



Assam
Legislative Assembly
Debates



OFFICIAL REPORT

TWELFTH SESSION OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLED AFTER THE
FOURTH GENERAL ELECTIONS UNDER
THE SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLICAN CONSTITUTION
OF INDIA

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The 28th October, 1971

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DEBATES OF THE ASSAM
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1971
October-November Session
Vol. II No. 4
The 28th October, 1971

CONTENTS

	Pages
1. Starred Questions and Answers	5
2. Ruling by the Speaker - Adjournment Motion—Hunger-strike by the members of the All Assam Non-deficit High School Teachers' Association	27
3. Re : Privilege Motion	28
4. Re : Sonapur Primary Health Centre	28
5. Calling Attention to a matter of urgent Public Importance—Favouritism in A. S. R. T. C. Deal	30
6. The Assam Land and Revenue Regula- tion (First Amendment) Bill, 1971	35
7. The Assam Forest Regulation (Amend- ment) Bill, 1971	35
8. Futher Discussion on the North- Eastern Areas (Re-organisation) Bill, 1971	36
9. Adjournment	107



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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber,
Shillong, at 10 A. M. on Thursday, the 28th October, 1971

PRESENT

Shri Mohi Kanta Das, M.A. B.L. Speaker, in the Chair,
Twelve Ministers, eight Ministers of State, three Deputy
Ministers and Seventy three Members.

STARRED

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(To which oral answers were given)

Re : DEFICIT SYSTEM OF GRANTS RECEIVED
BY COLLEGES

Shri Narendra Nath Sarma asked :

- *15. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—
- (a) How many Colleges received deficit system of grant ?
(Please state the names of the colleges.)
 - (b) How many Colleges opened Science section upto Final Year of the T. D. C. (State the names) ?
 - (c) How many Colleges received grant for Science section and the names of those colleges ?
 - (d) Whether it is a fact that Kamal Dowerah College of Dergaon opened B. Sc. and get affiliation from the Dibrugarh University ?
 - (e) Whether the Government will give substantial recurring and non-recurring grant to Kamal Dowerah College, Deragoan in this year ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Chief Minister) replied :

15. (a) Fifty colleges receive grants-in-aid under the deficit system. A list of such colleges is placed on the Table of the House.
- (b) Twenty-four colleges opened Science classes upto Part II B. Sc. (T. D. C.) standard. A list of such colleges is placed on the Table of the House.
- (c) All the colleges as mentioned at (b) above have received grant for Science sections for the year 1970-71.
- (d) Yes, it is a fact.
- (e) Due consideration will be given, subject to availability of funds.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—Sir, it has been stated that the Govt. has already adopted a principle for giving maintenance grants to different colleges. Whether that grant can be given at an increased rate and it could be converted to a running grant?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury— We are trying to make the maintenance grant as recurring grants.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—In what way those colleges with science sections are being helped financially?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—There is no hard and fast rule. It is done on the availability of funds. But one principle is there—whatever grant the colleges get from the U. C. G. a matching grant is going to be made by the Government.

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami—চৰকাৰে যেতিয়া ৫ বছৰে কোনো নতুন কলেজ লোৱা নহব বুলি কৈছিল, এই ২/১ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত হোৱা নতুন কলেজত চৰকাৰে Deficit grants দিছে নে নাই?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—সেই ঘোষণা অনুসৰি কিন্তু কাম কৰিব পৰা নগল, ৰাইজৰ ফালৰ পৰা আৰু সদস্যসকলৰ পৰা এনে-কুৱা হেঁচা পৰিল যে সেই ঘোষণা অনুসৰি কাম কৰিব পৰা নগল। ফলত কিছুমান কলেজত Deficit grant দিয়া হৈছে আৰু কোনো কোনো College ত Ad-Hoc grant আৰু Matching grant ৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত কৰা হৈছে।

Shri Sainen Medhi—আগৰ যিবিলাক Science College আছে সেই কলেজবোৰৰ বহুতে গোট্টেইবিলাক condition fullfil কৰা স্বত্বেও Deficit

grant পোৱা নাই কিন্তু Deficit grant পোৱা বহুতো College আছে যি গোটেই বিলাক condition fullfil কৰা নাই।

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—condition fullfil কৰা কলেজ বোৰৰ বহুতো Deficit grant পোৱা নাই, কিন্তু condition fullfil কৰা College য়ে Deficit grant পাব।

Shri Sailen Medhi—Deficit grant দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে কৰিবনে ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—চেষ্টা কৰা হৈছে, কিমান কাৰ্য্যকৰী হ'ব ক'ব নোৱাৰো।

Shri A.N. Akram Hossain—মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জনাবনে যে কি নীতিৰ ওপৰত কলেজ বোৰক Deficit grant দিয়া হয় বা কিমান ছাত্ৰ হলে এই Deficit grant পায় ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—উপযুক্ত পৰিমাণৰ অহৰ্তা সম্পন্ন ছাত্ৰ ইত্যাদি চাই আৰু কলেজ Building, College library আৰু University ৰ affiliation ইত্যাদি সকলোবোৰ কথা বিবেচনা কৰিহে Deficit grant দিয়া হয়।

Shri Hiralal Patowary—শিক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰে Backward Area অৰ্থাৎ যিবিলাক অঞ্চলত কলেজ নাই সেই বিলাক অঞ্চলত Priority দিবনে কাৰণ Gauhati চহৰতেই কলেজ থকা স্বত্বেও তাতেই পুনৰ কলেজ পতা হৈছে—গতিকে equality বজাই ৰাখিবলৈ হলে Backward Areaত কলেজ পাতিব লাগে। সেই কাৰণে চৰকাৰে সূস্থ নীতি ল'বনে ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—স্বীকৃতি দিয়াৰ ক্ষমতা চৰকাৰৰ হাতত নাই। এইটো বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ হাততহে আছে কিন্তু grant দিয়াৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আমি বিবেচনা কৰো।

Shri Sarat Chandra Rabha—দুখনৈত কলেজ খুলিবলৈ Permi-

ssion দিয়া নাই নেকি ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—কলেজ খোলাৰ Permission বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ কথা আৰু বাইজ্বৰ ইচ্ছা আৰু আগ্ৰহৰ কথা কিন্তু Grant দিয়াৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰে—যিমান পৰিমাণৰ টকা দিব পাৰে সিমান খিনি দিয়ে।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—এইটো কথা মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা জানিব পাৰোনে যে বৰ্ত্তমান যি স্থলত বিকাশৰ প্ৰতি বেচি জোৰ দিয়া উচিত সেই স্থলত বিজ্ঞানৰ শিক্ষা দিবলৈ যি বিলাক কলেজত অনুমতি দিয়া হৈছে বা যিবিলাকত বিজ্ঞানৰ শিক্ষা দি থকা হৈছে তাত সম্পূৰ্ণ ভাবে সাজ সবঞ্জাম ইত্যাদি সুবিধা দিব লাগে। North Lakhimpur College খন অতি পুৰণি Science কলেজ অথচ তাৰ Science বিভাগত অন্যান্য-সাসজুলিৰ সুবিধা থকাটো দূৰৰে কথা আনকি Test tube ৰে অভাৱ। গতিকে এনেবিলাক কলেজত বিজ্ঞানৰ শিক্ষা দিবলৈ সকলো সুবিধা দিয়াৰ কথা চৰকাৰে চিন্তা কৰিবনে ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—কলেজ বিলাকত University Grant Commission য়ে কলেজ Building, Science Building, Library, Apparatus ইত্যাদিৰ কাৰণে টকা দিয়াৰ বন্দোবস্ত কৰিছে। সেই কাৰণে কলেজ বিলাকক নিৰ্দেশ দিয়া হৈছে যি বিলাকে U. G. C ৰ সাহায্য লব বিচাৰে তেওঁবিলাকে যেন যিমান পাৰে সিমান U. G. C ৰ পৰা লবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰে। কেৱল Matching grant হে আমি দিও।

Shri Govinda Chandra Bora—যিবিলাক Science College ৬/৭ বছৰ চলি আছে আৰু যৰ পৰা B. Sc পাছ কৰি ওলাই আহিছে তাত Grant দিয়াৰ কথা চৰকাৰে বিবেচনা কৰিবনে ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—Deficit grant দিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিম।

Re : CATTLE LOAN

M. A. Musawwir Choudhury asked :

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

- (a) What is the amount sanctioned as cattle loan for the district of Nowgong in 1971 ?
- b) The basis for such sanction ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that without the requisition of the Deputy Commissioner, Nowgong, the Revenue Minister has sanctioned an amount of Rs. one lakh for the "Bakani Assembly Constituency" also ?
- (d) If so, why the Honourable Minister has not sanctioned any amount to Rupahihat constituency in spite of Deputy Commissioner's proposal ?
- (e) How many petitions for cattle loan have been recommended by the Nowgong Sadar S. D. C. and Samaguri S.D.C. which are lying in the Office of Deputy Commissioner, Nowgong ?

Shri Paramananda Gogoi (Minister of State, Revenue)
replied :

16. (a)—Rupees 1,45,000.

(b)—This was sanctioned on the public representation and on the recommendation of the Minister, Khadi and Village Industries, etc. and Shri M. Shamsul Huda, M. L. A.

- (c) — Government was satisfied with the recommendation of the above mentioned Honourable Minister regarding the needs of the cultivators of Bokani and Marigaon constituency for which rupees one lakh was sanctioned.
- (d) — Deputy Commissioner, Nowgong did not move for cattle loan specifically for Rupahihat Constituency. But a proposal was received from Deputy Commissioner for Rs. 1 lakh as cattle loan for the flood-affected cultivators of Bokani, Dhing, Rupahihat and Morigaon constituency on 15th March 1971. Considering the number of cattle lost and the amount of Rs. 87,200 already sanctioned earlier this proposal was considered to be not justified.
- (e) — The number of cattle loan applications recommended by Sadar S. D. C. is 6 and by Samaguri S. D. C. is 52 which are now pending with Deputy Commissioner.

M. A. Musawwir Choudhury — কিন্তু মই জনা মতে নগাওঁ জিলাৰ উপায়ুক্তই বোকনি সমষ্টিৰ কাৰণে কোনো প্ৰস্তাৱ Cattle Loan ৰ কাৰণে পঠোৱা নাই। গতিকে মই মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা জানিব বিচাৰিছোঁ যে D.C. ৰ পৰা প্ৰস্তাৱ নপঠিয়াওঁতেই ইয়াৰ পৰা টকা Sanction কৰি পঠালে নেকি ? বোকনি সমষ্টিৰ Political Consideration কৰি দিয়া হৈছে যেন পাওঁ। কিয়নো সেই সমষ্টিৰ সদস্যজন এজন মন্ত্ৰী। যদি নগাওঁ জিলাৰ উপায়ুক্তই Recommend কৰি পঠাইছে তেনেহলে সেই নথি-পত্ৰ সমূহ সদনত দাখিল কৰিবনে ?

Sri Paramananda Gogoi — এই সম্পৰ্কত 'c' প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰত কৈছে যে Government was satisfied with the recommendation of

the above mentioned Honourable Minister regarding the needs of the cultivators of Bokani and Morigaon constituency for which rupees one lakh was sanctioned.

M. A. Musawwir Choudhury—উপায়ুক্তৰ Recommendation নোহোৱাকৈ Cattle loan দিয়া টো মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ পক্ষে কেনেকুৱা হৈছে।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami—D. C. ৰ Recommendation নাই, কিন্তু মন্ত্ৰীৰ Recommendationত হে সেই টকা sanction কৰা হৈছে। কিন্তু মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে D. C. আৰু S. D.C. ৰ Recommendation মতেহে এই টকা দিয়া হয়। এইটো পৰস্পৰ বিৰোধী কথা কেনেকৈ হ'ল এইটো কথা মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই জনাবনে।

Shri Paramananda Gogoi—এগৰাকী মন্ত্ৰীয়ে বাজহুৱা দৰখাস্ত সমৰ্থন কৰি দিয়া বাবেই এই টকা দিয়াটো উপযুক্ত হোৱা বুলি ভাবে।

Atul Chandra Goswami—যদি তেনেকৈয়ে টকা দিয়া হয় তেনে-হলে কোন ঠাইৰ বানপানীত কিমান গৰু-মহ মৰিল সেই হিচাবটো মন্ত্ৰীয়ে দিয়ে নে বিভাগীয় অফিচাৰসকলে দিয়ে? বোকনি সমষ্টিত কিমান গৰু মহ মৰিছিল সেই হিচাব মন্ত্ৰী জনাই দিছিল নে বিভাগীয় অফিচাৰে দিছিল?

Shri Paramananda Gogoi—কিমান গৰু-মহ মৰিল সেই হিচাব বিভাগীয় অফিচাৰে দিছে সেই অনুপাতে ব্যক্তিগত ঋণ দিয়া হৈছে, Relief নহয়। জৰীপৰ ওপৰত base কৰি ব্যক্তিগত মানুহক এই ধৰণৰ ধন দিয়া হয়। কিন্তু পোনপটীয়া ভাৱে দিয়া নহয়।

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury—কিমান পৰিমাণৰ ঋণ দিয়া হয় আৰু কিমান বছৰত পৰিশোধ কৰিবলৈ দিয়ে সেই কথা জানিব বিচাৰিছো অৰ্থাৎ who is deserving of cattle loan, whether he is deserving of cattle loan, if his cattle is washed away by flood or cattle loan is given for purchase of new cattle, what is the basis.

Shri Paramananda Gogoi—খেতিয়ক সকলক গৰু মহ কিনিব কাৰণে খণ দিয়া হয় যিবিলাকৰ গৰু-মহ প্ৰাকৃতিক ছাৰ্ভাগত মৰে। ২৫০ টকা হিচাবে ধাৰ্য্য কৰা হয় নতুবা প্ৰতি হাল গৰুৰ কাৰণে ২৮০ টকাকৈ দিয়া হয়। মহকুমা হলে মহকুমাধিপতি নাইবা জিলা পৰ্য্যায়ত হলে উপায়ুক্তই নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰি দিয়ে। কিমান বছৰত টকাটো পৰিশোধ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে সময় দিয়ে সেইটো ভালদৰে দিব নোৱাৰি দুখ পাইছো বোধহয় ৩৪ বা ৫ বছৰ।

Shri Phani Bora—কথাটো হৈছে যে নগাওঁ জিলাৰ গোটেই জিলাৰ কাৰণে গৰু মহৰ কাৰণে এক লাখ চৌবাশি হাজাৰ টকা দিছিল। তাৰ ভিতৰত এক লাখ টকা কেৱল এগৰাকী মন্ত্ৰীৰ সমষ্টিতে দিয়া হৈছে বুলি কৈছে আৰু বাকী টকা গোটেই জিলাৰ কাৰণে পঞ্চল্লিখ হাজাৰ হে দিছে বুলি কৈছে। এতিয়া প্ৰশ্ন হৈছে যে এটা এলেকাৰ বাবে একলাখ আৰু গোটেই জিলাৰ কাৰণে ৪৫ হাজাৰ টকা এই কথাটো কোনে নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰিছে? শ্বিলঙৰ পৰা নে কৰ্তৃপক্ষৰ পৰা আৰু কাৰ Report ৰ ওপৰত ভিত্তি কৰি এইটো কৰা হৈছে। আকৌ যি এলেকাত দিছে তাৰো প্ৰকৃততে যাৰ গৰু মৰিছে তেনেকুৱা মানুহে খুব কমেহে পাইছে কিন্তু কোনো অন্য মানুহেহে সেই টকাৰ অপব্যৱহাৰ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে সুযোগ পাইছে। এইটো মই জনা কথা। প্ৰধান কথা হৈছে যে কাৰ Report ৰ ওপৰত ভিত্তি কৰি টকা দিয়া হৈছে আৰু এই মানুহ বিলাকৰ Record মন্ত্ৰীডাঙৰীয়াই তদন্ত কৰি সদনত দাখিল কৰিব নে?

Shri Biswadev Sarma—এই টকাতো কেৱল মন্ত্ৰীডাঙৰীয়াৰ Recommend মতেই দিয়া নাই, মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰীচামচুল হুদাইও বিৰোধী দলৰ পৰা Recommend কৰিছে যে এই সমষ্টিত অটাইতকৈ বেছি পৰিমাণে বানপানীয়ে ক্ষতি সাধন কৰিছে। আকৌ বৰ চাহাবৰ পৰাও Report আছে যে এই অঞ্চলত এই বছৰ আগতকৈও বেছি ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত হৈছে। বৰা ডাঙৰীয়াই কোৱা মতে সেই মানুহ বিলাকে পাইছে নে নাই এইটো মই তদন্ত কৰিম।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami—মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ৰ উক্তৰ শুনি ভাল পাইছো। এই যে টকাতো দিয়া হল এইটো অকল মন্ত্ৰীৰ Recommendation তে দিয়া নাই মাননীয় সদস্য ছামচুল হুদাইও Recomm-

endation কৰি দিছে। ৪৭ হাজাৰ টকা ১৩টা সমষ্টিত দিলে। ২। শ আৰু কোনোবা সমষ্টিত ২ শ কৈ পৰিছে। কিন্তু অকল হুদা ডাঙৰীয়াই নহয় আমাৰ কেইবাজনো সদস্যই D. C. ৰ জৰিয়তে দৰ্খাস্ত কৰিছো। তেনেস্থলত ছামচুল হুদা ডাঙৰীয়াৰ Report আৰু অনুমোদন ক্ৰমে যে ১ লাখ টকা দিয়া হল— বাকী আমাৰ সদস্যসকলৰ অনুমোদনত কিয় দিয়া নহল।

Biswadev Sarma — সেইটো এটা বেলেগ প্ৰশ্ন।

(গোলমাল)

ইয়াত যিটো প্ৰশ্ন দিছে সেইটো এটা Specific Area বাবে। এটা Area ৰ কথা আছে মই অন্যান্য Area ৰ কথা কেনেকৈ কওঁ।

(গোলমাল)

M. A. Musawwir Choudhury — এজন M. L. A ও মন্ত্ৰীৰ অনুমোদন ক্ৰমে যদি টকা দিব পাৰে তেন্তে অসমৰ অন্যান্য এম, এল, এৰ আৰু মোৰ অনুমোদন ক্ৰমে কিয় দিব নোৱাৰে ?

Shri Lakhyadhar Choudhury— Sir, this is a question “What is the amount sanctioned as cattle loan for the district of Nowgong in 1971 ?” It is not for a particular area, but for the whole Nowgong District.

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami— Sir, out of 1 lakh 45 thousands one constituency has been given one lakh and the rest 45 thousands. what is the reason ?

Shri Paramananda Gogoi—প্ৰশ্ন কৰ্তাৰ পৰা এখন দৰ্খাস্ত আমি ১-৯-৭১ তাৰিখে পাইছো। তেখেতৰ সেই দৰ্খাস্তখন Cattle loan দিয়াৰ

বিষয়ে। Cattle loan কি কি বিষয়ত দিব লাগে তাৰ বাবে ৩ টা ভাগ সেই দৰ্খাস্তত কৰা হৈছে।

- ১) ১৯৭০ চনত বানপানীত মৰা খেতিয়কৰ হালৰ গৰু কিনা সম্পৰ্কত।
- ২) ১৯৭১ চনত খৰাং বতৰ আৰু বানপানীত মৰা খেতিয়কৰ গৰু কিনা সম্পৰ্কত।
- ৩) মহানাবী হৈ যিবিলাক গৰু খেতিয়কৰ মৰিছে সেই সম্পৰ্কত।

এই দৰ্খাস্তখনত উপৰুক্ত তিনিওটা বিষয় একেলগে থকাৰ কাৰণে আমি বিপেৰ্টি বিচাৰি এই দৰ্খাস্ত নগাওঁ জিলাৰ উপায়ুক্তলৈ পঠাই দিছো। কাৰণ কোন পিতানত কিমান গৰু মৰিছে তাৰ এটা হিচাব লাগে। কথাটো যদিও সত্য তথাপিও এটা Report ব প্রয়োজন। আনহাতে ১৯৭০-৭১ চনত নগাঁৱৰ উপায়ুক্তই নগাঁও জিলাত ২২৬ টা গৰু মৰিছিল আৰু তাৰ বাবে ৪৭ হাজাৰ দুশ টকা বিচাৰিছিল আৰু সেইটো আমি ১২-৯-৭০ তাং দিছো। তাৰ পাহত ডিচেম্বৰ মাহত গোটেই জিলাৰ বাবে ৪০ হাজাৰ টকা বিচাৰিছে আৰু সেই টকা আমি মঞ্জুৰী দি পঠিয়াই দিছো। ১৯৭১ চনতে D.C. য়ে পুনৰ ১ লাখ টকা বিছাৰিছিল, টিং, কপহী, বোকানি আৰু মৰিগাওঁৰ বাবে। কিন্তু সেই টকা মঞ্জুৰী দিয়া নহল এই কাৰণে যে মুঠ ৮৭ হাজাৰ ২শ টকা ইতিমধ্যে পঠোৱা হল।

Shri Upendra Nath Sanatan — সমগ্ৰ অসমৰ বাবে Cattle loan ৰ কাৰণে কিমান টকা দিয়া হল মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ে জনাবনে।

(গোলমাল)

নগাওঁ অসমৰ বাহিৰত নহয়। সকলো ঠাইতে বানপানীত গৰু মৰিছে। গোটেই জিলাতে কিমান টকা দিয়া হৈছে সেই কথাটো মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ে জনাবনে।

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma — নগাওঁ জিলাত বানপানীত খেতিয়কৰ গৰু মৰাত কিনিবৰ কাৰণে টকা দিয়া হৈছে। চৰকাৰে জনাবনে যে এহাল গৰুৰ বাবে এজন খেতিয়কক কিমান টকা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। বৰ্তমানে যি টকা দিয়া হৈছে সেই টকা এহাল গৰু কিনাৰ বাবে নে বা এটা গৰু

কিনাৰ বাবে । এতিয়া কোন পৰিয়ালক কিমান টকা দিয়া হৈছে । সেইটো আমি জানিব বিচাৰো ।

Shri Paramananda Gogoi —এই প্ৰশ্নটোৰ সম্পৰ্কে যিখন List বিচাৰিছে সেইখন মই সদনত দাখিল কৰা হ'ব ।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami — অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, যোৰা বানপানীত বোকনী, টিং আৰু মৰিগাওঁ অঞ্চলত কিমান গৰু মৰিল তাৰ এখন লিষ্ট আমাক দিবনে ।

Shri Paramananda Gogoi — অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, লিষ্টখন অনাইহে দিব পাৰিম, সেইকাৰণে সময় লাগিব ।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua — অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা এটা কথা জানিব বিচাৰিছো যে গৰু ঋণ দিয়াৰ সম্পৰ্কত কিছুমান; বিশেষ ধৰণৰ নিয়ম পালন কৰা হয় । যেনে—কোন অঞ্চলত, ক'ত কিমান গৰু মৰিছে তাৰ এখন লিষ্ট কৰি সেই অনুপাতে কিমান টকাৰ আৱশ্যক হয় জিলাৰ উপায়ুক্তই জনায় আৰু তাৰ পাছতহে চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা ঋণ দিয়া হয় । কিন্তু বোকনী মৌজাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত উপায়ুক্তৰ requisition নোপোৱাকৈ কেনেকৈ টকা ঋণ দিয়া হ'ল ?

Shri Paramananda Gogoi — মহোদয়, এই বিষয়ে মই আগতেই কৈছো তথাপি এতিয়াও কওঁ যে টকাটো যদিও প্ৰথমতে আমাৰ পৰা দিয়া হয় প্ৰকৃত পক্ষে টকাটো বিতৰণ কৰে জিলাৰ উপায়ুক্তইহে । তাকো কোন অঞ্চলত কিমান গৰু মৰিছে তাৰ এটা জৰীপ কৰিহে উপায়ুক্তই ঋণ দিব ।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua — মহোদয়, এইটো পৰস্পৰ বিৰোধী কথা । উপায়ুক্তই টকাটো বিচৰা নাছিল । চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা উপায়ুক্তক টকাটো জাপি দিয়া হৈছিল । গতিকে যি নিয়মে টকাটো দিব লাগিছিল সেই নিয়মৰ ব্যতিক্ৰম কিয় হ'ল ।

Shri Biswadev Sarma — অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, নগাওঁ জিলাখন flood affected area. ইতিমধ্যে আমালৈ Report আহিছে যে তাৰ বাইজ বহুত খতিগ্ৰস্ত হৈছে। আনহাতে আমাৰ এজন মন্ত্ৰীয়েও মন্ত্ৰীসভাত report কৰিছে যে তাৰ বাইজ বৰ খতিগ্ৰস্ত হৈছে। সেই বাবেই টকাটো দিয়া হ'ল আৰু উপায়ুক্তই তাৰ responsibility বহন কৰিব।

Shri Bhubaneswar Barman—অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, নগাওঁ জিলাৰ এজন সদস্যৰ recommendation মতে টকা দিয়া হ'ল। কিন্তু বাকী ঠাইৰ সদস্যই recommend কৰি দিয়া স্বৰ্ভেও টকা দিয়া নহ'ল কিয় ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma - তাৰ উত্তৰ মই আগতেই দিছো। প্ৰত্যেকে বেলেগে বেলেগে প্ৰশ্ন কৰিলে উত্তৰ দিয়া সম্ভৱ নহয়। সদনৰ সদস্য বা কোনো মন্ত্ৰীয়ে কিবা এটা কথা কলে তাত গুৰুহ আৰোপ কৰো।

M. A. Musawwir Choudhury—মহোদয়, আন সদস্যৰ দৰে ময়ো এখন দৰ্খাস্ত নিজ হাতে লিখি দিছিলো। সেই খনৰ টকা কিয় দিয়া নহ'ল মোৰ দৰ্খাস্তখন বিবেচনা কৰি চাবনে ? মোৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত এনে বৈষম্য কিয় ?

Sri Paramananda Gogoi —মহোদয়, মাননীয় চৌধুৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ দৰ্খাস্তখন ১-৯-৭১ তাৰিখে পাইছিলো। দৰ্খাস্তখনত ৩টা ভাগত তিনিটা কথা আছিল।

প্ৰথম—১৯৭০ চনত খেতিয়কৰ হালৰ গৰু মৰাৰ বাবে ঋণ, দ্বিতীয়— ১৯৭১ চনৰ খৰাং বতৰৰ বাবে খেতিয়কৰ হালৰ গৰু মৰাৰ বাবে ঋণ আৰু তৃতীয়—মহামাৰিত খেতিয়কৰ হালৰ গৰু মৰাৰ বাবে ঋণ। ইয়াৰে এটা হিচাব বিচাৰি নগাওঁৰ উপায়ুক্তৰ পৰা বিপোর্ট বিচাৰি এই দৰ্খাস্তখন পঠোৱা হৈছে। যি কি নহওক প্ৰশ্নকৰ্তা মাননীয় সদস্য জনৰ দৰ্খাস্তখন আমাৰ বিবেচনাধীন হৈ আছে।

RE : REPORT OF THE SITE SELECTION COMMITTEE

Shri Maneswar Boro asked :

*17. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state -

- (a) Whether the final report of the Site Selection Committee for selection of site for Capital has been submitted to the Government ?
- (b) Whether the site for the new capital have been finalised ?
- (c) If so, the site so selected ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Chief Minister)
replied :

17. (a) -- Yes.

(b) & (c)—The matter is now being looked into by a Cabinet Sub-Committee and hence no site has yet been finally selected.

Dr. Bhupen Hazarika—ভৈয়ামত ৰাজধানী নহোৱা পৰ্য্যন্ত ছিলঙতে অসম চৰকাৰে ৰাজধানী আলহী হিচাবে ৰাখিব খোজা কথাটো সঁচা নেকি ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—এই সম্পৰ্কে এখন আমাৰ বিল আছেই। তেতিয়াই এই সম্পৰ্কে বিতং ভাৱে কম বুলি ভাবিছো।

Dr. Bhupen Hazarika— ৫ বছৰলৈ ইয়াতে থকা কথাটোত কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে জোৰ দিছে। এই পাঁচ বছৰৰ মাজত কোনো পৰিকল্পনা ভৈয়ামত লব নোৱাৰি বুলি কিবা কথা আছে নেকি ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—পাঁচ বছৰ নহয় ৩ বছৰ।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—মাননীয় মুখ্য মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে জনাবনে বৰ্ত্তমান যিটো পৰিস্থিতি সেই পৰিস্থিতিত আজি লৈকে Site Selection কিয় কৰা হোৱা নাই? অসম চৰকাৰে আলহী হিচাবে ৰাজধানী ৰখা মনোৱৰ্ত্তি ক'ত পালে?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—Site Selection কৰাত অৱশ্যে কিছু দেৱী হৈছে। কিন্তু ঘপহকৈ ৰাজধানী স্থানান্তৰ কৰাত অসুবিধা আছে। Site Selection কৰাত দেৱী হোৱাৰ কাৰণ আমি এটা officers committee পাতি দিছিলো। Officers committee ৰ পৰা ৰিপোর্ট অহাৰ পিচত কিছু ঠাইৰ পৰা representation আছিল। তাত কলে যে এই কমিটিয়ে তন্নতন্নকৈ সকলো ঠাই নগোৱাকৈ ওপৰে ওপৰে এটা ৰিপোর্ট দাখিল কৰিছে। তাৰ পিচত আমাৰ এখন Cabinet Sub Committee পতা হ'ল যাতে নিজে চাই চিতি এটা মন্তব্য প্ৰকাশ কৰিব পৰা যায়। এই বিলাক কৰোতে কিছু দেৱী হ'ল। আনহাতে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ পৰা ৰাজধানী নিৰ্মাণৰ কাৰণে আগধন নাপালে কাম আৰম্ভ কৰা সম্ভৱ নহব। কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে আকৌ estimate আদি নাপালে টকা নিদিয়ৈ। আনহাতে estimate পৰিকল্পনা আদি কৰিবলৈ বাহিৰৰ পৰা Architect, Engineer, Surveyor আদি নিযুক্তি কৰিবলৈ হলেও যথেষ্ট টকা লাগিব। সেই কাৰণে অনতিপলমে আমাক ৫ কোটি টকা আগধন দিবলৈ আমি কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক টানি ধৰিছো।

Dr. Bhupen Hazarika—এই সম্পৰ্কে কেইখনমান ঠাই চাইছে বাকু?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—৪ খন ঠাই আছে।

Dr. Bhupen Hazarika—নাম কেইটা স্মৃধিলে পাম নেকি?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—গুৱাহাটীৰ ওপৰত ৩খন আৰু শিলঘাট কলিয়াবৰত এখন।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami—বৰ্ত্তমান যি Project report ৰ

কথা কৈছে এই সম্পর্কে কেতিয়া আমি আশা কৰিব পাৰো আৰু কেতিয়া Site সম্পর্কে ঘোষণা কৰা হব।

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—যিমান সোনকালে পাৰো কৰিম। তিনি বছৰৰ কথা কোৱা হৈছে যদিও তাৰ আগতে পাৰিলেও চেষ্টা কৰি আছে।

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—এই তিনিবছৰলৈ ধকা হৈ থাকিব খুজিছে নেকি?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—সেইটো বেলেগ কথা।

Shri Debeswar Sarmah—৩ বছৰলৈ মেঘালয় চৰকাৰে আপত্তি কৰিব নেপাই?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—মেঘালয়ে আপত্তি কৰা নাই কিন্তু আপত্তি নকৰিলেও যিমান সোনকালে পৰা যায় যোৱাৰ চেষ্টাতে ধকা হৈছে।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—সংবিধানৰ ফালৰ পৰাও আমাৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে যিটো পৰামৰ্শ দিছে সি গ্ৰহণ যোগ্য হব নোৱাৰে। কিন্তু ৩ বছৰলৈ ইয়াত আমি থকাটো যুক্তি সংগত কথা হব নোৱাৰে। অসমৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত কি হব নোৱাৰে, অসমৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত ভাৰত চৰকাৰে বিলৰ কথা বেলেগ মতাকো মাইকী কৰিব পাৰে। আজিলৈকে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে ৰাজধানীৰ স্থানকে নিৰ্ণয় কৰিব পৰা নাই, প্ৰজেট কৰিব বেলেগ কথা। গতিকে মেঘালয়ই যেতিয়ালৈকে গতিয়াই বাহিৰ নকৰে তেতিয়ালৈ থাকিব লাগিব।

Shri Mohendra Mohan Choudhury—৩ বছৰটো Maximum যিমান পৰা যায় সোনকালে কৰাৰ চেষ্টা কৰি আছে।

Shri Soneswar Bora—এই কথা সচাঁনেকি যিটো বাতৰি কাকতলৈ প্ৰকাশ পাইছে যে গুৱাহাটীৰ আশে পাশে ৰাজধানী পাতিলে ৭০ কোটি

খৰছ হব আৰু শিলঘাটত পাতিলে ১৭৪ কোটি খৰছ হব? যিহেতু স্থানেই নিৰ্ণয় কৰা নাই তেনেহলে এই কথা মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে কেনেকৈ প্ৰকাশ কৰিলে? মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে গুৱাহাটীতে পতাৰ প্ৰচেষ্টা কৰাটো সচাঁ নেকি?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—সেইটো সচাঁ নহয় বা মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রীৰো কথা নহয়। এইটো অফিচাৰচ্ কমিটিৰ মোটা-মোটি হিচাব। তেওঁলোকে কৈছে যে গুৱাহাটীত পাতিলে ৭৫ কোটি লাগে। আৰু কলিয়াবৰত যিহেতু গাওঁলীয়া ঠাই সেই অঞ্চলটো ৰাজধানী পৰিবেশলৈ আনিবলৈ অতিৰিক্ত ৮০ কোটি টকা খৰছ হব।

M. Shamsul Huda—এই যে ৫ কোটি টকা বিচৰা বুলি কৈছে এইটো বগা কাগজৰ দৰ্খাস্ততে সোমাই আছে নে তাৰ কিবা Plan estimate কৰাৰ দিহা কৰিছে?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—হিচাব কৰি পোৱা হৈছে। হিচাব কৰিয়েই ৫ কোটি আগধন বিছৰা হৈছে, detail estimate পিচত কৰা হব।

Shri Sailen Medhi—আগতে আমি শুনিছিলো যে অসম চৰকাৰৰ ৰাজধানী আগৰ Status তে ছিলঙতে থাকিব। কিন্তু যোৱা মাহত আমাৰ আৰু মেঘালয়ৰ Cabinet ৰ যুটীয়া বৈঠক বহিছিল তেতিয়া বাক বিতণ্ডা হৈছিল যে ৩ বছৰলৈ অসম চৰকাৰৰ ৰাজধানী থকাত মেঘালয়ৰ আপত্তি নাই কিন্তু বৰ্তমান অসম চৰকাৰৰ হাতত যিবোৰ area আছিল সেই বিলাক মেঘালয়ৰ হাতলৈ দি দিব লাগিব আৰু অসম চৰকাৰে আলহী হিচাবে থাকিব লাগিব। এই কথাটো মাননীয় মুখ্য মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে জনাব নেকি?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—এই কথাটো মেঘালয় চৰকাৰ, ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ লগত বহুতবাৰ আলোচনা কৰা হৈছে। কিন্তু মেধি

ডাঙৰীয়াই কোৰামতে আমি কোনো সিদ্ধান্ত গ্ৰহণ কৰা নাই। বিলৰ সময়ত এই কথা বহলাই কব পৰা হব।

Shri Debeswar Sarmah—তেখেতে পৰামৰ্শ এটাৰ কথা কৈছিল। পৰামৰ্শ এটা আগবঢ়াই থও। সেইটো হ'ল অসম খণ্ড বিখণ্ড হব লগাই নহয়। ৰাজধানী ক'ত পাতে আলোচনা কৰি ঠিক কৰক। আমি গলে এখন আহোম ৰাজ্য দাবী কৰিম আৰু সেই কাৰণে শিৱসাগৰ বা উত্তৰ লক্ষ্মীমপুৰতে ৰাজধানী পাতক।

নিম্ন বুনিয়াদী স্কুললৈ টকা মঞ্জুৰী

শ্ৰীপিটসিং কোৰ'ৰে স্মৃতিছে :

* ১৮। মাননীয় শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাব নে—

(ক) ১৯৬৭ চনত স্কুলঘৰ নিৰ্মাণৰ বাবে ধৰমতুল ৰামকৃষ্ণ বিদ্যামন্দিৰ, পুৰণি তেলাহি নিম্ন বুনিয়াদী স্কুল, তেলাহি-হিৰাগাঙ নিম্ন বুনিয়াদী স্কুল আৰু জানপাৰ নিম্ন বুনিয়াদী স্কুলক কিমান টকাকৈ প্ৰত্যেকখনকৈ মঞ্জুৰী দিয়া হৈছিল ?

(খ) উক্ত মঞ্জুৰীৰ টকা স্কুল কেইখনে সম্পূৰ্ণকৈ পালে নে নাই আৰু যদি পোৱা নাই, তেনেহলে কিয় নেপালে আৰু ইয়াৰ বাবে দায়ী কোন ?

(গ) উক্ত মঞ্জুৰী অনাদায়কৃত টকাখিনি উক্ত স্কুল কেইখনক অনতিপলমে দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব নে ?

ৰাজ্যিক শিক্ষামন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীশৰৎ চন্দ্ৰ গোস্বামীয়ে উত্তৰ দিছে :

১৮। (ক) মঞ্জুৰী দিয়াৰ টকাৰ সংখ্যা তলত দিয়া হল—

(১) ধৰমতুল ৰামকৃষ্ণ বিদ্যামন্দিৰক ১৯৬৬ চনত—৫,০০০ টকা।

(২) পুৰণি তেলাহি নিম্ন বুনিয়াদী স্কুলক ১৯৬৬ চনত—১,০০০ টকা।

(৩) তেলাহি-হিবাগাওঁ নিম্ন বুনিয়াদী স্কুলক ১৯৬৬ চনত—১,০০০ টকা।

(৪) জানপাৰ নিম্ন বুনিয়াদী স্কুলক ১৯৬৭ চনত—১,০০০ টকা।

(খ) — তেলাহি হিবাগাওঁ নিম্ন বুনিয়াদী স্কুলৰ বাহিৰে উপৰোক্ত বাকী তিনিখন স্কুলে সম্পূৰ্ণ টকা পোৱা নাই, কাৰণ বিভাগীয় নীতি অনুসাৰে প্ৰথম কিস্তিৰ টকা পোৱাৰ পাছত স্কুল কমিটিয়ে সেই টকাৰ উপযুক্ত মতে খৰচৰ বৰ্ণনা দাখিল কৰিলেহে বাকী টকা দিয়া হয়। তেনে ধৰণেৰে খৰচৰ হিচাব এই তিনিখন স্কুলে দাখিল নকৰাত বাকী টকা দিব পৰা নাই।

(গ) — (খ) প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰত উল্লেখ কৰা খৰচৰ বৰ্ণনা দাখিল কৰিলে বাকী টকা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হ'ব।

Shri A. N. M. Akram Hussain — অধ্যক্ষমহোদয়, প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰত কৈছে যে যিবিলাক স্কুলক গ্ৰাণ্ট দিয়া হয় সেই গ্ৰাণ্ট ২টা ভাগত ভগাই দিয়া হয়। প্ৰথম কৃষ্টিৰ টকা পোৱাৰ পাছত সেই টকাৰ উপযুক্ত খৰচৰ বিৱৰণী দাখিল কৰিলেহে বাকী কৃষ্টিৰ টকা দিয়া হয়। মই কওঁ যে এনে ভাবে টকা দিলে দুখীয়া ৰাইজে স্কুল পতাত বেমেজালি হয়। গতিকে টকাটো একেলগে দিয়াৰ কথা বিবেচনা কৰিবনে ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Chief Minister) — যিখিনি আধা টকা যি স্কুলক দিয়া হয় তাৰ খৰচ — সেই স্কুলক জনোৱা হয়। পাছত সেই টকাৰ utilisation certificate পঠোৱাৰ পাছত বাকী আধা টকা দিয়া হয়। এনেদৰে কৰাত কি অসুবিধা হয় মই ক'ব নোৱাৰিলো।

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma — অধ্যক্ষমহোদয়, একোখন প্ৰাইমাৰী স্কুলক যেতিয়া ১০০০.০০ বা ৫০০.০০ টকা Building grant দিয়া হয় তেতিয়া সেইটো Managing Committee য়ে নিবলৈ আহে আৰু সেই গোট্টেই খিনি টকা একেবাৰতে দিয়া নহয়, ফলত কামটো সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰাত অসুবিধা হয়। কাৰণ ঠিকাদাৰৰ দ্বাৰা সেই কামটো কৰাৰ শক্তি গাঁৱলীয়া মানুহৰ নাই। ইটা কাঠ

আদি গোটোৱাত অনুবিধা হয়। সেই কাৰণে যাতে কামখিনি ভালদৰে চালু কৰিব পাৰি তাৰ বাবে গোটেই খিনি টকা একেলগে দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবনে ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury — যি বিলাক স্কুলত ৫০০ টকা দিয়া হয়, সেই বিলাকক সম্পূৰ্ণ টকা দিয়া হয়; কিন্তু যি বিলাক স্কুললৈ ৫০০.০০ টকাতকৈ বেছি দিয়া হয়, সেই বিলাকক এক কালীন হিচাবে দিয়া নহয় কাৰণ এই টকা দিয়াৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত অভিযোগ আহিছে যে সেই টকাখিনি লৈ গৈ তেওঁলোকে ঠিক মতে খৰচ নকৰে। সেই কাৰণে আমি দুটা কিস্তিত দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছোঁ। আৰু প্ৰথম কিস্তিৰ টকা খৰচ কৰি utilisation certificate দিলেহে দ্বিতীয় কিস্তিটো দিয়া হয়।

Shri Gauri Sankar Bhattacharyya — যি বিলাকক ৪০০.০০ টকা দিয়া হৈছে সেই বিলাকক স্থানীয় কৰ্তৃপক্ষই দুটা কিস্তি কৰি প্ৰথমতে ২০০.০০ টকাহে দিছে আৰু পাছত দুশ টকা লবলৈ জনায়। এই বিষয়ে মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ে জানে নে ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury — সেইটো তদন্ত কৰা হব।

Shri Bhubaneswar Barman — অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই যিটো কথা কলে যে grant দিয়াৰ লগে লগে স্কুল বিলাকলৈ একোখন কাগজ দিয়া হয়, আৰু তেওঁলোকক প্ৰথমতে আধা টকা দিয়া হয়, আৰু বাকী টকা পাছত দিয়া হয়, সেইটো মই ভাল পাইছোঁ। কিন্তু টকা পইছা দিয়া ক্ষেত্ৰত বহুতো বেমেজালি হয়। বহুতো স্কুলে overseer ৰ পৰা estimate আনবি লাগে তাৰোপৰি তিনি/চাৰিশ টকাৰ কাৰণে ৩৪ বাৰ D. I., S. I ৰ ওচৰলৈ গৈয়ো টকা পোৱা নাই; আৰু বহুতো স্কুলে টকা পোৱাৰ খবৰেই নাপায়। গতিকে এই বেমেজালি বিলাক দূৰ কৰি সোনকালে টকা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবনে ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury — শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ Elementary Regional Board আছে, সেই Board ৰ জৰিয়তে টকা বিলাক বিতৰণ কৰা হয়। তাতো যদি D. I এ বেমেজালি কৰি থাকে আৰু যদি সেই অভিযোগ টো Board ত উঠি ধৰা হয়, তেন্তে আমি তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব পাৰো। এইটো

কথা সঁচা যে ১০০০'০০ বা ৫০০'০০ টকাৰ বাদে Executive Engineer পৰা estimate আনিব লগা হয়, তেনেহলে এইটো বৰ অশুভনীয় কথা। এইটো যাতে নহয়; তাৰ কাৰণে circular দি দিয়া হব।

Shri Sarat Chandra Rava—স্কুল grant ৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত জাননী দিয়াৰ পাছত আধা টকা দিয়া হয় আৰু কাম হলে বাকীখিনি টকা দিয়া হয়। কিন্তু আৰু কিবা নিৰ্দেশ আছে নে যে টকাখিনি নিদিয়াৰ আগতে স্থানীয় কৰ্তৃপক্ষক utilisation certificate দিলেহে টকাখিনি দিয়ে। গতিকে টকা নোপোৰাকৈয়ে কেনেকৈ খৰচটো দেখুৱাই utilisation certificate দিব পাৰি? গতিকে আগতে utilisation certificate দিয়াৰ নিৰ্দেশ আছে নে কি?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—তেনেকুৱা নিৰ্দেশ থকাটো মই নাজানো। আৰু টকা নিদিয়াৰ আগতে utilisation certificate দিব লগীয়া হোৱাটো মই আচৰিতেই পাইছো।

Shri Hiralal Patwary—মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াই সদনত জনাবনে যে প্ৰাইমেৰী শিক্ষাৰ দায়িত্ব আমাৰ সংবিধানৰ মতে চৰকাৰৰ ওপৰত। সেই কাৰণে প্ৰাইমাৰী স্কুলৰ দু'বায়স্থাল ভাল কৰিবলৈ যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণৰ Building grant দিবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবনে?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি আমাৰ অসমৰ যিমান বিলাক প্ৰাথমিক স্কুল আছে সেই আটাই বিলাককে নিৰ্মাণ কৰাৰ দায়িত্ব যদি চৰকাৰে লবলগীয়া হয়, তেন্তে ই বৰ অসম্ভৱ কথা হব। তাৰ দ্বাৰা আমাৰ শিক্ষাৰ প্ৰসাৰত বাধা হব। সেই কাৰণে বৰ্তমান আমাৰ যিবোৰ গাৱলীয়া স্কুলৰ সাধাৰণ মেৰামতিৰ প্ৰয়োজন, সেইখিনি গাৱলীয়া ৰাইজে কৰি দিব লাগে আৰু গাৱলীয়া ৰাইজে এই বিলাক কাম কৰাত যাতে উৎসাহ উদ্দীপনা পায় তাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা মাজে মাজে grant আদি দিয়া হয়, কিন্তু গোটেই স্কুলবিলাক নিৰ্মাণ কৰাৰ দায়িত্ব আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা কোনো মন্তব্য দিব নোৱাৰো।

Shri Hiralal Patwary—মই চৰকাৰক দায়িত্ব লবলৈ কোৱা নাই। মই কৈছো যে চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা যি যিনি grant দিছে সেইখিনিয়ে স্কুলৰ বাবে নোকুলায়। গতিকে গাৰলীয়া ৰাইজক উৎসাহ দিবৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে যি grant দিছে তাকে আৰু কিছুমান বঢ়াই দি যাতে স্কুল বিলাক ভালদৰে হৈ উঠে তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবনে? কাৰণ কিছুমান স্কুলত ১২।১৩ হেজাৰ পৰ্য্যন্ত grant দি স্কুল ঘৰ নিৰ্মাণ কৰিছে। সেই কাৰণে মোৰ প্ৰশ্ন হল যে Building grant টো আৰু কিছুমান বঢ়াই দিবনে?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এইটো প্ৰশ্নত আৰ্থিক সম্বল অনুসৰিহে grant দিয়া হয়। যদি আৰ্থিক সম্বল যথেষ্ট হয় তেন্তে grant বঢ়াই দিয়াত আমাৰ আপত্তি নাই।

M. Shamsul Huda—অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, Building grant ৰ টকা বিলাক তালিকাভুক্ত হোৱাৰ লগে লগে ইয়াত দুটা কথা আহি পৰিছে। প্ৰথম কথা হল যি সকলে D. I. বা S. I ক ৫০।৬০ টকা দি সন্তুষ্ট কৰিব পাৰিছে তেওঁলোককেই একেবাৰে দি দিছে আৰু দ্বিতীয়তে যি সকলে সন্তুষ্ট কৰিব পৰা নাই তেওঁলোকক ১০০০.০০ টকাৰ ভিতৰত ৮০০.০০ মান দি বাকী ২০০.০০ টকা বাখি দিয়ে।

আনহাতে যেতিয়ালৈকে টকা নিদিয়ে তেতিয়ালৈকে utilisation certificate অনুমোদন নকৰে আৰু অনুমোদন নোহোৱালৈকে বহুতো শিক্ষকৰ দৰ্মহা পৰ্য্যন্ত বন্ধ কৰি ৰাখে। গতিকে স্কুল grant ৰ টকা কিছু অংশ হস্তক্ষেপ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে S. I. বা D. I. সকলে শিক্ষক সকলৰ টকা বিভাগত বাখি থয়। গতিকে এইটো বন্ধ কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰৰ কিবা যত্নপাতি আছে নে?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—এইটো বন্ধ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে বিশেষ যত্নপাতি আবিষ্কাৰ হোৱা নাই। যত্ন হৈছে আমাৰ Regional Board. যদি এই Board এ অলপ তদাৰক কৰে তেন্তে এই দুৰ্নীতি বন্ধ কৰিব পৰা হব।

Shri Shamsul Huda—সিদিনাখন টকা ৫০ টা নিদিয়াৰ বাবে

Certificate খন অনুমোদন নকৰিলে; ফলত মই Direct D. I. ক অনুমোদনৰ কাৰণে দিব লগা হ'ল।

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury – এইটোৰ লিখিত অভিযোগ দিলে তদন্ত কৰিব পাৰো।

RULING BY THE SPEAKER - ADJOURNMENT
MOTION - HUNGER STIKE BY THE MEMBERS
OF THE ALL ASSAM NON-DEFICIT HIGH SCHOOL
TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

Mr. Speaker—Yesterday, hon. members Sarbashri Gaurisankar Bhattacharjee, Dulal Chandra Barua, Ramesh Mohan Kauli, Promode Chandra Gogoi tabled adjournment motions for discussing the situation arising out of the hunger-strikes resorted to by Members of the All Assam Non-deficit High School Teachers Association and members of a large number of trade Unions of Gauhati with a view to draw the attention of the Government to their various grievances. There was discussion for and against the admissibility of the motion.

The Chief Minister, in his elaborate statement, opposing the motion, gave the House to understand what steps he had taken for the redress of the grievances of the non-deficit High School Teachers Association. He also referred to the problems of the workers arising out of the closure of Peco Printing Works, Natun Assamiya and other Industries of the State and explained

the position of the Government with regard to the possible steps he proposes to take. He, on suggestion by some Members of the House agreed to meet the members of the Aided High School Teachers Association as well as the Industrial workers.

I understand, he met them and discussed with them their various problems and the strike was called off. In view of the facts stated above, the motion has become infructuous and I disallow it.

Re : PRIVILEGE MOTION

Mr. Speaker —I have received a note on privilege motion from Shri Lakshya Dhar Choudhury against the Minister, Finance. But the Minister, Finance is ill. According to Rules he should be served with notice and as no notice was served to him, under Rule 157 the consideration of the notice is deferred. Now, Mr. Bhattacharyya.

Re : SONAPUR PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE

*Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya — Mr. Speaker, Sir, day before yesterday I received a telegram from Sonapur which forms a part of Chief Minister's Constituency to the fact that in the Public Health Unit there food supply to the indoor patients has been stopped and that this has created extreme difficulty to the indoor patients of the Hospital

*Speech not corrected.

and also it has created some amount of public resentment. After receiving the telegram I contacted some of the people there over telephone. I learnt that due to some difference of opinion between the Hospital authorities and the contractor, who was to supply food, the food supply to the indoor patients has been stopped. Now, I understand that due to rise in prices of various commodities the contractor felt that it was not profitable for him to supply the materials and that this was one of the reasons why there was stoppage of food supply. Be it as it may be. These unfortunate patients, who are there in the hospital as indoor patients should not go on starving. It was unfortunate that some of the neighbouring people there are to prepare food in their own houses or in the houses of some relatives who are available and they have been feeding their patients. But this sort of arrangement cannot continue for long. Therefore, in the interest of lives of those unfortunate patients I beg to draw the attention of the House and pray that the House do persuade the Government to see that the indoor patients of the hospital not only at Sonapur but also every where are not suffered from supply of food for this short of administration.

Shri Chapa Sing Teron (Minister, Health) — Mr. Speaker, Sir, the matter to which the hon. Member Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharjee has drawn our attention is very much in our possession. The matter is being looked into and necessary steps have been taken

30 Calling Attention to a Matter of urgent 28th October
Public Importance

to ease the position of the hospital at the Primary Health Centre at Sonapur. As regards supply of commodities, as the hon. members know, usually tenders are called for and the lowest tenderer is allotted the work for supply of diets to the hospitals. Similar practice is followed in this particular case also. A contractor was appointed for supply of diet for the Sonapur Primary Health Centre. But, unfortunately, as the honourable members are aware, due to rise in price of food stuff, the contractor felt that it would not be profitable to him and he has refused or declined to supply diet to the hospital. Unfortunately, there is some difficulty on the part of the patients there. The Civil Surgeon called for fresh tender and after receiving the tenders he has forwarded them to the Director of Health Services. The D. H. S. has accepted the tender and both by telephone and telegram the contractor who has been allotted the contract was instructed to supply the diet immediately. I hope this will ease the position and there will be no difficulty for supplying diet in future.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE - FAVOURITISM IN**

A. S. R. T. C. Deal

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—Mr. Speaker, Sir, under Rule 54 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Legislative Assembly, I beg to call the

attention of the hon. Minister of Transport etc. to a news-item published in the Assam Tribune dated 8th October, 1971 under the caption "Favouratism in A. S. R. T. C. Deal."

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—Who will reply ?

Mr. Speaker—The Minister, T. A. D. will reply.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—In the news-item published in the Assam Tribune dated the 8th October, 1971, under the caption "Favouritism in A. S. R. T. C. Deal", it has been stated that although it is the avowed policy of the Govt. to give preference to local people in the matter of contract in this particular case the contract has been allotted a contractor from outside. When time without numbers both inside the House and outside the Govt. has announced that local people should get preference why and how an outside contractor could get the contract. and for which the Govt. had to incur a heavy loss. Therefore I want to know who is responsible for this loss—whether the Minister or any officer for whose advice these things were done which deprived a local contractor from getting the contract.

Shri Joybhadra Hagjer (Minister, T. A. D) - Mr. Speaker, Sir, the matter relates to the settlement of contract for building steel bodies of 25 number of Tata Mercedes Benz 5-tonner trucks. The following three tenders were received. The parties were :

not have a secured place to park these vehicles. M/s Baroda Seal had informed the Government that he would use the workshop of Agro-Industries Corporation, but did not produce any letter of permission from the Agro-Industries when asked to do so. The only party left in the field was M/s Goenka Automobiles who also agreed it reduce the rate to Rs. 6300/-. The firm had built steel bodies for NEFA and Nagaland previously. According to the Chief Automobile Engineer the actual cost of body building comes to Rs. 5650/-. In view of this Rs. 6300/- was considered quite reasonable and the contract was settled with the firm. The difference per body was 310/- and not Rs. 1500/-, and the total extra expenditure incurred was Rs.7750/-. Government felt justified for spending this extra amount considering the safety assured and the dependability of the firm in meeting an urgent and critical situation in the Mizo Hills. The so-called episode referred to in the news item concerns a different matter and not connected in any way with the body building.

Lastly, it may be mentioned that the work order with M/s Goenka Automobiles was placed on 8.1.71. The trucks were delivered in batches of 10, 5 and 10. The last delivery was on 26.4.71. It is a fact that in the original work order the period of delivery was one month, but due to non-availability of materials immediately the firm could not complete the body construction within

34 Calling Attention to a Matter of urgent Public Importance 28th October

one month.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua - It is a fact that a Junior officer had given the work order ?

Shri Jay Bhadra Hagjer - After Government have decided following all the formalities to settle the contract with this firm, it does not really matter who issued or signed the actual order. The loss as I have already stated is Rs. 7750/- in lieu of safety assured and dependability assured.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua - Whether the firm who had given lowest tender was asked about their ability for construction of this thing as per conditions laid down in the tender ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer - I said that the firm had experience in body building but not steel body. That firm built bodies of buses for the State Transport of wooden body. That firm may therefore be called to have experience in the line but not with steel body building.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua - When a person or firm comes forward with a particular tender, he should have known his full capacity. How government of the officer concerned could know in advance that the firm could do the job ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer - No, no, that was not said.

1971 The Assam Land and Revenue Regulation 35
(First Amendment) Bill, 1971

All that was said is that he had no workshop of his own, he did not get any permission from the Agro-industries Corporation.

THE ASSAM LAND AND REVENUE REGULATION
(FIRST AMENDMENT) BILL, 1971.

Shri Biswadev Sarma (Minister, Revenue) – Sir, I beg leave of the House to introduce the Assam land and Revenue Regulation (First Amendment) Bill, 1971.

Mr. Speaker – has the hon. Minister leave of the House to introduce the bill.

(The leave was granted)

Shri Biswadev Sarma—I introduce the Bill.

(The Secretary of the House read out the title of the Bill)

THE ASSAM FOREST REGULATION (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 1971.

Shri Ramendra Basumatari (Minister, Forest) Sir, I beg leave of the House to introduce the Assam Forest Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1971.

Mr. Speaker— Has the hon. Minister leave of the House to introduce the Bill.

36 Further Discussion on the North-Eastern 29th October
Areas (Re-organisation) Bill, 1971

(The leave was granted)

Shri Ramendra Basumatari—I introduce the Bill.

(The Secretary of the House read out the title of the Bill)

FURTHER DISCUSSION ON THE NORTH-EASTERN
AREA (RE-ORGANISATION) BILL, 1971

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—Sir, the Bill which has come before us, we received it yesterday. There are some Constitutional experts and they can do well in their deliberations. But layman like us, unless we go through the pros and cons of the Bill, it will not be possible on our part to make any good observation because it is concerned with the future of this region. Only one day is fixed and this is not sufficient. So, may I propose that the time be extended upto tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker—Tomorrow is No-Confidence day.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—No, next Friday. So far as I am concerned, I have gone only through one part of the Bill and many hon. Members will also take part in the debate.

Mr. Speaker—The Business Advisory Committee considered that there will be two Bills—one will take less time and some time will be spared from the first day. But yesterday, the whole day was spent and it is for the House to decide.

Shri Phani Bora—That Business Advisory Committee was

not in a position to know that this particular Bill will be moved. As a member of the Business Advisory Committee, at the very first meeting of the Business Advisory Committee, we would formulate about the whole programme. Then we could not envisage that this is being introduced. Now the recent meeting of the Business Advisory Committee was also not in possession of the Bill. Had the Bill been circulated two days before, that is, on the very first day of the opening of the Assembly, then there would have been time for the hon. Members to go through it and speak out their minds in respect of this Bill. I came back only last night and I have gone through only few pages of the Bill. This Bill is supposed to be discussed very carefully and careful considerations are to be given while taking up in the Parliament for final adoption of the Bill. Our view-points should also be duly considered. Therefore in view of the importance of the Bill, I consider that time should be given to the Hon'ble Members for their study. But I do not know as to how to adjust the time for this.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Chief Minister) – Sir, tomorrow is a private members' day. If the Hon'ble Members forego their private members' day, then we have no objection to sit. But the difficulty is genuine.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya – We can sit today, the whole day and tomorrow, let us start in the first half. If necessary, then we shall see if we have to sit in the second

38 Further Discussion on the North-Eastern 28th October
Areas (Re-organisation) Bill, 1971

half. Upto 9th we may extend. If necessary, for private members, one day may be extended; that may be considered. The Business Advisory Committee may immediately after 12-30 meet today for final decision in the matter. It may continue till tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker Is it the sense of the House that the debate on Bill be continuing till tomorrow ?

(Voices - yes.)

Mr. Speaker—As suggested by Shri Bhattacharyya, the Business Advisory Committee will sit and discuss as to how to adjust it.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—On that particular day, No-confidence motion has been fixed and therefore my submission is that you should honour the sentiment of the hon. members and time may kindly be extended by one day.

Mr. Speaker—I cannot extend the time unless the House agrees and unless the Business Advisory Committee agrees to it.

The debate on the North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Bill, 1971, in the Assam Legislative Assembly is to reach the Government of India by the 6th November, 1971. The official Reporters, both English and Languages,

will hand over the completed speeches to individual members by 11 a. m. on 28th and 29th October, 1971 respectively.

I would, therefore, request the hon. Members to correct their speeches and return to the Editor of Debates by 4 p. m. on 30th October/1971 so that the extracts could be cyclostyled and forwarded to the Government of India in time.

Shri Phani Bora—মই এটা কথা কব খুজিছো যে যি সকল সদস্যই অসমীয়াত বক্তৃতা দিয়ে সেই সকলে লিখিত ভাবে দিলে কেনে হয়? তাবোপৰি আমাৰ ইয়াত টেপ ৰেকৰ্ডাৰ আছে। গতিকে তাৰ পৰা তৰ্জমা কৰিলে কেনে হয়। আৰু তৰ্জমা কৰিবলৈও সুবিধা হয়।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—‘টেপটো’ নি লাহেকৈ প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰীৰ আগত বজাই দিলেই হব।

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰীৰ আগত নহয় পালিয়ামেণ্টত।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—সকলো বিলাকৰ গৰাকী প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰী।

Mr. Speaker—We have got about 10 speakers to-day. I hope the hon. Members will be brief in their observations so that all who have indicated their willingness to speak may be accommodated.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have no intention of contradicting the Chair but this is a very vital matter and once and for all a portion or a chunk of flesh from the body of Assam is going to be taken away and all that you can do is to give us proper and adequate facilities to give vent to our feelings. I can only request you that the Chair will not ring the bell, because it is a vital matter. You may not apportion time. We will not submit to it—you will not shove us out of the discussion. You can pull us up if we repeat or if we go on filibustering. But if we do not repeat and there is no trend of filibustering, I am sure, with the unlimited power that the Chair has, you cannot pull us up. It is a very vital matter and once and for all we are sitting here to-day for liquidation of Assam, and you cannot pull us up.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the very outset I must confess that due to paucity of time I have not been able to give adequate attention to the different provisions of the Bill and, therefore, you will please excuse me if I cannot be very precise and if I take a little more of your indulgence. Sir, as I said, it is most painful and heartrending that our beloved land, Assam, should be disintegrated, pieces should be sliced away. Who is to blame for it? Is it the people of the plains is it the people of the Hills? No, not that. It is the Congress misrule which has brought us to such a pass. At the

time of our independence, at the dawn of our independence and at the time when the Constitution of India was adopted, a healthy process had started. Assam, parts of which the British Imperialists had kept as excluded areas, or partially excluded areas came to be embraced in Assam as included areas. Assam got not only a geographical but also a political entity. Under the liberal leadership of late Gopinath Bordoloi a policy of love and accommodation did start and continued for some time; but unfortunately after his death the reverse process started. There was a gang of conspirators in the midst of the descendants of the imperial gaddi of New Delhi and they were all along conspiring to disintegrate this vital and sensitive part of our mother country. They wanted, in their parochial interest to disintegrate this area. They wanted to sow seeds of distrust, hatred and disruption. If we would have been wise, if we would have been humble, if we would have been really sensible, we would have seen this conspiracy and would not have indulged in pride and prejudices. Unfortunately, however, the high-browdness, the vanity, the parochialism and above all the administrative inefficiency and corruption of the Congress regime made different parts of the State and the different sections of the people restive and resentful.

The result was that instead of winning the hearts of our Naga brothers, all that we succeeded in doing was to

42 Further Discussion on the North-Eastern 28th October
Areas (Re-organisation) Bill, 1971

estrangle their feelings. Instead of considering Assam's people as their kith and kin, as their own, they began to look to New Delhi or even to centres beyond the seven seas. So, the result was that Assam was for the first time disintegrated in 1962 in the regime of late Bimala Prasad Chaliha. At that time, however, this Assembly had registered its feeling and when that matter, viz, the Nagaland Bill came for consideration of this House then Shri B. P. Chaliha himself had moved in this Assembly a motion and it was unanimously adopted. The date was 6th of August, 1962. In the course of that Motion he said that "this Assembly is of the opinion that the provisions of the State of Nagaland Bill, 1962 are not conducive to the aforesaid objectives". These aforesaid objectives were stated like this. I am reading the portion which this Assembly then passed. "This Assembly is of the opinion that in the interest of national solidarity and also with a view to bringing about a co-ordinated development and greater political stability of the eastern region of India there should be an integrated political and administrative set up of the various units within this area and that nothing should be done which may have an effect of weakening this unity. This Assembly further considers that in such an integrated set up special arrangement should be made to meet the needs of different regions of the area. This Assembly is of the view that the provisions of the State of Nagaland Bill, 1962 are not conducive to the aforesaid

objectives. This Assembly, however, notes that the Government is committed to the setting up of Nagaland as a separate State within the Union of India". This Legislature was, so to say, compelled to accept this position.

Now, the other day our Chief Minister instead of learning the lessons of history repeated that shameful history, of the Assam executive Government surrendering to New Delhi bureaucrats and thereafter placing before the Legislature a fait accompli. The hon. Member, Shri Sarmah has said that 1972 is very near and there are cowering feelings and therefore now that the Government is committed many people will find it difficult to express their views whatever their feelings may be. Is that the position where we have been pushed? Sir it is extremely sad. Who can not but be sad when one sees his motherland being cut into pieces? If you want to keep the integrity of the area of the territory and if you want to consider it your motherland, you must behave properly. It is not for nothing that the people of Meghalaya, the people of Mizo Hills, the people of NEFA have become restive. They have reasons to complain and they have definitely grounds for criticism. We ought to have respected their needs, their aspirations and their problems. Instead of going with a high-brow attitude as though we were carrying the white mans' burden we ought to have

44 Further Discussion on the North-Eastern 28th October
Areas (Re-organisation) Bill, 1971

gone with all humility, not as some saviours but as servants, as fellow men and as brothers. That outlook was missing and therefore we are confronted to-day with this dismal situation. Those, who wish our ill, those who want disintegration of this region have taken full advantage of the situation with interest and compound interest.

With this background I come to the provisions of the Bill. As I have already said, my study of the Bill has been inadequate and I beg to be excused if there be in places, some amount of inaccuracy or incompleteness. But to my mind it appears that those who have framed the Bill themselves also are in utter confusion. Because the preamble and the provisions in many places do not agree. First of all, in the preamble 5 issues have been brought, namely, (1) establishment of Manipur from Union Territory to a State, (2) establishment of Tripura as a State, (3) formation of Meghalaya as a State in place of a Sub-State, (4) formation of Arunachal as Union Territory and (5) formation of Mizoram as Union Territory. But we see in the provisions that there are clumsy and extraneous conglomeration. Every body knows that Delhi, Pondicherry and Himachal Pradesh do not form part of North Eastern India. When you come to clause 10 at page 4 and clause 71 at page 29 of the Bill you will find that Delhi, Pondicherry and Himachal Pradesh have also come in. In other words in the name of re-organisation of North-Eastern Areas they are

trying to make certain provisions also for extreme North, extreme South and the heart of the country itself. These things ought to have come separately instead coming in the North Eastern Areas Re-organisation Bill. But they are in such a hurry to bring so many things that they have clubbed them all together. You might ask what relevance has this to my thesis ? The relevance is that this attitude, the attitude of clumsy conglomeration is at the background of the re-organisation proposal.

What does the process of history show ? If it be a viable territory even though the population may be small, if it be a sensitive territory even though it might not be under armed revolt, it may get the status of Statehood. Now, this was the understanding and appreciation in the case of the Nagas. Naga Hills was a district ; they were given the Statehood. This has been denied to Mizo Hills. If Mizo Hills has to be cut out from Assam because it is something like big tail, not connected or little connected with the rest of Assam, or if it is because of the armed revolt in the Mizo Hills when the administration of Assam State completely collapsed, consolation and conciliation of the people of Mizo Hills will not be achieved only if the status of Union Territory is given to them. The status of Statehood would have been the real solution to strengthen the Mizo people to fight against those who want not Statehood but independence. Unfortunately, instead of strengthening the Indian

patriots living in Mizo Hills this Re-organisation Bill has given them certain weakness and disadvantage in that regard and has sown the seeds of further agitation and disintegration. Agitations did take place in Tripura and Manipur. Only as a result of their agitation they have got the Statehood. It is not that the bureaucrats of New Delhi do not want a solution, but they go piece-meal. However, I am not going to dialate much on Mizo Hills as the Mizo leaders are here and they will speak out their mind, but this is my feeling.

Sir, let me then come to clause 5 of the Bill. Before I do that let me make my position clear. After what has happened and after the manner in which our Congress-regime has behaved, we really have come to a position, rather have been forced to a position where we have no alternative than to agree to full Statehood of Meghalaya and when we agree to that do it with all grace without any bitterness. In my opining it would have been in the fitness of things and in the best of interest both for the people of Meghalaya and the Plains of Assam we could have lived together. But now that we are destined or we are pushed to the position of partition we wish the people of Meghalaya all good, we wish god-speed in their development and progress. May they prosper, may they develop, may they not fall prey to capitalist and imperialist exploitations and designs!

Same is our wish with regard to N. E. F. A. We know that the number of people living there is small and we know that if their proper opinion could have been taken, probably they should have preferred to remain with Assam. Whatever that may be, as a result of the process which was started we are going to be separated. We wish the best for the people of N. E. F. A. So is the case with regard to Mizoram. To the people of these areas we have absolutely no ill will, we have absolutely no bitterness, Regimes may come and go but geography continues. If we can not remain as parts of the same State, let us live at least as good neighbours, helping each other and loving each other instead of hating each other. But, Sir, when we do part it is not proper to keep certain things common for quarreling purposes. I am reminded of a pair of village-clowns who came in a village Dhol party (Drum beating party). They posed as two brothers separating from one another. Now they had only one cow and they wanted to partition it. They were neither Christians nor Muslims, they were Hindus. It was a milch cow. One said that the front side that is, the mouth side of the cow should belong to the other and it should be his duty to feed it and the hind part should belong to himself so that he could have the milk. The other retorted that the mouth being under his control, he would beat it on the mouth at the time of milking and his brother would get only kicks and not milk from the cow. Now, our Chief Minister

48 Further Discussion on the North-Eastern 28th October
Areas (Re-organisaion) Bill, 1971

probably wanted to play the role of the more cunning one by claiming Shillong at least for three years if not more. He forgot that he would get kicks instead of milk. It is better to go out of Shillong in good grace than to be kicked out. Sir, in clause 5 it was said that "On and from the appointed day there shall be formed a new State to be known as the State of Meghalaya, comprising —

(a) The territories which immediately before the day were comprised in the autonomous State of Meghalaya formed under Section 3 of the Assam Re-organistation (Meghalaya) Act, 1969 and

(b) so much of the territories comprised within the cantonment and municipality of Shillong as did not form part of that autonomous State.

These will be now be forming parts of the State of Meghalaya. Now, there is nothing wrong in it. It is absolutely logical and legitimate. How can we think of Meghalaya minus Shillong ? Can we think of the Assam State minus Gauhati ? It is only logical and legitimate that Shillong should form part of the State of Meghalaya because it is the heart of Meghalaya. This ought to have been appreciated at the very beginning. We ought to have said, Yes. We ought to have argued for it instead of making unreasonable bargaining. In their arrogansce, the Government of Assam demanded at best the European Ward.

(Mr. Speaker vacated and Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair).

They thought that they could not remain here in Shillong without dominating. If you want to remain as guests—remain as guests. There is an Assamese proverb “তোমাৰ বাৰীৰ বাঁহগাজ, তাৰেই কৰিছোঁ খৰিছা ; তাকে সলাই ধান দোন আনিছো. কথাটো মন কৰিছা” ?

You cannot do that. After all you were born in the heat and mud of the plains. Your parents were born in the plains districts in that heat and mud. If you want to remain in the bracing climate of Shillong drinking Shillong “Madhu” then remain as a guest. You cannot be a guest and a master at the same time. The only proper answer to an imposter is to be kicked out and that is going to happen. After all, we are poor people. There are in my own constituency people who are not having food for days together. The other day I met one man Broja by name. He said that just after he finished his meal and while his wife was taking her meal just then one of his elder sister-in-law came with a hungry, little emaciated boy on her lap and the hungry boy having seen the meal simply jumped down and grabbed the meal. Soon after the said elder sister-in-law also started to share the meal. Starvation in Assam has become such a widespread reality that the State is in near famine condition. In villages there are thieves who do not steal anything except a little rice.

That has become a reality in our country. Why the poor State of Assam should not have a capital housed in thatched huts? Can we not leave Shillong? If military operations can be conducted from tents, can we not have for some time a capital in tents? Can we not shift the Veterinary College to the Agricultural University at Jorhat? Can we not use those houses which were constructed as Godowns for tea auction? Can we not have some of the buildings to accommodate our offices? Can we not have some of the space of the open air jail for our purposes? If there is a will there is a way. Let the place be selected at Kaziranga or at any other places so far as permanent sites are concerned. But for the time being why should we not go to a place in the plains temporarily? Why should there be this unnecessary wastage on travelling between Shillong and Jorabat? Why should we speak about 3 years? Why not in three weeks? That is a matter of attitude. The Reorganisation Bill would not have come if we would have known how to behave. At any rate I draw your attention to clause 5 of the Bill and I say that now that Meghalaya is a full-fledged State now that the whole of Shillong including the Municipality and Cantonment areas of Shillong do form part of Meghalaya, the seat of the Government of Assam should immediately shift to its own territory.

I have already stated about Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh. I do not want to repeat. I have also stated

that it is incongruous that in Part III of this Bill should come Delhi and Pondicherry as it comes in Clause 10. Then with regard to Clause 13—the seats allotted in the Council of States. As you know Sir, one of the seats for the Council of State from Assam is held by Mr. Emonsing Sangma. Mr Emonsing Sangma comes from Garo Hills. Now, how can he or why should he represent Assam in the Council of States i.e. in Rajya Sabha ? That is my question.

Then, with regard to the House of the People. But before I go to that part, let me say that the draftsmen, the very cunning bureaucrats of the Home Department of the Government of India have not stated the date on which this Bill will come into force. They have stated that it will be on an "appointed date" that is to say, the date which the Central Government may by notification in the official Gazette appoint. Now, if I heard the Chief Minister correctly during the question hour, he said that a period of three years is the time till which they may probably be here in Shillong, with tolerable kicks. Those may be light kicks, kicks on the buttock, and not on the face. Till those three years, the present arrangement of Meghalay will continue. Till they are not kicked out by the people of Meghalaya, those who are at the helm of affairs of Meghalaya will also not come to face the election so long they can

52 Further Discussion on the North-Eastern 28th October
Areas (Re-organisation) Bill, 1971

afford, and therefore they will advise the Home Department of the Government of India to put this appointed date as far off as possible.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah—I disagree.....

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—We have to agree to disagree at times. I have my own reason, I wish I am too wrong. The reason is very simple. A State Minister of the Union Government coming from the “Aryavarta” area who is a very powerful man and who is most Powerful in this affair, that is, Reorganisation of Assam, is alleged to have very great interest through his relations and agents in the Sillimanite and other minerals business of Meghalaya. He is in very good terms with those who are at top of Meghalaya administration today. The longer these people remain there the more the Sillimanite and other mineral business of the group will be entrenched in the Meghalaya area. I shall elaborate further. If they feel that an early election will entrench them in the lucrative deals in Meghalaya then the election will be earlier, and Mr. Sarmah’s wish or rather his understanding may prove correct.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah—Not wish but guess.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—Yes, his guess may prove correct. There is a vague appointed date, There is no fixed date for this Bill to come into operation.

This has been kept vague by the beautifully vague words "appointed day" and at the pleasure of the Union Home Department it will be announced. If it is early, well and good; if it is not then who will represent Garo Hills in the House of the People? In the Bill the provision has been made that the gentleman who represents Garo Hills along with Dhubri, will henceforth represent only Dhubri, not Garo Hills. The gentleman who was elected from Khasi Hills and Mikir Hills will represent those people who did not elect him. In other words, Garo Hills will go unrepresented in the house of the People. The longer that appointed date, the longer will be the period of going without representation in the House of the People for the people of the Garo Hills.

I come then to Clause 16 - Cachar and Dhubri. The same fate will be with regard to the Mizos. The Mizos had elected along with the People of Cachar one representative to the Lok Sabha—to the House of people. This representative will henceforth be representing only Cachar. Therefore, the Mizos will not get elected representative in the Lok Sabha. If anybody goes, he will go as nominated member, not as an elected man.

With regard to Diphu—Diphu has been promised a representative, but the longer is the "appointed day", the longer will be their waiting.

54 Further Discussion on the North-Eastern 28th October
Areas (Re-organisation) Bill, 1971

Then I come to Clause 27. The clause relates to the provisional Legislative Assembly of States, etc. In this connection, I have to say something. I do not know whether this Bill will also go to the Meghalaya Assembly for consideration, probably not; because Meghalaya is not yet a State. What is the Meghalaya Legislature now? This Meghalaya Legislature was indirectly elected by the District Council Members. Now, the District Councils were formed under the Sixth Schedule for certain specific purposes. They were more administrative councils or political councils. However, since it was a very transitional affair, in that previous Re-organisation Act the Government of India in the Home Department decided that the District Council should elect some representatives to the Meghalaya Assembly which has now become a Legislature. That very Assembly which was not elected directly by the people, not elected for the purpose for which they are functioning now, they are now sought to be kept there for an indefinite period, may be for years. So, this is a thing which goes against the interest of the people of Meghalaya. This point needs to be considered. Therefore, in my opinion this provision should be deleted and replaced by an interim arrangement of administration under the President's rule immediately after the Bill is passed, and this can be done by the Central Government. This sort of President's rule is there in Manipur. I feel that this is vitally necessary as the present Government of Meghalaya is not formed by the vote of

the people, and for the sake of freedom of franchise this is absolutely necessary. Even to-day Meghalaya forms part of the State of Assam. The present arrangement is also not in the interest of the people of Meghalaya but only in the interest of a small ruling circle which is in personal friendship with some powerful elements in the Home Ministry at Delhi.

I then come to Part VII. I wish our Minister for Industries was here because this part deals with the provision as to certain Corporations. Now, I beg to draw your attention to Clause 53 (A) State Electricity Board constituted under the Electricity Supply Act, 1948. Sir, as you know, this Government had many years ago, in its Cabinet adopted a resolution that the headquarters of the Assam State Electricity Board should be at Gauhati and for that purpose land was selected and earmarked. Incidentally the headquarters of the Board requires only about 30,000 sq. ft. and not more. But thanks to the all powerful Mr. Kapur, the man whose name is being written in letters of gold by Mr. Tripathi, that Cabinet decision was suppressed. Now, the Estimates Committee of this House somehow or other had unearthed it, probably Mr. Choudhury of the Congress Party was the Chairman of the Committee at that time, and brought this to the notice of the Government. But this Government did not or could not dare to displease Mr. Kapur or Mr. Tripathi, and nothing

56 Further Discussion on the North-Eastern 28th October
Area (Re-organisation) Bill, 1978

was done. The Public Accounts Committee took it up and said that either the Government should revise its decision or implement it, but the Government remained silent and inactive.

Sir, Government appointed a Commission— I am not going to say much about it and that Commission had submitted the first part of its report in April last and the second part was submitted in May or June. The report is already printed. But the Government for reasons best know to it is suppressing it from the Legislature and not presenting it to the House. The report may be good, bad or indifferent but it should have been presented to the House. The report was in possession of the Government in May (Shri Mahendra Mohan Chouhury : Not May ; much later than May) and both parts are printed. There is no reason why it should not be presented to the House. It is not a fact, as stated by the Chief Minister the other day, that it is not yet printed.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury — I did not say that it is not yet printed.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—The report is printed and is lying with the Government. Why it is not presented to the House ?

Shri Debeswar Sarmah—Did the Chief Minister say that the report is not printed ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—I said that it was printed but the Government was not in a position to scrutinise it and it will take some time. I think it will be published very soon.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah—Why don't you allow the Members to assist you ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—Shri Sarmah advised me that it should be scrutinised by an expert.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—I am not saying anything with regard to the merit of the case I was a member of the Commission. All I submit is that as a result of the wishes of the House, a Commission of Enquiry was appointed. It is the right of the House to know what the Enquiry Commission has found out. For all practical purposes, this is the last session of the House. So, the House should not be deprived of discussing this matter during this session. Here, the Electricity Board constituted as it was ought to have its headquarters at Gauhati but by the design or device of some bureaucrats at the top level the Cabinet decision was bypassed or ignored.

58 Further Discussion on the North-Eastern 28th October
Areas (Re-organisation) Bill, 1971

(Voice - This is the Cabinet decision)

So far as Clause 53 at page 20 is concerned, this clause should be read very carefully because there are certain things here which need minute observation. The State Electricity Board as well as the State Warehousing Corporation shall on and from the appointed day continue to function in those areas in respect of which they are functioning in those areas before that day. If the headquarters of the A. S. E. B. was not shifted from Shillong before 'appointed day', their headquarters shall have to remain here. Under the present arrangement directions can be given by the State Government to shift the Headquarters of the A. S. E. B. for which more than Rs. 50 crores have been invested from the people's money. If and when this Bill comes into operation, it will not be the State Government of Assam which will issue directions. Directions will be issued by the Central Government. Now, I shall go through the more important Sub-clauses which will show that Central Government is treating Assam just like a District Council.

In sub-clause (2) - If any exception or modification is to be made that will be made by the Central Government as it thinks fit.

In clause (3) After expiry of two years from the

appointed or such earlier date the A. S. E. B., as such will cease to function and probably there will be a regional Board. So, it is high time for the Assam Government not only to take decision but to implement them without waiting for a single day; otherwise they may repent, but their successors will curse.

Sir, I now come to the State Financial Corporation— Clause 55 at page 22. Without going much into details of this, I beg to submit that this Financial Corporation also shall have to submit to the directions issued by the Central Government. I am referring to Sub-clause (2) — “Any directions issued by the Central Government under Sub-section (1) in respect of the Corporation may include a direction that the said Act in its application to the Corporation shall have effect subject to such exceptions and modifications as may be specified in the direction.” The only point we find here is that wherever there is the question of control by the State Government there is some restrictive proviso. The state Government or the Corporation will have no autonomy, its control will be under the direction of the Central Government. Now, the State Government will work as intermediary or as a poster.

In clause 56, there is a general provision and by this general provision, the State Government will be subject

60 Further Discussion on the North-Eastern 28th October
Areas (Re-organisation) Bill, 1971

to such directions as may from time to time be issued by the Central Government until other provision is made by law in respect of the said body corporate. General instructions will be given by the Central Government.

Any directions issued by the Central Government under Sub-clause “ (1) in respect of such body corporate may include a direction that any law by which the said body corporate is governed shall, in its application to that body corporate, have effect, subject to such exceptions and modifications as may be specified in the direction.” So, everything—all power—goes to the Central Government—as all powers went to the Soviets in Russia of 1971.

Our present Central Government, under the aegis of the Home Ministry, or to be more candid, under Shri K. C. Pant—all powers are concentrated in the Home Department of the Government of India.

With regard to Motor Vehicles and others, please note the proviso of clause 57, which reads—“The Central Government may, after consultation with the State Government or Governments concerned, add to, amend or vary the conditions attached to the permit by the authority by which the permit was granted.”

With regard to plying of Motor Vehicles between

different States, no tolls entrance fees or other charges of a like nature shall be levied for its operation by the State Government. Sir, in this connection, I would like to say one incident. This morning some people came to me and they said that previous night they had to lead a horrible life at Shillong. There is no space where one can sleep—say, at Happy Lodge. They approached the Manager of the hotel and requested him to accommodate them in the hotel. The Manager said that there was no space. They said—“We shall lie on the floor.” The Manager said—“If you have no other place to stay, it is up to you.” Why this has happened ? Because power is concentrated at Shillong and all and sundry are made to come to Shillong even for petty things.

Mr. Deputy Speaker—Order, order, please. We now adjourn to meet again at 2 p.m. Mr. Bhattacharyya will continue.

(The House rose at 12-30 p. m.)

(The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber after lunch at 2 p. m. with the hon'ble Deputy Speaker in the Chair).

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya - Sir, the Chief Minister had indicated this morning that for some time to come the seat of the Assam Government, i.e., the

60 Further Discussion on the North-Eastern 28th October
Areas (Re-organisation) Bill, 1971

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62 Further Discussion on the North-Eastern 28th October
Areas (Re-organisation) Bill, 1971

capital of Assam, may remain in Shillong ; but in clause 60 wherein are enumerated the facilities with reference to certain State institutions we find in Schedule 7 that there will remain the existing facilities only for Finger Print Bureau, Public Health Laboratory, R.P. Chest Hospital, Pasteur Institute, State Malaria Institution and Assam Government Press at Shillong. This Bill does not, as it appears, ensure the existing facilities for other State institutions even if the Government of Assam decides to remain here in Shillong keeping its capital. I shall be glad to be corrected if I am mistaken in this.

Mr. Deputy Speaker—I am sorry to interrupt. I had forgotten I had to take the sense of the House. It appears from the list that so many hon'ble Members intend to take part in the debate. The Central Government has desired to know the opinion of the hon'ble Members of this House on this Bill. The opinion of the Members will have to be sent to Delhi to reach there on or before the 6th of November, 1971. Also the speeches of the hon'ble Members speaking in vernacular will have to be translated. Therefore, it would not be possible to allot too many days. It is the desire of the Speaker that we sit till 6 p- m. (Voices : no no.)

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Chief Minister)—
The Union Minister is coming to-day and we have fixed a discussion, and see to extend the time.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—In this connection I am going a little away from the subject. In this discussion on the North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Bill, I want to register definitely and unequivocally our protest at the way the Central Government has been behaving with us. It is only two days ago that the Central Government by a special messenger had sent this bill to Shillong, and it is only yesterday morning that the Members of this House have been supplied with copies thereof, a few might have got it at night the day before but the overwhelming majority of the members have received only yesterday. This is a matter concerning the life and death of this area, and the Government of India appears to consider us not as men but as mankinds or even worse. They do not want that we read the bill, we consider it. They send it at the 11th hour and want it back by the 12th hour. Is this the way that a Central Government or the officers of the Central Government behave towards a state ? We are being treated like slaves. We register a very strong protest against this sort of attitude. This has been possible only because those who are sitting in power over this area have been submitting with bended knees, folded hands and with a beggar's bowl before the Delhi Gods and Goddesses. If they would have behaved like men with erect backbones, probably the Central Government could not have behaved this way. Along with registering our protest against this behaviour to the people of Assam

64 Further Discussion on the North-Eastern 28th October
Areas (Re-organisation) Bill, 1971

and the Legislature of Assam we also want to say that the Assam Government should act courageously than it has been doing up till now.

Now, I come to resume my speech. I come to Part VIII of the bill. This is the most objectionable, the most reprehensible and the most banal part of the bill. This is with regard to the services. Sir, you remember that so far as the All India Service personnel are concerned, they are almost for all purposes beyond the control of the Government of Assam. Even now those who are in the Assam Cadre are almost beyond the control of the Government of Assam. Even when the Government of Assam want to take any disciplinary action for flagrant illegality or impropriety or corruption or theft or misappropriation, they cannot do it promptly. You remember the case of one I. A. S. Officer serving in the Agro-Industries Corporation who was alleged to have defalcated a huge amount of public money, but the Government could not immediately take disciplinary measures against him. It required some time because Government of India's approval was indispensable. Now, under the proposed provisions, they will be able to behave and rule with impunity. You know, Sir, that moves are afoot on the part of the I. A. S Officers' Association, which is the most powerful trade union in the country for more immunity or impunity. They are urging upon

the Government of India that they should be answerable even for their worst misdeeds only to the Government of India and to none else and the Government of India has been pressurised to a great extent to submit to their demand. Here in Assam, as in other States, there is a State Cadre of the All-India Services. Though only for limited purposes they are under the control of the State Government. Here in this part, in clause 61, a proposal has been made that there will be no Assam Cadre of the All-India Services, viz., the India Administrative Service, the Indian Police Service, and Indian Forest Service. I would particularly request and beseech the members of the ruling party to read this clause 61 and to ponder over it, because they are responsible for the administration of the State and they will be answerable more than anybody else to the people. I would beseech them to read the provisions of sub-clause (2) of Clause 61 in particular which reads as follows :—

“On and from the appointed day, there shall be constituted for the States of Assam and Meghalaya a joint cadre of the Indian Administrative Service, a joint cadre of the Indian Police Service and a joint cadre of the Indian Forest Service”. So the thesis of the top gods of the Indian Administrative Service, who drafted this Bill in the Home Department of the Government

of India is that there cannot be and there shall not be unity among the peoples of the Meghalaya and Assam, there cannot be and shall not be any political unity between the Government of Meghalaya and Assam, but there shall be and must be a solidarity to boss over, to rule and to dominate both these States by the God's chosen bureaucrats of the All-India Services. Their policy is "Divide the people and consolidate ourselves". If they would have belonged to the Meghalaya Cadre, then whenever any officer would have gone astray or run amuck, the Meghalaya Government could have pulled him up. Similarly, if they would have been belonging to the Assam Cadre, the Assam Government could have taken action. But while there is a joint cadre there is no joint machinery of the two Governments to pull them up, to correct them or to control them. What will happen? Who will do it? For the answer, Sir, please come to Clauses 68 and 69. You will find that Clause 68 says "The Central Government may, by order, establish one or more Advisory Committees for the purpose of assisting it in regard to—

- (a) the discharge of any of its functions under this Part, and
- (b) the ensuring of fair and equitable treatment to all persons affected by the provisions of this Part

and the proper consideration of any representations made by such persons”.

Then Clause 69 says “The Central Government may give such directions to the State Government of Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, and Tripura and to the Administrator of the Union Territory of Mizoram as may appear to it to be necessary for the purpose of giving effect to the foregoing provisions of this Part and the State Governments and the Administrator shall comply with such directions.”

So the haughty bureaucrats, ruling Assam, ruling Meghalaya, ruling Tripura, ruling Manipur and ruling Mizoram may go their own way, one in the name of joint cadre of Meghalaya and Assam and the other in the name of joint cadre of Tripura and Manipur still another in the name of the direct cadre of the Union Territories. Ornamental political institutions like the Cabinets, will be relegated to the background. They will have no effective control over the All India Services ruling the regions which they will only reign. These bureaucrats will be protected by an “Advisory Committee”, that is to say, by the top New Delhi bureaucrats of the Home Department. The elected Governments in the different areas shall (not will or may) obey the directives of the bureaucrats of the Home Department

of the Government of India. Have we no sense of shame ? Are we possessed only with greed of pomp or rather smell of power ? Have we lost all sense of self-respect ? Have we rid ourselves of all sense of democracy and thrown away all democratic values that we are going to be the slaves of bureaucracy out and out ? This joint cadre business is the most cunning device of some devilish brain and by this cunning device this entire region is sought to be divided and then to be ruled and ruled ruthlessly. This is the sum and substance of the matter.

Therefore, while with regard to the other points I have made criticisms with regard to this I propose to this House a Resolution. I move the Resolution—"That this Assembly is of the opinion that after the complete separation of Meghalaya from Assam and its constitution as a full-fledged State, it is against the best interests of Assam and Meghalaya to have joint cadre of the Indian Administrative Service, joint cadre of Indian Police Service and joint cadre of Indian Forest Service for the States of Assam and Meghalaya as envisaged in Clause 61 of the NEA Reorganisation Bill 1971, and this Assembly recommends that this provision be removed from the proposed North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Bill, 1971.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Chief Minister) -
Sir, this Bill has come not for recommendation and not

for decision. It has come under Art. 3 of the Constitution. It has been referred to us and we can only give our views and the views expressed here will be forwarded to the Government of India. In the case of a Resolution like this, it must come separately as it is outside the provision of this Bill.

Shri Gaurisankar Bkattacharyya — When Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury was here as the Speaker of this Assembly, a similar thing came on the 6th August, 1962 and late B. P. Chaliha... (intervention)

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury — That resolution came after the debate was closed. This may come after the motion is closed. I do not debate that this resolution cannot come. This cannot come in connection with the debate on this motion.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya — That does not matter. Let it come at God's own time. Instead of moving it now, I shall move it then. Now, Sir, I have placed it for consideration of the House because this is a most objectionable part. As I said at the very beginning, I am totally against the spirit which was presented on 6th August, 1962 by the then Chief Minister, that is to say, that Nagaland was agreed to under compulsion, that it was conceded against will. I say, whatever you give, give it in good grace and whole-heartedly. “শ্রিয়ো দেয়ম্, হর্যো দেয়ম্, শ্রদ্ধায় দেয়ম্” (spoken in Sanskrit). If we

70 Further Discussion on the North-Eastern 28th October
Areas (Re-organisation) Bill, 1971

are to give good-bye to our brothers and sisters of Meghalaya, let us give them good bye with cheers and with smile and with grace. If we are to part company with our friends of Mizo Hills, let us do it in grace and let us not do it in grumble and grudge.

The keeping of services together will always create disharmony, always create difficulties, and these bureaucrats will try to play one against the other. This is the danger. So, submit that this is the most important part of my submission to this House and this is the part on which I request the hon'ble Members to ponder and consider with all their seriousness. Sir, I think in view of what you have said and in view of the limitation of time, I should close my observation. But before I close, I give a forewarning- I refer to Clause 74 in Part 9. Subject to correction, Sir, previously the Eastern Zone comprised not only the state of Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa but also Assam and also Manipur and others. When this zone was made they centred round one important trade and industrial centre and port of Calcutta. Calcutta was our common port and Calcutta was our common centre in respect of trade, commerce and communication. Our of this it was proposed to cut us out. This Bill is not a final word ; something else is there. They are giving it in doses. This is the first dose and the second dose is in the offing, That second dose is North Eastern Frontier Council. They want the Council

to be overwhelmingly packed and dominated by the bureaucrats of the Government of India. There will no doubt be voting members one each from the constituent units but in that thing, that is on the anvil, a Union Minister will be presiding. The Secretariat of the Regional Council will not be answerable to any one of the Units. The Governor will be the Vice-President. The Secretariat will be nominated by the Home Department of the Government of India.

Government of India and paid by them and naturally, he who pays the piper, calls the tune. Not only that. As the Government of India will be represented in that Council by so many Secretaries, though they may not have the votes they will have powerful and domineering voice. The result will be that there in the name of "advice," the Home Department, that is to say, the bureaucrats sitting in the Home Department, will be dictating everything. They will have their own Secretariat and that Secretariat will be answerable to the Home Department. In other words, it will mean that whatever may be given by the right hand, will be taken away by left hand. এক হাতে দাও বোঝা, শূন্য করে নাও অন্য হাতে। These smaller areas, are our friends. They are flesh of our flesh and blood of our blood. They might have a feeling that each of them is going to get a political personality. They may not be aware today that there is a danger that we will be common slaves. It is said that the Council will

72 Further Discussion on the North-Eastern 28th October
Areas (Re-organisation) Bill, 1971

be advisory in character. Advice by whom? Who is in charge of the purse and the armed forces? What will be the effect of that advice? After all the Secretariat is everything. That Secretariat will be answerable not to the elected representatives of the States but will be answerable to the Home department of the Government of India. So the autonomy of all these regions will be taken away; that is on the anvil and in the offing and keeping that in view, these Clauses 61 and 68 there.

No All India cadre for Assam, no All India cadre for Meghalaya – joint cadre, under the control and under the protection of an “Advisory Committee”. Sir, a new word now is being constantly used by the Government of India – “Advisory Committee” of the Home Department and the Home Department had the final say whereby everything will be taken away. Do you know why? They say it is necessary for the security of this region. In other words, they think and they say openly that the security of this region is not safe in the hands of the people of this region. Security is safe only in the hands of the bureaucrats of the Home Department! This is nothing but disbelief in the people. If this region is to be saved, protected, defended, the first and foremost force should be the people of this region, If the people themselves are disbelieved, if it is thought that security of the country or security of this region is not safe in the hands of the people of this region, then there cannot

be anything more which can be described as negation of democracy. That is the type of mind which is working in the Home Department of the Government of India. With these few words, Sir, (Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—few words !) my friends laugh because I said 'with these few words'—they may laugh or smile but I wish I could go on shouting and roaring till I die because if my country dies, who lives ?

✓ Shri Debeswar Sarmah —Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, under a deep gloom of sadness I take my stand to speak today, for the simple reason that this North Eastern Region of India bordering on powerful international States has been put in the process of disintegration. This sensitive North East Frontier of India is being weakened. One thing strikes me. This Bill was sent yesterday, at 6. 30 a. m. to us, members in a cover marked, "secret". I fail to understand why this should be treated as "secret". The terms and conditions of the proposed North Eastern Council are not disclosed to people but it is hatched in darkness. I fail to understand what is the reason for this hush, hush policy. I was trying to think deeply as to why this should be treated as secret? Why this bill and the draft proposals for North Eastern Council should not have been widely published well ahead, say, at least a month before these are taken up here in the Assembly so that public opinion may be ascertained? I fail to understand why our Government should be a

party to this maiming and mutilating of our mother Assam ? Why this Government is a party to such designs of the Central Government. One may ask me or any other member of this Assembly as to what you have been doing in this disastrous happening ? Why did you become a party to it ? I really fail to see what I can do. I feel like a person helplessly drifting in the mighty current of the Brahmaputra, being swept away helplessly not knowing to what destiny ? Everyone of us perhaps is feeling like that in this matter. Sir, we take pride in our democracy, in our freedom of speech and association. Yes, we have every reason to be proud of this. But in ultimate analysis, what is the real content of the democracy that we are enjoying or not enjoying, may I say ? If we had real love for democracy and doing things democratically, our people should have been taken into confidence, people's elected representatives should have been taken into confidence. But the authorities in Delhi and their high brow bureaucratic officers, would not take the people into their confidence. Why the terms and conditions of the proposed North Eastern Council have not been distributed amongst us ? I do not know, Sir, if the people of Assam.

✓ Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Chief Minister)—
Sir, I would like to submit that it is not with us also. Even the Government of India have not decided finally on the North Eastern Council draft. Therefore, when

the draft will be finalised, it must come before the Assembly and the hon. Members will get an opportunity to give their views on it.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua - Sir, as has been said by hon. Shri Debeswar Sarmah, if it is a draft form or if it is at that stage as has been stated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, why the Congress Party should ditto it ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—Only the principale, and I have given a copy of it to the hon. Members.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya - Not given. I was sought to be shown, I was called to the Chief Minister's Chamber, I was sought to be given a copy but I said that I do not want a copy.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—I also sent a copy to hon. Member, Shri Sarmah.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—I was summoned by the Chief Minister and I was given a copy but I said that I do not want a copy. I returned it. I said I am against it, lock, stock and barrel—I do not want to touch it with a pair of tonges even, that is what I said.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—Yes, that is what he said. Therefore, Sir, I want to submit that whatever proposal regarding the North Eastern Council we had in our possession, we ~~to~~ tried give them to the Hon'ble Member including Mr. Sharma.

76 Further Discussion on the North-Eastern 28th October
Areas (Re-organisation) Bill, 1971

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—Why this mischief, Sir ?

Mr. Deputy Speaker—Order, Order. Since we are discussing this subject you will get chance to give vent to your feelings.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—I want to ask you one question, Sir. Where do we stand now ?

Mr. Deputy Speaker—All Hon'ble Members have the opportunity to give his own opinion and whatever you have got to say, in the courses of your speech you can say. Now, when hon'ble Member Shri Sharma is giving his speech on this very subject, I think he should not be disturbed.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—The only point is, the Chief Minister was pleased to refer to an incident that I was also consulted or I was shown the draft rules. Here I want to say that when he consulted me, I said, not here, do not give it to me here, give it to the Legislature and let us make 'Mokabela in the Session, not here. These are the words I said.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury When the draft is not final and in the consideration stage then generally it is discussed in confidence and in rooms, not in chamber. That is why I discussed this matter with Hon'ble friends, the leaders of the Opposition.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—Sir, you have rightly said that we should have enough time to ventilate our feelings. But where do we stand to day I put the question. Who has put us in this position to-day ?

Mr. Deputy Speaker—Mr. Barua, you have lived in this House for long time. In a democracy if you think that the ruling party has done some injustice, you have got the democratic process to fight against it. When discussion is going on if we indulge on such speeches and counter speeches there will not be end of it.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—I am only asking you where do we stand to day ?

Mr. Deputy Speaker—(When some opposition members rose to speak) Order, order. So long as Mr. Sarma is delivering his speech I will not allow any interruptions. I hope all hon'ble members will cooperate with me.

Shri Akram Hussain—মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মোৰ এটা মিনতি আছে। সেইটো হল এনে বিশিষ্টকৰণ আলোচনা চলি থকাৰ সময়ত কোনো সদস্যই দুখ লগাব বা কান্দাৰ অধিকাৰ আছে নে নাই ? প্ৰশ্ন কৰিবলৈ অধিকাৰ আছে নে নাই ? সেইটোৰ clarification লাগে।

Mr. Deputy Speaker—Every individual member has

78 Further Discussion on the North-Eastern 28th October
Areas (Re-organisation) Bill, 1971

got the right but that right should be utilised not by disturbing other members.

Shri Hiralal Patwary—On a point of clarification. Whether Assam Government has got independence and whether Assam Chief Minister is going as an agent of the Government of India

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Chief Minister)—
I am only a part of the Government of India ; I am only a fringe of it.

(Interruption by Shri Hiralal Patwary).

Mr. Deputy Speaker— Mr. Patwary, you have made your point, please take seat. (Interruption)

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—Not only agent, I am a servant of the Government of India.

(Interruption)

Because the Government of India is not an alien body. Government of Assam is a part of it. The whole is the Government of India.

(Interruption and commotion)

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—Assam may be a part of it, but Assam is nobody's servant.

(Interruption and commotion)

Deputy Speaker—Order, order (Voice : Shame ! Shame !)

The Chief Minister has explained his position. Let us not quarrel over it. Yes, Mr. Sarmah. (Interruption by Shri Hiralal Patwary). Mr. Patwary, please sit down.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah—Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think the hon'ble friends do speak to be heard by somebody, either the Speaker or the members, but when quite a number shout all at a time together, nobody can hear what we say. I do not know what is the object of my speaking. The Chief Minister was nice enough to send me a copy of the draft proposals. He, in the covering letter, asked me to treat it as "secret". Myself belonging to the old school of people who treated a confidential thing as confidential, did not speak to anyone about it. Earlier, I used to write one or two articles on the subject, North East Council, but I have now been prevented from airing the subject openly. Now the Chief Minister may please appreciate that we are not taking him to task individually. He is in such a cog-wheel that is obviously unable to move this way or that way, and he also has been like a piece of drift wood in the mighty the Brahmaputra current. He has just now said that the draft when finalised will be made available to him and then he will place it before the

80 Further Discussion on the North-Eastern 28th October
Areas (Re-organisation) Bill, 1971

Assembly. I fail to understand why the draft proposals should be placed before the Assembly at the last moment as a fait-acompli and not earlier. If it is "finalised" what is left there to be done. There will be nothing left for us to do but be a rubber-stamp. I want the House to take this aspect of the matter into careful consideration and I want the Delhi Gods to pause and ponder where things are drifting to. Delhi has not been the Capital for the first time. It has been the defunct capital of at least 7 Kingdoms, it is said. What is democracy ? Democracy is Government by persuasion, and totalitarian system of Government is by "Danda". May I ask a question, Sir, is our Government in India today by persuasion ? Sir, are we persuaded to accept this Bill of Reorganisation ? Fundamental changes in this State are thrust down our throats by Delhi autocratically ignoring the sentiments of the people.

✓ Let our ruling party realise that they are not acting democratically when it gave the Assembly only 6 hours before actual discussion. Sir, is this democracy ? The Chief Minister has the backing of a solid party. I do not like the people elected on certain party tickets should consider themselves released from the obligation of what was promised before the voters and to come to main stream, that is the Congress Party - I mean crossing of the floor. I do not like it. Our Congress Party is ruling and it is not loosing its members unlike

some other States. The party is gaining strength. This party can afford to act democratically, but with us democracy has degenerated. The reasons are, as often happens the people who rule who have power fall out ; and falling out between brothers gives the next door neighbours encouragement to push the brothers to the wall.

Sir, as regards this Bill, I tabled a resolution and I hope the Speaker will give me permission to move it in appropriate time. Now I would read it as if.....

Mr. Deputy Speaker—Order, order, Mr. Sarmah, just before you came Mr. Bhattacharjya came with a resolution but our Leader of the House construed that so far as this North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Bill is concerned we are only to give our opinion and till and until the debate on this bill is over no such resolution could intervene. But you have got individual right to come with a resolution.....

Shri Debeswar Sarmah—If you would have only been pleased to listen to what I would say you could spare yourself the trouble. I tabled the resolution in the morning. I am not moving the resolution now. We see some members read written up speeches. What I was going to say was that my thoughts not all but some major thoughts, were

82 Further Discussion on the North-Eastern 28th October
Areas (Re-organisation) Bill, 1971

noted down. At this moment, I am not moving a resolution. Sir, we feel grave concern at the fragmentation of North-East Region of India into tiny, non-viable States, bordering the international boundaries, and consequent process of gradual disintegration of the area. This Assembly can not but view that such fragmentation is never conducive towards the progress and prosperity of the people of these areas, nor for strengthening of the Frontier. Therefore we desire that Meghalaya, N. E. F. A. and Mizoram should not be separated from the State of Assam. But if the people of three areas seek separation from Assam, however, sad the parting may be, this Assembly wish the people of the proposed new States, Union Territory under this bill, peace, prosperity and happiness in future. Then in view of the disagreement and dispute raised by Nagaland in respect of the boundary between Nagaland and Assam and consequent trouble and misunderstanding, although this boundary was clearly defined and stated in several Government Notifications in the past, and with a view to avoid future quarrel and ill feeling between Assam and the proposed States and Union Territories we are emphatically of considered opinion that the North Eastern Areas (Re-organisation) Bill, 1971 should be passed after the respective boundaries of each of the proposed States and Union Territories are specified, surveyed and demarcated.

✓ Sir, We do not want to part with our brethren and we want them with us with all our heart. But if our

Areas (Re-organisation) Bill, 1971

brethren feel that they are grown up and they can manage their own affairs and they think that it will be harmful to live with Assam, and they want to separate, we should not however sad and painful it might be to us. We do not want that they should separate but if they want to separate we wish them well. We wish them prosperity and happiness if happiness is at all possible in this trouble ridden world of today. Therefore, Sir, my view is very clear if they want to go, let them go. But there are certain conditions under which I am prepared to accept the situation. Number one condition is this—my constituency is just adjoining Nagaland border. Our people are very often harassed, their paddy is taken away, houses are burnt, We parted with Nagaland with the best of intentions but the boundary dispute is posing a menace. We see the dispute between Maharashtra and Bangalore. They can afford such quarrels as they are rich States. But we are a poor State, we cannot afford to be a party to such quarrel. Although the Chief Minister thinks that there is no boundary dispute between Meghalaya and Assam, people tell me that there are disputes in Garo Hills border. Now these states are going to get the status of Statehood and two of Union Territory. The first thing to be done is to specify and demarcate the boundaries of each of these States. The boundaries should be demarcated before the bill is passed, otherwise there will be trouble and turmoil between the adjoining States.

84 Further Discussion on the North-Eastern 28th October
Areas (Re-organisation) Bill, 1971

That should be avoided by all means. I am not very hopeful that the boundaries of these five proposed States or territories will be demarcated before it. Why? Because there are people who thrive and flourish by our quarrelling, and who are those people? Those people are sitting at Delhi. They will be coming in a pleasant season to have on the spot knowledge of these things. They will come in batches, as guest of the Government of Assam and enjoy the best of both the worlds. They will like the proverbial monkey dividing the loaf between two cast try to keep the boundary dispute alive. I hope our Chief Minister will stand up to the occasion and this Assembly will rise to a man to have the boundaries demarcated before the Bill is passed, I do not mind the Bill being introduced. If I say the Bill should not be introduced, there will be accusation that here is a man who is trying to put the Bill off by back door method. I do not suggest that the Bill should not be introduced. Let the Bill be introduced, but meanwhile the boundaries should be specified and demarcated without delay.

Coming to the Bill itself—I would agree with every word that hon. Member Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharrya said on this occasion, save and except one sentence. It is this that this state of affairs have come to this pitch because of the last 21 years of Congress misrule. I protest against what, I should say is a verdict or charge

that this state of affairs is the result of Congress misrule. He is trying to throw mud at the Congress Party, but the history does not support him. He was admiring Gopinath Bordoloi. Gopinath Bordoloi was a good broad minded man. After him came Shri Medhi. Some people did not see eye to eye with Shri Medhi. But during Medhi's regime largest number of hill people gave evidence before the States Re-organisation Commission that they wanted to remain with Assam. The last 12 years were under the rule of Shri B. P. Chaliha, who was a Sadhu. Most of our opponents and most of the members.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—Sir, is it relevant ?

Mr. Deputy Speaker—My position is very difficult, I live to learn. He was previously in this chair, he knows better his business.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah—What is the objection, may I know ?

Mr. Deputy Speaker—He is asking whether these are relevant.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah—Why not ?He would not forget that he belongs to Congress Party. Any stick is good enough to beat the Congress Party with.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—My submission is, Sir, we should not criticise a man and also his policies, when he is no more in the world.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah—What he is telling about? Did he listen to me? He has not listened to me, obviously. Shri Bhattacharyya said that this state of affairs has come to this situation because of Congress misrule. He cited Gopinath Bordoloi's wide outlook. After Gopinath Bordoloi came Bishnuram Medhi, after Bishnuram Medhi, came Chaliha. Nobody found fault with Chaliha. I was telling this. I am not criticising any person. The Chief Minister is certainly to be criticised if the successive Chief Ministers acted ill. If the successive Chief Ministers did act justly and properly, obviously Bhattacharyya is not right. About the department people the least we talk is the best.

✓ Now, Sir, what is the history behind the disaffection amongst Hills people? I am sorry, I have not got the papers with me now, I did not know that this Bill would come in this session. The Hills people submitted a representation before the Simon Commission in 1919. As early as that some of the hill people were agitating. The hills peoples' agitation for a separate State or for Independence, I may tell my young friends, dates even earlier.

✓ As regards Nagaland, the agitation attracted wide public attention during the time of Governor Akbar Hydari. The Naga National Council was not anti-Assam or anti-Indian.

✓ Late Sir Akbar Hydari, the then Governor of Assam entered into the notorious nine points agreement with the Naga National Council.

✓ The difference of opinion arose on the ninth point as to whether on the expiry of tenth year from that date of the agreement, the review would include the question of independence. The Naga friends said that the question of independence might also be considered. Sir Akbar Hydari later gave the interpretation that the question of a separate independence State cannot be opened. The Naga brethren thought that they were cheated and therefore, some of them came forward to start an agitation for complete independence. It was then that Fizo took over the leadership for independence. Sir, the language bill came in 1960, but all the delegations that went to Delhi said 'Oh : Assam has passed the language bill and how can we stay with them ? This was only a plea. The Hills people's agitation started decades before that. The language bill is not the cause ; that is taken as a stick to beat Assam with. Therefore I would earnestly submit that it would not be just or proper to say that Congress misrule has given rise to this fissiparous

tendency. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to honorable Member Shri Bora for asking what has given rise to this separatist tendency amongst hills people? Its root cause is our slavery under the British Colonial rule over India and Assam. In 1826 Assam was transferred by the Burmese to the British under the treaty of Yandabu. At that time due to internecine trouble and quarrel in the Ahom reigning family no resistance could be offered by Assam against the handful of invading Burmese aggression in 1824-26 when the Britishers took over Assam and the surrounding hills it was their policy to divide and rule, just as other colonial powers do. We all, I hope, have heard of the Coupland plan. That plan was to carve out an area in the hills for a crown colony as a foothold and bastion of imperial power right in the heart of India and Asia. British policy alone is responsible for inciting separatist tendency amongst the Hill brethren of Assam.

During the last World War the British in the beginning lost in Manipur and they were pushed back beyond Kohima in Naga Hills. British then said that they would come back again. The Japanese and with them the Indian National Army, due to long route, failed to bring their supply. So, they had to seize food, chicken and pigs, etc, from the Nagas and thereupon the Nagas became hostile. At first the Nagas led the Japanese to this area but when they found that the Japanese were

not behaving properly, so they helped the British to return and defeat the Japanese and the Indian National Army. That is the history in brief. When India became independent, most Nagas still believed that— British would again rule India, as being scrupulously segregated from the plains, they were completely ignorant of the world outside. It was through the British administrators like Powssey that the Naga brethren got the idea of independence or separation from India.

Shri Lakshyadhar Chaudhury—That is due to the Congress misrule.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah—If you define misrule like that, you can have the pleasure.

Now coming nearer to our Bill.....

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—Sir, he is blaming Mr. Powssey only. But does he not agree with us that the same policy is being maintained by the Congress Government even today? Instead of changing the system, they are still committing the same mistake.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you have rightly said that the hon'ble Member has been here for a long time but has not learnt anything. It was not

Powssey that I am blaming; it is the imperial policy of divide and rule.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—That policy is still being followed by Indira Gandhi. The Congress Party is misruling the country. Sir, we are here to learn things from our elders but I am sorry to say that he has to learn from us.

Shri Phani Bora—Perhaps there is a misunderstanding. I think Mr. Barua has referred to the period after 1947 when the British imperial power was out and the Congress came to power unexpectedly, as pointed out by Shri Sarma. Having got the power in hand for 23 years why the Britishers' mistakes and misdeeds were not corrected? On the contrary they were carrying out the same misdeeds and mistakes.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah—If you trace our history—only from 1949, what is the difference between a monkey and a man? Monkeys are exactly like men. But the difference between monkeys and men is said to be that monkeys do not carry on what their fore-fathers knew and men take benefit from their predecessors' experience, that is the difference.

(Interruption)

Mr. Deputy Speaker—I request the hon'ble Member not to incite other hon'ble members.

(Voice—We are not incited. We want some pleasure)

Shri Debeswar Sarmah - Now, with regard to ourselves—I am talking of the people of Assam—what harm have we done to the hill people? Have we exploited our hill friends? Can anybody say that; Assamese people do not have employment in the hills not even a primary school teachership. Have we got a teacher even in Nagaland? Or any other places in the hill? Here even in Shillong, the Capital of Assam, the number of Assamese people holding Government posts are fewer than Khasis or Bengalees, We did not have high ranking officers till recently.

Now, have we got a shop here or in any other hill? Are we exploiting the hills people in any way—economically, or in Government service? Can anybody say that Assamese people exploited the hills brethren. Delhi Gods may take pleasure in blaming us, but the fact stares in the face that we have not exploited anybody in any way.

Now, Sir, Central Government in Delhi listen to their bureaucrats and the diehard bureaucrats are imitating the policy of divide and rule to find a happy hunting ground for themselves and their relations and friends. Will the Chief Minister please give me the name of the erstwhile Home Secretary? —Is it Mr. L. P. Singh?

Who was the architect of the re-organisation of Meghalaya into an autonomous State ?

(Voice – Govinda Narayan)

(There is a joke.)

When we went in a delegation to Delhi—with the then Chief Minister, Shri Chaliha—we had an interview with Mr. Chavan, then Home Minister at his residence. On one side of Chavan Mr. Bhagawati sat and on the other side the Chief Minister; when Shri L. P. Singh came, Shri Chavan asked Bhagawati, A. P. C. C. President to make room for Shri Singh. Our delegation could not influence him as much as I believe L. P. Singh did. “Our Delhi Gods today are acting no differently from the British Administrators so far as the North Eastern area is concerned. Our leaders are also following the policy of divide-and-rule as was evident in the case of Meghalaya leaders.

There in the meeting at Delhi I said in the presence of the Home Minister and Home Secretary, that if Delhi encourages our hill friends on the demand of a separate Hill State, can we resist it ?”

Shri Phani Bora – Delhi মানেই অর্থাৎ Delhi ত থকা চৰকাৰ মানেই কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰেই নেকি ? যদি সেয়ে হয়, তেন্তে তেখেতে প্ৰীভট্টাচাৰ্য ডাঙৰীয়াৰ Charge টো Refute কৰাৰ কি কাৰণ আছিল ।

Shri Debeswar Sarmah -- এতিয়া বহুত কথাই কব নোৱাৰি।
কালি মই কৈছোয়েই যে সকলো কথা চালি জালি তামূল ফলাদি ফালি
দেখুউৱাৰ কি দৰকাৰ? কিছুকথা সংক্ষেপত কলেও হব।

I think the same policy of divide and rule is probably being carried out by Prime Minister at the instigation of senior officers some of whom are I. C. S. and other I. A. S. They are playing the game in this respect.

Geography can not be altered. We are neighbours, I mean the proposed States and ourselves. It should be our earnest efforts to keep our friendly, neighbourly relation with them. During last Chinese aggression our fair-weather friends in Assam took their cars and ran away at the earliest possible moment. One of our Ministers wrote, it is said, to Delhi that Ministers should be evacuated to Delhi. Hon'ble Member, Atul Goswami read this from Nair's "Between the lines" on the floor of this House.

I hope our present set of Ministers like Shri M. M. Choudhury, Shri Syed Ahmed Ali and others are not writing that whenever again war breaks out they should be taken to Delhi. I do not think they will for the simple reason that they have no place to go. If a war breaks out tomorrow we have nowhere to go. We shall have to stay where we are. If Assam is taken by enemy we shall be going to Nagaland and from there we shall gather strength

and fight. We the people of Assam have nowhere to go. Now, why the officers are encouraging this separation, division, fragmentation, balkanisation of the Eastern Region ? The reason again is obvious. But, Sir, blood is red and tears saline ; so, human nature is what it is. Hills are a happy hunting grounds for the officers from Delhi and other States, NEFA is hundreds of miles away from Shillong but Mr. Luthra ruled NEFA for years and years from the bracing climate of Shillong with all amenities and society life. I don't mind ; I am only analysing. ✓ Another reason is that these proposed small States and territories are non-viable. For financial and every other matter of consequence, these tiny states will have to look up to Delhi for assistance. Naturally the bureaucrats will rule these states in effect, although the Ministers will have all amenities including Mercedes car. After all, who does not want affluence and comfort ? Who is so cynic as not to I want to be a Minister, have a good house, good cars, furniture and good jewellery and finery for their wives and children ? That gives a clue to demand for separation. Now, Sir, is this the end ? No. After this how and why will Cachar remain with Assam ? The information has already reached my ears that 2 or 3 people from Silchar have already gone to Delhi to demand that Cachar should be reorganised into Union territory After Cachar.....

Shri Altaf Hossein Majumdar—By this time some of

of the people who went to Delhi had contradicted this statement and it has been already made known that the people of Cachar vehemently protested against such a move against the action of these representatives saying that these people have had no right to go to Delhi. A public statement was also issued. It has already gone to the press.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah Sir, there is an Assamese saying, perhaps one in Bengali also—you will certainly know better “the God of death has been shown the door step” He will not wait at the doorstep, he will enter the premises and take his toll. I hope Shri Majumdar will have influence enough to advice the people of Cachar that separation is not strength, strength lies unity; but I am almost certain that he will live to learn better. After Cachar, Sir, will the Tai Mongolian people sit idle ?

Shri Altaf Hossein Majumdar—So far as Cachar is concerned, it will depend upon the goodwill of the Brahmaputra valley. I feel that they should cast their lot with the people of the Brahmaputra valley.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—The suggestion made by Shri Majumdar is a very dangerous one.

Mr. Deputy Speaker—I think instead of doing justice we are just embarrassing the situation. I would request the Hon. Members to confine themselves to the subject we are discussing.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah – Are they waiting to hear from us ? After Cachar, let our Chief Minister go to Sibsagar next time and he will hear that Tai Mongolian people will be very keen to have their own kingdom constituted of Lakhimpur and Sibsagar District. He will probably be compelled to say “Baba, you please yourself.” Therefore if the Tai Mongolian people will come with demand for a separate independent state, we shall bow down. This is the serious matter. I am one with those who do not believe in violence. Let us gear up and let us try to stem the tide of fissiparous tendencies. Small states are dangerous things. They will be twisted and turned to the whims of the Delhi Gods and Delhi senior officials, who get the ears of “Maharani” in a Parliament Member’s language, Defence Minister, and Home Minister. I think one who pulls down this Chief Minister, throws out that Chief Minister to the dustbin, and put up another is indeed a Maharani.

Shri Altaf Hossein Majumdar – Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, probably, our senior leader is a little unkind to our Prime Minister.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah—Personally I cannot be unkind, I am only discussing politics. Now I am coming to close. As Shri Bhattacharjee observed, that N. E. Council will be the final nail in the coffin of our State ; that will be the last nail, because in that council all the States will

always range themselves against Assam, with the behind the scene co-operation of the centre, which has been unsympathetic towards Assam for no fault of her except that he does not bow down to unjust wishes.

In that N. E. Council, there will be tussle between Assam and other States ; that is bound to be, because we have something—we have Universities, Engineering Colleges etc., which they do not have and they will start demanding and quarrelling to get something which Assam will not be able to afford, so there will be constant friction ; paradoxically, we are rich in natural resources and other things, naturally other States will make heavy demands on Assam in the North East Council and in the voting we will be minority. In consequence there will be no harmony amongst the States. Our trouble is—at one time there was man in Assam. I am not going to earlier time of Ahom Kings, who could drive away seventeen Mugal invasions. I am talking of recent time of Shri Manik Chandra Barua, Gangagovinda Phukan, Tarunram Phukan, Nabin Bardaloi, none of us is equal to any one of them in stature, Small States as we are, if we are to live together, if we talk in one voice, we cannot be beaten, At all critical times, luckily for us all the parties combined together even the C. P. I. agreed with us at Delhi on the eve of formation of Meghalaya and that unity is still there. The trouble lies with the majority party mostly, now-a-days. They

98 Further Discussion on the North-Eastern 28th October
Areas (Re-organisation) Bill, 1971

are not responsible for the separation, but they have no guts and courage to stand up against it. That is the trouble with us today. It may be said that I am digressing, but the digression will not be irrelevant. The people of Assam have never let us down in our struggle for freedom nor ever in the past. If at all, Congress has let the people down. As regards the clause, I propose to discuss briefly at the time of moving my resolution. There is no time. Yesterday there was an important bill and today we are discussing a still more important bill.

✓ There are clauses which have undoubtedly relegated Assam to the status of a Sub-State or secondary State. It is within living memory how Assam had to fight to get the status of Governor's State and after that Assam came to same status of equality with other States in India. By these two strokes namely this reorganisation bill and the proposed Eastern Council indirectly and round about way, our status of a full-fledged State like U. P., Madhya Bharat, Maharastra and Gujrat etc., is going to be lowered. I hope our Chief Minister and the party behind him will join together and see that this may not happen. ✓ No doubt we have got Bhibisons in Delhi. But if we stand solid we can succeed in fighting back these Bhibisons, and the example of such a victory is there in very recent times. The Centre sent Shri Bhagawati to contest the Chief Ministership here. I do not say that Shri Bhagawati is not as good a man

as any one of us here. But since he was sought to be foisted upon us from Delhi, we clearly said that we could not support him. If our Chief Minister does the right thing, then the State will be behind him. If he lets this State down and if this party lets the people down, then god help us.

*Shri Hiralal Patwary -- মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি এই বিষয়টোৰ ওপৰত আলোচনা কৰি মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰী ভট্টাচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়াই সময়ৰ অভাৱত বহল ভাৱে আলোচনা নকৰিলেও সদনক কিছুমান কথা তেখেতে জানিবলৈ দিছে। মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰী শৰ্ম্মা ডাঙৰীয়াই যি খিনি কথা কৈছে সময় কম হোৱাৰ কাৰণে তেখেতে যেনেকৈ কব লাগিছিল তেনেকৈ কব নোৱাৰিলেও যিখিনি কলে সেই খিনিয়েই বহু মূল্যবান। আমি এই বিলাক কথা আলোচনা কৰা দূৰৰ কথা অনেক সময়ত এই বিলাক কথা চিন্তা কৰিলেই, অকল জনতাৰ প্ৰতিনিধি হিচাবেই নহয়; সাধাৰণ মানুহ হিচাবে আলোচনা কৰিলেও ২৩ বাৰ চকুলৈ পানী আহে। উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আপুনি জানে যোৱা বাৰ সদনত যেতিয়া মেঘালয় Separation ৰ বিল আহে সেই দিনা মই অজ্ঞান হৈ গৈছিলোই। শাসক কাক কয়? বোলাৰ কাক কয়, যি সকল প্ৰকৃত শাসক তেওঁলোকে যাক শাসন কৰে তেওঁলোকক ভাল দৰে ৰাখিব পাৰিব লাগিব। কি ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰেই ব্যৱস্থা বোলক বা পৃথিৱীৰ ব্যৱস্থা বোলক তাৰ বাবে শাসক সকলে সুস্থ ভাৱে পৰিচালনা কৰিব পাৰিব লাগিব। গতিকে আমাৰ যি আভ্যন্তৰিণ ব্যৱস্থা সেই ব্যৱস্থাৰ ওপৰত external pressur যদি নহলহেঁতেন তেনে- হলে ভাল ব্যৱস্থা হলেহেঁতেন। আমাৰ শাসক সকলে সদায়েই চৰকাৰী চাকৰীয়াল সকলৰ ওপৰত দোষাৰোপ কৰি গাৰ্টিং ৰ বা দলিয় নেতৃত্ব বজাই ৰাখিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছে, কিন্তু এই ব্যৱস্থাই তেওঁলোকক ৰক্ষা কৰিব নোৱাৰিব। কাৰণ এই চাকৰীয়াল বিলাক প্ৰয়োজন হল গদৰ পৰা অব্যাহতি দিব পৰা যায়

100 Further Discussion on the North-Eastern 28th October
Areas (Re-organisation) Bill, 1971

আৰু অন্য হাতে চৰকাৰৰ এই plealy জনসাধাৰণে বিশ্বাস নকৰিব। চৰকাৰী চাকৰীয়ালক যি কোনো সময়তে বিদায় দিব পাৰি। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে বেলেৰে বডৰ চেয়াৰমেন গান্ধুলিক বেলেৰ এটা কেবিনত আৱদ্ধ হৈ থকা অৱস্থাত ১ মিনিটতে তেওঁক চাকৰীৰ পৰা অব্যাহতি দিলে। ইফালে তেওঁ যিয়েই নহওক ১ মিনিটতে চাকৰীৰ পৰা অব্যাহতি দিলে দিল্লী চৰকাৰে। দিল্লীৰ God ৰ নামলৈ শ্ৰীমতী ইন্দ্ৰা বা চবনক বচাব পাৰে কিন্তু তাৰ দ্বাৰাই জনসাধাৰণক কৈফিয়ৎ দিব নোৱাৰে।

এসময়ত ভাৰতৰ প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰী ৩নেহকৰে কৈছিল যে দক্ষিণ ফালৰ পৰা আহিলে হিন্দী বাষ্ট্ৰ ভাষা হব, উলিহাই কৈছিল যে যদি পাহাৰৰ পৰা আহে তেতিয়া হলে অসমত অসমীয়া বাষ্ট্ৰভাষা হব। দিল্লীৰ চৰকাৰে যি কথাকে কয় যি বিলাক ৰাজ্যত্ কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰ আছে সেই বিলাক চৰকাৰেও সেই দিল্লীত কোৱা কথা বিলাকৰে Record ৰজায় শুনাই। গতিকে দিল্লীক দোষ দিলেই নহব। আমি চাব লাগিব separation কিয় হব লগা হৈছে। আমাৰ বয়োৱদ্ধ নেতা শ্ৰী শম্মী ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈ গৈছে যে আজি যি খন বিল আহিছে এই খনেই শেষ নহয়। ইয়াৰ পাচত শ্ৰী আলটাফ হুচেইন মজুমদাৰে কৈছে যে দিল্লীৰ বিবেচনাৰ ওপৰ কাছাৰ অসমৰ লগত থকাটো নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে।

আজি অসমৰ ভিতৰত কাছাৰ নাই জানো? কিন্তু এই কাছাৰে আজি অহা বিলৰ ওপৰত কাছাৰে already condition creat কৰিলে। আনফালে আহোম - টাই - মঙ্গোলীয় পৰিষদে ১০ লাখ জনজাতীয় লোকৰ অধিকাংশৰ মন জয় কৰি ভাগ বিচাৰিছে। সেই দৰে ৰাজবংশী সকলেও গুৱালপাৰাৰ Right full fledge আসন বিচাৰিছে আৰু এই ধৰণৰ বিচ্ছেদ মনোভাৱৰ Tendency ৰাজ্য খনত ব্যাপক ভাৱে পৰিলক্ষিত হৈছে। এনে অৱস্থাত আজি অসমৰ খিলঞ্জীয়া মানুহে চিন্তা কৰিব লাগিছে তেওঁলোক কৰ মানুহ আৰু অসমত তেওঁলোকৰ স্থান আছেনে নাই? মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াইও এই সম্পৰ্কত কোৱা মোৰ মনত আছে যে তেওঁলোক অতীজতে

কনৌজৰ পৰা আহিছিল আৰু কনৌজৰ লগত এটা লাইন কৰিব লাগে। তাৰ পাচত আজি অসমৰ যুৱক সমাজে ভাবিছে যে তেওঁলোকৰ স্থান ক'ত? এইদৰে গুৱালপাৰা, নগাও আদি প্ৰত্যেক জিলাই একোখন State কৰাৰ প্ৰচেষ্টা চলিছে। গুৱালপাৰাৰ ছুজন মন্ত্ৰীয়ে ৫৪ দফাৰ আঁচনি দিছে আৰু কংগ্ৰেছ পাৰ্টিত দাবী কৰিছে। গতিকে এই বিলাক অতি বাস্তৱ কণা। এতিয়া ৰাইজৰ প্ৰতিনিধি হিচাবে আমাৰ কি দায়িত্ব? সেইটো আমি চাব লাগিব। যদি আমি জনসাধাৰণৰ প্ৰতিনিধি হিচাবে ইখনৰ পাচত সিখনকৈ জিলা অসমৰ পৰা ফালি দিও যেনেকৈ ১৯৬২ চনত নগালেণ্ড, ১৯৭১ চনত মেঘালয় আৰু এই বছৰতেই মিজু আৰু অৰুণাচল গঠন হয়; তেনেহলে তাৰ পাচত আৰু কিমান কি হয় কব নোৱাৰো। যদি আমি ৰাজ্য ৰাখিব নোৱাৰো শাসন কাৰ্য্যৰ আমাৰ অভিজ্ঞতা নাই তেতিয়া হলে ১ কোটি ১৮ লাখ বিভিন্ন লোকেৰে গঠিত অসমত অনুভূতি, স্বাৰ্থ আৰু ঐক্য ৰজায় ৰখা টান হব। গতিকে যি চৰকাৰে বা যি শাসকে এই ৰাজ্য খনৰ অনুভূতি, স্বাৰ্থ, একতা ৰক্ষা কৰিব নোৱাৰে তেওঁলোক শাসনৰ গাদীত অধিস্থিত থকাৰ কোনো মানে নাই। এই শাসক সকলক জনতাৰ প্ৰতিনিধি হিচাবে criticism কৰিবৰ অধিকাৰ নাই কাৰণ তেখেত সকল আমাৰ দৰেই ৰাইজৰ ভোটৰ দ্বাৰা নিৰ্বাচিত হৈ আহিছে।

আমি যেনে ধৰণে জনতাৰ প্ৰতিনিধি, তেখেত সকলো তেনেকৈ জনতাৰ দ্বাৰা নিৰ্বাচিত হৈ আহিছে। তেখেতসকলে কাম কৰাৰ ক্ষমতা পাইছে। শ্ৰীপেটেলৈ ভাৰতক একগোট কৰিলে, ৫৪০ খন ৰাজ্যক একেলগ কৰিলে। এই কথা পণ্ডিত নেহেৰুৱেও কৈছিল + আৰু চিন্তা কৰিছিল সৰ্বৰাজ্য হলে তাত ভাল শাসন হব। তাৰপাছত ডাঙৰ ৰাজ্যৰ Principle ললে। শ্ৰীলাল বাহাদুৰ শাস্ত্ৰীও শাসক আছিল কংগ্ৰেছ পাৰ্টিক নেতৃত্ব কৰিছিল আৰু শাসন পদ্ধতিৰ কথা নিজে চিন্তা কৰিছিল। শাসকপাৰ্টীৰ Policy তৈয়াৰ কৰি দিছিল। আৰু যিসকলে দায়িত্ব গ্ৰহণ কৰিব তেখেতসকলে ভাল কাম কৰিলে সমগ্ৰ দেশবাসী আৰু জনতাৰ ওপৰত প্ৰভাৱ বিস্তাৰ কৰিব। মাননীয় মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীয়ে আজিৰ সদনত যি মন্তব্য কৰিলে তাৰ বাবে মই দুখ পাইছো।

102 Further Discussion on the North-Eastern 28th October
Areas (Re-organisation) Bill, 1971

তেখেতে কৈছে যে, দিল্লীৰ গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ তেখেত Servant. মই কওঁ তেখেত Servant নহয় তেখেত অসমৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ নেতা। অসম গৱৰ্ণমেণ্ট দিল্লী গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ অংশহে। India has federal type of administration. ১ কোঃ ১৮ লাখ মানুহ তেখেতৰ পাহত আছে। সংবিধানৰ ৩ ধাৰামতে তেখেত নিৰ্ব্বাচিত। যদি দিল্লীৰ শাসক সকলে, যদি ৰাজ্যৰ শাসক সকলক সমানে ব্যৱহাৰ নকৰে তেন্তে ইয়াৰ পৰিণাম নিশ্চয় পাকিস্তানৰ দৰেই হব। শাসন কৰাৰ ৪টা প্ৰণালী আছে। শম, দম, দণ্ড, ভেদ। This is the four principle to rule a state. যেতিয়া সমভাৱে শাসন কৰে তেতিয়া ভাল শাসন হয়। আৰু ক্ষমতা বক্ষাৰ বাবে এই চৰকাৰে যেতিয়া প্ৰলোভন দেখুৱাই শাসন কৰে সেইয়ে হৈছে দম। ভয় দেখুৱাই যেতিয়া শাসন কৰে সেইয়াই হৈছে দণ্ড। আৰু আটাইতকৈ বেয়া শাসন প্ৰণালী হল ভেদনীতি প্ৰৱৰ্ত্তন কৰা।

“ভাইৰ গলায় ভাইয়ে চুৰি মাৰে

এইয়া হল চাণক্যৰ ৰাজনীতি।

That has been followed by the Britishers. ভেদনীতিৰ ওপৰত ভিত্তি কৰিয়েই আজি বুদ্ধিজীৱি সকলৰ মাজত পৃথিবীত Internal unity আৰু External disunity ৰে ৰাজ্য শাষণ কৰিছে কিন্তু আমাৰ ভাৰতত Internal Disunity আৰু External unity কৰি আমাৰ ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ কু-শাসন কৰিছে। ভাইৰ পৰা ভাইক আঁতৰাই দিছে। ভাইয়ে ভাইৰ লগত ভাইৰ দৰে ব্যৱহাৰ নকৰে। আমাৰ শাসক সকলে এনেধৰণৰ ভেদনীতিৰ সৃষ্টি কৰি কু-শাসন প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰিছে। ১৯৪৭ চনত যেতিয়া দেশ বিভাজন হৈছিল তেতিয়াৰে পৰা আজি পৰ্য্যন্ত ১ কোটি মানুহ আহি ভাৰতবৰ্ষ সোমাইছেহি। কিন্তু তেওঁলোক কিয় অন্য ৰাষ্ট্ৰলৈ যোৱা নাই? এই কাৰণেই যে আমাৰ লগত Blood relation আছে। আজি শাসক সকলে বিভেদ সৃষ্টি কৰিব পাৰে ভায়ে ভায়ে আঁতৰ হবলৈ দিব নোৱাৰে। আজি অসমৰ শাসকমণ্ডলী যদি ভাল হলেহঁতেন তেনেহলে ত্ৰিগুৰা, মণিপুৰ, নেফা আদি লগ লগাই অসমক এখন সুস্থ সৱল ৰাজ্য কৰিব পাৰিলেহঁতেন। আজি

আমাৰ কেইজনমান ভাইয়ে দিল্লীলৈ গৈ আমাৰ বিৰুদ্ধে কিয় কব লগা হৈছে। মই কব পাৰো অসমৰ মানুহ কোনোদিনে উদাৰ নোহোৱা নহয়। উদাৰতাত অসমীয়াৰ দৰে ভাৰতবৰ্ষত কোনো সমাজেই নাই। আজি ভাৰত চৰকাৰে অসমৰ লগত যি ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব অসমেও তাৰ পৰা একে ব্যৱহাৰেই পোৱা উচিত হব।

কিয় বাক মেমোৰেণ্ডাম দিবলগীয়া হ'ল A. T. C. নামত, আহোম টাইব নামত, ক্ষত্ৰিয় ৰাজবংশী সন্মিলনৰ নামত আৰু অন্যান্য নামত। দিল্লীত গৈ Memorandum দিয়াৰ মনোবৃত্তি কিয় হবলগীয়া হ'ল? এইটো শাসক সকলৰ মনোবৃত্তি। জলন্ধৰত যেতিয়া শশীভূষণ M. L. A. এ কলা মিটিঙত fundamental Right ৰ কথা লৈ বক্তৃতা দিছিল মই তেতিয়া তাৰ পৰা ওলাই আহিছিলো। ৰজা মহাবজাৰ নামত ৰখা এই স্তুবিধাৰ effect কি হ'ব? এইটো আমি জানো, উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আপুনি দেশ ঘূৰা মানুহ আপুনিও জানে। সেই কাৰণে মই এই বিধানসভাত ৪০ ধাৰা মতে কওঁ যে স্বায়ত্তশাসন গঠন কৰক। সেই Government হলে Green Revolution হ'ব। আইন শৃঙ্খলা ঠিক হ'ব। তেতিয়াহলেহে পঞ্চায়ত আইন কামত আহিব আৰু মানুহৰ উন্নতি হ'ব। separation ৰ প্ৰশ্ন তেতিয়া নাছিল হেঁতেন। আজি সেইটো নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণেই আমি দিল্লীৰ বিৰুদ্ধে অভিযোগ আনিছো, ভৈয়ামত আমাৰ বিৰুদ্ধে অভিযোগ আনিছে কিন্তু এই বিভেদ, শাসনৰ কাৰণেহে হৈছে। ৪০ ধাৰা মতে মানুহৰ—মাটিৰ ব্যৱস্থা, উন্নতিৰ ব্যৱস্থা, ডাক্তৰখানাৰ ব্যৱস্থা, স্কুলৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিলেহে state Integrity বক্ষা পৰিব। তেনেকুৱা এখন সমাজ গঠন কৰিব লাগিব। আজি এক কোটি ওঠৰ লাখ মানুহৰ প্ৰতি চাব লাগিব। আমাৰ দৰ্শন আমাৰ মনোভাব আমাৰ ওচৰ চুবুৰীয়া উৰিষ্যা, পশ্চিম বঙ্গত বিয়পাব লাগিব। মই উৰিষ্যাতে যাওঁতে মোক কলে অসমীয়াতে বক্তৃতা দিবলৈ আৰু মই অসমীয়াতে বক্তৃতা দিলো তেওঁলোকে সুন্দৰ ভাবে বৃজি পালে। গতিকে উৰিষ্যাৰ লগত আমাৰ সংস্কৰ কোনোবাই চিন্তা কৰিছে নে? আজি সেই চিন্তা কৰাৰ সময়

আহিছে। পশ্চিম বঙ্গৰ লগত আমাৰ তেজৰ, ভাষাৰ, আৰু সংস্কৃতিৰ মিল আছে গতিকে যি অলপ বেলেগ আছে সেই খিনি একেলগ কৰাৰ কথা চিন্তা কৰা দৰকাৰ। অন্য নহলেও Mutual Respect কৰি এই বিলাক কথাৰ সমন্বয় কৰিব পাৰি। অলপ এনেকৈ কলে আমাৰ দৰে কোৱা হব বুলি আমিহেইতো তেওঁলোকক ভাষা শিকাই আমাৰ লগ কৰিব লাগিব।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মোৰ মন আছিল বহুত সময় কম কিন্তু সময় তাকৰ। আজি ভাষা-সাহিত্য কৃষ্টি আৰু সভ্যতাৰ মাজেদি আমাৰ দেশে সামাবাদ প্ৰচাৰ কৰিছিল কিন্তু Capitalist নাছিল। কেৱল মোগল আমোলতহে নবাব সকলে অলপ নবাবী কায়দাত আছিল আৰু বুঢ়িছ সকলে মাজতে হীন ধৰণৰ মানুহক উচ্চ কৰিছিল। কিন্তু তথাপিও চীন-বাচিয়া বা পৃথিবীৰ কোনো দেশেই আমাৰ দেশৰ সভ্যতা সংস্কৃতিৰ লগত ফেৰ মাৰিব নোৱাৰে। আমাৰ সামাবাদ পৃথিবীৰ সকলো দেশেই স্বীকাৰ কৰিছে। উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি শৰীৰত ময়লা পৰিছে, এই ময়লা ইমান শকত হৈ পৰিছে যে Carbohic চাবোনেৰেহে এই ময়লা গুচাব পৰা যাব যদিও শৰীৰত অকণমান কষ্ট পাব মাত্ৰ কেইজনমানহে। কিন্তু আজি শৰীৰৰ ময়লা পেলাই নিদিয়া বাবে পচাৰ উপক্ৰম হৈছে। ভাৰতীয় অৰ্থনীতি-সমাজনীতি বিপদগ্ৰস্ত হৈ পৰিছে। আমি ভাৰতৰ স্বাধীনতা এইদৰে ৰক্ষা কৰিব পাৰিমনে? আজি অসমীয়া সভ্যতা সংস্কৃতিৰ প্ৰশংসা কৰে গোটেই ভাৰতে। অসমীয়া বিহু নাচ কানপুৰত কেইজনমান ডেকা লৰাই গাওঁতে “মন উৰি উৰি যায়” গোটেই ভাৰতে প্ৰশংসা কৰিছিল। আজি অসমীয়া যুগা বিহাৰ মেখেলা চাদৰ সকলোৰে প্ৰশংসা কৰে।

উপাধ্যক্ষ -- আপুনি বিলখনৰ ওপৰত কওক।

শ্ৰীহীৰালাল পাটোৱাৰী—আজি অসমৰ এক কোটি ওঠৰ লাখ মানুহৰ বিষয়ে চিন্তা কৰিব লাগিব। দুই নম্বৰ হল দেগখন ভাল শাসনৰ জৰীয়েতে ভাল নেতৃত্বৰ জৰীয়েতে সাহিত্য দৰ্শনৰ জৰীয়েতে উন্নত কৰিব লাগিব।

তিনি নম্বৰ হ'ল উৰিষ্যা বঙ্গদেশৰ লগত Regional ভাব নাৰাখি এক কৰিব লাগিব। সুস্থ সমাজ গঠন কৰিব লাগিব।

এতিয়া উপাধক্ষ্য মহোদয়, এই বিলখন clause by clause আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ সময়ো নাই আৰু নিবিছাৰো। কিন্তু তাৰ wording খিনি চাব লাগিব। বিলখনৰ wording ৰ লগত লক্ষ্য বেলেগ। wording ৰ চাতুৰীয়ে বিলখনৰ লক্ষ্যৰ পৰা আঁতৰক লৈ গৈছে। মাননীয় ভট্টাচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়াই স্পৰ্শ ভাবে কৈছে যে অসমৰ কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক কোনো কথাকে বৃজাই কব নোৱাৰাৰ কাৰণে দিল্লীখনৰ সকলো নগালেণ্ড, মেঘালয়, অৰুণাচল, আদি ৰাজ্য কৰি অসমক খণ্ড বিখণ্ড কৰিছে। “মেঘালয়”ৰ অৰ্থ হৈছে মেঘেৰে আবৰা, “অৰুণাচল” হৈছে সূৰ্য্য উদয়ৰ দেশ তেন্তে এতিয়া কাছাৰৰ নাম হ'ব কি।

(ধ্বনি—“অসুচাল”)

গতিকে মই চৰকাৰক অতি নম্ৰ আৰু বিনিত ভাবে অনুৰোধ কৰো যে ৰাইজৰ পৰা যেতিয়া বিভিন্ন দাবী আহিছে সেই হেতুকে বিলখন ৰাইজৰ মতামতৰ কাৰণে পঠাব লাগে। চৰকাৰে কাকো Ignore কৰা উচিত নহয়। টাই—আহোম—মঙ্গলীয়, চিত্তুৱেল আদি কাকোৱেই চৰকাৰে Ignore কৰিব নোৱাৰে। সকলোৰে সমান অধিকাৰ আছে নিজৰ মত প্ৰকাশ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে। পৃথিবীত আজি সকলো ৰাষ্ট্ৰ এখনৰো আমেৰিকাৰ সমান অধিকাৰ আছে। সকলোৰে এটায়ে বাপেকৰ সমান অধিকাৰ দাবী কৰিব পাৰে। আমাৰ ৰাজ্যখন সকলো হলেও আমাৰ আন ডাঙৰ ৰাজ্যৰ সমানে অধিকাৰ আছে। গতিকে অসমৰ ১ কোটি ১৮ লাখ জনসাধাৰণৰ যি অধিকাৰ আছে সেই অধিকাৰ যেন উপভোগ কৰিব পাৰে সেইটো আশা কৰি মই সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

106 Further Discussion on the North-Eastern 28th October
Areas (Re-organisation) Bill, 1971

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami—উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই বিলখন পাৰ্লামেন্টে ডাঙি ধৰি ত্ৰিপুৰা, মণিপুৰ, মেঘালয়, অৰুণাচল আৰু মিজুৰাম ৰাজ্যৰ সীমা স্থিৰ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে ইয়াত ধাৰা ৰখা দেখা গৈছে। এই বিলৰ দ্বাৰা যদি ত্ৰিপুৰা, মণিপুৰ, মেঘালয়, অৰুণাচল আদি ৰাজ্যৰ প্ৰজা সাধাৰণৰ গণতান্ত্ৰিক আকাঙ্ক্ষা যদি পূৰণ হয় তেন্তে আপত্তি একো নাই। কিন্তু এটা কথা হৈছে যে তাহানিখন লোক সভাত স্বদ্বৈয় শ্যামাপ্ৰসাদ মুখাৰ্জীয়ে কৈছিল যে Uttar Pradesh shall be sovereign Republic.

আজি এই বিলৰ পৰাও দেখা গৈছে যে Voice of Indira is the Voice of India. অলপতে মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীয়ে কৈছে যে তেখেত দিল্লীৰ সেৱক। তাহানিখন গোপীনাথ বৰদলৈয়ে কৈছিল যে তেখেত দিল্লীৰ সেৱক। কিন্তু তেখেত প্ৰথমতে জনসাধাৰণৰ সেৱক হৈছে দিল্লীৰ সেৱক হৈছিল। এতিয়া আমাৰ মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী প্ৰথমে জনসাধাৰণৰ সেৱক হৈ দিল্লীৰ সেৱক হলে আমাৰ আপত্তি নাই। কিন্তু জনসাধাৰণৰ সেৱক হোৱাতো গৌণ কথাহে হৈছে। যদি সেইটোকে হয় তেন্তে মই চৌধুৰী ডাঙৰীয়াক এটা পৰামৰ্শ দিওঁ যে তেখেতে ইন্দিৰা গান্ধীক কৈ কালিলৈকে বিধান সভা ভাঙ্গি দিয়ক আৰু অসমৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ পৰা বিৰত থাকি দিল্লীৰ সেৱক হৈ থাকক।

অসমৰ অসমীয়া মানুহৰ সম্প্ৰীতিৰ এটা উদাহৰণ দিওঁ। তাহানিখন আহোম ৰজা ৰুদ্ৰ সিংহ জয়ন্তীয়া ৰজা তান্ত্ৰধ্বজ সিংহৰ জীয়ৰী যশোমতীক বিয়া কৰাইছিল আৰু ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰাই দুয়ো ৰাজ্যৰ মাজত সম্বন্ধ অটুত ৰাখিছিল। কিন্তু আজি আমাৰ অতীতৰ সেই সম্প্ৰীতি চিন্ন-ভিন্ন হৈ গ'ল। আজি অসমৰ জনসাধাৰণ বা মেঘালয়ৰ জনসাধাৰণ, বা অৰুণাচলৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ গণতান্ত্ৰিক আশা আকাঙ্ক্ষা পূৰণ কৰিবলৈকে কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰে মণ্ডল কংগ্ৰেছৰ জৰিয়তে জনসাধাৰণৰ মতামত লোৱাটো উচিত হ'ব বুলি ভাবে।

Mr. Deputy Speaker—The House stands adjourned till 9 A. M. to-morrow, Shri Gogwami will continue.

1971

Adjournment

107

ADJOURNMENT

The Assembly then adjourned till 9 A.M. on Friday the 28th October, 1971.

Shillong
The 28th Oct., 1971

U. Tahbildar
Secretary,
Legislative Assembly, Assam.