগে যোগান দি থাকিব আৰু এই মানুহ বিলাকে খাই থাকিব। তেনেহলে সমস্যাৰ সমাধান হব কেনেকৈ? সৰ্ব পৰি এই ভূমিকম্প বিধ্বস্ত মানুহ বিলাকক কি ৰকমে আমি উদ্ধাৰ কৰিব পাবো তাৰে চেষ্টা কৰাটো আমাৰ প্ৰধান কৰ্তব্য হৈ পৰিছে। যোগান বিভাগ, কৃষি বিভাগ, বনুৱা বিভাগ আৰু অন্যান্য বিভাগ বোৰে ভাল এটা আঁচনি লৈ আৰু বাহিৰক কাম কৰিবলৈ উদ্বিগ্ন দিলে গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ যথেষ্ট সহায় হব।

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় ৰাজ্যপাল দেৱৰ ভাষণ শব্দকে মই দু আঘাৰমান কব খোজো। তেখেতে সিদিনা হৈ যোৱা ভীষণ ভূমিকম্পৰ ফলত আৰব আৰু মিচিমি পাহাৰৰ কেনে দুৰবস্থা হৈছে তাক আমাক জনাইছে। তেখেতে কৈছে,—

“The shapeless folds of the hills to our north-east, I am afraid, conceal the yet unknown fate of those who lived in thousands of small hamlets”. হাজাৰ বিজাৰ সৰু সৰু গাঁওত বসতি কৰা জনজাতিৰ লোক সকলৰ অস্থি কেনে হৈছে—তাক জানিবলৈ এতিয়াও ৰাকী আছে। অনাতাঁৰৰ সামান্য বাতৰিৰ বাহিৰে অইন বাতৰি পোৱা অসম্ভৱ হৈ পৰিছে। ১৫ আগষ্টৰ পৰা পাহাৰৰ মাজত ওলাব নোৱাৰা হৈ থকা এজন চাকৰিয়ালৰ এটা ছুটি অনাতাঁৰ সমাচাৰে এনে শোক লগা বাতৰি এটা দিছে,—

It says, “Abnormal landslides on craggy hill sides composed mainly of loose sand stones, almost vertical to water course, slipped down below with terrific force carrying with them gigantic volume of earth and anything that existed on the hill sides and swelling up rivers and streams at several points. Not a single hill escaped damage. All hills looked awfully ugly ragged and barren. Most drinking water burried or dried up and rivers and streams often subsided and suddenly flooded at unexpected moments. The first big shock of 15th August was continuously followed by tremors till 17th September. Hills were badly cracked and boulders were falling at odd intervals. Several houses, persons, bridges, animals and fields destroyed and some villages buried without trace. Many villagers are cut off and no news of their fate is available. The survivors were taking shelter on river sides facing immediate starvation as the poor people living from hand to mouth, had no stock of food even to meet an emergency. Maize, jungle yams and edible leaves also met the same fate and were hardly obtainable. It was a painful sight everywhere”.

এই ভয়াবহ অৱস্থালৈ যুই আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিছে। উজনী আসামত ভূমিকম্পই যি ভাঙব লীলা কৰিলে তাৰ আভাষ আমি পাইছো। সোৱনশিৰিৰ পূব ফালে যি কেইটা মৌজাত যি ঘটিগল তাৰ বাতৰি আমি লাহে লাহে হলেও পাইছো। কিন্তু মিচিমি আৰু আৰব পাহাৰৰ কোনো বিতং বাতৰি পোৱাৰ সুযোগ হলে এতিয়ালৈকে ঘটা নাই। তাৰ বাবে আমি উদ্ভিগ্ন হৈছো। সেইবোৰ পাহাৰৰ মাজত যি বোৰ সৰু সৰু পথ আছিল তাকো মাটি খহনীয়াই বন্ধ কৰি পেলাইছে। গতিকে খোজকাটি কোনোৱে বাতৰি দিয়াৰ বা অনাৰ উপায় নাই। সেই মানুহ বিলাকক কি গতি হৈছে তাৰ অনুসন্ধান বতৰৰ অসুবিধাত আন কি আকাশ যানেও লব পৰা নাই। আজি প্ৰায় দেড় মাহ হল এই বিলাক মানুহৰ বাতৰি নাই। সেই সকল মানুহৰ যদি খোৱা লোৱাৰ উপযুক্ত ব্যৱস্থা কৰা নহয় তেনেহলে এই সকল জনজাতিৰ লোকৰ পৰিত্ৰাণৰ উপায় নাইকিয়া হব।

অসমৰ ভূইকঁপত প্ৰপীড়িত লোকৰ সাহায্যৰ কাৰণে ভাৰত গভৰ্ণমেণ্টেও যথেষ্ট যত্ন কৰিছে। মই আমাৰ চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো, তেখেত সকলে যেন সেই সাহায্যৰ আশ্রয় লৈ অতি সোনকালে সেই জনজাতি লোক সকলৰ বাতৰি লবলৈ আৰু যথোচিত

সাহায্য দিবলৈ অহোপুৰুষাৰ্থ কৰে আৰু তাৰ বাবে ভাৰত গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ পৰা আৱশ্যকীয় সাহায্য লবলৈকো যেন তৎপৰ হয়। ভূমিকম্পত বিধ্বস্ত অসমৰ অইন ঠাইব লোক সকলৰ বাতিৰি আৰু সাহায্য দিয়াৰ সংবাদ যি দৰে পাইছে। তেনেদৰে এই সকলৰ বাতৰি পাবলৈ আমি উৰিগু হৈ আছে। আৰব আৰু মিচিমি পাহাৰৰ জনজাতি লোক সকলৰ বক্ষাৰ কাৰণেও যেন শীঘ্ৰে এটা সুব্যৱস্থা কৰা হয় তাৰ বাবে মই গভৰ্ণ মেণ্টক অনুৰোধ কৰিছো। নহলে এই পাহাৰ দুখনৰ বহু জনজাতিৰ লোকৰ প্ৰাণ হানি হব।

আমাৰ ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ে বিভাগীয় কৰ্মচাৰীসকলৰ সংবাদলৈ বাট নাচাই ততালিকে বিধ্বস্ত ঠাইবোৰলৈ গৈ যথাসম্ভৱ নিজ্জচকুৰে ভূমিকম্পৰ ধ্বংসলীলা চাই আহিছে এক পুৰীড়িত লোক-সকলৰ সাহায্যৰ অৰ্থে যথাসাধ্য যত্ন কৰিছে আৰু দেশবিদেশৰ পৰা বিবিধ পুকাৰৰ সাহায্য সংগ্ৰহ কৰিবলৈ অহোপুৰুষাৰ্থ কৰিছে। তাৰ কাৰণে তেখেত আমাৰ ধন্যবাদৰ পাত্ৰ হৈছে।

এইখিনিতে পুধান মন্ত্ৰী পণ্ডিত নেহেৰুদেৱে আমাৰ ভূমিকম্প পুৰীড়িত লোকসকলকৰ প্ৰতি দেখুৱা সহানুভূতি আৰু কেত্ৰৰ পৰা দিয়া নানা পুকাৰৰ সাহায্যৰ উল্লেখ নকৰিলে মোৰ কৰ্তব্যৰ ক্ৰটি হব। মাননীয় পুধান মন্ত্ৰীয়ে এই শোকলগ্না দুৰ্ঘটনাৰ সংবাদ পোৱা মাত্ৰকে নানা পুকাৰে সাহায্যৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। তাৰ উপৰিও বহুকেই স্বীকাৰ কৰি অসমলৈ আহি বিধ্বস্ত অঞ্চলবোৰ যথাসম্ভৱ চাই গৈছে আৰু অসমৰ ৰাইজ আৰু চৰকাৰে এই ভীষণ অৱস্থাৰ বিৰুদ্ধে কেনেদৰে বীৰত্বৰ সৈতে যুজিব লাগে তাৰো ইঙ্গিত দি গৈছে। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে অসমবাসী তেখেতৰ ওচৰত চিৰ-ঋণী হৈ থাকিব।

আমাৰ চৰকাৰে; বিশেষকৈ আমাৰ মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী মেধিদেৱে এই দুয়োগত ছবকাৰৰ কৰ্তব্য যথাসাধ্য পালন কৰিছে। সেইবাবে আমি সন্তোষ পাইছো। মাননীয় ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণৰ পৰা আমি ভূমিকম্পই স্ফটিকৰা পুত্ৰাৰ দুৰ্দ্দশাৰ আভাস পাইছো। কিন্তু এই বিপদৰ সময়ত আমাৰ চৰকাৰে কিদৰে সাহায্য কৰিছে তাৰ বিতং বাতৰি আমি পোৱা নাই। মই শুনি সন্তোষ পাইছো যে আমাৰ মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীয়ে এই বিষয়ে এটি বিবৃতি আমাৰ আগত উপস্থিত কৰিব।

অসমবাসীৰ পক্ষেই এটা সৌভাগ্যৰ কথা যে আমাৰ এই দুৰ্ঘটনাৰ সংবাদ প্ৰচাৰ হোৱা মাত্ৰকে ৰাজ্যৰ ভিতৰত আৰু দহোদিশৰ পৰা প্ৰচুৰ পৰিমাণে বিবিধ পুকাৰৰ সাহায্য উপস্থিত হৈছে। এতিয়া আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ আৰু ৰাইজৰ পুধান কৰ্তব্য হৈছে—এই সাহায্যৰ ভাগ যাতে প্ৰকৃত পুৰীড়িত লোকৰ হাতত পৰে তালৈ চকু দিয়া। সাহায্য বিতৰণত বহুসময়ত বেমেজালি যে ঘটে তাক অস্বীকাৰ কৰা টান অনেক সময়ত কৰ্মচাৰী কিছুমানৰ অসাধধানতা বা উদাসীনতাৰ সুযোগলৈ অযোগ্যালোকৈ সাহায্যৰ ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ ভাগ আতুসাৎ কৰি প্ৰকৃত যোগ্যালোকক সাহায্যৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত কৰে। তাৰ ফলত চৰকাৰৰ সং কাৰ্যৰ শলাগ লবলৈ ৰাইজে টান পায়, অনেক সময়ত চৰকাৰৰ বদনাম বটনা কৰাৰ সুযোগ ঘটে। সেইকাৰণে সাহায্য বিতৰণৰ এই দায়িত্বপূৰ্ণ কামত বিশেষ ভাবে চকুৰাখিবলৈ মই আমাৰ চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো।

ভূমিকম্প আৰু তাৰ লগৰীয়া বানপানীৰ প্ৰকোপত লক্ষীমপুৰ জিলাৰ যিসকল লোক নিষ্ঠকৰা হ'ল, সেইসকল লোক ৰাইজ আৰু ৰাজ্যৰ দয়াৰ পাত্ৰ। আশাকৰো তেওঁলোকে উপযুক্ত সাহায্য পাইছে আৰু পাব লাগিছে। কিন্তু তেওঁলোকক দুদিনৰ বাবে খোৱা খকাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিলেই কৰ্তব্যৰ সমাধা কৰা নহব। তেওঁলোকে যাতে স্বতন্ত্ৰভাৱে খেতি-বাতি কৰি সন্মান-জনক ভাবে পুণৰ জীৱন যাত্ৰা নিবৰাহ কৰিব পাৰে তাৰো ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিব। তাৰ কাৰণে তেওঁলোকলৈ হালৰ গৰু, খেতিৰ সজুলি আদি আগবঢ়াব লাগিব আৰু মাহ, সৰিয়হ, আলু নানান শস্যৰ গুটি দি খেতিত সহায় কৰিব লাগিব।

এই বিষয়ে এটা কথাটো মই কৃষি বিভাগৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব খোজো সেইটো হৈছে উপযুক্ত শস্যৰ বীজ উপযুক্ত সময়ত উপযুক্ত ব্যৱস্থাত দিয়াৰ দিহা কৰা। কৃষিবিভাগৰ লোকে বহুসময়ত এনে কেতবোৰ বীজ দিয়ে যিবোৰৰ পৰা শস্য নগজে। বহুসময়ত শস্যৰ বীজ দিওঁতে ইমান দৰি কৰে যে বীজ পাওঁতে পাওঁতেই খেতিৰ বতৰ পাবহৈ যায়। অনেক সময়ত আকৌ গঁচৰ বীজৰ মূল্য ইমান বেচিকৈ ধৰা হয় যে—খেতিয়কে তাক কিনিবলৈ টান পায়। এইবেলি যেন এনে বেমেজালি ঘটিলে নাপায় তালৈ চৰকাৰে দৃষ্টি ৰাখিব বুলি আশা ৰাখিলো।

তাৰ পিচত Live Stock বিভাগেও যেন এই ভূমিকম্প বিধবস্ত ঠাইবোৰত খেতিয়ক সকলক গৰু, মহ, ছাগলী আদিৰ যোগান ধৰাত সাহায্য কৰে। গৰু মহৰ চিকিৎসাৰ বিষয়ে পশু-চিকিৎসা বিভাগক বিশেষ ভাবে চকুদিবলৈ মই অনুৰোধ কৰো। 'পাবলিক হেলথ' বিভাগে মানুহৰ নৰীয়াপাতিত কৰিব লগীয়া কাম হাতত লোৱা শুনি আমি সন্তোষ পাইছো। এতিয়া পশু-চিকিৎসা বিভাগে, গৰু মহৰ চিকিৎসাৰ কাৰণে ততালিকে আগবঢ়া শুনিবলৈ আমি স্বৰ্থ পাম। ইয়াৰ লগতে মোৰ বন্ধু ফুকন ডাঙৰীয়াই কোৱাৰ দৰে গয়ো কব খোজো যে Live Stock বিভাগটো কৃষিবিভাগৰ তলত নাৰাখি পশু-চিকিৎসা (Veterinary) বিভাগৰ তললৈ আনিব লাগে। তেহে পশু জাতিৰ প্ৰকৃত উন্নতি আৰু বিস্তৃতি সাধিবলৈ সুবিধা ঘটিব।

অৱশেষত মই আমাৰ মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয় সকলক অনুৰোধ কৰো, তেওঁলোকে যেন ভূমিকম্প বিধবস্ত অঞ্চল সমূহলৈ গৈ নিজ নিজ বিভাগৰ কৰ্মচাৰী সকলক পুৰ্ণাৰ্থিত লোক সকলৰ সেৱাত নিযুক্ত কৰে আৰু নিখুঁট ভাৱে যাতে যোগ্য লোককহে সাহায্য কৰা হয় তালৈকে যেন চকু ৰাখে। ইয়াকে কৈ মাননীয় ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ৰ ভাষণ শলাগলৈ মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

Mr. C. W. MORLEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we listened with great attention and interest to the speech which His Excellency delivered on the present situation in the State. Speeches have also been made by hon. Members on the Motion moved by the hon. Srijut Purna Chandra Sarma. Stripped of all unessentials, the theme of these speeches is that our present misfortunes are due to causes such as Acts of God or communal frenzy and that the Ministry have done all within their power to meet the emergencies which have been created

We are most anxious to give our support to Government on all occasions but we cannot accept uncritically the claim that Government have shown the requisite degree of enterprise and initiative during the current year. The earthquake has undoubtedly been a disaster of the greatest magnitude. According to the figures given by His Excellency, an area of 15,000 square miles, with a population of over 3 lakhs, has been affected. There has, however, been a far greater disaster in the failure of procurement, which has affected the whole of Assam (some 50,000 square miles) and a population numbering nearly ten million. In fact, this disaster has had wider repercussions as Assam was expected to assist with food-grains other States in India, and instead it has had to borrow heavily from the Central Government.

If we have understood correctly the speech of His Excellency the Governor, it is evident that up to May of this year procurement was proceeding well, but the deterioration set in from that months. It was attributed to the large influx of refugees and the loss and dislocation created by the disturbances. It is suggested that the final blow to procurement was the earthquake, but procurement had already failed before the earthquake occurred and the earthquake accentuated a failure which had happened some time before.

It would be wrong to minimise the loss which was caused by the disturbances and the additional burden placed on food procurement by the influx of refugees. It has, however, to be remembered that the experts of the Government of India had calculated that Assam had a surplus of rice over its requirements of over 1½ lakhs tons rice, and this clearly allows a very comfortable margin for unforeseen disasters. His Excellency has referred to Government straining every nerve to meet various unforeseen developments, to the tapping of internal sources, to well planned drives in selected areas in four districts, and finally to the possible use of powers of detention against hoarders. A note of optimism was expressed that these important measures, vigorously carried out by Government, would transform a most alarming situation and bring stocks of rice into the Government godowns, so that Government could meet its essential commitments. I have still to meet any one who actually claims that there is a natural shortage of rice

in the State. This is now the fourth year, in which procurement has failed and we have now become accustomed to a period of crisis which, when overcome, leads to rice being available in abundant supply. We appear to be engaged in instructing cultivators and merchants in the expediency of holding up and cornering supplies, so that vast profits can be made when Government procurement inevitably breaks down. We would very interested to know what action was taken by Government before the 15th August to secure rice. Is it not a fact that they depended entirely on the cultivator to sell voluntarily to the miller or licensed dealer, and on the miller or licensed dealer to hand over that stock to Government? Although Government have been given very wide powers, we have heard very little of how these powers have been utilised before the crisis occurred. If, when the situation has become desperate, it can be remedied by vigorous action, is it not pertinent to enquire whether the crisis could have been averted if timely action had been taken? We cannot exonerate Government from a lack of realism in their administration of food procurement; nor have Government succeeded in learning the lessons of their previous failures. There is still time to recover from this disaster but is it not essential that Food-Grain Control should be radically reorganised, and placed on a sound basis? There are a number of measures which merit Government's attention. There is little justification for the price of rice being so much higher in Assam than in other parts of India and there seems little doubt that a lowering of the control price of rice would encourage freer voluntary sale. It is evident, however, that the voluntary system has completely failed and a compulsory procurement system should be introduced without delay so that from the next harvest Government should be ensured of all the stocks they require for the coming year. It is quite obvious that Government's Procurement Department has been unequal to the demands made upon it. In the Secretary, Supply Department, we believe that Government have a very competent and hard-working officer, but many of the officers working under him clearly do not possess the qualifications required, and it is an urgent matter to strengthen the Procurement Department by drafting experienced and reliable officers, either from other Departments or by securing them on loan from the Centre. It has been unfortunate that the most difficult portfolio should have been assigned to the juniormost Minister, and though we intend no reflection on his ability, we consider the portfolio of Food is of such importance that it should be held by no other than the Chief Minister. In this way alone will it be certain that food becomes priority No 1 in Assam.

On a point of detail, we consider it unwise that any export quota should be declared until all internal requirements have been met, as unfortunately it has been the experience that even talk of export has proved an inducement to hoard. There has been in the past far too much complacency in regard to the food situation and it is essential, if economic deterioration in the State is to be arrested, that a more realistic policy should be pursued.

His Excellency referred to the endeavours which are being made against subversive activity and we must congratulate Government on the measures which they have taken to deal with those responsible for terrorist outrages. In the sphere of law and order Government have not hesitated to use powers which the Legislature has given them. We would, however, venture to suggest that more fundamental remedies are required. During the last debate His Excellency's address in March, of this year, we had drawn attention to the dangers of subversive activity and enquired whether the police force was adequately equipped to deal with threats to law and order on any substantial scale, and we had particularly pressed that modernisation of police methods, improved equipment and strengthening of security forces should be undertaken without delay. Recent events have amply justified our apprehensions: we are still, however, unaware, of the

measures which are being taken to place our police forces in a position in which they can reasonably be expected to deal with armed miscreants and gangsters. Before we can regard the police as being in a position to afford protection a great deal of re-organization and re-equipment will be necessary. It is urgent that all principal police stations should be placed on a wireless grid. If the resources of the State do not permit of such an extensive wireless scheme, I can assure the House that the interests which we represent will be prepared to provide transmitting sets on tea gardens and industrial centres and place these at the disposal of the police whenever required. It is useless to expect unarmed Constables to deal with the armed criminal. At every important police station there should be an armed force always available for duty, with transport in working orders, ready to proceed at a moment's notice to the scene of an occurrence. At the District and Subdivisional Headquarters there should be adequate armed reserves, again with transport, so that without delay sufficient forces can be moved to cordon off areas where occurrences have taken place. We are certain that if the police can have the organization and the equipment needed to combat modern crime, they will be able to acquit themselves with distinction.

We have for sometime been complaining of the deterioration of roads within the State and the condition of roads is intimately connected with procurement and with the maintenance of law and order. It is, however, equally obvious that economic progress does not march hand in hand with a collapsing road system. Even National Highways, which are maintained at the expense of the Central Government, are in a very poor State. I intend at a later stage to discuss in further detail the whole question of communications, but I cannot neglect this opportunity of impressing upon Government the importance of efficient communications, and to question whether in fact fair value is being obtained for the considerable sums which are being voted each year for this purpose.

I have been endeavouring to demonstrate that, far from the present food situation being the result of external causes, it is to a very great extent due to the methods of administration. We are confident that Government could make procurement a success: that they could build an effective police force: and that communications could be efficiently maintained. But it will require more determination than Government has exhibited recently. For these reasons we cannot offer our unqualified support to the Motion, and we trust that Government will consider and take appropriate action on the lines which have been indicated.

Srijnt HEM CHANDRA HAZARIKA : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ অসংখ্য ট্ৰাইবেল পূজা, পৰ্বতে কন্দৰে, নিয়তিৰ কবলত পৰি, শোকলগা অবস্থাত পৰিছিল, যি কথা মনত পৰিলে এতিয়াও চকুপানী ওলাই, সেই অবস্থাত যি সকলৰ পৰা সেই বিপদাপন্ন পূজাসকলে নানা প্ৰকাৰে সহায়, সহানুভূতি পাইছে সেই সকলক মই উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ পূজাৰ হকে আন্তৰিক ধন্যবাদ আৰু কৃতজ্ঞতা জনাবলৈ থিয় দিছোঁ।

জয়জয়তে আমাৰ মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীয়ে অসমৰ হৈ উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ বৰ্তমান ভূমিকম্প বিধ্বস্ত অঞ্চল বিলাকৰ সাহায্যাৰ্থে বঙ্গদেশ, দিল্লী আদিতলৈ গৈ, যি কাম কৰিছে তাৰ কাৰণে ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন কৰিছোঁ। জয়ে জয়ে মাৰোয়াৰী Relief Committee এ যেতিয়া সাহায্য দিয়ে তেতিয়া উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ দুৰ্ঘটনাৰ কথা অনেকে জনা নাছিল। সেই সময়ত তেওঁলোকে উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ হাজাৰ হাজাৰ বাইজক সহায় কৰি প্ৰাণ বক্ষা কৰিছে। সেই সমিটিৰ কাৰ্য্য ক্ৰমতাৰ কাৰণে যে হাজাৰ হাজাৰ মানুহৰ প্ৰাণ বক্ষা হৈছে সেইটো এতিয়াও মোৰ চকুৰ আগত জিলিকি আছে। যি সময়ত লাখ লাখ মানুহ মৃত্যুৰ কবাল গ্ৰাসত পৰিছিল, মই উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰত থাকিও পখালিপাম, সোবনশিৰিৰ শিপাৰৰ গাঁও বিলাকৰ খবৰ পোৱা নাছিলো। সেই সময়ত Indian Tea Association ৰ পৰা পখালিপাম আদি ঠাই বিলাকে যি সহায় পাইছে, সেই সহায়ৰ কথা ইয়াত

উল্লেখ নকৰিলে মোৰ কৰ্তব্য কৰা নহব বুলি মোৰ বিশ্বাস। সেই সময়ত বহিৰ্জগতে সেই বিলাক ঠাইৰ কোনো খবৰেই পোৱা নাছিল। সেই সময়ত তেওলোকে তেওলোকৰ বাগিছাৰ বনুৱা বিলাকৰ পুণ বক্ষা কৰিবৰ চেষ্টা কৰাৰ লগে লগে অসমীয়া মানুহৰ পুণ বক্ষা কৰিছে। 'মন প্লেনেৰে' সৈতে তেওলোকৰ বৰদৈবাম বাগিছাৰ বনুৱাৰ কাৰণে তাত কটিয়াই দিয়ে। আনকি বিড়ি-ধপাত-লৈকে বোৰৰ যোগাৰ দিবলৈ আৰম্ভ কৰা মই পাই আহিছো। তেওলোকক মোৰ লগতে আমাৰ উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ পূজাৰ হৈয়ো কৃতজ্ঞতা জনাও। তাৰ লগে লগে কেন্দ্ৰীয় প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰীয়ে এই বিধ্বস্ত অঞ্চল পৰিদৰ্শন কৰি যিখিনি সাহায্য আৰু সহানুভূতি আগবঢ়াইছে, আৰু যিখিনি অসম তথা উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ দুৰ্দশাগুস্ত ৰাইজে পাইছে আৰু পাব, তাৰ কাৰণে উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ হৈ মই পণ্ডিত নেহেৰুজীলৈ আন্তৰিক কৃতজ্ঞতা আৰু ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন কৰিছো। কেন্দ্ৰীয় গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ পৰা যি সহায় পাইছোহঁক আৰু পামহঁক তাৰ কাৰণে কেন্দ্ৰীয় গভৰ্ণমেণ্টক আৰু আমাৰ গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ প্ৰত্যেক বিভাগৰ কৰ্তৃপক্ষ সকলক আমাৰ পূজাৰ হৈ মই আন্তৰিক কৃতজ্ঞতা জনাইছো। তিন তিন দেশ আৰু তিন তিন পূজাৰ পৰা যি সহায় আহিছে আৰু সহায় আহিব বুলি শুনিছো, তেওলোকক উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ পূজাই ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন কৰিছে। কাৰণ তাৰ বেচিভাগেই উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ ৰাইজে পাব লাগিব। লগে লগে আন আন প্ৰদেশৰ বাতৰি কাকত কেইখনে আৰু অসমৰ বাতৰি বিলাক তেওলোকৰ কাকতৰ জৰিয়তে সহায় কৰিছে। এনেকুৱাহে হৈছিল যে উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ ভূমিকম্প বিধ্বস্ত অঞ্চলৰ বাতৰি বাহিৰত দিব পৰা কোনো উপায়েই নাছিল। Telegraph নাই, যিবা এটা Wireless ৰ যোগাযোগ আছিল সিও সময়ে সময়ে বেয়া হয়। বহিৰ্জগতক বাতৰি যোগাৰৰ এক মাত্ৰ অবলম্বন এই বাতৰি কাকত কেইখন। মই বাতৰি কাকতৰ কৰ্তৃপক্ষ সকলক আমাৰ আন্তৰিক কৃতজ্ঞতা জনাইছো।

আমাৰ গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ তৰফৰ পৰা যি দুগৰাকী মন্ত্ৰী বিধ্বস্ত অঞ্চললৈ গৈ নানা কষ্টেৰে সহায় শাস্তনা আৰু সহানুভূতি দিছিল, তাৰে এগৰাকী হৈছে আমাৰ জনস্বাস্থ্য বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়। তেখেতে এই বুঢ়া কালত ডেকাৰ নিচিনাকৈ নিজে কাঠ টানি ভুৰ কৰি (hear hear) আমাৰ প্ৰাদেশীক কংগ্ৰেছৰ President ৰে সৈতে উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ বিধ্বস্ত অঞ্চল বিলাক পৰিদৰ্শন কৰেগৈ। তেখেত সকলে বিবৃতি দি আমাক যি সহায় কৰিলে তাৰ কাৰণে তেখেত সকলক মোৰ আন্তৰিক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো।

কেন্দ্ৰীয় গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ উপমন্ত্ৰী আমাৰ শ্ৰীযুত সুবেজ নাথ বুঢ়াগোহাঁই ডাঙৰীয়াই সেই অঞ্চল বিলাক পৰিদৰ্শন কৰি সাহায্যৰ আশ্বাস আৰু সহানুভূতি দিয়া কাৰণে তেখেতক আমাৰ আন্তৰিক ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন কৰিছো। তাৰ পিচত আমাৰ গড়কাণ্ডানী বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীযুত দাস ডাঙৰীয়াই ভূমিকম্পই ধংস কৰা আন আন অঞ্চল বিলাক পৰিদৰ্শন কৰি চৰকাৰক সকলো বিষয়ে জনোৱাৰ কাৰণে তেখেতো ধন্যবাদৰ পাত্ৰ। আহাৰ যোগান বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মাননীয় শ্ৰীযুত অমিয় কুমাৰ দাস ডাঙৰীয়াই পখালিপাম বৰদলনী অঞ্চল পৰিদৰ্শন কৰি আমাক দিহা পৰামৰ্শ দিয়াৰ বাবে তেখেতকো ৰাইজৰ হৈ ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন কৰিছো। লগতে আমাৰ এই পৰিষদৰ সদস্য শ্ৰীযুত বিজয় চন্দ্ৰ ভাগৱতী দেৱে বহু কষ্ট কৰি আমাৰ উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ ৰাইজৰ অৱস্থা পৰিদৰ্শন কৰি নানা উপদেশ দিয়াৰ বাবে তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ দিছো। আমাৰ প্ৰাদেশীক কংগ্ৰেছৰ সভাপতি শ্ৰীযুত সিদ্ধিনাথ শৰ্মাদেৱে বহু কষ্ট কৰি ঠায়ে ঠায়ে মহব কামোৰ খাই গোটেই বিলাক ঠাই পৰিদৰ্শন কৰি কংগ্ৰেছ কমিটিক যিবিলাক উপদেশ দি আহিছে আৰু চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰী সকলক নিৰ্দেশ দি আহিছে তাৰ বাবে মই তেখেতক আন্তৰিক ধন্যবাদ দিছো। এই খিনিতে উল্লেখ নকৰি নোৱাৰিলো সোৱনশিৰি Political area ৰ যি জন Political Officer আছে, Mr. Manges—তেখেতে ডাক্তৰ লৈ আৰু তেখেতৰ কৰ্মচাৰী সকলক লৈ যিদৰে প্ৰাথমিক সাহায্য দিলে আৰু ৰাস্তা পদূলীৰ সুবিধাৰ কাৰণে তেখেতে কৰ্মী সকলক সাহায্য দিছিল, দিনক ৰাতি কৰি ৰাতিক দিন কৰি অপৰিসীম কষ্ট কৰি তেখেতৰ বনুৱা সকলৰ দ্বাৰা পখালিপামৰ ওছৰলৈকে চাউলৰ যোগান দি সাহায্য দিলেহি তাৰ বাবে ধন্যবাদ নিদিলে জিব কৰ্তব্য কৰা নহব বুলি ভাবো।

স্থানীয় হাইস্কুলৰ হেড মাষ্টৰৰ লগত ছাত্ৰ সকলে কষ্ট কৰি পিঠিত 1/10 সেৰকৈ চাউল বান্ধি কদমলৈ আনি দিলে সেই ছাত্ৰ সকললৈকো ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন কৰিছে। আৰু নগাঁৱৰ শ্ৰীমন্ত শঙ্কৰ নিশ্যনৰ পৰা ডাক্তৰ পঠিয়াই পখালিপাম অঞ্চলত ঔষধৰ সুবিধা দি মানুহ বিলাকক বক্ষা কৰাৰ বাবে শঙ্কৰ নিশ্যনৰ কৰ্তৃপক্ষলৈ শলাগৰ শব্দই আগ বঢ়ালে। তাৰ পিচত ভিন ভিন অঞ্চলৰ পৰা যথেষ্ট সহায় বিব্ধস্ত অঞ্চললৈ আহিছে। কমি বিভাগে এখন কমিটি কৰি তিন দিন আলোচনা কৰি উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ বাবে তেওঁলোকে যি খিনি টকাৰ মঞ্জুৰি বিছাৰিছে সেই টকা খিনি গবৰ্ণমেণ্টে সোনকালে মঞ্জুৰি দিব বুলি আশা কৰিলে।

জনস্বাস্থ্য বিভাগৰ পৰা সোৱনশিৰি অঞ্চলত কলেবাৰ বেজি দিছে, কিন্তু যি ঠাইত ডাক্তৰ নাই সেই বিলাক ঠাইলৈ ডাক্তৰৰ সাহায্য দিবলৈ জনস্বাস্থ্য বিভাগৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলে। এই খিনিতে এটা কথা কওঁ আমি যেতিয়া খোৱা বস্তুলৈ বৰদলনি পালোঁগৈ সেই সময়ত স্থানীয় হাস্পতালৰ ডাক্তৰ জন সেই অঞ্চল এৰি যোৱাৰ খবৰ পাই আচৰিত হৈছিলো ইয়াৰ নিমিত্তে এটা ভাল তদন্ত যাতে কৰা হয় তাৰ বাবে জনস্বাস্থ্য বিভাগৰ কৰ্তৃপক্ষলৈ নিবেদন জনালে। অৱশ্যে তিন ভিন অঞ্চলৰ পৰা চিকিৎসাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে। গুৱাহাটী ৰাইজৰ তৰফৰ পৰা ডাক্তৰ শ্ৰীযুক্ত ভুবনেশ্বৰ বৰুৱা আৰু স্থানীয় কংগ্ৰেছ কমিটিয়ে ডাক্তৰ কৰিৰাজ পঠিয়াই যথেষ্ট সহায় কৰিছে তাৰ বাবে সকলোকে ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো। ৰাজ্যপাল ডাঙৰীয়াই অন্যান্য বিধবস্ত অঞ্চল বিলাকৰ সন্মুখে যি উক্তি দিছে তাৰ বাবে তেখেতক আন্তৰিক ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন কৰিছো। উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ বৰ্তমান যি অৱস্থা হৈছে সেই অৱস্থাতোলে চাই অকল টকা মঞ্জুৰি দিলেই নহব। সেই মানুহ বিলাকক ভাল মতে সংস্থাপন কৰি দিব লাগিব। নাৰায়নপুৰৰ পৰা উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ, উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ পৰা গড়মুৰ, কমলাৰাৰী আদি ঠাইলৈ যি বিলাক বাস্তা গৈছে সেই বাস্তাবিলাক ঠায়ে ঠায়ে ৮10 ফুট বহি গৈছে। এই বাস্তা বোৰৰ বাবে কোটা কোটা টকাৰ আৱশ্যক হব পাৰে। সেই টকা প্ৰাদেশিক গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে যদি বহন কৰিব নোৱাৰে তেনেহলে কেন্দ্ৰীয় গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ সাহায্যৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা উচিত। উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ পৰা যি Trunk Road তেজপুৰলৈ গৈছে সেইটো National High Way কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা যাতে চৰকাৰে কৰে তাৰ বাবে অনুৰোধ জনালে। তাৰ পিছত উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ আলি পদুলীৰ অসুবিধা থকা সত্ত্বেও এতিয়া যদি অহা খৰালি বুলুপুত্ৰ শুকাই যায় তেনেহলে যাতায়তৰ কি অৱস্থা হব তাক সহজে অনুমান কৰিব পাৰি। গতিকে একমাত্ৰ ৰেলৰ আলিটোৰ extension কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা উচিত। আৰু ইয়াৰ নিমিত্তে চৰকাৰক টানি অনুৰোধ জনাও।

তাৰপিছত—উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ টাউন আৰু টাউনৰ আশে-পাশে থকা নাদবিলাক বাম হৈ গৈছে আৰু পানী নাইকিয়া হৈছে। ঠায়ে ঠায়ে জেগা বিলাক দ হৈ গৈছে। নগৰৰ ভিতৰত পচা অতি উৎকট গন্ধ হৈছে। এনে অৱস্থাত ভূমিকম্প বিধবস্ত উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ Small Town Committeeৰ যি পুঞ্জি—তাৰ দ্বাৰা নগৰৰ নৰ্দমা, আবজৰ্জনাৰময় ঠাই বিলাক সম্পূৰ্ণ ৰূপে পৰিষ্কাৰ কৰা সম্ভৱ নহব। এই সময়ত অতি শীঘ্ৰে উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ Small Town Committee গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ তৰফৰ পৰা অৰ্থ সাহায্য দি—নৰ্দমা আদি, গেলাপচা পানী থকা নৰ্দমা বিলাক পৰিষ্কাৰ কৰি নগৰৰ আৰু আশে পাশে জনস্বাস্থ্যৰ প্ৰতি চোকা দৃষ্টি দিবলৈ মই বিভাগীয় কৰ্মচাৰী সকলক অনুৰোধ কৰো। তাৰ লগে লগে উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ Local Boardৰ কথা কওঁ, যে এই লোকল বোৰ্ডৰ অৱস্থা অতি শোচনীয় আৰু এনে প্ৰাকৃতিক দুৰ্যোগৰ সময়ত যাতায়তৰ সুবিধা কৰা সম্ভৱ নহয়। যি বিলাক আলি এই মহকুমাত আছে—তাৰ অৱস্থা অতি শোক লগা আৰু সেই আলি বিলাক ঠায়ে ঠায়ে দ হৈছে, তাৰ ওপৰেদি নৈ বৈ গৈছে; ফাটিছে, পানী ওলাই চলাচলৰ অনুপযোগী কৰিছে। গাঁৱৰ মানুহে খোৱা পানীৰ অভাৱত হাঁহাকাৰ কৰিছে। গাঁৱত যি বিলাক কুৱা আছে তাত পানী নাইকিয়া লোকল বোৰ্ডৰ অধীনত প্ৰায় 3001800 মান কুৱা আছে—সকলোৰে সেই একে অৱস্থা; ৰাইজৰ মাজত পানীৰ অভাৱ, খোৱা বস্তৰ অনাটন আৰু থাকিবলৈ ঘৰ নাই। শতকৰা প্ৰায় ৯৫ খন গাঁৱৰ যাতায়তৰ বাস্তা-পথ, আলি পদুলি, দলং ভূমিকম্পই নষ্ট কৰিলে। এনে অৱস্থাত যদি অতি শীঘ্ৰে

ভূমিকম্প বিধবস্ত গাওঁবিলাকত অন্যান্য খাদ্য সামগ্ৰীৰ লগতে খোৱা পানীৰ যোগানৰ সুবিধা কৰি দিব পৰা নহয়—তেন্তে গাৱলীয়া বায়তৰ মাজত নানা প্ৰকাৰৰ সংক্ৰামক ৰোগে দেখা দিব আৰু এবাৰ তেনেহলে কোনো চিকিৎসাৰ দ্বাৰা সেই ৰোগৰ পৰা মানুহক ৰক্ষা কৰিব নোৱাৰিব। গতিকে ভূমিকম্প বিধবস্ত ভিতৰুৱা অঞ্চল বিলাকত খোৱা পানীৰ সুব্যৱস্থা হাতত লবলৈ গৱৰ্ণমেন্টক টানি অনুৰোধ কৰো।

সভাপতি মহোদয়, তাৰ লগে লগে মই আৰু এটা কথা কওঁ—পখালিপাম, বৰদলনি, শিলামবা,—ত্ৰিভুজ অঞ্চলটোৰ বায়তৰ স্বাৱৰ-অস্বাৱৰ সকলো সম্পত্তি ভূমিকম্প আৰু বানপানীৰ ধ্বংসলীলাৰ বিৰাট বুকুত লীন হৈ গৈছে। সেই অঞ্চলৰ বহুতো লৰা-ছোৱালী স্কুল কলেজত পঢ়ে। সি বিলাকৰ অভিভাৱকৰ শতকৰা ৯৫ জনৰেই ধন-সম্পত্তি খেতি ভৰাল, গৰু-মহ বানপানীয়ে উটোৱাই লৈ গৈ—পথৰ ভিক্ষাৰী সাজিলে ফলত—সেই স্কুল কলেজত পঢ়ি থকা ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী সকলে চৰকাৰ আৰু সহায় জনসাধাৰণৰ পৰা আৰ্থিক সহায় নাপালে আৰু শিক্ষাৰ পথত আগ বাঢ়িব নোৱাৰে।

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Order, order, ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ৰ বক্তৃতাৰ আলোচনা প্ৰসঙ্গত এইবিলাক অগ্ৰাসঙ্গিক হৈছে। তেখেতে যি বিলাক কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে তাৰ কথা কওক। আপুনি যি কবলৈ বিচাৰিছে তাৰ সুবিধা পিচত পাব। মাননীয় মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীৰ বিবৃতিৰ পিচত এই সম্পৰ্কে আৰু কবলৈ সুবিধা পাব।

Srijut HEM CHANDRA HAZARIKA: এই বিষয়ে আৰু অলপহে কম। কাষেই, গৱৰ্ণমেন্টে যাতে সেই ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী বিলাকক তেওঁলোকৰ পঢ়াৰ কাৰণে কিবা এটা সুবিধা কৰি দিয়ে। তাৰ পিচত, সেই বিলাক প্ৰদীপিত অঞ্চলৰ ৰাইজৰ সুবিধাৰ কাৰণে ভাল-বিলফ কমিটী গঠন কৰি কমিটীৰ তৰফৰ পৰা খেতি পথাৰ কৰিবলৈ সজুলিব সুবিধা কৰি দিয়াৰ দিশা কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিলো। মাননীয় ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ে তেখেতৰ অভিভাষণত Reliefৰ বিষয়ে বিশেষ ভাবে মনোনিবেশ কৰিছে। বিধবস্ত অঞ্চলত মানুহৰ খাবলৈ নাই, পেট ভৰাবলৈ এমুঠি ভাতৰ অভাৱ। কোনো কোনো ক্ষেত্ৰত এক পোৱা আৰু পোৱা কৰি চাউল দিয়া হৈছে সেইটো খেতিয়কৰ পক্ষে অত্যন্ত কম—অৱশ্যে চাউলৰ যোগান কম বুলিয়েই যে সেইটো হৈছে ই ঠিক। তথাপি প্ৰকৃতিৰ এই দুৰ্যোগৰ সময়ত তেওঁ লোকৰ ৰক্ষাৰ কাৰণে খাদ্যৰ পৰিমাণ যাতে আৰু বঢ়াই দিব পাৰি তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ মই চৰকাৰক টানি অনুৰোধ কৰো। ইয়াৰ লগতে চৰকাৰে প্ৰদীপিত অঞ্চল সমূহৰ ৰাইজক যি বিলাক বিলফৰ তৰফৰ পৰা চাউল আৰু নিমখ দিয়া হৈছে তাৰ লগে লগে যদি দুই এটা আলু আৰু দাইল দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি দিয়ে তেন্তে ভাল হয় বুলি মই বিবেচনা কৰো। কাৰণ অকল চাউল আৰু নিমখ খাই কেনেকৈ? যিবিলাক নিপীড়িত অঞ্চললৈ আমি গৈছিলো—সেই বিলাকত তেতিয়া কচু, ঢেকীয়া, কল-পচলা একোৱেই পাবলৈ নাই। ১৫ আগষ্ট তাৰিখৰ পৰা ২২/২৫ তাৰিখলৈকে সেই অঞ্চলত চাউল পোৱাগৈ নাছিল আৰু সেই সময়ত মানহে কচু, ঢেকীয়া, কল-পচলা, কাটি সিঁজাই খাই জীৱাই আছিল। সেই অঞ্চলৰ ৰাইজৰ ভৰাল বিলাক সম্পূৰ্ণ নষ্ট হৈছে। ৮/১০ দিনৰ পাচত বোকাট পোট খাই থকা ভৰালৰ পৰা ধান খাদি উলিয়াই—পচা ধানকে পানীত ধুই—ভাজি চাউল উলিয়াই কড়াই গুড়ি কৰি কৰি খাই জীৱন ধাৰণ কৰিছিল। এনে অৱস্থাত খাদ্য বস্তৰ অভাৱত মানুহৰ অৱস্থা কি হৈছিল আপোনাগকলে সহজে অনুমান কৰিব পাৰিছে। ভূমিকম্পত বিধবস্ত হোৱা অঞ্চল বিলাকত একেবাৰে খাবলৈ নাইকিয়া। চাউলৰ অভাৱত মানুহৰ হাঁহাঁকাৰ অৱস্থা—আৰু এই অৱস্থা লাঘৱ কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰৰ পৰা যৎপৰোনাস্তি চেষ্টাৰ প্ৰয়োজন। গৱৰ্ণমেন্টৰ তৰফৰ পৰা test relief কাম হাতত ললে মানুহৰ কষ্ট-লাঘৱ হ'ব পাৰে। যিবিলাক মানুহৰ অসহায় অৱস্থা হৈছে—তেওঁলোকে তাত কাম কৰি জীৱিকা উপাৰ্জন কৰিবলৈ Test relief works খুলি দিব লাগে। ভূমিকম্প বিধবস্ত অঞ্চলৰ বায়তৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ গৱৰ্ণমেন্টে ৬০০ জোৰা হালিৰ গৰু যোগাৰ কৰিবলৈ সিদ্ধান্ত কৰিছে—যদিও এই সংখ্যা যে বিধবস্ত অঞ্চলৰ বায়তৰ কাৰণে একোৱেই

নহয় তাক নকলেও হব। পঞ্চাশত্বে নিপীড়িত অঞ্চলৰ বাইজৰ দুখ মোচনৰ হকে কাৰ্য্যকৰী ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লবলৈ চৰকাৰক টানি অনুৰোধ জনাও। সৰ্বশেষত ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ে আশ্ৰয় চেষ্টা কৰি Relief Committee Rescue Party আৰু বিমানৰ সহায়েৰে প্ৰকৃতিয়ে কৰা স্বংসৰ তাণ্ডৱলীলাৰ পৰা উদ্ধাৰ কৰিবলৈ সহায় কৰাত আৰু উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ প্ৰতি তেখেতৰ সহানুভূতিৰ তীক্ষ্ণ দৃষ্টি ৰখাৰ বাবে উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰীয়া বাইজৰ আন্তৰিক কৃতজ্ঞতা জ্ঞাপন কৰিছো। এনে দুৰ্যোগৰ সময়ত বাইজৰ উপকাৰার্থে কৰা সহায় আৰু সহানুভূতিৰ বাবে নিপীড়িত বাইজৰ হৈ মই বিনীত ভাবে ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো। এই ধিনি কৈয়ে মই মোৰ বক্তব্য সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

Maulavi ATAUR RAHMAN: Sir, we are deeply grateful for the speech His Excellency delivered to the Assembly day-before yesterday. He has touched almost all points, or rather all problems besetting our Province and especially he has dealt with three or more problems which face us to-day. We are thankful for the trouble he has taken for the relief work in the areas affected by the earthquake. We are also thankful for the careful representation of facts about the damages and havoc done by the earthquake to Upper Assam. He has touched on another calamity which our unhappy State had some months ago, I mean, the disturbances which took place in our State in several districts during the months of February and March. I wish His Excellency could give us some more details on the subject, but His Excellency has disposed of that aspect of the problem in two or three lines in his speech. He said in his address that as a result of the disturbances about 1,19,000 people had to migrate to another State and of them roughly 1,80,000 have returned. I suppose His Excellency's figures might have been taken from the railway report only, otherwise, from our report the number of migrants, as a result of the disturbances, would come nearly to 5 lakhs. His Excellency has referred that of the returning migrants about 90 per cent. have been rehabilitated. I suppose His Excellency meant to say that the problem of the returning migrants was nearing solution. What he perhaps meant to say is that the atmosphere generated by the Prime Ministers' Agreement had enabled the return of the migrants, but if the practical side of the matter were taken, I think, the rehabilitation of the returning migrants would for some time to come remain a problem to us.

As you know, Sir, I myself and my family had been the victim in the last disturbances and as the proverb goes "The wearer best knows where the shoe pinches"; you can reasonably expect me to know the details about the condition of the people who happened to be the victims of the disturbances. I cannot with authority speak about other districts or subdivisions, but at least I am expected to speak with authority about the area from which I come—I mean the district of Kamrup and particularly the subdivision of BARPETA. I can give out the exact figures as regards the BARPETA subdivision. Here, no less than 80,000 people were displaced in the last disturbances and the official figure was about 8,000 families. Now, hon. Members and you, Sir, will be able to imagine how far the rehabilitation work has progressed, from the figure which I will place before the House. According to the Government of India's Scheme the rehabilitation benefit ranged from Rs.500 for cultivation and Rs.750 for reconstruction of houses per family. We do not know when and how the amounts were changed and it has now been made Rs.200 per family including the benefit for cultivation and benefit for reconstruction of houses. Sir, when almost all the houses of the victims in the disturbed areas were looted and burnt you can well imagine that the advance of Rs.200 per family is quite inadequate. Then again, even this sum of Rs.200 per family has not so far been advanced. At the rate of Rs.200 per family, for BARPETA subdivision alone, the amount required to be advanced will come to nearly 16 lakhs of rupees, but my information is that up till now only Rs.1,70,000 has been advanced. What I mean

to say is that as a result of the Prime Ministers' Agreement an atmosphere has been created for peaceful rehabilitation of the returning migrants but this problem will require our whole-hearted attention for some time to come so that these people can be settled down as before.

We are also thankful to His Excellency for his reference to the anti-State activities which of late have raised their heads in our State. In this connection also, we wished His Excellency had given some more details.

Any way, summing up my speech, we are deeply grateful for the sentiment His Excellency has expressed touching on the problems in our unhappy State, and agreeing with my previous speakers, Sir, I whole-heartedly support the motion for thanking His Excellency for the illuminating speech he has delivered in this Assembly.

Srijut HARINARAYAN BARUA: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, শ্রীযুত পূৰ্ণ চন্দ্ৰ শৰ্ম্মা দেৱৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটোৰ সম্পৰ্কত অতি আৱশ্যকীয় কেইটামান প্ৰশ্ন উঠিছে আৰু সেই প্ৰশ্ন কেইটাৰ সমালোচনা কৰা নিতান্ত প্ৰয়োজন বোধ কৰিয়েই এই আলোচনাত যোগদান দিবলৈ ওলাইছো।

মাননীয় ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ৰ ভাষণত দেশৰ অত্যাৱশ্যকীয় কিছুমান প্ৰশ্নৰ আলোচনা কৰিছে আৰু সেই প্ৰশ্ন সমূহৰ সমাধানৰ পথে তেখেতে হাতত লোৱাৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে। তেখেতৰ এই কাৰ্য্যত আমি অতি আনন্দিত হৈছো আৰু আমাৰ কৃতজ্ঞতা প্ৰকাশ কৰিছো। আমাৰ দেশৰ ভূমিকম্প আৰু বানপানী বিশ্বস্ত অঞ্চল সমূহৰ কথালৈ মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে যি কেইটা কথা আলোচনা কৰিছে সেই বিলাক অতি গুৰুতৰ। সেই বিলাক বিষয়ৰ প্ৰতিকাৰ কৰা এটা বৰ ডাঙৰ সমস্যা হৈ উঠিছে আৰু সেই সমস্যা বিলাক এনে জটিল যে প্ৰকৃত ঠাইত উপস্থিত হলেহে তাৰ আঁত ধৰিব পাৰি, কাৰণ বেলেগ বেলেগ ঠাইৰ সমস্যাও বেলেগ বেলেগ। কোনো ঠাইত এখন খেতিৰ পথাৰ বালিয়ে পুতি পেলাইছে, কোনো ঠাইত গাওঁ তুঁই বিলাক বানপানীয়ে ডাঙি উটাই নিছে আৰু তাৰ গৰু ম'হ আদি সকলো ধ্বংস হৈছে। এই সমস্যা বিলাকৰ কাৰণ আৰু প্ৰতিকাৰৰ উপায় আচল ঠাই বিলাকলৈ নগলে নিৰ্ণয় কৰা কঠিন।

Adjournment

(The Assembly was then adjourned for lunch till 1 P.M.)

(After lunch)

The following hon. Member was sworn in to the Constitution of India:—
Srijut Santosh Kumar Barua.

Srijut HARINARAYAN BARUA: (Contd) এইটো ঠিক যে, উল্লিখিত সমস্যা সমূহৰ সমাধান কৰিবৰ কাৰণে গভৰ্ণমেণ্ট আৰু গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ অফিচাৰ সমূহে তেওঁলোকৰ কৰ্তব্যত অকনো ক্ৰটি কৰা নাই। কেৱল গভৰ্ণমেণ্ট কিম্বা গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ কৰ্মচাৰী সকলেই নহয় এই ৰাজ্যৰ প্ৰত্যেক জন মানুহে, প্ৰত্যেক অন্ত্ৰানে আৰু ভিন ভিন সাহায্য কৰ্মিটি সমূহে গভৰ্ণমেণ্ট আৰু প্ৰজাৰ এই দুৰ্দ্ধশাৰ সময়ত সহায় আৰু সহযোগ দিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছে। উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ, ডিব্ৰুগড়, সদিয়া আৰু পাচিঘাটত যি বিলাক সমস্যাৰ উদ্ভৱ হৈছে, সেই সমস্যা সমাধানৰ কাম হাতত লোৱাৰ লগে লগে আজিলৈকে আবদ্ধ হৈ থকা মানুহ বিলাকৰ উদ্ধাৰ কাৰ্য্যও চলোৱা হৈছে।

আজি ভূমিকম্প হৈ যোৱাৰ এমাহদিন হৈ গল। কিন্তু এতিয়াও কিছুমান ঠাই আছে য'ত ভূমিকম্প বা বানপানীত ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত হোৱা মানুহ বিলাকৰ বহিজৰ্জগতৰ লগত কোনো সংশ্ৰবেই ষটা নাই। মাননীয় ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ে তেখেতৰ ভাষণত ঠিকেই কৈছে যে এতিয়াও কিছুমান অঞ্চল পৰি আছে য'ত সাহায্য বা যোগান একো দিব পৰা নাই। যাতায়ত ইমান ভয়াবহ

আৰু অগম্য যে সেই বিপদজনক ঠাইৰ পৰা উদ্ধাৰ কৰিবলৈ এতিয়াও আমি সক্ষম হ'ব পৰা নাই। মই নিজেই ৯ চেপ্তেম্বৰৰ পৰা ২১ চেপ্তেম্বৰ তাৰিখলৈ সেই ভূমিকম্পত বিধ্বস্ত হোৱা ঠাই বিলাক পৰিদৰ্শন কৰিছিলো। দুখেৰে সৈতে কবলগীয়া হৈছে যে দিহিং আৰু দিবঙৰ মাজৰ অঞ্চলৰ লগত যোগাযোগ স্থাপন কৰাৰ উপায় গভৰ্ণমেণ্ট বা Relief Committee এ উদ্ভাৱন কৰিব পৰা নাই। ১৯ চেপ্তেম্বৰ তাৰিখে কেইজন মান ইউৰোপীয় ভদ্রলোকে শ্ৰীমত টকেশ্বৰ গগৈ আৰু দুজনমান গভৰ্ণমেণ্ট কৰ্মচাৰী লগত লৈ তিনিদিন অপেক্ষা কৰি অসীম সাহসেৰে দিহিং আৰু দিবঙৰ মাজত আবদ্ধ হৈ থকা মানুহৰ প্ৰায় ১০১ জনক মটৰবোটেৰে উদ্ধাৰ কৰি আনিছে। দিহং আদি নৈৰ কথা শুনিছো যে ৫/৬ মিনিট অন্তৰে অন্তৰে একোটা একোটা টো আহে আৰু সেই টো অতিক্ৰম কৰি যোৱা অতি বিপদ জনক। তথাপি আমাৰ পৰ্ব্বতীয়া অঞ্চলৰ লগত যোগাযোগ স্থাপন কৰিবলৈ প্ৰত্যেক কৰ্মীয়েই প্ৰয়াস কৰিছে আৰু গভৰ্ণমেণ্টেও যৎপৰোনাস্তি চেষ্টা কৰিছে। দিবং নৈয়ে নিজামঘাটলৈ যোৱা বাস্তাটো খণ্ডবিখণ্ডকৈ ভাঙি পেলাইছে। যি বিলাক সৰু সৰু বাস্তা সেই বিলাকো পৰ্ব্বতৰ খহনীয়াই বন্ধ কৰি পেলাইছে। গতিকে মিচিমি, আবৰ পাহাৰ অঞ্চলৰ কোনো খবৰ ল'ব নোৱাৰিলো। এই বিলাক কাৰণত আজি পাৰ্ব্বত্য অঞ্চলত যি বিলাক মানুহ ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত হৈছে তেওঁলোককলৈ কোনো সহায় আগবঢ়াব নোৱাৰাটো বৰ পৰিতাপৰ বিষয়। অৱশ্যে সদিয়াৰ Political Officer এ যথেষ্ট চেষ্টা চলাইছে। তথাপি এতিয়াও যোগাযোগ আবদ্ধ হৈছেনে নাই সন্দেহ। আজি ভূমিকম্প হৈ যোৱাৰ এমাহৰ পিচতো আমাৰ লাখ লাখ পৰ্ব্বতীয়া ভায়ে আমাৰ পৰা বিচ্ছিন্ন হৈ বাসকৰাত তেওঁলোকৰ খবৰ এতিয়াও যোগাৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰোতো বৰ পৰিতাপৰ কথা হৈছে।

এই পাৰ্ব্বত্য অঞ্চল বোৰলৈ কিছুমান স্থানত্যাগী কৰ্মী পঠিয়াবলৈ দিহা কৰা হৈছে। সদিয়া আৰু পাচিঘাট অঞ্চলত এতিয়ালৈকে যোগাযোগ কৰিব পৰা নাই। মই নিজে কতাবৰ চেষ্টা কৰিলো তথাপি পাচিঘাট পাবগৈ নোৱাৰিলো। এনেকুৱা এটা অৱস্থাৰ মাজত এই সমস্যা বিলাক সমাধানৰ কাৰ্য্যত আজি দেশবাসীৰ সহযোগ আৰু গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ চেষ্টাৰ প্ৰয়োজন হৈছে।

মাননীয় ফুকন দেৱে এটা ভাল প্ৰশ্ন তুলিছে আৰু এটা ভাল উপদেশ তেখেতে গভৰ্ণমেণ্টক দিছে। সেইটো হৈছে যে চাউল এমুঠি, কাপোৰ এখন, বা দা এখন বিতৰণ কৰিলে সমস্যাৰ সমাধান নহয়। বিধ্বস্ত অঞ্চল বিলাকত আমি এনেকুৱা কিছুমান কৰ্মী নিয়োগ কৰিব লাগে যি সকলে মানুহৰ moral পুনৰ আনি দিব পাৰে। এই প্ৰসঙ্গত মাননীয় ফুকন দেৱে ভাল পৰামৰ্শ দিছে। আমাৰ মাননীয় ৰাজ্যপাল ডাঙৰীয়াই এই বিষয়টো অতি আৱশ্যকীয় বিবেচনা কৰি যোৱা ৩ চেপ্তেম্বৰ তাৰিখে এখন Central Assam Volunteer Board গঠন কৰিছে। এই বোৰ্ডৰ অধীনত প্ৰত্যেক চাৰ্ভিভিছিয়নত একোটা ভ্ৰমণটীয়া বোৰ্ড গঠন কৰা হৈছে। এই বোৰ্ডে স্বেচ্ছাসেৱক সকলক বিধ্বস্ত অঞ্চল সমূহত পুনৰ বসতিৰ কাম হাতত ল'বলৈ পৰামৰ্শ দিছে। এই স্বেচ্ছাসেৱী সকলে বিধ্বস্ত অঞ্চল বিলাকত কেম্প পাতি দুৰ্দ্ধশাগ্ৰস্ত সকলক সহায় দিব। তেওঁ বিলাকে Public institution যেনে গাৱলীয়া নামঘৰ, স্কুল আদি যিবিলাক নষ্ট হৈছে সেইবিলাকৰ পুনৰ নিৰ্মাণ কাৰ্য্যত সহায় কৰিব। গাৱঁৰ যিবিলাক অতি আৱশ্যকীয় বাস্তা বা দলং ভাঙি গৈছে সেই বিলাক মেৰামতৰ কাৰ্য্যত ৰাইজক সহায় কৰিব। এনেকুৱা ব্যৱস্থা কৰাৰ উপৰিও চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰী বা কৃষিবিভাগৰ কৰ্মচাৰী সকলে তেওঁলোকৰ কাৰ্য্যত অকলো অৱহেলা কৰা নাই। মই নিজে দেখি আহিছো যে আলু, মাহৰ স'ট গাৱেঁ গাৱেঁ দিবৰ কাৰণে কৰ্মচাৰী সকলক পঠোৱা হৈছে। সোৱণশিৰিৰ বুকুত নাৱত গভৰ্ণ মেণ্টৰ কৰ্মচাৰী সকলে অতি কষ্টেৰে বিলিফ্ৰ চাউল লৈ যোৱা আমি দেখিছো। তেওঁলোকক আমি লক্ষীমপুৰৰ যি ঠাইত লগ পাইছিলো সেই খিনি ঠাই তেওঁলোক ৭ দিনৰ মূৰতহে পাৰ্গৈ পাবিছিল।

মাননীয় তালুকদাৰ ডাঙৰীয়াই পুনৰ সংস্থাপনৰ বিষয়ে যিটো প্ৰশ্ন তুলিছে সেইটো এটা আৱশ্যকীয় প্ৰশ্ন। আমাৰ দেশত আজি যি ভগনীয়া সমস্যা উপস্থিত হৈছে সেইটো এটা গুৰুতৰ সমস্যা, কিন্তু তাতকৈ আৰু গুৰুতৰ সমস্যা হৈছে ভূমিকম্পৰ নিদাৰুণ তাণ্ডবলীলা। যোৱা ভূমিকম্প আৰু বানপানীৰ লগে লগে বহুত গাঁও নষ্ট কৰিলে, বহুত গাঁও বহি গল, বহুত খেতিৰ পথাৰ পোতা খাই গল, এতিয়া সেইবিলাক অঞ্চলৰ মানুহৰ পুনৰ সংস্থাপনৰ সমস্যাটো আৰু বেচি গুৰুতৰ হৈ পৰিছে। আমাৰ দেশৰ লাখ লাখ প্ৰজাক সাহায্য দিব লগা হৈছে। যি এবাৰ সোৱণশিৰিলৈ গৈছে বা তাৰ কাৰ্য্যৰ কথা শুনিছে, মানুহে সেই কথা পাহৰিব পৰা নাই। তুৰুৱাহিৰেও মই সদিয়ালৈ যাওঁতে পৰ্বতীয়া অঞ্চলত যিবিলাক মানুহক লগ পাইছিলো তেওঁলোকে কৈছে যে আমি সদিয়াত নাথাকে। আমাক আন ঠাইলৈ লৈ যাওক। উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ মানুহে কৈছে যে এই ঠাইত ভূমিকম্পই বেচিকৈ ক্ষতি কৰিছে। চৰকাৰে আমাক দক্ষিণলৈ লৈ য়াওক। গতিকে আমি এতিয়া এনেকুৱা ডাঙৰ সমস্যাৰ মাজত পৰিছো যে এই সমস্যা দূৰ কৰিবলৈ হলে আমি ধীৰ ভাবে চিন্তা কৰিব লাগিব। ভগনীয়া সংস্থাপনৰ বিষয়ে চিন্তা কৰাতকৈ বিশেষকৈ এই মানুহবিলাকৰ দৰ্দ্দশা সোচনৰ বিষয়ে চিন্তা কৰাহে বেচি গুৰুতৰ হৈ পৰিছে। সেই নিমিত্তে ৰাজ্যপাল ডাঙৰীয়াই ভাষণত যি আবেগ প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে সেই আবেগ যথার্থতে চিন্তা কৰিব লগীয়া বিষয় হৈছে। মই অতি সন্তোষ পাইছো যে ভাৰতৰ বিভিন্ন প্ৰদেশৰ পৰা, বিভিন্ন ৰাজ্যৰ পৰা সহায় দিবৰ কাৰণে আগ বাঢ়ি আহিছে। এই সহায় যথেষ্ট নহব বুলিহে মই ভাবো, কাৰণ এই সহায় কেৱল ঋন্তেকীয়া সহায়হে। এই বিষয়ে নিগাজি সহায় দিবৰ কাৰণে এটা ভাল পৰিকল্পনাৰ প্ৰয়োজন হৈ পৰিছে। আৰু এই পৰিকল্পনাত আমি এতিয়াৰ পৰা মন নিদিলে আৰু সেই বিলাক চিন্তা নকৰিলে ভবিষ্যতে আমি এটা ভীষণ সমস্যাৰ সন্মুখীন হব লাগিব। আজি ধৰক, যদি উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ ভূমিকম্প বিধ্বস্ত অঞ্চলৰ মানুহ বিলাকে ভয়ত উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ এৰি অন্য ঠাইলৈ গুচি যায় তেতিয়াহলে—ভগনীয়া বিলাকে আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত সোমাই যি অৱস্থাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছিল, ঠিক তেনে অৱস্থা ভূমিকম্প বিধ্বস্ত অঞ্চলৰ মানুহেও সৃষ্টি কৰিব পাৰে। কাজেই এতিয়া আমাৰ, সম্মুখত অতীৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয় বিষয় হৈছে। সেই মানুহ বিলাকে যেন যেনে ভূমিকম্প হৈ থকাৰ কাৰণে পৃথিৱী তললৈ যাব বুলি ভয় কৰি নিজৰ খেতিপথাৰ ত্যাগ কৰিছে। মিত্ৰৰ কৃত্তম মিলি ৰাইছে আৰু মৰণৰ দিন গণনা কৰিছে। গতিকেই সেই প্ৰপীড়িত অঞ্চল বিলাকলৈ আমাৰ মাজৰ পৰা দলে দলে কৰ্মী লৈ যোৱাৰ প্ৰয়োজন হৈছে। সেই মানুহ বিলাকক বুজোৱা—উপদেশ দিয়া প্ৰয়োজন হৈছে যে পৃথিৱীখন তললৈ নাযায় ভয় নাই প্ৰকৃতিৰ এই ধ্বংসৰ তাণ্ডৱ-নৃত্য-লীলা বীৰৰ দৰে আমি আলিঙ্গন কৰিম, ভয় নাই আমি আছো, আমাৰ চৰকাৰ আছে, ভাৰত চৰকাৰ আছে গোটেই ভাৰতবাসী আমাৰ পাচত আছে আমাক সহায় কৰিছে, আৰু কৰিব। তেওঁলোক যেন ভগ্ন মনোৰ্থ হৈ নিজৰ স্থান পৰিত্যাগ নকৰে। এই কামৰ ভাৰ বহণ কৰিবলৈ আজি সুসংগঠিত 'ভলণ্টিয়াৰ'ৰ দল প্ৰয়োজন হৈছে যি এই দৰ্দ্দশা গ্ৰস্ত ভূমিকম্প আৰু বানপানী, প্ৰপীড়িত হাজাৰ হাজাৰ আমাৰ ভাই ভনী সকলক আশাশুধীয়া ভাবে বিপদত সহায় সুবিধা কৰি দি শান্তনা দিব পাৰিব আৰু কেৱল তেনে নিস্বাৰ্থ দলেহে আজি যি জটিল সমস্যাৰ উত্তৰ হৈছে সেই সমস্যাৰ সমাধান কৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হব আৰু গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰো সহায় হব।

(A voice ঠিক, ঠিক)

বিশ্বাস কৰক—সোৱণশিৰি বিধ্বস্ত অঞ্চল পৰিদশন কৰিবলৈ যাওঁতে চেপ্তেম্বৰ ১০ তাৰিখলৈকে এগৰাকী মহিলাই সিয়ান দিন সলোৱা কাপোৰৰ অভাৱত একেখন কাপোৰকে পিন্ধি থাকিব লগা হোৱা দেখি আহিছে। সেই একেখনেই মাত্ৰ কাপোৰ আৰু দ্বিতীয় এখন কাপোৰ নাই। সৰ্বস্ব ধৰাবাৰী, কানিকাপোৰ, দা-কটাৰি কুঠাৰ-কাচি আদিকৰি সোৱণশিৰিৰ উভলা বানপানীয়ে উটুৱাই নিছে। আজি সেই বিলাক মানুহ কেনেকৈ বাচি আছে সেইটো চিন্তা কৰি সিবিলাকৰ আৱশ্যকীয় সকলৰ যোগান দিয়াটোৱেই হৈছে আচল সমস্যা। গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে কাৰ্য্যকৰী সহায় দিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছে; গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে দিব, কিন্তু এই কাৰ্য্যৰ কাৰণে লাখ-লাখ টকাৰ প্ৰয়োজন হব সেই সকলোখিনি গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে অকলে দিব পৰাটো সম্ভৱ নহয়।

সেই কাৰণে মই মাননীয় সদস্য সকলৰ সমৰ্থনৰ অৰ্থে এই গোহাৰী জনাও যে ভূমিকম্প বিধ্বস্ত অঞ্চল সমূহৰ দুখ দুৰ্দ্দশাগ্ৰস্ত বায়তৰ দুখকষ্ট লাঘৱ কৰাটো অতি আৱশ্যকীয় বিষয় আৰু সেই উদ্দেশ্যৰেই, তেখেত সকলক জনাও যেন পৰিষদ ভঙ্গহোৱাৰ লগে লগে প্ৰত্যেক জিলায় জিলায় নিজ নিজ সমষ্টিত তেখেত সকলে নিজে গৈ সেই বিলাকৰ দা, কটাৰি, কুঠাৰ, কাচি ইত্যাদি আৰু ধোৱাৰ বাচন-বৰ্ত্তন আদিৰ যোগানৰ কাৰণে বিশেষ চেষ্টা কৰে।

Srijut DALBIR SING LOHAR: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ে আমাৰ আগত যিখন অভিভাষণ ডাঙি ধৰিলে সেই অভিভাষণ সমৰ্পন কৰি তেখেতৰ শলাগ লৈছো আৰু ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো। ১৫ আগষ্টৰ দিনা যিটো ভূমিকম্প হয় সেই ভূমিকম্পত মানুহৰ মন কেনে কৰিছিল, আৰু মানুহৰ অৱস্থা কি হৈছিল তাক সকলোৱেই জানে। সেই ভূমিকম্পৰ প্ৰলয় জোকাৰণিয়ে বিশেষকৈ অসমক যি অৱস্থাত পেলাই গল—সেই সম্বন্ধে পূৰ্ববৰ্তী বক্তা সকলে পঠতাৰে কৈ গৈছে। সেই বিষয়ে মই আৰু বেচি কব নোখোজো। মই বিধ্বস্ত অঞ্চলৰ এজন অধিবাসী হিচাবে, প্ৰপীড়িত হিচাবে দুআধাবমান কথা কব খুজিছো। আজি ভূমিকম্পৰ ফলত আমাৰ আসামত যি এটা হাঁহাঁকাৰ লাগিছে, অকলে ভৈয়ামতে নহয় পূৰ্বত পাহাৰতো যি হাঁহাঁকাৰ ধ্বনি হৈছে, সেই বিষয়ে মাননীয় বন্ধু শ্ৰীযুত হৰিনাৰায়ণ বৰুৱাই কৈ গৈছে। শ্ৰদ্ধেয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি প্ৰকৃতিৰ এই দুয়োগৰ মাজত—বাইজৰ অন্তৰ্ভাৱস্থাত আমি কি কবিব লাগিব—সেই বিষয়ে চোৱা উচিত। আমাৰ মাননীয় ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ে এই বিষয়ে পুঞ্জানুপুঞ্জকৈ তেখেতৰ অভিভাষণত কৈ গৈছে। তেখেতে খাদ্য দ্ৰব্য ইত্যাদিৰ পৰি যানবাহনলৈকে সকলো বিষয়ে উল্লেখ কৰি গৈছে। তথাপি এই সম্বন্ধে আমাৰ কৰ্তব্যৰ ভিতৰত কি আছে তাকে কবলৈ ইচ্ছা কৰিছো। আজি এই বিধ্বস্ত অঞ্চল সমূহৰ এনেকুৱা অৱস্থা হৈছে যে তালৈ মানুহ যাব নোৱাৰে। কোনো বকমে চাউল, ডাইল, নিমখ আদি অতীব প্ৰয়োজনীয় জিনিষপত্ৰ লৈ Relief Committeeৰ কৰ্মী সকলে ঠিক মতে “বিলিফ” দিবগৈ পৰা নাই। সেই অঞ্চল বিলাকলৈ নাও নিব নোৱাৰি। নৈৰ বুকুত হাজাৰ-বিজাৰ প্ৰকাণ্ড প্ৰকাণ্ড পাহাৰীয়া গছ-গছনি উঠি আহি—বাট বন্ধ কৰি চলাচল অসম্ভৱ কৰি দি কোনো “বিলিফ” পাৰ্টীকে যাবলৈ সুবিধা দিয়া নাই। —তাৰ কৰ্মীসকলে কি অৱস্থাত যে কাম কৰিব লগাত পৰিছে তাক বনোৱা টান। ডিব্ৰুগড় জিলা ভলটিয়াৰ বোৰ্ডৰ অধীনত যিবিলাক স্বেচ্ছাসেৱকে কাম কৰিছে যেনে, আসাম মেডিকেল কলেজৰ ছাত্ৰ, ডিব্ৰুগড় কলেজ, পাবলিক হাইস্কুল আৰু কংগ্ৰেছৰ স্বেচ্ছাসেৱক সকলে নানান বিপদৰ মাজেদিও সেই বিলাক সাহায্যৰ কাম প্ৰাৰ্থণ কৰিব লাগিছে— কিছুমান ঠাই দ-বাম বৃজিব নোৱাৰা হৈছে আৰু ভীষণভাবে পলস পৰিছে। আসাম মেডিকেল কলেজৰ পৰা প্ৰফেচাৰ Chari মেডিকেল বিলিফ পাৰ্টী, চিচিৰ ফালে যাওঁতে বাম দেৰি—চিলিৰ নোৱাৰি গৈ বোকা আৰু পলসত সোমাই পৰিছিল। ভগবানৰ লীলা—কাৰো একো নহলম ঠিক এই ধৰণেৰে বহুতো পাৰ্টীৰ কৰ্মীসকল এনে অৱস্থাত পৰিব লগা হয়। এই দৰে নগৰেৰে যিবিলাক পাৰ্টী কৰ্মী লৈ যাবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছিল সেই সকলোৰে একে অৱস্থা হৈছিল। আপোনা সকলে জানে যে এতিয়ালৈকে Relief যিমান পাৰে দিয়া হৈছে। এনে অৱস্থাত এতিয়া চৰকাৰী বেচৰকাৰী সকলে পাৰ্টীয়েই কাম কৰিবলৈ সংঘবদ্ধভাবে ওলাই সাধ্য অনুযায়ী কাম কৰিছে। শ্ৰদ্ধেয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় এতিয়া আমাৰ প্ৰধান কৰ্তব্য হৈছে কেনেকৈ কি উপায়ে এই দুখ দুৰ্দ্দশাগ্ৰস্ত লোক সকলক সহায় কৰিব পাৰি তাৰ আচনি অঙ্কণ কৰি লৈ কাৰ্য্যকৰী ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লোৱা। আজি ভূমিকম্পৰ ফলত যিবিলাক ঠাই নষ্ট হৈছে সেইবিলাক অনতিবিলম্বে গঢ়ি তুলি হান্সৰ হাজাৰ লোকক ধ্বংসৰ পথৰ পৰা ঘূৰাই অনা। এই বিষয়ে মই চৰকাৰক ইয়াকে কব খোজো যে তেজপুৰৰ পৰা লক্ষীমপুৰলৈ, বিহপুৰীয়াৰ পৰা বদতিলৈ, লক্ষীমপুৰৰ পৰা পখালি পামলৈ আৰু চাউল ধোৱাৰ পৰা সোনাৰীলৈ যি কিটা বাট নষ্ট হৈছে সেই কিটা অতি সোনকালে মেৰামত কৰি যান বাহন আদি যোৱাৰ সুবিধা কৰি দিয়াটো নিতান্ত প্ৰয়োজন হৈ পৰিছে। বাট পৰাৰ সুবিধা নহলে বিধ্বস্ত অঞ্চলত সহায় কৰাটো বৰ কঠিন হৈ পৰিব।

শ্ৰদ্ধেয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই প্ৰসঙ্গত মই, ডিব্ৰুগড় টাউনৰ নদী পাৰৰ যিবিলাক ঠাই আছে সেইবিলাকৰ ওপৰত গৰাখহনীয়াৰ প্ৰকোপৰ কথা কিছু কওঁ। টাউনৰ ডিব্ৰুগড় নদীৰ

ঠাই বিলাকৰ পৰা ভীষণভাবে খহিব লাগিছে। আপোনাৰকলে নিশ্চয় কাগজে পত্ৰে পাইছে যে গৱাৰ্ছহনীয়াই ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ ডিষ্ট্ৰিক্ট ক্লাব, যত এতিয়া নতুনকৈ ভূমিকম্পৰ পাচত 'ক'ৰ্ট' (court) বহুৱাইছিল তাৰ এফাল গল। এই ৰকমে যদি খহি যাবলৈ আৰম্ভ কৰে তেন্তে অনতিবিলম্বে ডিব্ৰুগড় Post Office, ডিব্ৰুগড় 'হাস্পিটেল' আৰু আন আন অফিচ বিলাকৰ অৱস্থা কিহৰ তাক সহজে অনুমান কৰিব পাৰিব। ইয়াৰ এটা ভাল দিহা নকৰিলে অকল ডিব্ৰুগড় বা লক্ষীমপুৰেই নহয় গোটেই অসমতে ৰাইজ কি এটা বিপদৰ সম্মুখীন হব লাগিব তাক নকলেও হব।

অধ্যক্ষ ডাঙৰীয়া, এই খিনিতে আমাৰ খাদ্য সমস্যাৰ সম্পৰ্কেও দুআধাৰমান কব খুজিছে কাৰণ বৰ্তমান পৰিস্থিতিত ই এটা বৰ জটিল সমস্যা হৈ পৰিছে। ভূমিকম্পৰ ফলত বিধ্বস্ত হোৱা অঞ্চল বিলাকৰ বাবে খাদ্যবস্তু বাহি কৰিবৰ কাৰণে যেতিয়া চৰকাৰৰ পৰা আবেদন গল, সেই আবেদন অনুসৰি আমাৰ বনুৱা কৰ্মী আৰু নেতাসকলে বনুৱা সকলক আবেদন জনোৱাত বনুৱা সকলে নাহে চাৰি সেৰৰ পৰা দহ সেৰলৈকে বেচন নিজে এৰি দিছে আৰু তাৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তে সামান্য মূল্য লৈছে। বাগানৰ শ-শ বনুৱাই সৈন্যবাহিনীৰ লগত বাট পথৰ কাম কৰি সৈন্যবাহিনীক যথেষ্ট সহায় কৰিছে।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ ডাঙৰীয়া, ইয়াৰ লগতে আৰু এটা কথাৰ উল্লেখ নকৰিলে অন্যায় হব যে, অসমৰ মহিলা সমিতিয়ে যিখিনি কাম কৰি বিধ্বস্ত অঞ্চলত সহায় কৰিছে সেইখিনিও উল্লেখ যোগ্য। শিলং, গুৱাহাটী, তেজপুৰ, নগাঁও আদিৰ মহিলা সমিতিয়ে বিপদগ্ৰস্ত লোক সকলৰ সাহায্যৰ্থে বিস্কুট, চকলেট, টিনৰ গাখীৰ আৰু কাপোৰ-কানি আদি বস্তু বিধ্বস্ত অঞ্চলত বিতৰণ কৰি যি সহায় কৰিছে—সেই কাৰণে বিপদগ্ৰস্ত লোকসকলৰ হৈ অসম প্ৰাদেশিক মহিলা সমিতিক অভিনন্দন জনাইছো।

মাননীয় ৰাজ্যপাল ডাঙৰীয়া ডিব্ৰুগড়লৈ যাওঁতে তেখেতৰ লগত তেখেতৰ স্নকন্যা মিচ্ প্ৰেমা জয়ৰাম দাসো গৈছিল। বাপেকৰ লগতে তেখেতো ডিব্ৰুগড়, ডুমডুনা, ধোৱাং আদি প্ৰত্যেক ঠাইলৈ গৈ উৎপীড়িত লোক সকলক উৎসাহ আৰু উদগৰ্ণী দি ফুৰিছিল। সেই উৎসাহ আৰু পৰামৰ্শ দি উৎপীড়িত লোক সকলক দুঃখৰ ৰোজা লাথৰ কৰাত বহুত সহায় কৰিছিল। তাৰ বাবে মিচ্ প্ৰেমা জয়ৰামদাসকো বিপদগ্ৰস্ত লোক সকলৰ তৰফৰ পৰা ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন কৰিছো।

এই প্ৰসঙ্গতে মই ভাৰতৰ বাতৰি কাকত সমূহৰ ৰিপোৰ্টাৰ সকলৰ শলাগ লওঁ যে, যি সময়ত ভূমিকম্পৰ প্ৰলয় লীলাত কোনেও কাৰো সন্ধান পোৱা নাছিল, ওচৰৰ নদীৰ মাজৰ চাপৰি আৰু গাঁও আদিৰ খবৰ কৰিবৰ সমৰ্থ হোৱা নাছিল, তেনে অৱস্থাত ৰিপোৰ্টাৰ সকলে তেখেত সকলৰ কাকতৰ জৰিয়তে বিধ্বস্ত হোৱা ঠাই বিলাকৰ "ফটো" আদি কাকতত দি ভাৰতৰ বাহিৰেও আন আন দেশৰ স্ৰাণত আমাৰ অৱস্থা ডাঙি ধৰাত যি সহায় আৰু সহযোগ পাইছে আৰু বিধ্বস্ত অঞ্চলৰ সাহায্য আদি দি বিপদগ্ৰস্ত লোক সকলৰ আত্মীয় কটুঘৰ যি সহায় কৰিলে তাৰ বাবে ভাৰতৰ বাতৰি কাকতৰ ৰিপোৰ্টাৰ সকলক মোৰ আন্তৰিক অভিনন্দন জনাইছো।

আই.টি.এ. যি খন মনোপ্ৰেৰণ আছিল, তাৰ চালক Mr. Strange এ নিজৰ জীৱনকো তুচ্ছ ভাবি সেই প্ৰেৰণেৰে ঠায়ে ঠায়ে যোগান দি ফুৰিছিল। উক্ত বলক্ষীমপুৰৰ পথালিপাম অঞ্চলত পেন খন নাইকীয়া হ'ল। কিন্তু তাৰ চালক আৰু বাকী কেইজন লোক সামান্য মাত্ৰ আয়াট পাই ৰক্ষা পৰিল। Mr. Strange এ এই বিলাক বিপদৰ সম্মুখীন হৈও বিধ্বস্ত অঞ্চলত খাদ্যবস্তু আৰু আন আন বস্তুৰ যোগান দি বিপদগ্ৰস্ত লোক সকলক আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ বনুৱা সকলক সহায় কৰাৰ বাবে ধন্যবাদৰ পাত্ৰ।

আমাৰ মাননীয় বন্ধু শ্ৰীযুত হৰিনাৰায়ণ বৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াই কোৱাৰ দৰে ভাল পৰিকল্পনাৰে স্বামী ভাৱে কাম নকৰিলে অহা অক্টোবৰ মাহৰ পিচতে আমি বিপদৰ সম্মুখীন হব লাগিব। তাৰ কাৰণে কিবা এটা ব দিহা কৰিব বুলি মই আশা কৰিলো। কাৰণ অক্টোবৰৰ পিচতে নদীৰ পানী শুকালে নদীৰ পাৰ ভীষণ ভাবে খহাবলৈ আৰম্ভ কৰিব। সেই সময় খিনিৰ বাবে আমি এতিয়াৰে পৰা সাৱধান হৈ থকা উচিত। ইয়াকৈ কৈ মাননীয় ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ক কৃতজ্ঞতা জ্ঞাপন কৰি তেখেতৰ অভিভাষণৰ শলাগ লৈ মাননীয় শ্ৰীযুত পুণ চন্দ্ৰ শৰ্মা দেৱে ডাঙি ধৰা পুস্তকটো পুণ সমৰ্থন কৰিছো। জয় হিন্দ।

Maulavi MUHAMMAD NAZMAL HAQUE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to express my thanks to His Excellency for the very illuminating speech he has delivered in which he has touched most of the burning problems of the day. Sir, it lies with the Government now to think about those problems deeply and to solve them very carefully.

Sir, as regards the devastation caused by the recent earthquake in Upper Assam, we have heard the details from some hon. Members who have personal experience of the havoc caused. I, Sir, for myself had an opportunity to go to those places just after the earthquake and see for myself the devastation caused. I had to walk a distance of two miles on foot from the Khowang bridge on the trunk road towards Dibrugarh. I could gather some information how the people in the interior were suffering. But, I do not like to go into details of the havoc caused. I only wish that, as help has been coming from outside, more help will be coming and the Government should be very particular about the utilisation of this help to the best interest of the affected people as immediately as possible as delay is dangerous to the lives of the people affected.

Now, coming to another point in the speeches of His Excellency—I refer to the most difficult problem of rehabilitation of the refugees and the displaced Muslims. As regards the availability of land in Assam I would like to refer to a few lines from the speech of the Hon'ble Finance Minister which he delivered while presenting the Budget Estimates for the year 1949-50. There, in reply to our Leader of the Opposition he said—“His (that is, the Leader of the Opposition's) figures and dreams that 18 million acres of land which he said could be under cultivation has no basis on facts and he himself admits that the figures is exaggerated and arbitrarily reduced the same to 9 million acres. In this connection he has forgotten to take into consideration 13 million acres of land which is included in the Hills.” He also said, “there are sufficient waste land for and to see for himself what is the condition of the Assamese Muslims there. We have not been able to provide land to them. Of course it is very fine to give lecture here. I have been moving from district to district and know the condition of the people. In spite of our best efforts, we have not been able to provide any land to the landless people or those without an economic holding. In order to make it clear I should like to show from the latest available figures that he is in the dream land” *** “the number of landless cultivators with uneconomic rural areas, as I have already indicated, show that there is not sufficient land to provide economic holdings even to the landless flood-affected people outside the tribal belt.”

Now it is difficult for Government to solve this question of land settlement with the refugees, because in Assam, as the Hon'ble Ministers have said several times in this House, there is not sufficient land for the indigenous and the flood affected people of this State. However, as the Central Government have placed this burden upon this State our Government should strive their utmost to see that some land is given to the refugees.

Now, as regards the Muslim displaced persons, His Excellency the Governor said that only 1 lakh 19 thousand Muslims left Assam for East Bengal. But here he was referring only to the Muslim evacuees and not to those Muslims who had been displaced from their homes but did not go to Pakistan. Our estimate is that about 5 lakhs of people were displaced in the State of Assam. Sir, I do not know how the Government officials collected these figures, as it was not possible during the disturbances to count how many people left Assam for Pakistan. His Excellency has also said that one lakh 8 thousand displaced Muslims had returned to their homes in Assam. Sir, this is far from truth.

They have returned to Assam, but have not got their homes back. As regards the Goalpara district I should say that in the North Bank only about 20 to 30 per cent. of the displaced Muslims have got back their homesteads. The relief given to them has been very unsystematic and unsatisfactory. Hon. Members will remember that these people have got nothing, their houses had been burnt, property looted and some of the family members murdered. They have returned from Pakistan emaciated and empty-handed. There is none to look after them. After their return most of them have not been helped even with a morsel of food. Due to unsystematic distribution of rations many people are facing death. Those who go to Calcutta by train can see that the northern portion of the Goalpara district, on the north side of the railway line, had been completely devastated and the whole of the North Salmara thana with the exception of a few villages fell in the same line. Most of the villages were burnt down and the inhabitants of the few houses which now remain standing had been displaced.

Sir, I fully endorse the speech regarding displaced persons, which was made by my Friend, Maulavi Aatur Rahman. I would like to add a few words regarding his place, viz., Barpeta subdivision. I have got reports that in two Mouzas, Hastinapur and Bijni, lands have not been restored at all. In other Mouzas land has been restored partially. In 95 per cent. of the cases in the subdivision of Barpeta, as well as in the district of Goalpara, no cattle heads have been restored. My objection to the rehabilitation benefit is this: that with a small amount of Rs.30 to Rs.100, or even Rs.200, how people can live and rehabilitate themselves. They have got no houses, no plough cattle and no food. Is it possible for them to procure food, to buy plough cattle and to construct their houses with this small sum? If these people, who are agriculturists, are not helped to take to land and cultivate food-crops for them as well as for others, the problem of rehabilitation cannot be solved. I will give a few examples of how indiscriminately and unsystematically the rehabilitation benefits are being distributed. In the village of Merarchar, under North Salmara Police Station, two hundred displaced families have returned one or two months back of them some got one day's ration, some did not get any ration at all and some got 7 days' ration only but no money on loan was given. In the villages of Rangapani, Santoshpur, Simlabari and Gharamara people have got neither ration nor loan though they have come back one or two months ago. In Japiarchar, out of 400 families who have returned only five families have got relief and the rest are on the verge of death because no help has yet been given to them.

In our district most of the lands vacated were given to the local people and the Bengali refugees in a block system in order to protect the existing crops and to produce food-grains therein. But, Sir, instead of producing thing on those lands the refugees simply occupied the lands and enjoyed the *Aus* paddy and the jute grown by the displaced Muslims. Only the *Aman* paddy now remains, but this is also being destroyed by the cattle. Though the local people and the refugees have not cultivated the lands, which are yet lying vacant they are not allowing the returning owners to occupy the land before the 31st December, 1950. The Bengali refugees are willing to go back to their original places but our local people are preventing them from going.

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: What is the meaning of the word 'local'?

Maulavi MUHAMMAD NAZMAL HAQUE: People of the locality.

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: Do you mean to say that the Assamese people are also opposing their going?

Maulavi MUHAMMAD NAZMAL HAQUE: Yes, Sir, some have been doing so.

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: Of course, this is new to me.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD NAZMAL HAQUE: Another surprising fact is that the leading Muslims of Abhayapuri, Lengtisinga, Kokila, Merarchar, Santoshpur, Dumuria, Dumuguri, Naychatra, etc. have been declared undesirable by the local Hindus. They have been threatened and frightened to leave Assam. Sir, I do not like to narrate the hardship and troubles of the Muslims any more, but request the Government that as they have agreed to protect these Muslims and will allow them to live in peace as before they will take every necessary measure to rehabilitate the displaced Muslims in their own homestead lands and they should not be left in the hands of the local officers alone.

Mr. LARSINGH KHYRIEM: I am very grateful for the illuminating speech of His Excellency the Governor the other day. His Excellency has dealt with almost all the points that are now facing our State. It is very sympathetic to hear the suffering of the earthquake stricken people, especially, those people high up in the Hills from whom upto this time no news is reaching. It is feared that these unfortunate people who have been faced from the havoc caused by the earthquake might die of starvation for want of food. I suggest that Government should work with all the forces on its command and reach these marooned people.

Another point I wish to enlighten the House is that last year our produces, such as, oranges, Tezpata, Pan leaves, etc., on the border were almost left unplucked due to trade difficulties with Pakistan. Only one sixteenth of the oranges produced were lifted from the Shella Air strip and the Dawki area. As a result the people were put into great difficulties.

But since the Indo-Pakistan agreement the situation have slightly improved, although our *hats* on the border have not yet revived. Now as the orange season is now nearing, I suggest that Government as a precautionary measure should open more air strips in case any unforeseen trouble arises with Pakistan with regards to trade.

With these words, I support the Motion moved by my hon. Friend.

Maulavi SAIYID MUHAMMAD SAADULLA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this time the Opposition had to break the usual tradition of submitting an amendment to the Motion of thanks giving to His Excellency the Governor for his speech before the Legislature. It is not due to any want of material in the speech or any want of intention on behalf of the Opposition, but simply due to the fact that most of the Members of the Opposition are absent either due to health or to their forced absence from the Province. About 4 of them had to flee to East Pakistan for safety during the disturbance of February and March, and for a variety of reasons they have not been able to return up till now, though they are willing to join the deliberations of this House.

Sir, this deliverance of a speech by the Governor before the Legislature has been copied from the British Parliament. The speech from the throne there, is well known to everyone who had the opportunity of acquainting himself about this Constitutional procedure. They will find that in England the King reviews the policies that his Cabinet wants to follow during the year. Almost every burning topic of the day is touched, thereby informing the House and through the House, the country at large, the policy that will be pursued by the Government and also allowing the Opposition opportunity by way of an amendment to

ventilate the Opposition views. Sir, the deficiency that was shown by the Opposition this time has been met and very abundantly met by Members sitting behind the Treasury Benches who have spoken on this Motion before the House today. Almost everyone had to point out that although in a very elaborate speech which lasted for 47 minutes, His Excellency had touched almost all the burning topics of the day, he did not or could not give any final solution to all those topics which were touched. I have stated last year that the speech of His Excellency is but a reflection of the policies that are carried out by the Cabinet. We all are grateful to His Excellency for taking keen interest for the welfare of the afflicted people of the earthquake. He has done his best for getting personally acquainted with their misfortunes and has approached the Centre for coming to the aid of Assam.

We are also grateful that he is endeavouring his best to procure foodgrains for the Province, from outside. But I was rather surprised to hear one single sentence from his lips—a statement—which I should have very much liked, he should have avoided from his address, specially when that is based only on hearsay.

I refer to his statement that conditions in East Pakistan were not such as would encourage the refugees from that country to go back. This might be based on truth or on hearsay. So far as I know neither His Excellency nor any member of his Cabinet has been to East Pakistan in recent times to be able to gather first hand information. If we are to go by the propaganda in the Calcutta newspapers, His Excellency's statement would be on good ground, but I doubt very much the statement as I have got the unimpeachable authority and documents in my possession from some very highly respectable Hindu gentlemen of East Pakistan, including our ex-Speaker, Shri Basanta Kumar Das, who met me only a week ago in Shillong, that conditions in East Pakistan are not so bad as are painted in the Calcutta papers, and Pakistan should not have been stabbed on the back by His Excellency when Pakistan was coming with open arms and trying to co-operate with Assam. They were very prompt in offering a free gift of 10,000 maunds of rice and I have heard from the lips of our Minister for Rehabilitation that the rice that has been given to Assam is fit only for princes and is far better than our Joha rice. He was good enough to tell me that the rice that has been given is perhaps the best Punjab rice called Basmatia. Now, at the time when Pakistan is trying to help the food situation in Assam by offering a further grant of 50,000 tons of rice, such a remark in the address of His Excellency to the Legislature ought not to have found a place. This is however a matter which does not concern me, but it really pained me as otherwise a very good speech has been tainted with this flaw.

As regards the omissions, most of my hon. Friends, who preceded me have touched on one aspect or other. The tussle that has been going on between the State Government of Assam and the Central Ministry of Rehabilitation about settling refugees on land is well known to me, because I was an eye witness of an occurrence in a meeting which was held in Shillong in April last in the Government House in presence of Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, the Minister himself. I need not go into the details of it. My hon. Friend, Maulavi Nazmal Haque, tried to convince the House that our present Government is between the devil and the deep sea. They have been, as I mentioned the other day, pronouncing their firm conviction that not an inch of land is available for settlement with anybody in this Province, specially to an outsider. My hon. Friend has quoted the words of the Finance and Revenue Minister who is now adorning the seat of the Chief Minister. It is difficult for them to settle land with the refugees who have come to Assam and the number of refugees is over ½ million souls. This was mentioned by His Excellency, but no solution was pointed out by him as to what steps his Government or Cabinet was taking in

that direction. It is rather delicate for me to speak about rehabilitation of the displaced persons who have come back. Under the Indo-Pakistan Agreement of April to which His Excellency made reference many times and which was considered the desideratum it was declared by both India and Pakistan that the people who left their hearth and home should be allowed to return there and that each Government should afford every facility to rehabilitate them in their own lands. But my position as a member of the Provincial Minority Commission does not allow me to speak in detail. But there are sufficient materials with me to convince the House that the instructions at the top including even the present Cabinet of Assam are imbued with the best ideals but the instructions are not being carried out by the subordinate officers on the spot.

I was listening very intently to the maiden speech of my Friend, Maulavi Aatur Rahman, a gentleman- who has been returned to this House on the Congress ticket. While he was placing his first hand information before the House, I saw a whip being sent to him and he was stopped in the middle of a sentence (*Interruptions.*) Facts are facts, and they will see the light of the day and receive due publicity whatever party instructions there might be to gag a member from giving vent to his mind. Although he himself did not say, let me say to the House that his family is a very large one and among the members they hold 400 bighas of land in Barpeta subdivision, all the houses of the family were burnt entirely and the family had to take shelter in Pakistan. But now, only he has returned and not his family members. He has been trying to get back his land.....

Maulavi ATAUR RAHMAN: My family members have come back.

Maulavi SAIYID MUHAMMAD SAADULLA: Only recently.

Then, I have been definitely told that the people who had got this vast area of culturable land have cultivated only about 1/10th and the rest are lying fallow and not producing crops. He and his family members are still trying hard to get possession of the remaining 9/10th of the land. Why the people who have returned, are not given possession of their land to cultivate and produce crops for this, but I am drawing their attention to this aspect of the situation which needs a speedy solution. I would have very much liked that they had come to some solution of this state of affairs.

I need not detain the House with the details of the Minority Commission to visit the disturbed areas. The Minority Commission was set up in May, but it has not been able to go out of Shillong up till now. But the mere constitution of an organisation like the Minority Commission cannot solve the difficult problem of restoring land to those who are the rightful owners and who have come back, as has been said by another speaker, poor and emaciated and whose houses including their granaries were burnt during the riots of February and March. Surely the East Pakistan Government would not be so generous as to give these people some money to come to Assam and rehabilitate themselves. They thought that the Provincial Government at the direction of the Centre would do the needful, but we have heard just now from Maulavi Aatur Rahman that whereas the Government of India's rate of help was Rs.500 for rebuilding of houses and Rs.750 for restarting cultivation, this has been reduced to a paltry sum of Rs.200 only inclusive of both the counts. Is it really possible for a minimum family of 5 to rebuild their houses and also start cultivation with this meagre sum of Rs.200? Up till now, inspite of the best endeavour of these returned displaced persons, their cattle which were taken away and forcibly

detained in particular localities have not been recovered and these people are without any cattle. I was very glad to learn from my hon. Friend, the Chairman of the Minority Commission, Hon'ble Mr. Motiram Bora, that in a particular area Rangia Circle Government have procured 25 pairs of bullocks and lent them to the returned displaced persons. I hope this practice of lending bullocks would be introduced as a major factor in the Rehabilitation Scheme, but their hands are tied now that almost all their efforts or at least 90 per cent. of them have been directed towards the very novel cause of helping the earthquake damaged people of Upper Assam. I have entire sympathy with those people who have suffered. They need rehabilitation as much as these people, but rehabilitating the displaced immigrant people is an investment for the Province itself for it is well known to every one that these people are the best cultivators—most industrious cultivators throughout India. Given land, with a little help either with money or cattle, they will within 3 months produce crop which will go a great way towards meeting our shortage of cereals. No mention whatever of these has been made in His Excellency's speech. These are matters which must be considered dispassionately and speedy solution arrived at and translated the decisions of the Cabinet into action in the field for otherwise the picture before us is very dark and gloomy.

It would not be immodest on my part to say that at a time when the Province was attacked by the Japanese and people were very panicky, the then Government by their procurement policy could give a surplus of as much as 50 lakhs maunds of rice for 3 continuous years to the Central Government. People here in this House may remember the strenuous efforts made by certain Members to convince us all that the district of Sylhet was a deficit rice producing area and therefore there was not much rice to be procured from that area. With deference to that wish, we did not send any procurement agency to the district of Sylhet. Now if that theory was correct, the major portion *i.e.* $\frac{7}{8}$ of Sylhet is no longer a burden to Assam consuming our surplus rice stock. Therefore to that extent our surplus ought to have been increased, but as against that I am surprised to learn that even apart from this calamity of floods and earthquake in recent times, we have not been able to procure as much as 10 lakhs maunds as surplus. Where is the paddy gone to, where is the rice sent away? For if you go into the agricultural statistics you will find the area under cultivation has been the same if not more since 1945.

Sir, I heard this morning many of my friends indignantly protesting against the quality of rice that is being issued to the members' Hostel. They have come here for a week or ten days, but we who are permanent residents have got every kind of stomach disease by eating the rice which is not even liked by cattle, not to speak of human being. I would request the Supply Minister not merely to see that rice is procured and brought up to Shillong for the rationed area but the rice be of a quality that a middle-class family can normally eat. He will not take me to task if I say that he himself comes from a middle-class family and he knows the kind of rice that such class of people eat. We want that bit of concession from him that if he does not like to see us emaciated and in ill health he will try to improve the quality of rice that we get from rationed shops.

All these are omissions in the speech of His Excellency. As I said there was sufficient material in his speech which would have been the basis of the Amendment to the present Resolution. But as I said already, the omissions of any indication of final solution of many burning problems that were touched by His Excellency remained a defect in an otherwise a good speech.

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTI RAM BORA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was listening with rapt attention to the speech that was given by the Leader of the European and Planting Group in this House to day, but, Sir, I must confess that this speech of his is very disappointing to me. His Excellency the Governor of Assam wanted to give due word of praise to the most harassed Ministers of his, but curiously enough I find that the Leader of the European and Planting Group is not willing to appreciate the work done by the Ministers in most abnormal time and in most unusual circumstances. The spirit that was displayed through his speech is not welcome to us. I did not expect such a speech from the Leader of the European and Planting Group. The whole speech appeared to me to be like that of an astute lawyer with a brief for his client. He wanted to make out a case before the House that the Procurement Department has failed, not only this year but for the last 4 years, and in so saying he has a certain motive and that is why he was repeatedly speaking that the Procurement Department has failed. This argument has been advanced to prove that the Government of Assam with their Procurement Department has failed to procure rice and therefore they cannot give adequate supply of rice to the labour population of the tea industry and therefore they must be allowed to resort to cash conversion and that is the object in his speech and that is why he repeatedly said that the Government Procurement Department has failed for the last 4 years. It is known to the hon. Members of this House that the Indian Tea Association in Assam is making various efforts to get a concession from the Government of India and it is this that they may be allowed to convert the system of payment in kind to that of payment in cash in which matters the Government of India is standing in their way. As they are not being given that concession, Sir, they are approaching the Government of India in an indirect way saying that as the Government of Assam has failed to procure rice they cannot supply food to the tea industrial labour and therefore they be given the benefit of conversion of rice into cash.

Mr C. W. MORLEY: Does the Hon'ble Minister want to deny that the procurement has failed?

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTI RAM BORA: I am coming to that. Now, Sir, the point is: has the procurement of rice failed in Assam? If you observe around you will find that Shillong is still fed by the Procurement Department today. The demand for rice from other rationed areas such as Gauhati, Dibrugarh, etc., and from railways and other Industries is still being met. Besides that, Sir, an additional demand is met for feeding thousands of refugees in their camps. Have we not seen a great influx of refugees into Assam and have we not taken the responsibility of feeding them? Again, Sir, are we not meeting the demand of the earthquake affected areas and are we not feeding them? This has become an extra burden on us and which we do not grudge. So far, Sir, we are still giving rice to all the earthquake affected areas. In view of this I say that the statement that procurement has failed is a very wrong statement. I thought, Sir, that there would be a food debate in which I would lay bare the entire matter at length, but unfortunately my hon. Friend, the Leader of the European and Planting Group, has now made a reference to the food position in Assam to which I have got to give a reply. If you look to the figures you will find that if the Indian Tea Association had played their part properly by making equal distribution of rice to their gardens, their stock of food would have gone up to the 15th of October, but they muddled the whole affair by stocking more rice in the north bank of the Brahmaputra and as a result of that in some gardens there is no rice in stock whereas in some gardens there is plenty.

It is the fault of the Indian Tea Association itself. They did not make proper arrangements to equally distribute the rice given by the Supply Department for their gardens. Now, what is the position at Sonari?

***Mr. J. S. HARDMAN:** On a point of explanation, Sir, arrangement had to be made to import by air with adequate cost of 4 lakhs of rupees the supply allotted from West Bengal and that supply, Sir, would only last up to the 15th of October. We maintain that it became necessary to fly our supply by air when procurement has broken down.

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTI RAM BORA: Yes, Sir, supply had to be brought from Calcutta when there was plenty of stock at Tezpur subdivision and scarcity in the Sonari area. That is my point. If they had taken due care in keeping balanced stock in all the areas then such a situation would not have arisen and as a matter of fact I am getting no complaint; rather from the figures I find that the position so far as the North Bank of the Brahmaputra is concerned, is quite good. Why then all on a sudden the stock in one part of the State has gone down while in other parts the stock is plenty? I should say, Sir, it is due to the muddle made by the Indian Tea Association for not taking proper care to keep equitable stock. You will also see, Sir, that from the figures supplied by my Department just now, the position in the South Bank up to the 1st of September is also not bad. On the first September the stock was 5,905 tons.

***Mr. J. S. HARDMAN:** Is it correct to say, Sir, that the requirement up to 1st September is 5,905 tons.

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTI RAM BORA: No, Sir, I am saying that the stock position up to the 1st of September was 5,905 tons whereas the requirement was 6,000 tons, that is, there is a difference of only 95 tons less than the requirement. Therefore, you will be pleased to note, Sir, that according to these figures, the position even in the South Bank is not so bad. Besides you will be interested to know, Sir, that the South Bank have not got the half seer reduction in rations. The Supply Department asked them to reduce their quota by at least half a seer, but they did not do that for fear of labour disputes and labour troubles.

Again, what is the supply position here in Assam? Is not the supply given by this Government to the Tea Gardens double the quantity than in other parts of India? If they could only reduce their quota to an All-India scale, I should say that what we have been supplying to them all these years, would be more than sufficient—nay I should say abundant. Sir, taken into account the quantity that is being given by our Department to the Indian Tea Association, if they had brought it down to an All-India scale of ration, the position would have been altogether different. But the difficulty is that they are feeding their labour with double ration and the Supply Department had to give them that ration whereas in other parts of India the ration that is given is half of what was given by our Department. When Supply Department is supplying them ration at this abnormal rate, to say that the Department has failed is rather doing an injustice to the Department, especially at such abnormal time. You know, Sir, conditions are abnormal now. Who will ever think that there will be such communal riots, tension, etc., when lakhs and lakhs of people will be coming

to this State and become a burden on the Government? Then came the earthquake when lakhs and lakhs of people became destitute, homeless and had to be fed by the State.

Under such abnormal circumstances if some stock falls short in a particular garden, that cannot be a valid argument that the Procurement Department has failed. Instead the Supply Department should at least get some credit that they have been able to maintain the supply position steady even in such unsteady times. If we agree to certain relaxation in the rules for certain purpose to help a certain locality or a certain Garden, it does not mean that the Procurement Department has failed. Therefore, Sir, I submit that to say that the Procurement Department has failed is a misstatement which is done with ulterior motive—I say the Department has never failed and will never fail.

Now, Sir, they want to make out a case of cash conversion on the ground that the Procurement Department has failed; they think that this Government would easily yield to it, they must know that our Government will not yield to it (laughter).

Another point that they have raised and that is that we should give up the voluntary system of procurement because the system of procurement in Assam has not succeeded and therefore we should go in for a compulsory levy or total procurement. To that I submit that this voluntary system of procurement may have defects of its own. It will be seen that this system of compulsory procurement exists only in the province like Bombay or Madras where the conditions are quite different from the conditions that obtains in Assam. In those provinces most people have not got lands to cultivate whereas the conditions in Assam are quite different. Besides, this system of total levy has also got inherent risks specially for Assam in which Jute is another very profitable crop for the cultivation of which the Government of India gives priority. I submit again, Sir, that there is risk in this system of total compulsion. Suppose a man who used to cultivate good quantity of paddy and he is compelled to sell that quantity at the controlled rate of the Government, will he not under such circumstances, induced to grow only what is necessary for the consumption of his family and take to other kinds of crops, say, jute, which as I have said is a very profitable crop to grow, and which is in great need in India at the moment and which can be grown in Assam as easily as paddy. Government had to consider all aspects of the matter before they can adopt a system in line with other parts of India. Therefore to adopt a system without examining its *pros and cons* involves certain risks. But I can assure the hon. Members that we are examining the whole question. If my hon. Friend so desires we may discuss with him the system of procurement that should be introduced now. This was also discussed in the last Chief Ministers' Conference held at Delhi. So, I say that the whole question is under our examination, and we cannot say off hand that we would adopt the Bombay system and any other system.

Then, Sir, I would say a word or two in reply the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition, who criticised the quality of rice supplied in Shillong. It is true, Sir, that the quality of rice supplied in Shillong has deteriorated for a month or so. I have myself taken up the matter. Only day before yesterday some hon. Members had complained about the quality of rice, and I have taken up the matter personally. But we should also remember that these are hard and abnormal times.

Then, Sir, my hon. Friend, Maulavi Nazmal Haque, made certain remarks about the rehabilitation problem. Sir, this is a problem which is taxing the brain of people throughout India. So far as this Government is concerned we

are doing whatever is possible. His Excellency said that a lot of displaced persons had been rehabilitated. There was nothing to take exception to this statement. All lands might not have been restored, but it is a fact that 80 per cent. of the people have got back some of their lands. Sir, there are certain difficulties also in this regard. Recently I had been to the Dhubri side. I went from village to village addressing public meetings. My hon. Friend knows how I asked the people to accept the displaced persons in their fold again. It is true that in certain places the atmosphere has not improved. But if the local people do not whole-heartedly accept the displaced persons in their midst, will it be desirable for Government to thrust them upon the villagers immediately? Will it not create a law and order problem? That is why our local officers are acting with caution, lest the peace is disturbed. I am going to move a Resolution shortly for formation of Minority Boards. We want the co-operation of all sections of the people, including the members of the Minority Community. Otherwise it will be difficult for Government to fulfil this task. That is why wherever I went I asked the Muslim leaders to create such conditions under which the displaced persons could be safely rehabilitated on their own lands. Sir, we in Assam have done very well. The Hon'ble Chief Minister in his speech will tell you how our work has been appreciated in high quarters, particularly with regard to rehabilitation of displaced persons. I hope, Sir, what I have said will dispel some misconceptions in the minds of some hon. Members.

Sir, I need not take more time of the House. We will have opportunity to discuss about the procurement system during the coming food debate in this House. I would welcome constructive suggestions from hon. Members then. For the present, I am ready to accept the suggestion for strengthening of staff. There may be defects in our procurement system but to say that the Procurement Department has failed is completely far from truth.

With these few words, I resume my seat.

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not propose to be long in this debate as no amendments have been tabled to the motion that was moved by my hon. Friend, Srijut Purna Chandra Sarma. But certain topics have been incidentally raised by the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition as well as the hon. Leader of the European Group, and it will not look nice if I do not reply to a debate of this kind. When the policy of the Government is being criticised, I am duty-bound to give a reply.

Sir, this Government have been carrying out a clear-cut policy in all matters of importance. I do not propose to say anything at this stage regarding the havoc caused by the earthquake or the nature of relief and measures for rehabilitation so far undertaken. All I can say is that we have done everything possible for distribution of relief by all possible means including dropping of supplies and medicines by air. Even with all the resources at our disposal it has not yet been able to approach up till now a few isolated places. But we must face this challenge of Nature like brave men, and utilise all our energies to alleviate the distress. Sir, all these matters in connection with earthquake will be discussed on another day—we have set apart one day for it—and I will then welcome suggestions from hon. Members with regard to relief and rehabilitation measures. But I make bold to say that the speed with which we have tackled this problem and the way in which we have distributed foodgrains, milk, seeds and disinfected drinking water, and taken other measures, seems quite satisfactory—such speed in distribution of relief is not known in this province before. It has been possible because we are getting co-operation from all sections of the people within the State as well as those living outside the State.

All people are helping us to meet this challenge of Nature. I do not like to go into further details now. I would welcome all valuable suggestions from hon. Members in connection with the permanent rehabilitation of this unfortunate victims of earthquake and flood.

Now, Sir, my hon. Friends, Maulavi Nazmal Haque and Maulavi Aatur Rahman, said that adequate steps had not been taken towards rehabilitation of displaced Muslims. I respectfully request them to ponder and consider whether that statement is correct. If the over-all picture of rehabilitation of these people is considered, the numerous extraneous factors which could be prevented by my hon. Friends and the efforts of this Government, I am sure my hon. Friends would revise their opinion. I think that our efforts at rehabilitation of both displaced Muslims and the refugees, consistent with our economy, have not fallen short of any body's expectation. In this task we expect the co-operation of all sections of the people and more so from my hon. Friends, Maulavi Nazmal Haque and Maulavi Aatur Rahman. We expect co-operation also from all those who are interested in the rehabilitations of refugees. No one can expect rehabilitation of unlimited number of persons in Assam. This is the responsibility of the entire India—this is also the responsibility for both the Dominions. Now, the people who have come here will be allowed to go and rehabilitate in their own areas. The Leader of the Opposition stated that the conditions in East Bengal are not such as stated by His Excellency in his speech. I would request him to consider the cases of those refugees who had left their own relations and their properties and reason why they would not like to go back in case good condition prevailed in that Dominion. This matter has been complicated by the East Bengal Government as well as some of the Officers there. When there was a Conference of the Chief Ministers of East Bengal, West Bengal and Assam and I had also the privilege of being present, a procedure for regulating the movement of refugees was adopted at the meeting under which a list of immigrants is to be sent by East Bengal with particulars regarding their homes and land so that our officers may verify their identity and intimate East Bengal to send those only who are entitled to get back the land and homes under the agreement. Any person other than those are not entitled to any benefit under the agreement. In some places large number of new comers enter ostensibly as migrants with genuine migrants creating difficulty of rehabilitating the genuine migrants. But this procedure was not followed by the East Bengal Government; so the flow of persons from East Bengal to Assam could not be checked and regulated properly. Instead of such a procedure thousands of persons are pouring in from the other side, all at a time and is creating a problem to us whereas when our Deputy Commissioner of Goalpara wanted to send back 100 refugees to Rangpur district, the Deputy Commissioner of Rangpur objected to this small number also to be sent at a time. But in our case thousands have been sent at a time mixed with new comers. The returning migrants are in fact entering Assam altogether mixed up with new comers and have complicated and created difficulties in our effort of rehabilitating the genuine migrants. I have heard complaints from my Friend, Maulavi Aatur Rahman, about Barpeta which I will enquire into. But I may mention that even the Governor of East Bengal has admired and expressed his satisfaction at the effort made by this Government in the matter of rehabilitation. I can tell Maulavi Nazmal Haque that we have rehabilitated 90 per cent. of the persons who have returned, but other persons who were not originally resident in Assam and who are not entitled to rehabilitation should be asked by their Muslim friends to go away.

Maulavi MD. NAZMAL HAQUE: The report is not correct.

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: We have got such reports not only from one source but from many sources, such as, the district authorities, the Criminal Intelligence Branch and other sources also which I am taking into consideration. My Friend has not most probably enquired properly about these returning migrants. Unless, they come under the purview of the Indo-Pak. Agreement they will not be rehabilitated. It is perfectly clear from His Excellency's speech that ours is a Secular State and we would try to implement the Indo-Pak. Agreement as far as possible. But I would request that in our efforts all will co-operate for the solution of this problem instead of complicating the matter further.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: How long will the Hon. Chief Minister take to finish the speech ?

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: I will finish in ten minutes.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Let us sit upto 3-15 p. m.

Maulavi Saiyid MUHAMMAD SAADULLA: I think, it will be better if the Hon'ble Leader of the House finishes his speech within 5 minutes. He is only replying to his own suggestions and to the suggestions made by his colleagues.

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: I will take 10 minutes more. Another point which the Leader of the Opposition has said is about this surplus province being converted into deficit in the matter of rice. I will not go into details. It has been already made clear why there is this deficit of rice. There are hills where paddy is not grown and where we have to supply rice. Besides we have to supply rice to the border areas adjoining East Bengal. But after attainment of independence our brothers who used to live on whatever they used to get in the hills naturally demand full quota of ration as everyone else. These are some of the factors which turned this province into a deficit one in the matter of rice. I doubt if the figures given in the Agricultural statistics are correct and the Government of India have therefore decided to have statistics collected so that we may know the actual position.

As regards the question of maintenance of law and order that has been raised in the debate by Mr. Morley, I agree that we provide up-to-date equipments, such as, rifles, revolvers, motor vehicles, to our police force to pursue the dacoits and other anti-State elements. As a matter of fact, the hon. Members will see that in the Supplementary Demands we are trying to make provision for a large number of equipments, *e. g.*, rifles, revolvers, motor vehicles. But I should remind hon. Members that we do not produce these equipments here in Assam. During the period of 150 years of British rule we were not trained up to produce these equipments. No industry was developed in our country during their regime. After attaining independence we have had to start anew from an absolutely blank. I hope hon. Members will understand our difficulties, but in spite of difficulties we are making good progress.

We have now obtained about 86 wireless sets and distributed them throughout the whole province, but it is impossible to supply as many wireless sets as Mr. Morley wants. The earthquake occurred on the 15th August last and on the 16th morning I did not get any news from anywhere and I surmised that there might have been something wrong in telegraphic and telephonic connections. I sent wireless message to all Deputy Commissioners, Subdivisional Officers, and Political Officers and I got the news through the wireless sets of the Assam Rifles and Police posted at different districts about the earthquake.

As regards the suggestion of Mr. Morley that the Tea Industry should be supplied with wireless sets in their respective tea gardens, it is a matter for the Government of India, but it is difficult to say whether they would agree to supply private persons with wireless sets. There must be some check and control on the distribution of wireless sets and it requires examination. So, his suggestion cannot be accepted without proper examination and it is a matter for the Government of India to consider whether private persons can be supplied with wireless sets and machineries. There is some danger in allowing wireless sets to private individuals. We are however increasing the number of our wireless sets, motor vehicles and other equipments to make the police force as efficient as possible with a view to enable them to deal with communism and other anti-social elements. They are to be dealt with by the police and the military with the co-operation of the people. Public is expected to co-operate and to bring to the notice of the Government and the police where the anti-State elements are organising their underground activities so that they can be dealt with. We expect that the hon. Members of the House will exercise their influence in their own constituencies and see that the people help the Government in dealing with the revolutionary activities of the Communists and anti-social elements.

As there will be debate on the food situation in connection with the motion on the Agenda, I do not propose to take hon. Members' time now.

There is a supplementary demand for constructing roads for the purpose of procurement and for reorganising the Enforcement Branch. Resolutions on these points will be brought before the House in proper time for discussion and decision. In view of these, I submit that the objections that have been taken incidentally against the speech of His Excellency on these points have no ground to stand and I hope the whole House will unanimously accept the Motion that has been moved by Srijut Furna Chandra Sarma.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: The question is :

"That a respectful address be presented to His Excellency the Governor of Assam as follows :—

Your Excellency,

We the Members of the Assam Legislative Assembly assembled in this Session offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the most illuminating speech which Your Excellency has delivered to this House."

The Motion was unanimously adopted.

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 1-30 P.M. on Friday, the 29th September 1950.

SHILLONG :
The 11th November 1950.

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