



Proceedings of the Seventh Session of the Second Assam Legislative Assembly assembled under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935 as adapted.

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong, at 10 A.M. on Monday, the 19th September, 1949.

PRESENT

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Industrial loan

†**Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB of Sidli** asked :

*8. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) Who are the recipients of Industrial loan from Government (the names and addresses of the Share-holders, Directors and Managing Agents are to be stated in each case) ?
- (b) The amounts of loan given to each during the current financial year ?
- (c) The conditions on which such loans were given ?
- (d) How those persons and companies were selected ?
- (e) If Government propose to give loan to Companies under similar circumstances and similar conditions ?

Srijut BIMALAPROSAD CHALIHA (Parliamentary Secretary) replied :

8.—It is presumed from Question 8 (b) that the information asked for by the hon. Member relates to the grant of Industrial loans during the current financial year. On that presumption, the replies are as follows :—

(a) (1)—Srijut Baradanath Phukan, Proprietor of Annapurna Rice Mill, Rajamaidan, P. O. Jorhat, Sibsagar.

(2)—Srijut Debendra Nath Sarma, P. O. & Village Soalkuchi, Kamrup.

(b)—(1) Rupees 7,000.

(2) Rupees 4,000.

(c)—A copy of the rules for the grant of industrial loan which gives the conditions under which Industrial loans are granted is placed on the library table.

(d)—These persons were selected on receipt of application and satisfactory fulfilment of the conditions.

(e)—Yes, subject to availability of funds and satisfactory fulfilment of the conditions Government are prepared to give industrial loans to Companies also.

† Maulavi Abdul Halim put the question on authorisation,

Rice Mills in the Province

Srijut DANDESWAR HAZARIKA asked :

*9. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) The total number of rice-mills in the Province of Assam district by district ?
- (b) The total number of licenses granted to rice-mills since the introduction of the procurement policy of the Government ?
- (c) Whether Government are aware that one of the main reasons of the rise of price of paddy is due to keen competition of the rice-mills ?
- (d) If so, whether Government propose to stop issuing further licenses to new rice mills and cancel some existing licenses of rice mills that have failed to fulfil the Government contracts for the success of the procurement policy ?

Srijut BIMALAPROSAD CHALIHA (Parliamentary Secretary) replied :

9. (a)—So far the Government is aware the total number of rice mills is 249 in the Province as shown below district by district:—

(1) Goalpara	14
(2) Kamrup	35
(3) Darrang	32
(4) Nowgong	41
(5) Sibsagar	80
(6) Lakhimpur... ..	37
(7) Cachar	8
(8) Khasi and Jaintia Hills	1
(9) Mishmi Hills (Sadiya)	1

(b)—All the rice-mills mentioned above have been granted licenses.

(c)—Government have no definite information But rice produced by the mills is at the disposal of Government at the procurement rates.

(d)—The matter is under the consideration of Government.

Srijut DANDESWAR HAZARIKA : With regard to 9(b)—regarding licenses, are Government aware that many licenses have been issued to persons who have no mills ?

Srijut BIMALAPROSAD CHALIHA (Parliamentary Secretary) : Sir, I am afraid, I cannot accept that statement.

Srijut DANDESWAR HAZARIKA : May I request Government to enquire into it ?

Srijut BIMALAPROSAD CHALIHA (Parliamentary Secretary) : If the hon. Member could give me specific instances then it will be convenient for me to enquire about ; but, so far I am aware, Sir, licenses have not been issued to persons having no mills.

Silchar Karimganj Road

Maulavi MAKABBIR ALI MAZUMDAR asked :

*10. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) The amount of money sanctioned for the improvement and maintenance of Silchar-Karimganj Road for the years 1947-48 and 1948-49 and the amount spent for the purpose ?
- (b) Whether the Superintending Engineer ever checked the work during his occasional visits to Cachar ?
- (c) Whether Government are aware that the road is in a very bad condition and is dangerous to traffic ?
- (d) Whether Government propose to take immediate steps for the improvement of the said road ?

The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY replied :

10. (a)—The information is furnished as per statement attached.

Statement of amount of money sanctioned for Surma Trunk Road for the years 1947-48 and 1948-49 between Silchar and Karimganj

Name of Road	Allotment sanctioned		Expenditure incurred during the year	
	1947-48	1948-49	1947-48	1948-49
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Metalling black topping and shingling side berm of Surma Trunk Road (East).	74,100	62,600	77,881	63,043
Maintenance cost of Surma Trunk Road including collection of gravels, etc.	85,594	83,897	84,561	84,174

(b)—Yes. The road was inspected by the Superintending Engineer in May last.

(c)—It is understood from the Executive Engineer that the surface became bad due to continuous rains from 2nd week of April 1949, but it is not dangerous.

(d)—Every possible effort is being made for improvement of the road which is expected to be completed soon.

Maulavi MAKABBIR ALI MAZUMDAR : With regard to (a), may I know, Sir, whether the whole amount has been spent for the improvement of the road ?

The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY : It is clear from the above statement at (a), Sir, that, the amount spent for the improvement of the road is more than the allotment sanctioned.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Abolition of control over textiles, etc.**Srijut BELIRAM DAS** asked :

40. (a) Are Government aware that many of the Provinces and States in India have abolished control over textiles ?

(b) Are Government aware that the few Provinces those have retained control have not observed so rigidly like Assam, of such control ?

(c) Is it a fact that the private parties who imported textiles to Assam, have been stopped from disposing their quotas ?

(d) Are Government aware that these private parties will suffer loss as they are stopped from disposing their textiles for a long time ?

(e) Do Government propose to withdraw this restriction ?

41. (a) Is it a fact that Government have not allowed private parties to dispose of their cloth and yarn procured with the permission of this Government and of the Textile Commissioner of India ?

(b) Is it a fact that Government have done this with the idea of selling their cloth beforehand ?

(c) Do Government propose to reconsider the position and allow private parties also to sell their cloth and yarn side by side with Government ?

Srijut BIMALAPROSAD CHALIHA (Parliamentary Secretary) replied :

40. (a)—Government have no information about abolition of control over textiles in any Province or State in India.

(b)—It may be so. But this Government also of late have made some relaxations.

(c)—No, there was however some delay in the issue of disposal orders pending examination of the mode of disposal.

(d)—Orders for disposal have since been issued and hence this question does not arise.

(e)—Does not arise.

41. (a)—Hon. Member's attention is drawn to the reply to his Question No.40(c) above.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—Government have recently taken a decision which permits traders also to sell controlled textiles under certain conditions.

Dewan Manik Chand Wards Estate**Maulana MD. MUFAZZAL HUSSAIN** asked :

42. (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether they have lately received any representation about the market tax levied by Dewan Manick Chand Wards Estate upon the buyers and sellers of fish in a certain place of Shone Beel when no expenditure was incurred by the Estate ?

(b) Do Government propose to take necessary steps for the withdrawal of such a tax by the Wards Estate ?

(c) Are Government aware that the Dewan Manick Chand Wards Estate realise taxes from travellers on a public path from Shone Beel side to Mancherra in a certain place named Pacla Dewa ?

(d) Do Government propose to enquire into the matter and do the needful ?

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI replied :

42. (a)—Yes.

(b)—No. It has been a long standing practice and there are no grounds for withdrawal.

(c)—Government have no information except what is stated by the hon. Member.

(d)—A report has been called for and whatever action is deemed necessary will be taken in due course.

Maulana MD. MUFAZZAL HUSSAIN: With regard to (b), is it not a sufficient ground for withdrawal of such a tax that the Wards Estate did not incur any expenditure for the market place and as a matter of fact the market place is not fixed in one place but it differs in different seasons ?

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: No, this is a long standing civil right granted to the Estate, which is not possible to be interfered with now.

Lower Primary School teachers under the Dhubri Local Board

Maulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM asked :

43. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether pay of the Lower Primary School teachers under the Dhubri School Board is being regularly paid ?
- (b) Whether pay of all the teachers upto June 1949 has been paid or remitted by the Dhubri School Board by July, 1949 ?
- (c) Whether Government are aware that many teachers have to come up to receive pay from the office at Dhubri ?
- (d) If so, why this system has been introduced ?
- (e) Whether Government are aware that the teachers are to depend on the office assistants to receive early payments ?
- (f) Whether Government are aware that this has caused hardships to the poorly paid school teachers ?
- (g) Whether Government propose to find out ways and means to ensure regular payment to the teachers ?
- (h) Whether Government propose to distribute money through the Central teacher of each centre, maintaining duplicate acquittance roll, one for the School Board and one for the Central teacher to get rid of the trouble of remitting money by huge number of money orders to each one of the teachers ?

Srijut MAHENDRAMOHAN CHOUDHURY (Parliamentary Secretary) replied :

43. (a)—Yes, except in few cases of irregular cases.

(b)—Pay upto June of all teachers submitting bills has been remitted by July.

(c)—Only a small number of teachers come to receive pay in the office.

(d)—To ensure early payment.

(e)—Yes.

(f)—Government have no information.

(g)—Government have already adopted ways and means for early payments.

(h)—No.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM: May I know from the Government whether they can stop payment to the teachers from the office in order to save them from the trouble of coming to the town?

Srijut MAHENDRAMOHAN CHOUDHURY (Parliamentary Secretary): That will be looked into.

Srijut SARAT CHANDRA SINHA: May I know from Government whether the teachers come of their own accord or they are asked by the officers to come to the office?

Srijut MAHENDRAMOHAN CHOUDHURY (Parliamentary Secretary): Teachers of the Municipal areas are asked to come to office for receive payment but the rural teachers come of their own accord.

Srijut SARAT CHANDRA SINHA: With reference to (a), may I know whether the position has improved since the School Board came to function?

Srijut MAHENDRAMOHAN CHOUDHURY (Parliamentary Secretary): Yes, the position has since improved.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM: I can inform the hon. Member that the position has deteriorated.

Maulavi Saiyid MUHAMMAD SAADULLA: I want some enlightenment from the hon. Parliamentary Secretary as regards his reply to Question 43(a). Hon. Members will find that....

Srijut MAHENDRAMOHAN CHOUDHURY (Parliamentary Secretary): There is a printing mistake. It should be corrected as "except in few irregular cases".

Maulavi Saiyid MUHAMMAD SAADULLA: What are "irregular" cases?

Srijut MAHENDRAMOHAN CHOUDHURY (Parliamentary Secretary): In those cases where bills are not submitted in time and not passed.

Pay scales fixed by Pay Committee

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY asked:

44. Will Government be pleased to state as to what steps they are taking to bring about uniformity in the pay-scales as fixed by the Pay Committee and to eliminate any kind of discriminatory treatment, as between one class of Government employees and another?

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI replied:

44.—In the absence of any reference to particular scales, it is difficult to give a specific reply. In the matter of prescribing revised scales, the recommendation of the Pay Committee as regards uniformity in the pay scales of comparable posts has been acted upon as far as practicable.

Normal passed teachers.

Babu BIDYAPATI SINGHA asked :

45. (a) Is it a fact that the Normal passed teachers of the Middle Vernacular Schools in Assam have been moving the Government for having equal amount of salary as enjoyed by the Normal passed teachers of the Aided High Schools in Assam ?

(b) If so, do Government propose to meet their demands in the current financial year ?

46. In view of the fact that after the introduction of compulsion, the Lower Primary Sections in the Middle Vernacular Schools are becoming unnecessary burdens on them, do Government propose to separate the Lower Primary Sections from the Middle Vernacular Schools, and place them under the control of the School Boards ?

Srijut MAHENDRAMOHAN CHOUDHURY (Parliamentary Secretary) replied :

45. (a)—Representations have been received from Normal passed teachers of Middle Vernacular Schools for removal of discrimination in pay *vis-a-vis* Normal passed teachers of High Schools but no representation has been received for equal pay with Normal passed teachers of Aided High Schools as suggested in the question.

(b)—The representation received by Government is still under consideration of Finance.

Babu BIDYAPATI SINGHA : Have Government received recently a representation on behalf of the Normal passed teachers of the Middle Vernacular Schools for having equal salary enjoyed by the Normal passed teachers of the Aided High Schools ?

Srijut MAHENDRAMOHAN CHOUDHURY (Parliamentary Secretary) : Yes, Sir.

Srijut MAHENDRAMOHAN CHOUDHURY (Parliamentary Secretary) replied :

46.—As agreed upon by the Local Bodies the Lower Primary Sections of Middle Vernacular Schools have been separated in a few subdivisions and placed under the control of the respective School Boards. The question of separating all such Lower Primary Sections, if agreed upon by Local Bodies, is being examined by the Provincial Primary Education Board.

Tura Government High English School buildings and Boys' and Girls' Hostels

Mr. MANIRAM MARAK asked :

47. Will Government be pleased to state when the extension of the Tura Government High English School building and the construction of Boys' and Girls' Hostels will be started ?

Srijut MAHENDRAMOHAN CHOUDHURY (Parliamentary Secretary) replied :

47.—The matter is under urgent and active consideration of Government and work will be taken up as soon as the estimates are finalised.

Names of Banks with their Branches in Assam

Maulavi MAHAMMAD ROUFIQUE asked :

48. Will Government be pleased to state—
- (a) The names of Banks with their Branches opened in different places in Assam during the period between 1939 and 1948 with their head offices in Undivided Bengal and West Bengal after partition ?
 - (b) The names of such Banks that were closed down on account of failure ?
 - (c) The total amount of capital raised in Assam by these Banks ?
 - (d) The total amount of deposits that have been lost to the people of Assam on account of the failure of such Banks ?

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI replied :

48. (a) to (d)—No information is available here as the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Assam, has got no jurisdiction over those Banks which were registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913 with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies of Undivided Bengal and West Bengal. Such Banks are not required to furnish any returns to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Assam.

***Maulavi MAHAMMAD ROUFIQUE** : May I know from the Hon'ble Minister if Government are actually ignorant of the existence of many Banks in different places of Assam ?

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI : Many Banks have branches in Assam and as far as the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Assam, is concerned, they are not required to submit any returns to the Registrar. The answer is quite clear that the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Assam, has got no jurisdiction over those Banks which were registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913 with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies of Undivided Bengal and West Bengal, and for the matter of that, other parts of the Indian Union. All these Banks submit their returns to the head office or to the Registrar of that Province where the Company is registered.

***Maulavi MAHAMMAD ROUFIQUE** : My first question was whether it is not possible for the Government to find out the names of the Banks that are situated in the Province ?

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI : The question was quite different, I think. The hon. Questioner wanted to know the names of Banks with their Branches opened in different places in Assam during the period between 1939 and 1948 with their head offices in undivided Bengal and West Bengal after partition. The time was very short to ascertain all this information from all the districts.

***Maulavi MAHAMMAD ROUFIQUE** : May I know if any list of such Banks is maintained in the office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Assam ?

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI : I do not know if any list is maintained in Assam.

*Speech not corrected.

***Mr. J. S. HARDMAN :** How long will it take to give the names ?

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI : If the hon. Member wants to have this we can issue instruction to the Deputy Commissioners to furnish the names of the different Banks.

***Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY :** By what time can we expect to get the information ?

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI : I think the object of this question is to elicit the information as to how the matter is being taken up by Government. All that Government has done and could do was to bring to the notice of the Government of India, who are the final authority in respect of Banks, the enormous losses that had been caused to investors in different Branches of the Banks in Assam ; and I suppose hon. Members were informed that in the meantime Government of India had, in reply to the correspondence that we had made, informed us that the matter would be looked into by them. The matter was actually looked into and subsequently we came to know that they had authorised the Reserve Bank to intervene and save some of the Scheduled Banks. One of such Banks was the Nath Bank. I think, Sir, there was one or two other Scheduled Banks which were saved by the Reserve Bank. The rest they could not save and some of them were not Scheduled Banks at all. The result is that some are, I think, in liquidation in High Court. They have said now that whatever was possible for the Government of India to do, they have done and they can't do anything more. That is the position.

Trading Co-operative Societies in Dibrugarh Subdivision

Srijut BHADRA KANTA GOGOI asked :

49. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) The number of Trading Co-operative Societies formed during the years 1948 and 1949 in Dibrugarh Subdivision ?
- (b) The names of these societies and the places where they have been located (to be shown Mauza by Mauza) ?
- (c) Whether Government are aware that the people of the places where the societies have not yet been formed are suffering a great deal in getting cloth and yarn ?
- (d) If so, what steps are being taken by Government to give relief to the sufferers ?
- (e) Whether Government are aware that due to the negligence of officers and organisers both official and non-official entrusted to form the Trading Co-operative Societies in Dibrugarh Subdivision, the Societies have not yet been formed in many places ?
- (f) If not, whether Government propose to make an enquiry into the matter ?

Srijut BIMALAPROSAD CHALIHA (Parliamentary Secretary)
replied :

49. (a) (i)—65 Primary Trading Co-operatives.
(ii)—1 Central Trading Co-operative.

*Speech not corrected.

(b)—A list has been placed on the Library Table.

(c)—None of the places in the Subdivision is left out of the area of operation of a Trading Co-operative but Government understand that four of these Trading Co-operatives are not functioning which may have resulted in scarcity of cloth in those areas.

(d)—Steps are being taken to re-organise those 4 Trading Co-operatives.

(e)—Government have no information.

(f)—If the hon. Member could give some specific cases of negligence Government assures an enquiry.

***Prof. P. M. SARWAN:** Answer to (d) is "Steps are being taken to re-organise those 4 Trading Co-operatives". May I know the names of those 4 Trading Co-operatives?

Srijut BIMALAPROSAD CHALIHA (Parliamentary Secretary): (1) Bharat Trading Co-operative in Gharbandi Mouza in the Lakhimpur District, (2) Lengri Trading Co-operative in Lengri Mouza, (3) West Tengakhat Trading in Tengakhat Mouza and (4) Ushapur Trading Co-operative in Fakial Mouza.

***Prof. P. M. SARWAN:** I have definite information that the people in two areas are willing to have Trading Co-operatives. Therefore I am asking Government how they propose to organise those societies?

Srijut BIMALAPROSAD CHALIHA (Parliamentary Secretary): It may be that executives who were elected for these Trading Co-operatives have not worked hard to organise their co-operatives. Now we have to re-elect the executives if necessary and for that purpose we shall have to send officials.

Settlement of fishery mahals in Dibrugarh Subdivision

Srijut BHADRA KANTA GOGOI asked:

50. Will Government be pleased to refer to pages 700 and 701 of the Assam Legislative Assembly Debates of the 31st March, 1949 in connection with replies given to Unstarred Question No.155 (a), (b) and (c) asked by the Questioner on the subject of settlement of fishery mahals in Dibrugarh Subdivision and supply the information now?

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI replied:

50.—The information required by the hon. Member in the Unstarred Question No. 155 (a), (b) and (c) at the last Budget Session of the Assembly were already supplied to him in Revenue Department's letter No.RF. 11/49/10, dated the 24th June, 1949 a copy of which is placed on the Library Table.

Supply of paddy on exchange basis

Mr. J. S. HARDMAN asked:

51. (a) Will Government be pleased to state the reasons for delay in the receipt of paddy from cultivators under the Scheme for exchange of corrugated iron sheets?

*Speech not corrected.

(b) Do Government propose to consider the simplification of the procedure to be used in this scheme by eliminating reference to the Trading Co-operative Organisation ?

Srijut BIMALAPROSAD CHALIHA (Parliamentary Secretary) replied :

51. (a)—The main reason is the delay in despatches of C. I. Sheets from Calcutta in absence of ready stocks with the Producers. Recent heavy floods are also partly responsible. But deliveries of paddy to Government have already commenced.

(b)—Government will take into consideration the course as suggested by the hon. Member, if found necessary.

Procurement Department

Prof. P. M. SARWAN asked :

52. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) The expenditure incurred by Government under Procurement Department from the 1st January 1949 to 31st August 1949 ?

(b) The amount of paddy procured by the Department during that period ?

(c) For whose benefit the Department has been created ?

Srijut BIMALAPROSAD CHALIHA (Parliamentary Secretary) replied :

52. (a)—Rupees 4,95,031 up to the 31st July 1949. August figures are not yet ready.

(b)—The Procurement Department procures both rice and paddy and 1,12,378 tons in terms of rice were procured during the period from 1st January 1949 to 31st August 1949.

(c)—The Department has been created generally for the benefit of the people.

***Prof. P. M. SARWAN:** Then, Sir, why is it difficult to obtain rice at Government control rate at Jorhat ?

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: This is an argumentative question. I cannot allow.

Hardship of common man for necessaries of life

Prof. P. M. SARWAN asked :

53. (a) Are Government aware of the intolerable hardship of the common man in regard to the bare necessaries of life ?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state what short term Schemes they have taken up to ease the situation ?

Srijut BIMALAPROSAD CHALIHA (Parliamentary Secretary) replied :

53. (a) & (b)—The questions are too vague for a reply.

*Speech not corrected.

***Prof. P. M. SARWAN:** What steps have Government taken against profiteering, hoarding and blackmarketing ?

Srijut BIMALAPROSAD CHALIHA (Parliamentary Secretary): My submission is that for the solution of the economic problems which the country is facing and the result of which people are undergoing hardship the Provincial Government cannot effectively plan anything unless an economic recovery scheme is planned for the whole of the Dominion. The measures taken by the Government of India to this effect are well known to the hon. Members of this House. If he means only about blackmarketing and other things then I can inform the hon. House that we have been very strict now-a-days in all such cases and whenever any such report is received proper enquiry is held and persons found guilty are taken to task.

***Prof. P. M. SARWAN:** Will Government admit that this has hit the middle class people hardest, because they are intellectual workers ?

Srijut BIMALAPROSAD CHALIHA (Parliamentary Secretary): I think so.

Supply of Paddy and Rice in Dhubri Subdivision

Maulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM asked :

54. (a) Is it a fact that during the last Session of the Assembly, the Government assured that sufficient stock of paddy and rice at suitable centres will be kept reserved for the purpose of meeting any emergency that may arise in Dhubri South Bank ?

(b) If so, what arrangements have been made by Government to implement that assurance ?

(c) Are Government aware that rice and paddy in the middle of August 1949 were sold approximately at Rs.40 and Rs.20 respectively at Man-kachar, Sukchar, South Salmara, Fakirganj and Jamadarhat in Dhubri Sub-division ?

(d) If so, what are the reasons for such abnormal rise in prices of rice and paddy ?

(e) Is it a fact that this is due to failure of Government to make timely arrangement for supply of rice and paddy in those deficit areas ?

(f) Are Government aware that the internal movement control is also responsible for such abnormal rise in price ?

Srijut BIMALAPROSAD CHALIHA (Parliamentary Secretary) replied

54. (a)—Yes. Government assured that stocks will be built up to meet emergencies.

(b)—Stock to the extent of 14,379 maunds were built up in the Reserve Godowns at Dhubri and Tamarhat and releases are now being made from those Godowns.

(c)—Government have no information of rise in prices of rice and paddy to the extent as mentioned by the hon. Member, but reports have been received about rise in prices owing to sudden flood which should be of temporary nature.

(d)—The rise in prices in those areas may be due to the following reasons:—

(1) Smuggling to Pakistan.

(2) Floods.

(e)—No.

(f)—Government hold a different view. As the area borders Pakistan, control on internal movement is necessary to stop smuggling of food-grains to Pakistan.

***Maulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM:** May I know from the hon. Parliamentary Secretary whether orders have been issued to release the whole stock at Dhubri and Tamarhat?

Srijut BIMALAPROSAD CHALIHA (Parliamentary Secretary): We issued 2,500 mds. at the first instance on the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner, Goalpara and subsequently instructions have been given to issue further stocks.

***Maulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM:** May I know whether instructions have been issued to release the whole stock wherever available?

Srijut BIMALAPROSAD CHALIHA (Parliamentary Secretary): I think the discretion as to what quantity can be taken from the reserve godown is given to the Deputy Commissioner, Goalpara.

***Maulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM:** May I know what quantity has been released?

Srijut BIMALAPROSAD CHALIHA (Parliamentary Secretary): It is difficult for me at this moment to tell the exact quantity. Some discretion has been left to the Deputy Commissioner also.

***Maulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM:** Will it be possible to do so after the Session?

Srijut BIMALAPROSAD CHALIHA (Parliamentary Secretary): It may be, Sir.

***Srijut SARAT CHANDRA SINHA:** May I know the maximum extent to which there has been rise in the prices of rice and paddy?

Srijut BIMALAPROSAD CHALIHA (Parliamentary Secretary): It is a very difficult question to reply. This local rise of prices may be due to various reasons. Suppose there is a heavy rain on a particular day the price of hand pounded rice goes high. I think, Sir, we have received complaints in respect of rice selling at about twenty-five rupees per maund. In some cases there were other figures also which I am afraid I do not exactly remember now.

Mileage of roads sanctioned under the Post-War Development Scheme

Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS asked:

55. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) How many miles of road have been sanctioned for each of the districts in Assam under the Post-War Development Scheme?

*Speech not corrected.

(b) The proposed expenditure for each district sanctioned for the roads under the above scheme ?

The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY replied :

55. (a) & (b)—A statement is given below. The figures shown therein are however, subject to modification as a result of discussion in the 5th meeting of the Assam Roads Communication Board and approval of Government thereto.

The progress of the Public Works Road Scheme as a whole has however been affected as a result of curtailment of Post-War grants

Statement showing the mileage of roads and proposed expenditure under Post War Reconstruction Scheme (Roads)

Name of District	Length selected for improvement by the 3rd meeting of the A. R. C. Board		Proposed expenditure (in round figure)
	District roads in miles	Village roads in miles	
			Rs.
1. Darrang ...	22	92.6	5,46,000
2. Lakhimpur ...	42.3	131.5	9,18,000
3. Sibsagar ...	50.2	145.2	17,76,000
4. Naga Hills	52	18,80,000
5. Mishmi Hills (Sadiya Frontier Tract)	41.7	4,75,000
6. Nowgong ...	43	220.9	21,49,000
7. Kamrup ...	100	165.2	37,41,000
8. Goalpara ...	32	149	13,65,000
9. Garo Hills ...	69	81	33,79,000
10. Khasi and Jaintia Hills ...	33	64.6	10,01,000
11. Cachar ...	43.5	248.1	19,12,000
12. Lushai Hills	80	26,42,000

The Assam Land (Requisition and Acquisition) (Amendment) Bill, 1949.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: The other day we were discussing Amendment No.7 of the Assam Land (Requisition and Acquisition) (Amendment) Bill, 1949, standing in the names of Srijut Lakshmidhar Borah, Srijut Purandar Sarma, Srijut Motiram Bora and Maulavi Mahammad Roufique. I think Maulavi Muhammad Roufique was proceeding with the Amendment.

***Maulavi MAHAMMAD ROUFIQUE:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, what I propose to do now is to beg leave of the House to withdraw the Amendment. I think this will give full satisfaction to Mr. Hardman.

The Amendment was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: The Amendment No.8 stands in the name of Maulavi Muhammad Abul Kashem.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM: Sir, I beg to move that clause 6 be deleted. This is a very simple Amendment. My object is very simple. While land is acquired by Government free from all encumbrances, I consider that it would be better to settle those lands with people under the Land Revenue Regulation and without making a separate rules for settlement. We are bringing

*Speech not corrected.

permanent settlement under Land Revenue Settlement Rules. So this is not wise to make some separate rules for settlement of land requisitioned and acquired under the Assam Land (Requisition and Acquisition) Act.

With these few words, Sir, I commend my Amendment for the acceptance of the House.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Amendment moved:

"That clause 6 be deleted".

***The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I assure my hon. Friend that this Amendment is not necessary, as in the matter of settlement the Government is guided by the Land Revenue Regulations, but there is a limitation in the parent Act. These are the powers given under section 13 of the parent Act:—

"(1) The Provincial Government may make rules for carrying out the purpose of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing powers, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the manner of service of orders on the owner or occupier of land referred to in sub-section (2) of section 3; and

(b) the manner of service of notice on the persons referred to in sub-section (3) of section 5". Sir, these are the only powers given for the purpose of making rules. So in the matter of settlement certain rules will be necessary. That is why we have decided to have these rules under clause 6.

"(c) the manner and the conditions and terms on which land will be settled or disposed of by Government". The Government may not have sufficient fund for paying the entire cost of acquisition and Government may offer those persons to whom cost of acquisition in part or in instalment. So under the circumstances, rules may be framed even if the Government may have the sufficient fund to remove the distress of the people and distribute in accordance to the Land Revenue Manual. That is why under the Act provision under clause 6 of the Bill is absolutely necessary.

In view of all this I hope the hon. Member will withdraw his Amendment.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM: Sir, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my Amendment.

The Amendment was, by the leave of the House, withdrawn.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 5 and 6 of the Assam Land (Requisition and Acquisition) (Amendment) Bill, 1949 stand part of the Bill".

The question was adopted.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Title and Preamble of the Assam Land (Requisition and Acquisition) (Amendment) Bill, 1949, stand part of the Bill."

The question was adopted.

***The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Land (Requisition and Acquisition) (Amendment) Bill, 1949, as amended, be passed.

Sir, I convey my thanks to all Members of the House that they have accepted this Bill. When the Bill is passed the Government will be in a position to relieve distress caused to those people I have enumerated in the Bill. I hope the Government will get the necessary help not only from the Members of this House but also from the public in general.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Assam Land (Requisition and Acquisition) (Amendment) Bill, 1949, as amended, be passed."

Maulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM: Sir, as desired by the Hon'ble the Revenue Minister we wish that the Bill be brought into force and at the same time I would request him that he should direct the Executive officers concerned that surplus land should be settled with the displaced persons. There is no provision, either in the body of the Bill or in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that only surplus land will be acquired. We therefore apprehend that the common people will be at the mercy of the Executives under this Act. I think he should pass necessary orders to the Executive officers.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Assam Land (Requisition and Acquisition) (Amendment) Bill, 1949 as amended, be passed."

The question was adopted.

The Assam Urban Areas Rent Control Bill, 1949

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Next item is the consideration of the Assam Urban Areas Rent Control Bill, 1949, clause by clause.

Srijut PURANDAR SARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that in sub-clause (3) of clause 1, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that the expiration of this Act shall not render recoverable by a landlord any rent, interests or other sum which during the continuance thereof was irrecoverable or affect the right of the tenant to recover any sum which during the continuance thereof was under this Act recoverable by him",

This Amendment has been tabled just to protect the rights of the landlords as well as the tenants under the old Act.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Amendment moved:

"That in sub-clause (3) of clause 1, the following proviso shall be added, namely:

'Provided that the expiration of this Act shall not render recoverable by a landlord any rent, interests or other sum which during the continuance thereof was irrecoverable or affect the right of the tenant to recover any sum which during the continuance thereof was under this Act recoverable by him'."

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: Sir, I am glad that my hon. Friend has proposed this Amendment, which removes certain difficulties that might arise in case this provision is not added. I am therefore glad to accept this Amendment.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in sub-clause (3) of clause 1, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

'Provided that the expiration of this Act shall not render recoverable by a landlord any rent, interests or other sum which during the continuance thereof was irrecoverable or affect the right of the tenant to recover any sum which during the continuance thereof was under this Act recoverable by him'."

The question was adopted.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, of the Assam Urban Areas Rent Control Bill, 1949, as amended, stands part of the Bill."

The question was adopted.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: The question is :

“ That clauses 2 to 9 of the Assam Urban Areas Rent Control Bill, 1949, stand part of the Bill ”.

The question was adopted.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: The next Amendment stands in the name of four hon. Members. May I know who is going to move it ?

Srijut LAKSHMIDHAR BORAH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the time of moving the Amendment can I alter the arrangement of certain words ?

The Honble the SPEAKER: Yes.

Srijut LAKSHMIDHAR BORAH: Sir, I beg to move that after clause 10, the following new clause shall be added, namely :

“11. Notwithstanding the expiration of the Assam Urban Areas Rent Control Act, 1946, any decision given, order made or anything done or any action taken or any proceeding commenced under any of the provisions of the said Act and in force immediately before the commencement of this Act shall, in so far as they are not in consistent with the provisions of this Act continue in force and shall be deemed to have been given, made, done, taken, or commenced under the corresponding provisions of this Act ”.

In moving this Amendment, I beg to submit that this provision is necessary for the continuance of the legal proceedings that might be pending at the time of the present Act being in force, so that even after the present Act expires the pending legal proceedings may continue in force. So, I hope this Amendment will be accepted by the House.

The Honble the SPEAKER: Amendment moved :

“ That after clause 10 the following new clause shall be added, namely :

‘ 11. Notwithstanding the expiration of the Assam Urban Areas Rent Control Act, 1946, any decision given, order made or anything done or any action taken or any proceeding commenced under any of the provisions of the said Act and in force immediately before the commencement of this Act shall, in so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act continue in force and shall be deemed to have been given, made, done, taken, or commenced under the corresponding provisions of this Act.’ ”

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNUNRAM MEDHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad that my hon. Friend has made this suggestion. Although we have no information as yet that any proceedings are pending it will be better to have such a provision. The present Act will expire on the 30th September next. In between the expiration of the present Act and the coming into force of this Act if there are pending proceedings they should not lapse. That is why I am prepared to accept this Amendment and I convey my thanks to the hon. Mover for bringing forward this Amendment.

Mr. J. S. HARDMAN: On a point of information, Sir. May I enquire from those hon. Members, learned in law, whether there is not a similar provision in the Assam General Clauses Act, which is applicable to all legislation passed by this Assembly ?

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: The whole difficulty is that there is some doubt about the applicability of the General Clauses Act so far as the temporary Acts are concerned. If the old Act was repealed

that question would not have arisen. But here the learned hon. Member will appreciate that we are not going to repeal the old Act. We simply allow it to expire, and immediately on its expiration on the midnight of September 30, this Act will come into force. That is why to remove any doubt this provision is necessary.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: The question is:

"That after clause 10 the following new clause shall be added, namely:

'Notwithstanding the expiration of the Assam Urban Areas Rent Control Act, 1946, any decision given, order made or anything done or any action taken or any proceeding commenced under any of the provisions of the said Act and in force immediately before the commencement of this Act shall, in so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, continue in force and shall be deemed to have been given, made, done, taken, or commenced under the corresponding provisions of this Act.'

The question was adopted.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 10 of the Assam Urban Areas Rent Control Bill, 1949, as amended, do stand part of the Bill".

The question was adopted.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Title and Preamble for the Assam Urban Areas Rent Control Bill, 1949 stand part of the Bill."

The question was adopted.

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Urban Areas Rent Control Bill, 1949, as amended, be passed. I hope the hon. Members will accept my Motion.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Assam Urban Areas Rent Control Bill, 1949, as amended, be passed."

Maulavi SAIYID MUHAMMAD SAADULLA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is quite an important piece of legislation that we are going to enact to-day and this Bill seeks to regulate the relationship between landlords and tenants. I did hope that this piece of legislation will draw the attention of various other hon. Members and there would be certain amendments which could be discussed on the floor of this House. I am sorry to find that there are not many amendments, especially to those articles where I will be able to point out that there is a lacuna and the relationship sought to be stabilised is likely to be disturbed. Unfortunately I have been ill throughout the Session, and for a week before the Session, and that is why I myself could not put in any amendment. I make my observations with the hope that should the Government think they are worthwhile for consideration, they may bring up an amending Bill in the next Session of this legislature.

There are three principal articles in this Bill which deserve very great consideration. It appears from the context that the Government is against the present practice of subletting their tenancies by tenants. I find from clause 6, sub-clause (1)(d) that the tenancy can be terminated if the tenant sublets, and this provision reads thus:— "Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply in a suit or proceedings for eviction of the

tenant from the house", I am reading from sub-clause (1) (d) — "where the tenant sublets the house or any part thereof or otherwise transfers his interest in the house or any part thereof without permission in writing from the landlord". Although this penal provision is there, I find, in a sense, the definition of "tenant", which will be found in clause 2, sub-clause (iv), that such sub-tenancy is adumbrated. I will read this sub-clause (iv)— "tenant" means any person by whom or on whose behalf rent is payable for any house, and includes every person who from time to time derives title under a tenant". Now, it may be said from the Government side that deriving title from a tenant does not include sub-tenancy, but I submit, Sir, and almost all hon. Members of this House are aware that under the Transfer of Property Act which is in vogue in the Province even transfer by lease, that is a sub-tenancy, is taken to be transferred of the right to the property. Here the word is too vague— "derives title" from the tenant—it may mean in the case of death, property that his heirs inherited, or in case of a tenancy is sold out the tenant goes out and puts in another man on the premises. But I think, Sir, as I have already shown from clause 6, the Government's idea is to prevent sub-tenancy as far as possible. This matter was brought to the Members notice of the Hon'ble Minister and his Cabinet and also of the hon. of this Assembly in a note, of which I have got a copy, from a very influentially and largely signed memorandum that has been placed before the Ministry and hon. Members of the House. In that memorandum, which has come from Upper Assam, I find this suggestion was made— "the Bill should therefore provide for appropriate clauses to:—

- (i) prevent sub-tenancy;
- (ii) convert the sub-tenancies at present existing to out-right tenancies under the landlords directly;
- (iii) bring down the rates of rent now being realised by tenants from sub-tenants to the appropriate level after conversion of this sub-tenancies to outright tenancies;
- (iv) exempt the sub-tenants from the liability to pay any arrear rent to the original tenants in excess of what they would otherwise have to pay for their tenancies."

I think, Sir, this suggestion deserves fuller consideration than it has received upto now at the hands of the Government.

The next point that I want to place before the House is that there is a lacuna in clause 3 which is most crucial and at the same time controversial of all provisions in the Bill. The marginal note of this clause is "Restriction on enhancement of rent". Now, under the provision of this Bill the rent prevailing between January to September (inclusive) of the year 1943 has been taken as the standard rent and an increase of only 20 per cent has been provided under proviso to sub-clause (1) of clause 4. Now, provision has also been made in that very clause to the effect that whenever the landlord and tenant cannot decide or agree upon the rental, the matter may be taken to a Civil Court of original jurisdiction in the area. It will be remembered that it is admitted on all hands that the cost of erecting a building now or subsequent to 1943 has risen tremendously; in certain cases the cost has gone up to 400 per cent. It is admitted in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill that there is acute shortage of housing in the province and therefore taking advantage of the situation, the landlords are putting up screws to realise rack-rent from the poor tenants; that is why Government want to have this piece of legislation on the Statute Book.

But like all trades, letting out of houses is also a trade and unless a builder of a house can get a reasonable return, say 3 to 6 per cent. on this investment, he would not put up any new building to remove the shortage of housing. Therefore this limitation of the maximum increase to 20 per cent. on the standard rent of 1943 will be discouraging and will frustrate the very attempt of the Government that they have in view, viz to increase housing accommodation.

There is, Sir, another lacuna in that clause. Supposing a house has been built after 1943 and to fix its rent no Judge of the Civil Court will find any criterion and as a result he will have to fix a rent according to his own ideas. But he will be prevented from making a fair and reasonable decision on account of this limitation provided in that clause of the 20 per cent. increase.

Then there is a third point which deserves very serious consideration of all hon. Members of this House as well as of the Government Bench. Provision has been made in clause 8, sub-clause (2) that in case a landlord does not repair or provide the necessary amenities to a house rented, the tenant has been given the right to move the Civil Court to have all those repairs done by the tenant but at the cost of the landlord. Sir, this is giving *carte-blanche* to the tenant. The tenant, for example, may want sanitary installation, a thing which is practically unheard of in our Province. The cost of it will be very high though the Judge, according to the provision, may, thinking that the sanitary installation is very good for health, pass his orders in favour of the tenant. This provision here leads me to think that this Bill is rather onesided. It tries to ameliorate the condition of the tenant, but entirely ignores the claims of the landlord. Sir, there ought to be a limitation of the amount a tenant can claim for repairs and a Judge can pass order. We have not got for to look for precedent. In the Indian Income-tax Act there is a provision that repairs to a building in an annum should not exceed 1/6th of the total rental of the year. I think, Sir, such a restriction in the provision of the Bill should be very necessary if we want to have good relationship between the landlord and the tenant. There are provisions for either party, the landlord and the tenant, to rush to the Civil Court to settle their differences. This provision will be encouraging litigation and I find that it would not be a cheap litigation, for Government has reserved the right to frame provisions in regard to Court-fee that will be charged on each petition. From all this I find, Sir, that this piece of legislation ought to have received more consideration at the hands of the hon. Members, and I wish that Government will kindly consider these suggestions of mine whether they should not incorporate by an amending Bill, if not all, some of the suggestions that I have placed before the House.

I should like to point out a few more difficulties but in this regard, as I have not given any amendment, I am making only suggestions for consideration with my observations. One thing which ought to have found a place in this legislation is a distinction or a different treatment between residential building and non-residential holdings. We all know, Sir, that price of land in a trading centre is almost in all cases 10 times higher than the price of similar land in a non-trading centre of a town. Therefore the lumping together the provision for limitation of rental between residential and non-residential holdings is a difficulty of large order.

Then again, Sir, in their anxiety to help the tenant there is a provision made in sub-clause (3) of clause 6. This clause gives the right to the landlord to eject his tenant under certain conditions. I am reading this clause:

"Where the landlord recovers possession of a house from a tenant on the ground that the house is *bona fide* required by him for purposes of repairs or rebuilding or for his own occupation or for the occupation of any person for whose benefit the house is held and the repairs or the rebuilding of the house is not

commenced or the house is not occupied by the landlord or such person within fifteen days of the date of vacation of the house by such tenant, or the house having been so occupied is within six months of the said date re-let to or allowed to be possessed by any other person, the Court shall on the application of the evicted tenant made within seven months of his vacating the house, direct the landlord to put the evicted tenant in possession of the house.....”

Now, any landlord having a little grey matter in his cranium will continue the occupation of his house even after 6 months, say, about 8 months, and then re-lets it to somebody else but not to the original tenant, the original tenant in that event loses his right to be reinducted into that house. So, I say that this safeguard for the tenant is illusory and could not be availed of by him.

The last point that I want to place before the House is that if after the tenancy any additional accommodation is provided by the landlord at his own costs, the increment of rent is limited to only $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum of the total cost for such addition. Now, this $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the additional cost is a poor return under the present set up of things and hardly any landlord will go to the length of investing further capital to give additional facility or provide better accommodation to the tenant, unless this increment is raised, at least to 10 per cent. For every hon. Member knows that in urban areas that additional expenditure and that additional rent will not come in entirety to the landlord $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. although it looks attractive—when a bank will not allow you more than 3 per cent.—after deduction of land revenue, deduction of income tax, if any, deduction of Municipal taxes, it will give no attraction to the landlord for further investment.

Sir, these are some of the observations which struck me while I was reading this Bill in my sick bed, and, I hope, the House will consider them if not today on a future occasion.

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government received representations in almost all the points and after careful consideration of the suggestions made in the representations, Government came to this decision that it is not necessary to make any amendment to the Bill already published and introduced in this august House. I do not consider that any change or amendment is necessary at this stage, but if subsequently any difficulties arise, as has been pointed out, we will reconsider and see whether the maximum of 20 per cent. fixed in this Bill should be raised. I draw the attention of the hon. Leader of the Opposition as well as the hon. Members of the House that clause 7 of this Bill lays down the duties of the landlord and in drawing attention to clause 8, I think, the learned Leader of the Opposition lost sight of the provision that has been made in clause 7 which runs as follows:—

“Every landlord shall be bound to keep the house in the occupation of a tenant wind-proof and water-proof and to carry out other repairs which he is bound to make by law, contract or custom and also to maintain the existing essential supplies and services such as sanitary arrangements, water supply, supply of electricity or drainage service in respect of the house.”

I draw particular attention to the word ‘existing’ in the clause. If a house had no electric connection at the time the house was let out and if the tenant wants electric connection which is an additional amenity and the landlord is not bound to provide such additional amenity under clause 7. The hon. Leader of the Opposition also referred to commode or other sanitary arrangement. If such arrangement did not exist at the time of renting the house and a tenant insists on such additional improvement, he will be bound to pay additional rent under clause 5 (2) for providing these additional amenities. In case

a tenant wants sanitary fitting in the house which was not in existence at the time of letting out the house, such addition will be treated as an improvement, and will be governed by provision laid down in clauses 3 and 5 (2). If the landlord is not satisfied with the increase of rent suggested by the tenant for any such improvement he can seek his redress in Court under clauses 3 and 5 (2). The tenant is also protected in as much as, "The increase in rent allowed under sub-section (1) of this section shall not exceed seven and half per cent. per annum of the total cost of such addition, improvement, etc." as laid down in clause 5 (2). If a tenant wants better facilities which he was not enjoying at the time the house was let out, he must be prepared to pay higher rent under the relevant provisions of this Bill and Court, I am sure, will fix fair rent under clause 4 of this Bill. These clauses are not new but are merely a reproduction of the sections of the old Act. These sections—not only lay down the duties of the landlord but they have also imposed liability on the tenants who want additional facilities such as sanitary fitting arrangement, improved water supply arrangement, etc. to pay additional rent for such improvement. Take for instance, there is a well which supplied water to the tenant and if the tenant demands filtered water supply connection, he must be prepared to pay increased rate of rent for such additional facility. Court will consider these facts in fixing additional fair rent equitable to both landlord and tenant. During the last three years since the Act came into operation no complaints came to the notice of Government and if, however, in the future any such difficulties as pointed out by the Leader of the Opposition comes to the notice of the Court or Government, such difficulties will be taken into consideration. If the clauses 7 and 8, which have been reproduced from the old Act, are read together, it will be seen that no difficulty will arise. Similarly, Sir, clause 2, sub-clause (iv) and clause 6 sub-clause (1) (d) should be read together.

This Bill does not do away with letting out of a house but it does prohibit letting out at a speculative rate of rent without the knowledge of the landlord. Subletting is allowed under certain safe guards so that the tenants may not sublet the holding or part of the holding at an exorbitant or speculative rate of rent. Take for instance a house is taken by a tenant at Rs.30 ; sometimes a portion of the house is let out at Rs.100. To prevent such speculative transaction provision has been made in this Bill. In case a tenant wants to sublet the house he must have written permission of the landlord to do so. Subletting is not prohibited but permitted under certain restriction so that there may be automatic adjustment of relations between landlord and tenant. It is expected that the landlord and tenant will amicably settle such matter like subletting amongst themselves. This provision will be conducive in bringing about a sweet relationship between the landlord and the tenant. Clause 2 (iv) defines "tenant" as "any person by whom or on whose behalf rent is payable for any house, and includes every person who from time to time derives title under a tenant". Sub-tenancy is not prohibited, but sub-tenancy can only be created under the restriction imposed by clause 6 (1) (d) which requires permission of the landlord as a condition precedent for creation of such tenancy. The main object of this Bill is to bring about good relations between landlord and the tenant.

As regards fixation of rent for houses constructed after 1943 the Court can fix reasonable rent under the provisions of this Bill on the basis of cost of constructions as is done in different Municipalities 7½ per cent. of the cost of construction is laid down in Municipal Act on the basis of which the annual letting value of a house is calculated. If the house was not in existence in 1943, naturally all circumstances will be taken into consideration and the Court will fix a fair and reasonable rent. If a landlord procures

the materials in blackmarket at four times the controlled price he may not be allowed to calculate the cost of construction at such rates. But in case a house is constructed with materials at controlled price, he will get a good return for his investment, if the letting value is calculated on the basis of 7½ per cent. of the cost of construction. In case the landlord and tenant cannot come to any agreement regarding the rent for houses constructed after 1943, there is ample provision under which the Court can fix a reasonable rent.

The hon. the Leader of the Opposition says that if the landlord remains in occupation for about 7 months he can let out the same house to a different tenant under clause 6 (3). This clause is only a reproduction of the old section of the old Act in force for these years. During this period of three years Government have not received any complaint where landlord had played such a trick. Government under the circumstances do not consider at this stage to make any change in the old section. It is an existing provision of law. If any instances have been brought to the notice of the Leader of the Opposition I do not know. Government on the other hand is not aware of any such complaint. It is a temporary legislation which will remain in force only for three years. During these three years I cannot conceive that a landlord will go to Court to get possession and after occupying the same for 6 months he will let out to a different tenant only with a view to deprive his old tenant.

I have received representations from tenants as well as landlords, and all those have been duly considered, and the Bill has been drafted with the object of protecting the interest of the tenant as well as the landlord. I am sure the provisions of this Bill will not adversely affect the interest of any of the parties.

With these few remarks I assure the hon. Leader of the Opposition as well as the Members of the House that in case any specific complaint is made or real grievance is brought to the notice of Government, Government will take all such complaints and grievance into consideration and take steps if considered necessary to remove such grievances.

For the present we do not consider that any amendment is necessary. In order to bring about an adjustment between the conflicting interest of the landlord and tenant Government have tried their utmost to protect the interest of all parties and have drafted this Bill. If however in giving effect to the provision of the Bill any difficulty arises, the Government will always try to remove such difficulties.

With this assurance I commend my Motion for the acceptance of the House.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Assam Urban Areas Rent Control Bill, 1949, as amended, be passed".

The question was adopted.

Resolution re: Partial modification on State operation of Road Transport

The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I move my Motion with your permission and with the leave of the House, I want to add the word "official" in between the words "of" and "nominees" in the paragraph under item No. (i) and *delete* the word "all" in between the words "sanction" and "posts" in the same paragraph and under the same item and in the paragraph under item (iii), I want to substitute the word 'new'

by the word "proposed" between the words 'the' and 'Road' and under item No. (iii) have a new clause which would be read as follows:—

"That the action of the Government in constituting the present Board of Control with official members be approved".

Then, Sir, I beg leave of the House to move that in partial modification of the Resolution on State Operation of Road Transport passed on 27th September, 1948 this Assembly decides—

(i) that Motor Transport on the Pandu-Gauhati-Shillong Road be operated by a Board of Control comprising only of official nominees of the Government of Assam, having powers to sanction posts under it upto three months in urgent cases subject to approval of Government in due course, and to frame its own rules of business in addition to the powers defined in the Explanatory Note to the Resolution passed on 27th September, 1948 ; and

(ii) that the following other routes be taken up for official operation in participation with the Railway and the public, the Government of Assam taking the controlling interest :—

- (1) Gauhati-Nowgong Road,
- (2) Nowgong-Jorhat Road (including Kaliabor-Silghat-Jakhlabandha sector),
- (3) Jorhat-Dibrugarh Road,
- (4) Dibrugarh-Saikhowaghat Road,
- (5) Gauhati-Goalpara Road,
- (6) Dhubri-Jogighopa Road ; and

(iii) that transport on the routes mentioned in (ii) above be operated by a Road Transport Corporation comprising of representatives of the various interests to be formed under the provisions of the proposed Road Transport Corporation Act of the Central Government and that pending the formation of such a Corporation the Board of Control for the Pandu-Gauhati-Shillong Road be entrusted with the operation of State Transport on the above routes also ; and

(iv) that the action of the Government in constituting the present Board of Control with official members be approved.

Sir, I have brought this Resolution to modify the previous one in three important aspects :—

- (i) In the constitution of the Board of Control and its jurisdiction,
- (ii) in the change of categories under which the different roads were placed,
- (iii) to add a little power to the Board which is necessary to meet urgent cases.

Sir, at the time when the Government moved the Resolution of the State Transport in the last September Session, it was intended that the Board of Control which was to be constituted should run not only the Gauhati-Shillong Road but all other roads that were defined in different categories in the Resolution. It was also intended that till the formation of the Statutory Body as contemplated in the said Resolution the Government would make arrangement to allot shares to the parties as defined in those categories of roads ; accordingly provision was made to include non-officials to the Board of Control. Sir, while the Government was on the lookout to find all suitable non-official members to put in the Board of Control and while trying to distribute the shares to parties as defined in those categories of roads, we were informed by the Government of

India that the Statutory Body under an Act of this legislature which we thought of a Central subject and as such they would introduce a Bill in the Central Legislature which would enable all the Governments to set up corporations to run roads under Tripartite Agreement and also to make allotment of shares to parties concerned. When we were informed in this line, we dropped the idea of putting the non-official members in the Board of Control. The Government of India also insisted that they should be given share not only in the plains district roads but in the Gauhati-Shillong Road as they want shares in all the nationalised roads under the Government of Assam. After giving much thought to the proposal of the Government of India we also agreed to give shares to the Government of India in all the roads, but not on the Shillong-Gauhati Road. We also agreed that the Corporation to run the roads under the Tripartite Agreement would be governed by the Corporation that would be constituted under the provisions of the Bill prepared by the Government of India. This necessitated the change in the categories made in the roads. We have also decided that till we constitute the corporation under the provisions of the proposed Bill the Board of Control thus constituted should operate the Gauhati-Shillong Road and also the other roads, coming under the nationalisation scheme. For these reasons, Sir, we have brought this Resolution to modify the previous Resolution.

With these few words, Sir, I would request the House to support my Motion.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : Resolution moved :

"That in partial modification of the Resolution on State Operation of Road Transport passed on 27th September, 1948 this Assembly decides—

(i) that Motor Transport on the Pandu-Gauhati-Shillong Road be operated by a Board of Control comprising only of official nominees of the Government of Assam, having powers to sanction posts under it upto three months in urgent cases subject to approval of Government in due course, and to frame its own rules of business in addition to the powers defined in the Explanatory Note to the Resolution passed on 27th September, 1948 ; and

(ii) that the following other routes be taken up for official operation in participation with the Railway and the public, the Government of Assam taking the controlling interest :—

- (1) Gauhati-Nowgong Road,
- (2) Nowgong-Jorhat Road (including Koliabor-Silghat-Jakhlbandha sector),
- (3) Jorhat-Dibrugarh Road,
- (4) Dibrugarh-Saikhowaghat Road,
- (5) Gauhati-Goalpara Road,
- (6) Dhubri-Jogighopa Road ; and

(iii) that transport on the routes mentioned in (ii) above be operated by a Road Transport Corporation comprising of representatives of the various interests, to be formed under the provisions of the proposed Road Transport Corporation Act of the Central Government and that pending the formation of such a Corporation the Board of Control for the Pandu-Gauhati-Shillong Road be entrusted with the operation of State Transport on the above routes also ; and

(iv) that the action of the Government in constituting the present Board of Control with official members be approved."

✓ **Maulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise a point of order. This Resolution is out of order as it contains all the defects for which a resolution is declared out of order.

Firstly, Sir, the amendment moved just now substantially changes the Resolution originally moved because a new provision seeking appointing of an official Board of Control has been added. Then, Sir, this Resolution seeks approval of a definite action which has already been taken. The second point is, Sir, that a Resolution should raise only one definite issue. The issues raised here are many, and I am enumerating a few of them. Here the issues are (1) forming a Board of Control comprising only of official members; (2) forming another Transport Corporation comprising representatives of various interests; (3) bringing in some roads under Government management in participation with the Railway and the public; (4) it wants approval for the appointment of some official members, and so on. These are, among others, the many different issues raised in a single Resolution.

Then, Sir, no Resolution should contain any inference. Here the inference is that the proposed Road Transport Corporation Bill will become an Act after having been passed by the Legislature and assented to. As the measures brought forward by the Government Party are generally passed therefore this inference has been made. But, Sir, I want to point out that such inferences are not allowed in a Resolution.

Then, again, Sir, this Resolution is vague; it does not give us any definite idea as to what sort of nominees Government want to appoint and what they are going to do in this respect. Then, with regard to framing of some rules he has referred to the Explanatory Note to the Resolution passed on 27th September, 1948. The Explanatory Note does not form part of a Resolution and the Members of the legislature are not supposed to remember what the Explanatory Note contained. We are therefore left in the dark.

These are the main defects. I would therefore request you, Sir, to rule this Resolution out of order.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: May I know what Government have to say?

The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my hon. Friend opposite has stated that this Resolution should be declared out of order because it raises various issues, as, according to him, a Resolution should raise only one issue. My submission is that although there are various items, the only issue is—'what should be the organisation to run the Road Transport in Assam'. That is the main issue for which this Resolution has been brought forward, and under this there are different items relating to the main issue. For the inclusion of these items my Friend cannot contend that this Resolution is out of order.

Secondly, Sir, he has objected to this Resolution because I said that the powers which were given to the Board were described in the original Resolution's Explanatory Note. He submitted that the Explanatory Note cannot form part of a Resolution. May I ask my hon. Friend opposite whether he has verified whether the Explanatory Note has formed a part of the proceedings or not or whether this has been included as a part of the original Resolution? All the powers and functions with which the Board of Control was entrusted were defined in the Explanatory Note without which the Resolution would not have been complete.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: May I ask what is the main issue?

The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS: The main issue is what should be the organisation to run the State Transport in Assam.

Thirdly, Sir, the hon. Member has said that the Government have not stated who should be the nominees of Government in the Board that is contemplated by this Resolution. I have clearly stated who should be the nominees of

Government and have added the word "official" in order to define who should be the members of the Board of Control.

With these few words, I submit, Sir, that this Resolution is not out of order.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: What about the amendments ?

The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS: With your permission, Sir, and the permission of the House, I have introduced these amendments and I have explained the reasons why I had to bring them.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: What is the effect of the amendments ?

The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS: In the original Resolution we were required to put two non-official members on the Board of Control ; and why we could not include those non-official members in it has been explained by me already.

The main effects of the amendments are (I) to regularise the action of Government in constituting the Board of Control with official members and (II) to provide for official members only in the Board of Control.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: I have considered the point of order raised in this connection. Under Rule 78 of Assembly Rules, Resolution shall be in the form of (I) a declaration of opinion by the Assembly and (II) that the Resolution indicates the line of action to be taken by the Government. In this particular case I find that the Resolution of Government was to form an organisation of their State Transport and secondly it indicates the line of action to be taken by the Government. I think this Resolution fulfills these conditions. As such I declare it to be in order.

Maulavi SAIYID MUHAMMAD SAADULLA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in order to preserve the purity of constitutional procedure and the dignity of discussions in this House, you cannot allow a pending Bill to be described as an "Act" in this Resolution. The Government of India Transport Corporation Act mentioned in the Resolution is a Bill which is pending before the Central Legislature and it has not yet been passed. You cannot allow it to be described as an Act.

The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS: I have described it as the proposed Act.

Maulavi SAIYID MUHAMMAD SAADULLA: But you cannot call it 'Act' (*laughter*).

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Yes, it should be called 'Bill', the Hon'ble Minister may amend it.

The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS: I beg to propose, Sir, that the word "Act" appearing in this Resolution of mine in reference to the Road Transport Corporation will be substituted by the word "Bill".

Mr. J. S. HARDMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as a member of the Public Accounts Committee I have acquired an intimate knowledge of the difficulties, which the Assam Government have in the past experienced over enterprises in Government Transport and also of the losses resulting from Transport Operations. This has been a frequent topic for discussion at meetings of the Committee and it

is evident, Sir, that the general opinion of the members of the Public Accounts Committee was that the losses were incurred by Government unnecessarily and that with more correct methods and better organisation such losses could have been avoided. I am intervening today, Sir, merely to raise the question of what is the best administrative organisation for controlling Government Transport? A little less than a year ago Government put forward certain proposals for running their State Transport Organisation. My impression at the time was that in formulating these proposals they had been actuated by the same considerations which had influenced the judgment of the members of the Public Accounts Committee. The need for providing Government with expert guidance has to be considered from two directions. The first direction was in regard to business administration and the second direction was in regard to technical ability in automobile engineering. It was my impression at that time that Government had decided to form the Committee to deal with all forms of Government Transport—whether this should be an independent Government venture or whether it should take the form of a joint venture in partnership with the Railways and with private enterprise—those existing operators who were being allowed to continue on these routes.

I understand today from the observations made by the Hon'ble Minister that he is now proposing to scrap this organisation which if my information is correct, has never been brought into being, in favour of a Committee composed of Government nominees on the ground that Government will be running its own organisation. I do not wish to take the responsibility single-handed of opposing the Government Resolution, but I would earnestly request Government to reconsider the grounds on which they are proposing to place in the hands of the Hon'ble Minister in-charge and the Secretariat Officials the entire responsibility for what must be considered a big enterprise in which substantial funds will be locked up. I do not apprehend that the previous history of Assam Transport will be repeated because Government are in the fortunate position of having a monopoly on the Gauhati-Shillong Road and I think it would defy any organisation to fail to make a profit. But it must be clear that efficiency of operation is none the less important. If there is a low standard of efficiency the public will have to pay either in increased fares or public revenues will have to meet the loss. It is for these reasons, Sir, I suggest that on the ground of administrative efficiency and also in view of the need for wide control over transport operation the original composition of the Committee should be retained; or in the alternative that we should have a further explanation from the Hon'ble Minister detailing precisely why it is no longer important to have these experts and why this Committee should solely consist of nominees, and why it is not to be given the broad base which Government previously contemplated.

Adjournment

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

Aftet lunch.

Mr. P. M. SARWAN: Sir, there is a rumour that banks will be closed for three days and if it is the case some of the hon. Members wanting to go away either to-morrow or day-after tomorrow will be stranded in Shillong. Will the Government do something for the Members of the Legislative Assembly for enabling them to draw their allowances?

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: The Secretary will see to it.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to oppose the Motion moved by my hon. Friend, the Minister in-charge, Assam Transport

My object in opposing this Motion is very simple ; as such, I do not want to take much time of the House. Sir, in this Resolution, the Hon'ble Minister has mentioned that he wants that the Board of Control should consist of nominated members of Government, whereas, in the previous Resolution, it was to consist of official and technicians and no nomination was to be made by Government. At that time, we the Members representing this side of the House did not raise any objection because it was pure and simple, a Board consisting of technical personnel. Now the proposed Board will be formed by Government by nominating the members. In doing so, Government ought to have taken into consideration that public money is involved in this important business. Therefore, I urge that this Board should not be formed only by nomination when such a Board is vested with so much power ; in it representatives of the different groups of this House should have representation.

Further, Sir, I am at a loss to understand the necessity of such a Board. It has not been clearly stated by the Hon'ble Minister the reasons leading to the nomination to the Board by Government. Only he has stated that practical difficulties were found during this period. If difficulties have been experienced on that reason alone there is no justification for having such a Board. At the time when the original Resolution was moved last year, there was a proposal that unless and until there is some sort of legislation for the control of this Transport this Board will function as it is. Now, these technicians are not taken into consideration nor officials for the constitution of this Board, but only it is going to be constituted in the form of nominations by Government, which, I am afraid, will cause public interest to suffer a great deal and no hon. Member of this House should agree to this vague Resolution by which unlimited powers have been sought by the Government. In taking such powers, Government should have come to this House with a Bill and not a Resolution of this sort. If a Bill was brought before the House, the House would have opportunity to give amendment. It seems this Resolution is to stop any voice of protest by us. On the whole, I do not see any necessity for the formation of such a Board, nor there is need for this Resolution at all. I am really surprised to see such a Resolution before the House.

Sir, in the Explanatory Note of this Resolution it is stated that four categories of routes are to be taken up for official operation ; but in the Resolution passed in this House, I mean, the Resolution that was passed on the 27th September, 1948, there were three categories and not four. In it there were three categories—(A), (B) and (C), *e. g.* (A) Roads which are to be entirely nationalised by Assam Government, (B) Roads on which Assam Government are prepared to participate with the Railway (on a 80:20 basis), and (C) Roads on which Tripartite Schemes would operate on the basis of Assam Government, the Railway Department and the Public contributing 51 per cent., 20 per cent., and 29 per cent., respectively.

So there are three categories mentioned and not four categories as has been stated in the Explanatory Note. But we are surprised to see that while one thing is in order still it has been said that it is not in order and steps are being taken to bring that in order. For instance the Gauhati-Goalpara Road Here it is shown under category 4 but the original Resolution says that Gauhati-Goalpara road falls under category 3-Roads to be operated in participation with the Railway and the public. So this

is quite in order. How a thing which is already in order is declared to be not in order? Why this Resolution is brought before the House for having the same thing which is already in existence? I cannot understand why care was not taken to distinguish all these things. This is what I want to submit. Now, Sir, the explanation given by the Hon'ble Minister in-charge for reviewing the situation is that the Transport Advisory Council representing the Central and the Provincial Governments has emphasised the need for the participation of the Railway on all routes in view of various practical advantages. The Transport Advisory Council representing the Central and Provincial Governments have emphasised only for participation of the Railway and not by the public. On that ground how the Gauhati-Nowgong Road which was to be participated by the Railway and the Government can now be placed under category 3 and be made to be operated in participation of the Railway, the public and Government? Once the public has been debarred from it there is no reason why they should be included again, because of the incessant demand from the Centre that only the Railway was to be accommodated and not the public. While we are nationalising the transport to derive some income I do not see why it should be open to the public again. In moving this Resolution it has been stated that the public will also be allowed to take their share or participate in Roads which are already in Government control. In the original Resolution it was declared that only the Railway would be accommodated in this road and there is no reason why public participation has been included in each case. This is sheer injustice and against the Resolution which was moved on the 27th September, 1948. There Government wanted to nationalise the transport and now to our surprise we find that there is an abrupt denationalisation. This is in violation of the commitment of this Assembly; as such no Member of this Legislature should support such an act of the Government. If they are convinced by my arguments I would ask them to pause and consider what should be their views on this matter. The whole thing has been misrepresented to the hon. Members of this House and also to the public.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Hon. Member's time is up.

Maulvi MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM: With these words, I hope the hon. Members will see their way to accept my point of view.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD NAZMAL HAQUE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to speak a few words. I do not like to go into the technicalities of the Resolution but my objection is mainly against the formation of the Board of Control. From our experience it has found that the Government is a bad 'businessman'. Whatever business Government have taken in their hands, has met with failure and in some business they have incurred heavy losses. Sir, we would have been glad if this Board of Control had been composed of some experienced men in business along with Government officials. Government officials might be highly educated but they have got no training in business whatsoever. A man may not have sufficient education but he may have sufficient training and knowledge in business. So it would be better to have experienced businessmen in the Board of Control.

Secondly, Sir, as Members of this august House we cannot take the responsibility of leaving this important business in the hands of the Government. I therefore record a note of dissent and say that if public money is squandered away in this business in the hands of Government, Government

will be solely responsible for that and we the Members of this House should not be taken to task. With this I record my disapproval of this Motion.

Srijut SARAT CHANDRA SINHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Motion. It is strange that my hon. Friend over there Jonab Abul Kashem has opposed the Motion. I do not find any reason in his argument. He has objected to the constitution of the Board of Control when Government wants to constitute it with the nominated members. But this is only an interim arrangement. When the proposed Road Transport Corporation Act of the Central Government will come into force, this Board will cease to function. Why should he object to the formation of the Board? Then, again he has objected that Government has taken up abrupt nationalisation. I find Government has taken up the gradual process of nationalisation. The Government have taken up the road transport.....

Maulavi M UHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM: On a point of personal explanation, Sir. I said abrupt denationalisation.

Srijut SARAT CHANDRA SINHA: Any way, Sir, I think Government have taken up the right thing that is official operation of the road transport. There has been the incessant demand from the public that the road transport should be nationalised and now Government have come forward with concrete proposal and surely the Members within this Hon'ble House and the public outside are appreciating the action of Government.

Sir, while I rise to support this Motion I would like to point out to Government that there might arise some difficulty in the operation of route No. 6, *i.e.*, Dhubri-Jogighopa Road. Eleven miles of this road from Dhubri towards Bongaigaon forms part of the Bongaigaon-Jogighopa Road which is one of the most important routes, because it connects Goalpara with Railway at Bongaigaon. If Bongaigaon section of this road is not included for official operation, Government will find some difficulty and passengers will have to experience a good deal of trouble, because they will have to change from the private buses to the State Buses at 7th mile from Bongaigaon on their way to Dhubri and Goalpara. So I request the Government that Bongaigaon section of this route should be included for official operation. And Dhubri-Jogighopa Road including Bongaigaon section may be treated as one and the same route. With these words Sir, I support the Motion.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : Is any other hon. Member taking part in the debate ?

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI : I would give a reply, Sir. If I have to give a closing reply to this Motion, I hope my Hon'ble Friend the Minister for Transport or the House will not take me amiss. The Hon'ble Minister for Transport has certainly impressed that this modification of this Resolution was necessitated by the policy adopted by the Government of India. I have explained on the Motion for food as well as in the Motion for textile, how our policy had to undergo a change on account of the policy of the Government of India. Here is another instance in which this modification has become necessary. As he has already stated in the Resolution itself now pending the passing of an Act by the Central Legislature we have to change our policy. The fac

is this: the creation of a Transport Corporation Authority has been in the contemplation of Government for a pretty long time. Formerly it was thought that the Provincial Government would actually frame an Act of this kind. But there was a Conference of all the Transport Secretaries of the different provinces sometime towards the middle of this year. It was followed by another Conference at the Ministerial level. The idea of this Transport Corporation Act was in the contemplation of the Government of India as early as 1948 June, I think. They had circulated a draft of the Bill and published it in the Gazette Extraordinary pending discussions about which I have made mention. After this discussion they came to the conclusion that a Bill should be drafted by the Centre to be applied to all the provinces for purposes of uniformity. Accordingly they sent to all Provincial Governments a draft Bill sometime in July last to give an indication of the set up they are proposing, inviting at the same time criticisms of the Provincial Government. This matter was discussed in our Cabinet and we have submitted certain views in regard to the proposals contained in the Bill now. It is in accordance with the principles of this Bill that this Resolution has been brought before the House. I do not see Sir, why there should have been any objection on our adopting a very democratic procedure for discussion of this matter. The Government, even without referring this matter to this House, might have taken action; but it is the intention of this Government that whatever we do over any important matter, the House should be in a position to know. We were guided by the same principles when we introduced the original Motion in September, 1948. We are therefore doing only what good democratic procedure will justify. I really do not see any reason why a point of order on this behalf should have been raised. I think, Sir, you have done quite rightly in ruling out this out of order.

Now what are these modifications that have actually been sought? First, in regard to the formation of the Board of Control, I desire to point out that the principle that we propose to follow is not different from what is being followed by the Railway Board. The Railway Board is purely a Government Body although there may be Advisory Committee who put up suggestions regarding comfort of passengers, etc., which the Railway Board takes into consideration. The principle here is that Government of India finds the money for the undertaking and therefore the control is with a Board which is made up of Government Officials of the Railway. Sir, the same kind of Board is proposed for the Gauhati-Shillong Road which will be owned completely by the Government of Assam. Sir, the principle of the formation of the Board of Control according to the contribution of shares for the capital of the concern has been recognised also in Clause 20 of the Bill of the Government of India.

In Shillong-Gauhati Road the only party that will do the business is Government, therefore it is only reasonable that the Board of Control should consist of Government people only.

Then in reference to other areas, there will be three parties which will accordingly form the Board of Control. There will be tripartite participation in this business--participation of the Provincial Government, the Government of India and private transport businessmen. Therefore, these three parties will form the Board of Control. As I said, the Advisory Board is absolutely different from the body of the Board of Control proposed in Clause 16 of the Transport Corporation Bill.

***Maulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM:** Sir, whether the Government have emphasised that the public also should participate in the Transport business? Formerly we find that the Nowgong-Gauhati route was participated by the Railway and the Government. Now we have found it has been placed

Speech not corrected.

under tripartite arrangement. Is there any indication from the Government of India ?

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI: We thought that we need not have three set-ups. Formerly the idea was that all the lines—whether fully Government, Provincial Government with Government of India or Provincial Government, Government of India and private parties—should be run by Board consisting of the Provincial Government and two non-official members to be nominated by the Government. Now the idea is that there should be only two controlling board—one for the purpose of the Gauhati-Shillong Road, where the Government alone is participating; the other is the whole route in the plains districts as may be taken up by the Government; it should be a Tripartite Board of Control instead of becoming Bi-partite Board of Control in some line and Tripartite in others. So in pursuance of this principle the new-set-up has been proposed in the Transport Corporation Bill.

Then it is quite true we should have appointed a technical person, I mean, the Automobile expert earlier. Mr. Hardman is possibly right in saying that we should have appointed the technical expert (Automobile expert). Sir, I may tell for the information of the House that the post has been advertised. I hope the letter of appointment will be issued as soon as the applicant is selected. I must, however, confess that there has been delay in arranging these many things. For example, even the Director of State Transport was appointed only two and half months ago. But it is our intention that the technical expert will be appointed as early as possible. I do not think I have very much more to say. I would only want to mention, in the first place, that the Board of Control as proposed under the Resolution will be constituted as a temporary measure till the Transport Corporation Bill of the Government of India becomes an Act and is extended to the province. Secondly I want to tell the Hon'ble House that although the Bill has only been in contemplation and in drafting stage all action will be taken to constitute the proposed Board under the provisions as laid down in the draft Bill. I would accordingly request the hon. House to pass this Motion without any difference of opinion. What we have been doing we are doing only on the democratic principle of getting the sanction and approval of the House.

***Maulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM:** Sir, I think on the principle the public can participate under the provisions of this Bill.

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI: Sir, I am sure, the Government of India will publish the Bill as soon as it is ready. So far as we are concerned, we have expressed our opinion on the Bill. The Bill, I hope and trust, will be sent for circulation very soon and the hon. Member will know the exact terms of the Bill. I think the Bill will be taken into consideration in the next Session of the Central Assembly. I am sure the Bill anticipate hon. Member's query.

Regarding the question that has been raised by Srijut Sarat Chandra Sinha for taking up the Bongaigaon-Dhubri Road I would say only one word. Sir, our entire idea is to find as much road transport route to be run by private owners as it may be possible. In order to avoid hardship to people who actually live on transport business, certain number of roads will remain open to them. We are now building new roads also *e. g.*, roads from Haflong to Silchar, Medhipara to Tura. I think roads of this kind will be opened for transport and it is our desire that these roads remain open to people who are living

on private transport. We thought that the Bongaigaon road was one of them. I can inform Srijut Sinha that the Government will examine this matter and if the House will give Government option, after examination, we could include it. This is all I have to say.

The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNA'IH DAS: Sir, as all points have been explained by our Leader I do not like to say anything more.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: The question is:

“That in partial modification of the Resolution on State Operation of Road Transport passed on 27th September, 1948 this Assembly decides—

(i) that Motor Transport on the Pandu Gauhati-Shillong Road be operated by a Board of Control comprising only of official nominees of the Government of Assam, having powers to sanction posts under it upto three months in urgent cases subject to approval of Government in due course, and to frame its own rules of business in addition to the powers defined in the Explanatory Note to the Resolution passed on 27th September, 1948 ; and

(ii) that the following other routes be taken up for official operation in participation with the Railway and the public, the Government of Assam taking the controlling interest :—

- (1) Gauhati-Nowgong Road,
- (2) Nowgong-Jorhat Road (including Koliabor-Silghat-Jakhlbandha sector),
- (3) Jorhat-Dibrugarh Road,
- (4) Dibrugarh-Saikhowaghat Road,
- (5) Gauhati-Goalpara Road,
- (6) Dhubri-Jogighopa Road ; and

(iii) that transport on the routes mentioned in (ii) above be operated by a Road Transport Corporation comprising of representatives of the various interests, to be formed under the provisions of the proposed Road Transport Corporation Bill of the Central Government and that pending the formation of such a Corporation the Board of Control for the Pandu-Gauhati-Shillong Road be entrusted with the operation of State Transport on the above routes also ; and

(iv) that the action of the Government in constituting the present Board of Control with Official Members be approved”.

The question was adopted.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Then we take up Resolutions by Private Members.

Resolution re: appointment of a Special Publicity Medical Officer to educate the general public for fighting against Ankylostoma (hook-worm), T.B., Malaria, etc.

Dr. JINARAM DAS: সভাপতি ডাঙৰীয়া, মই প্ৰস্তাব কৰোঁ যে—

This Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do appoint a Special Publicity Medical Officer at once for educating the general public in fighting the widespread diseases like Ankylostoma (hook-worm), T. B., Malaria, etc., by means of magic lanterns.

মাননীয় সভাপতি ডাঙৰীয়া, মই এই প্ৰস্তাৱ প্ৰস্তুত বেমাৰৰ পৰা বন্ধা পাবলৈ য'ত যেনেকুৱা চিকিৎসা দৰকাৰ আৰু এই বেমাৰবোৰ কেনেকৈ নোহোৱা কৰিব পাৰি সেই সম্বন্ধে কোৱাটো প্ৰয়োজন অনুভৱ কৰোঁ। এই সম্পৰ্কে আমাৰ দেশৰ মানুহৰ দায়িত্ব কি সেই সম্বন্ধে তেওঁলোকক সজাগ কৰিব লাগিব। আমাৰ দেশৰ স্বাস্থ্য বিভাগে এই বিষয়ে চকু দিয়া বিশেষ জৰুৰী হৈ পৰিছে।

প্ৰথমতে, যক্ষ্মা বেমাৰ সম্বন্ধে এই পৰিষদৰ মাননীয় সদস্য সকল অবগত নোহোৱাকৈ থকা নাই। তথাপিও এই বেমাৰ কেনেকৈ বিয়পি পৰে তাৰ অলপ আভাস দিয়া উচিত বুলি বিবেচনা কৰোঁ। আমাৰ ইয়াৰ অশিক্ষিত মানুহৰ কথা নকওঁ, যিবিলাক শিক্ষিত মানুহ আছে সেই বিলাক মানুহৰ ভিতৰত এই বেমাৰ থাকিলেও তেওঁবিলাকে এই বেমাৰ ব্যক্ত নকৰি লুকাই ৰাখে। তেওঁবিলাকে য'তে ত'তে খু পেলাই এই বেমাৰৰ বীজ বিয়পায়। এই T. B. Bacteria bacilli কেতিয়াও নমৰে। য'তে ত'তে খু পেলালে এই bacteria বিলাক ধুলি বা বতাহৰ লগত মিহলি হৈ সুস্থ মানুহকো আক্ৰমণ কৰে। গতিকে, গৰণমেণ্টে স্বাস্থ্য বিভাগৰ হতুৱাই এই বেমাৰ কেনেকৈ বিয়পে, সেই সম্বন্ধে সাধাৰণ ৰাইজক জনোৱা দৰকাৰ। বিশেষকৈ স্কুল বিলাকত লৰা-ছোৱালী বিলাকে সৰুৰে পৰা এই বিষয়ে শিক্ষা পোৱা দৰকাৰ। তাৰ নিমিত্তে বিশেষ মেডিকেল অফিচাৰ নিযুক্ত কৰি মেজিক লেণ্টাৰ্ণৰ সহায়েৰে গাঁৱলীয়া স্কুল বিলাকত শিক্ষা দিবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিলোঁ। এই গল T.B. সম্বন্ধে।

ইয়াৰ পিচত hook-worm বা হাকুটি পেলুৰ বিষয়ে কব খোজোঁ। এই পৰিষদৰ সকলো সভাই বোধকৰোঁ স্বাস্থ্য বিভাগৰ পৰা জানিব পাৰিছে যে কেনেকৈ এই বেমাৰ বিয়পি পৰে। এই বেমাৰটো সাধাৰণতে গাঁৱত বৰ বেচিকৈ বিয়পি পৰিছে। ই মানুহৰ শৰীৰক মুখেদি আক্ৰমণ নকৰে—ই চালৰ ভিতৰেদি শৰীৰত সোমায়। বাহৰ তলত বা জেকা ঠাইত ইয়াৰ সৰু সৰু বীজানু বিলাক খুপ খাই থাকে। সেই বিলাকৰ ওপৰত মানুহৰ ভৰি পৰিলে সিহঁত চালৰ বিন্ধাইদি শৰীৰৰ ভিতৰলৈ সোমায়। ই বক্ত শোষণ কৰি মানুহক দুৰ্বল কৰে। যেতিয়া মানুহ দুৰ্বল হয় তেতিয়া সকলো বেমাৰে আক্ৰমণ কৰাৰ সন্ভাৱনা থাকে। গতিকে স্বাস্থ্য বিভাগৰ পৰা গাঁৱত কেনেকৈ এই বেমাৰ বিয়পে সেই সম্বন্ধে স্কুলীয়া লৰা-ছোৱালী বিলাকক শিক্ষা দিয়া প্ৰয়োজন। সৰুৰে পৰা যি কাম কৰা হয়, ডাঙৰত সি অভ্যাস হৈ পৰে। অভ্যাস এটা ডাঙৰ কথা। সেই কাৰণে সৰুৰে পৰা অভ্যাসৰ শিক্ষা দিব লাগে। মেজিক লেণ্টাৰ্ণৰ সহায়েৰে শিক্ষা দিয়া দৰকাৰ যে য'তে ত'তে শৌচ কৰিলে এই বেমাৰ বিয়পে। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে hygienic latrine স্কুলত দিব লাগে। সকলোকে pit-hole latrine ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিবলৈ উপদেশ দিব লাগে আৰু অভ্যাস কৰাব লাগে। ইয়াৰ অৱশ্যে খৰচ আছে। কিন্তু 'prevention is better than cure' সেই কাৰণে গৰণমেণ্টে এই সম্বন্ধে বিবেচনা কৰি preventive measure লোৱা বিশেষ দৰকাৰ।

মেলেৰিয়া কেনেকৈ বিয়পে সেই সম্বন্ধে বোধকৰোঁ সকলোৱেই জানে। ইয়াৰ নিমিত্তে কুইনাইন বিতৰণ কৰিব লাগে, আৰু মহ মাৰিব লাগে। গৰণমেণ্টে মহ মাৰিছেই। যি হওক, গৰণমেণ্টৰ যি পাবলিচিটি আৰু মেডিকেল ডিপাৰ্টমেণ্ট আছে তেওঁবিলাকে যদি এই কাম হাতত লয় তেন্তে এই কাম সহজে হৈ উঠিব। সেই কাৰণে মই অনুৰোধ কৰিছোঁ যে একোজন মেডিকেল অফিচাৰৰ হতুৱাই প্ৰত্যেক জিলাতে এই বিষয়ে শিক্ষা দিয়ে যেন।

T. B. সম্বন্ধে মই এটা প্ৰস্তাৱ দিছো যে প্ৰত্যেক চাৰ্ভিভিজনেল হাস্পতালতে T.B. ৰোগীৰ কাৰণে কিছুমান সুকীয়া bed ৰাখিব লাগে। প্ৰত্যেক চাৰ্ভিভিজনেতে যদি এই দৰে একেঠাইতে T. B. ৰোগী বিলাক গোটাই ৰাখিবৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হয়, তেনেহলে এই

বোগ বিয়পাৰ সম্ভাৱনা কম হব। সেই কাৰণে মই এই পৰিষদৰ সকলো মাননীয় সদস্যকে অনুৰোধ কৰোঁ। যেন সিবিলাকে এই প্ৰস্তাৱ সম্বন্ধে বিবেচনা কৰি প্ৰত্যেক চাৰ্ভিভিজনতে বেমাৰৰ সম্বন্ধে মেডিক্ লেণ্টাৰ্নৰ সহায়েৰে শিক্ষা দিবলৈ একোজন মেডিকেল অফিচাৰ নিযুক্ত কৰাৰ কথা অনুমোদন কৰে।

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Resolution moved:

“That this Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do appoint a Special Publicity Medical Officer at once for educating the general public in fighting the widespread diseases like Ankylostoma (hook-worm), T. B., Malaria, etc., by means of magic lanterns.”

The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS: মাননীয় সভাপতি ডাঙৰীয়া, মাননীয় ডাক্তৰ ডাঙৰীয়াই যি মুখ্য উদ্দেশ্যেৰে এই প্ৰস্তাৱ আজি এই সভাত দাঙি ধৰিছে, সেই মুখ্য উদ্দেশ্যৰ লগত আমাৰ কোনো বিভিন্তা নাই। তেখেতৰ মুখ্য উদ্দেশ্য হৈছে এয়ে যে যক্ষ্মা, মেলেরিয়া আৰু পেলু আদি বেমাৰ বিলাক আজি-কালি যি হিচাপে বিয়পি পৰিছে তাক প্ৰতিৰোধ কৰাৰ বিধান বিলাক সাধাৰণ মানুহ বিলাকক জানিবলৈ দি কি বকমে এই বিলাক বেমাৰ ক্ৰমান্বয়ে কমাব পাৰি। কিন্তু তেখেতে এই উদ্দেশ্য সমাধান কৰিব খুজিছে— তাৰ কাৰ্য্য সদায় চলাবৰ কাৰণে এজন অফিচাৰ নিযুক্ত কৰি আৰু magic lantern ৰ যোগেদি ব্যৱস্থা বিলাক জাননী দি। অৱশ্যে ইয়াত তেখেতৰ লগত আমাৰ বিভিন্তা আছে। গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে যে এই বিলাক ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লোৱা নাই এনে নহয়। আজি বহুদিনৰ আগৰে পৰা মেলেরিয়া কেনেকৈ প্ৰতিৰোধ কৰিব পাৰি তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা বিলাক magic lantern ৰ যোগেদিয়েই হওক বা বক্তৃতা কৰিয়েই হওক বা anti-malarial work কৰিয়েই হওক, কৰি আহিছে। কিন্তু এইটো ঠিক যে যক্ষ্মা বেমাৰ প্ৰতিৰোধ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে যি হিচাপে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে সেই হিচাপে কৰিব পৰা নাই। যদিও যি হিচাপে ব্যৱস্থা লব লাগে তাক লব পৰা নাই তথাপি সেই সম্বন্ধে একো ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লোৱা নাই বুলি মই নকওঁ। বৰ্তমানে ইয়াক কি বকমে নিবাৰণ কৰিব পাৰি সেই বিষয়ে pamphlet, poster আদি ছপা কৰা হৈছে আৰু জাননী পত্ৰ আদি প্ৰকাশ কৰা হৈছে, আৰু কিছু কিছু বাইজৰ মাজত বিলাই দিয়া হৈছে। এই বিষয়ে কাম কৰিব লগা হলে এজন মানুহক এই বিষয়ে বিশেষকৈ নিযুক্ত কৰিব লাগে নে নালাগে এই কথাটো বৰ্তমান গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ বিবেচনাধীন হৈ আছে। এই বিষয়ে যেতিয়া সিদ্ধান্ত হব, তেতিয়া যদি এজন মানুহ লব লাগে বুলি সিদ্ধান্ত হয় তেন্তে এজন কৰ্মচাৰী লোৱা হব আৰু যদিহে লব নালাগে বুলি সিদ্ধান্ত হয় তেন্তে বৰ্তমান যি সকল পাব্লিক হেল্থ ডিপাৰ্টমেণ্টৰ অফিচাৰ আছে তেওঁলোকৰ দ্বাৰা আৰু পাব্লিচিটি ডিপাৰ্টমেণ্টৰ দ্বাৰা এই সকলো বিলাক ব্যৱস্থা বাইজৰ মাজত প্ৰকাশ কৰা হব। মাননীয় ডাক্তৰ ডাঙৰীয়াৰ মুখ্য উদ্দেশ্যৰ লগত আমি এক; কিন্তু তাৰ নিমিত্তে এজন বেলেগ অফিচাৰ নিযুক্ত কৰিব লাগে নে নালাগে সেই বিষয়ে আমি কোনো সিদ্ধান্তলৈ আহিব পৰা নাই; সেই কাৰণে এই বিষয়ত এতিয়া তেখেতক সমৰ্থন কৰিব নোৱাৰো। আৰু তেখেতে কেৱল magic lantern ৰ সহায়েৰে ব্যৱস্থা বিলাক জাননী দিবৰ কাৰণে কোৱাটোও সমৰ্থন কৰিব নোৱাৰোঁ। কিয়নো magic lantern ৰ বাদে বক্তৃতা কৰি বা Poster আদি বিলাই দিয়া ব্যৱস্থা বিলাক প্ৰচাৰ কৰিব পাৰি। তেখেতৰ মুখ্য উদ্দেশ্যৰ লগত এক হৈ আমি কাম কৰিবলৈ হাতত লৈছো যেতিয়া, মই আশা কৰো মাননীয় ডাঃ ডাঙৰীয়াই তেখেতৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটো তুলি লব।

Dr. JINARAM DAS: বাক, মই press নকৰোঁ।

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution?

The Resolution was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Resolution re: mass B. C. G. Vaccination

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: I beg, Sir, to move that this Assembly is of opinion that T. B. in India has increased so rapidly that the stage is reached when mass vaccination of B. C. G. has become an urgency and that necessary steps on this behalf be taken immediately by the Provincial Government.

মাননীয় সভাপতি ডাঙৰীয়া, এই প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙি ধৰাৰ উদ্দেশ্য নুবুজাকৈ বোধকৰোঁ। এজনো সভ্য এই ধৰত নাই। অসমীয়া ভাষাত কবলৈ বিশেষকৈ উদগণি পালোঁ। মেডিকেল বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মাননীয় শ্ৰীযুত ৰামনাথ দাস ডাঙৰীয়াৰ বক্তৃতাৰ পৰা। উদগণি পালোঁ এই কাৰণে যে ইয়াৰ আগতে আমাৰ আগত যিটো প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙি ধৰা হৈছিল সেই প্ৰস্তাৱটোৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয়তা অনুভৱ নকৰি তেখেতে তাৰ দুৰ্য্যোৰ প্ৰতিবাদ কৰিলে.....

The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS: বোধকৰোঁ তেখেতে শুনাত ভুল শুনিলে হবলা। (*laughter*)

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: সভাপতি ডাঙৰীয়া, মই ভুল শুনা নাই।

ডাঃ জিনাৰাম দাসৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ আছিল "This Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do appoint a Special Publicity Medical Officer at once for educating the general public in fighting the widespread diseases like Ankylostoma (hook-worm) T. B., Malaria, etc., by means of magic lanterns."

ইয়াত তেখেতে যিটো কথাৰ বিবোধিতা কৰিছিল সেইটোহে কব খুজিছোঁ। তেখেতে প্ৰথমতে কৈছিল যে আমাৰ উদ্দেশ্য একে—We are of one mind.

(*A voice*:—অসমীয়া কথা ইংৰাজীৰে বুজাইছে নে কি?)

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: মই দেশী ভাষাত কথা কৈছোঁ। মোক কেলেই দিগ্দাৰী কৰিছে? দিগ্দাৰী কৰিলে মই বৰ বেয়া পাওঁ।

ডাঃ জিনাৰাম দাসে কৈছিল যে এই বেমাৰ বিলাক বেচিকৈ বিস্তাৰিত হৈছে—দেশে-বিদেশে, গাঁৱে-ভূঞা ইত্যাদি ইত্যাদি। তেখেত নিজে এজন ডাক্তৰ, সেই কাৰণে বেচিকৈ বুজে। মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে poster দিয়া গৈছে আৰু গাঁৱৰ মানুহ বিলাকক এই বিলাক বেমাৰৰ সম্বন্ধে বুজাই দিয়া হৈছে। মই গাঁৱত ঘূৰি ফুৰো—মন্ত্ৰী সকলে গাঁৱত কিমান যুবে কব নোৱাৰোঁ। ক'তা মইতো গাঁৱত ক'তো poster দেখা নাই? গাঁৱৰ মানুহে hook-worm ত ভুগে, কিন্তু কেনেকৈ তাৰ পৰা বাচি থাকিব লাগে তাক কব নোৱাৰে।

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: মাননীয় সভাই আনৰ প্ৰস্তাৱৰ বিষয়ে বক্তৃতা দি নিজৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ তল পেলাব খুজিছে নে কি?

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: তল পেলাব খোজা নাই। আগৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটোৰ লগত মোৰ প্ৰস্তাৱৰ সম্পৰ্ক আছে, সেই দেখিহে এইখিনি কব লগা হৈছে।

Srijut PURNA CHANDRA SARMA: আগৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ magic lantern সম্বন্ধে। ইয়াত B. C. G. ৰ কথা আছে। B. C. G. কি—সেইটো বুজাই দিব লাগে।

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: B. C. G. ৰ সম্বন্ধে কওক। B. C. G. কিয় ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব লাগে বুজাই দিয়ক।

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: মই বাহুল্যকৈ বুজাব খুজিছোঁ।

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: বাহুল্য হলেও অত্যাধিক হলে বেয়া হব।

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: Sir, আমাৰ দেশত যক্ষ্মা ৰোগ বেচি হোৱাৰ কাৰণে এই প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙি ধৰিবলৈ বাধ্য হৈছোঁ। ইয়াৰ পৰা বক্ষা পাবৰ কাৰণে এটা মাত্ৰ উপায় আছে—সেইটো হৈছে B. C. G. ৰে mass vaccine কৰা, যাতে যি পিনি মানুহে এতিয়াও যক্ষ্মা ৰোগত ভোগা নাই সেই পিনি মানুহক বক্ষা কৰিব পাৰি।

(A voice:—B. C. G. মানে কি?)

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: এইটো German কথা—কবলৈ গলে আপোনালোকে নুবুজিব, সেই কাৰণে নকওঁ। German ভাষাত ইয়াক “বে, চে, গে” বোলে। ইয়াক German scientist এজনে আৱিষ্কাৰ কৰিছিল। ইয়াৰে যদি mass vaccine দিয়া যায় তেন্তে ইয়াৰ reaction কেনেকুৱা হয় তাক চাই যক্ষ্মা বেমাৰৰ germ আছে নে নাই তাক বুজিব পাৰি। সেই কাৰণে এই B. C. G. ৰে যদি mass vaccination কৰা হয় তেন্তে এতিয়াও যিখিনি মানুহে এই যক্ষ্মা বেমাৰত ভোগা নাই সেই খিনিক বচাব পৰা যাব। ভোৰ কমিটিৰ ৰিপোৰ্টৰ পৰা জনা যায় যে লাখ লাখ মানুহ এই বেমাৰত আক্ৰান্ত হৈছে আৰু নিশ্চয় আমাৰ মেডিকেল মন্ত্ৰী বাসনাথ দাস চাহাবে এই বিষয়ে পঢ়িছে আৰু বুজিছে।

(A voice:—তেখেত চাহাব নহয়।)

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: চাহাব বুলিলে কিয় বেয়া পায় মই কব নোৱাৰোঁ। মই ডাঃ ৰাজেন্দ্ৰ প্ৰসাদৰ অফিচৰ পৰা “শ্ৰীইম্বাণ ছেছেইন চৌধুৰী” বুলি এখন চিঠি পাইছিলো। মইতো তাত বেয়া পোৱা নাই।

(A voice:—ডাঙৰীয়া বুলি কওক।)

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: মই চাহাবেই বুলিছোঁ। Sir, মোক বৰ দিগ্‌দাৰী কৰিছে।

এই B. C. G. vaccine আনি যদি গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে আসামৰ যি বিলাক মানুহ আছে সেই বিলাকক mass vaccine কৰে তেন্তে বহুত মানুহ বাচিব। ডাঃ জিনাৰাম দাসে এই সম্বন্ধে শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ কথা কৈছে। শিক্ষা নোপোৱা মানুহ বিলাকে য'তে ত'তে খু পেলাই এই বেমাৰৰ germ বিস্তাৰ কৰে। আৰ্থিক অৱস্থাৰ কাৰণেও এই বেমাৰ বিস্তাৰ হব লাগিছে। আৰ্থিক অৱস্থাত ভাবতৰ্ষ বিশেষকৈ আসাম কিমান তলত আছে তাক সকলোৱে বুজিব পাৰিছে। B. C. G. vaccine জাৰ্মানিত পাব। আমেৰিকাতো পোৱা

যায়, কিন্তু এতিয়া আমেৰিকাৰ পৰা আনিব নালাগে, কিয়নো আজিৰ পৰা sterling currency devaluation হৈছে আৰু ইংলণ্ডৰ আৰু আমাৰ দেশৰ টকা পয়চাৰ মূল্য কমি গৈছে। Dollar ৰ দাম দুগুণ হ'ল। আমেৰিকাৰ পৰা আনিলে এতিয়া দুগুণ পয়চা দিব লাগিব, সেই কাৰণে জাৰ্মানিৰ পৰা আনিব লাগে। লাগিলে মোকেই পঠাই দিয়ক, মই গৈ সস্তাত শিকি আহোঁগৈ কেনেকৈ যক্ষ্মা ৰোগৰ পৰা মানুহক ৰক্ষা কৰিব পাৰি। মোৰ আৰু বিশেষ কৰ লগীয়া নাই।

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: B. C. G. ভাৰততে তৈয়াৰ হ'ব লাগিছে।

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: মাদ্ৰাজ আৰু আন আন ঠাইত experiment হিচাপে কৰিছে। তাৰ পৰা কি উপকাৰ হ'ব সকলোৱে বুজিছে সকলোৱে বুজিছে যে B. C. G. নামেৰে এটা বস্তু আছে যাৰে যক্ষ্মা ৰোগ দূৰ কৰিব পৰা যায়। বহুত শিক্ষিত মানুহৰ মাজতো এই বেমাৰ আছে। শিক্ষিত মানুহ বিলাকে লুকাই ৰাখে। সেই কাৰণে বেমাৰ দিনে দিনে বাঢ়ি গৈছে আৰু ইয়াৰে mass vaccine কৰিলে আমি সকলোৱেই বাচিব পাৰিম নহলে কি হ'ব ক'ব নোৱাৰো।

আশা কৰোঁ সকলো সদস্যই এই প্ৰস্তাৱ এক বাক্যে সমৰ্থন কৰিব আৰু গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে এই B. C. G. vaccine আনি আমাৰ দেশখন ৰক্ষা কৰিব।

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: The Resolution moved:

"That this Assembly is of opinion that T. B. in India has increased so rapidly that the stage is reached when mass vaccination of B. C. G. has become an urgency and that necessary steps on this behalf be taken immediately by the Provincial Government."

The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS: মাননীয় সভাপতি ডাঙৰীয়া, আমাৰ বন্ধু ডাক্তৰ ইমৰাণ হুছেইন ডাঙৰীয়াই যি উদ্দেশ্যেৰে এই প্ৰস্তাৱ আজি দাঙি ধৰিছে, সেই উদ্দেশ্য লৈ তেখেতে এই প্ৰস্তাৱ আজি এই সভাত দাঙি ধৰাৰ আগতে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে ইয়াৰ কাম হাতত লৈছে (শুনক, শুনক)। গতিকে ডাক্তৰ ডাঙৰীয়াই আজি এই প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙি ধৰি ভাবিব নালাগে যে তেখেতে এই প্ৰস্তাৱ অনাৰ কাৰণেহে আজি গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে এই কাম হাতত লৈছে। (laughter)

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে কি কৰিছে আজিহে জানিছোঁ। মোৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ আগেয়ে ক'ৰা হৈছে।

The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS: আমাৰ বন্ধু ডাক্তৰ জিনাবাম দাস ডাঙৰীয়াই ইয়াৰ আগতে যি প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙি ধৰিছিল সেই সম্বন্ধে ক'বলৈ গৈ ডাক্তৰ ইমৰাণ হুছেইন ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছিল যে মই সেই প্ৰস্তাৱৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰিছিলো। ভুল শুনিছে বুলি প্ৰমাণ কৰাত তেখেতে কৈছে যে তেখেতে ভুল শুনা নাছিল। পেলুৰ পৰা হোৱা মেলেৰিয়া আদি বেমাৰ নিবাৰণৰ কাৰণে যি বিলাক ব্যৱস্থা ল'ব লাগে সেই বিলাক হাতত লৈ জনসাধাৰণক জনাই দিবৰ কাৰণে পাৰলিক হেল্থ ডিপাৰ্টমেণ্টে পন্থা হাতত লৈছে। Poster, Pamphlet আদি ছাপা কৰি গাঁৱৰ মাজত বিলাই দি সকলো মানুহকে জানিবলৈ দিছে। এই বিলাক তেখেতে স্বীকাৰ নকৰে কাৰণ গাঁৱ-ভূঞা ঘূৰি থাকিও হেনো তেখেতে ক'তো এইবোৰ দেখা নাই! চাওক (exhibiting a poster) পাৰলিক হেল্থ ডিপাৰ্টমেণ্টে এইবোৰ কৰিছে নে নাই। ইয়াত

দেখুওৱা হৈছে পেলুৰ বেমাৰৰ পৰা কেনেকৈ আঁতৰি থাকিব পাৰে। মই দেখুৱাইছোঁ ডাক্তৰ ডাঙৰীয়াক বিশ্বাস কৰাবৰ কাৰণে যে গৰ্ণমেণ্টে এইবিলাক কাম হাতত নোলোৱাকৈ থকা নাই। তেখেতে যি উদ্দেশ্যেৰে এই পুস্তক দাঙি ধৰিছে সেই উদ্দেশ্যেৰে যদিও আমি কাম আগতে হাতত লৈছোঁ, তথাপি তেখেতক মই ধন্যবাদ দিছোঁ এইকাৰণে যে গৰ্ণমেণ্টে যি বকমে ভাবিছে তেখেতেও সেই বকমেই ভাবিছে। তেখেতে কৈছে যে ভাৰতবৰ্ষত যক্ষ্মা বেমাৰ যিদৰে হৈছে সেইটো নিৰাৰণ কৰিবলৈ হলে in a mass scale B. C. G. vaccine দিব লাগে। Mass scale ত vaccine দিবলৈ হলে প্ৰথমতে আমি মানুহ তৈয়াৰ কৰিব লাগিব। এই মানুহ তৈয়াৰ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে দিন লাগিব। অহা অক্টোবৰ মাহত এটা Foreign team এ training দিবলৈ আমাৰ ইয়ালৈ আহিব আৰু vaccineৰ কাৰণে ইয়াত দুটা team ক শিক্ষা দিব।

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: আসামত নে ভাৰতবৰ্ষত দুটা team তৈয়াৰ কৰিব ?

The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS: আসামত। অন্য দেশৰ পৰা এই বিষয়ে আসামৰ পাৰ্টি কেইটাক শিক্ষা দি ঘূৰি যাব। যেতিয়া আমাৰ team trained হব তেতিয়া আমি ক্ৰমান্বয়ে vaccine দি থাকিম বুলি ভাবিছোঁ। তেখেতে ভবাৰ আগতে গৰ্ণমেণ্টেও এই কথা ভাবিছে আৰু সেই বকমে কাম কৰিবলৈ পন্থাও হাতত লৈছে। গতিকে তেখেতক মই অনুৰোধ কৰো যেন তেখেতে তেখেতৰ পুস্তক তুলি লয় আৰু এই কামত যেন গৰ্ণমেণ্টক সকলো বকমে সহায় কৰে।

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: পুস্তকটো যেনেকৈ দাঙি ধৰিছে সেই বকমে উঠাই লম। কাৰণ গৰ্ণমেণ্টে সচাঁকৈয়ে বোলে ভালমান কাম কৰিছে। যেতিয়া দেখিম তেতিয়াহে বুজিব পাৰিম। আৰু গৰ্ণমেণ্টক আশ্বাস দিও যে গৰ্ণমেণ্টে এই কামত মোৰ পৰা সকলো বকমে সহায় পাব।

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution ?

The Resolution was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Resolution re: re-introduction of ration card system for cloth and yarn

Mr. BINODE KUMAR J. SARWAN: Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do take necessary steps to reintroduce the ration card system for cloth and yarn for the general public in Assam irrespective of the members of the Co-operative Trading Societies holding shares of the same for their own personal advantage, who may continue as such.

Sir, in moving my Resolution, I beg to bring to the notice of Government some important points for their consideration in giving effect to my Resolution.

Sir, the acute scarcity of food and cloth has been keenly felt by the poor people of Assam. The poor people are generally illiterate and do not realise the benefit of joining co-operative trading societies. Obviously the object of the Government to introduce the co-operative trading is for proper and equitable distribution of cloth and yarn for the general masses. But, Sir, what we find is that villagers have not been able to take full advantage of this for very many

reasons. I am speaking from my own experience and from complaints received by me from very many people. Most of the people do not take shares worth Rs.6 each and so they go without cloth and yarn, as they cannot afford to buy them. Those who have taken shares generally do not buy more than one in each family with the result that the quota of cloth which can be purchased by the head of the family in whose name the share is cannot get enough cloth for the whole family: and generally in every such family there are 6 to 10 members live together. It also happens that the head of the family gets cloth such as dhuties and sarees which are not to the taste, that is, the quality of cloth that is supplied to him is generally of coarse type. He is disappointed with the quantity of cloth he gets and the quality which is not to his taste. So, Sir, you know what will be his feeling? He is very much disappointed. The poor man who happens to be a member of a co-operative society, who is illiterate, generally does not get good variety of cloth, I mean, fine dhuties, sarees, etc., which is generally taken away by richer section of the societies' members. This causes suspicion and distrust amongst the rural population. They also are afraid to invest Rs.6 as share value as they are suspicious of losing the same.

Sir, the Co-operative movement is a very fine thing in itself and has got real advantages, but first suspicion and distrust must be removed by Government and the officers of the co-operative societies. Here, I must frankly say that still black-marketing in cloth is existing, although we have started co-operative trading societies.

These are some of the reasons, why the poor people are not joining co-operative societies in numbers as was expected. They are generally illiterate and unless they get education, it cannot be expected that they will become members of co-operative societies. Therefore, I urge upon the Government that system of ration cards be reintroduced for the general public immediately in order to ease the situation so that they can get cloth and yarn. I have given this suggestion and it must be realised that the problem of cloth is of the same order as that of food, as food and clothing go together. When we think of food we should not forget the question of cloth.

With these words, I commend my Resolution for the acceptance of the House.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : The Resolution moved.

"That this Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do take necessary steps to reintroduce the ration card system for cloth and yarn for the general public in Assam irrespective of the members of the Co-operative Trading Societies holding shares of the same for their own personal advantage, who may continue as such".

Srijut BIMALAPROSAD CHALIHA (Parliamentary Secretary) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would have been grateful to the hon. Mover of the Resolution had he mentioned any particular area about which, he pointed out, the difficulties that are undergone by the people. In any case, Sir, although while re-imposing control on cloth the Government of India made a rationing of 12 yards per head per annum of cloth for the rural population and 15 yards per head of cloth for the urban population. But in view of the congestion of cloth in the mills, in many provinces quantitative control has been withdrawn, and in our Province also we have withdrawn the quantitative control. And we have asked the Trading Co-operatives to sell cloths to members and non-members alike. In view of that I do not think it is necessary atleast at this stage to introduce ration cards in respect of cloth.

With regard to the quality of cloth there are certain defects always in block purchases and the other difficulty is that we were required to take a cross section of the entire mill production. That is why cloth of certain variety which are not popular come along with other varieties. But Sir, I have recently visited many Trading Co-operatives both in Cachar and in the Assam Valley. In none of these Trading Co-operatives I found any quantity of un-sailable cloth. We have now decided not to strictly confine the sale of cloth to the Trading Co-operatives alone. Orders have already been issued to issue cloth to traders also, from the Government stock, if the traders want to take it. So in view of this I do not think that there is any necessity of introducing ration cards to the people at this stage. If of course cloth scarcity again occurs—I hope such a situation will not arise—then the question may be considered. With these words I request the hon. Mover to withdraw his Resolution.

Mr. BINODE KUMAR J. SARWAN: On the assurance that has been given by the Parliamentary Secretary, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my Resolution.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution?

The Resolution was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Resolution to extend the Operation of the Influx from the Pakistan (Control) Act, 1949 (Central Act XXIII of 1949)

Srijut LAKSHMIDHAR BORAH: I beg, Sir, to move that this Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do move the Government of India to extend the operation of the Influx from the Pakistan (Control) Act, 1949 (Central Act XXIII of 1949) immediately to Assam with a view to prevent disturbances in the Province of Assam caused by infiltration and to check espionage on behalf of Pakistan.

মাননীয় সভাপতি ডাঙৰীয়া, মই এই প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙি ধৰি এই পৰিষদৰ সদস্য সকলৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব খুজিছো বিশেষকৈ দুটা কথাত। এটা হৈছে আভ্যন্তৰীণ আৰু ৰাজ-নৈতিক পৰিস্থিতি আৰু আনটো হৈছে আমাৰ প্ৰদেশৰ সামাজিক আৰু অর্থ-নৈতিক পৰিস্থিতি। এই দুটা কথা লৈয়েই মই এই প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙি ধৰিছো।

(A voice:—এইটো Central Government লৈ যাব। সেই কাৰণে ইংৰাজীত কলে ভাল হয়।)

Srijut SARAT CHANDRA SINHA: ভাঙনী কৰি পঢ়িয়াই দিব পাৰিব।

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: He can speak in Assamese or even in Hindi.

Srijut LAKSHMIDHAR BORAH: এই পৰিষদে ভুল নুবুজিব যে পাকিস্থানৰ পৰা যি সকল লোক আহিছে বা আহিব তাৰ কিবা প্ৰতিবন্ধকতা জন্মাব খুজিছো। কিন্তু ভাৰতবৰ্ষ বিভক্ত হোৱাৰ পিচত আমাৰ দেশত যি এটা পৰিস্থিতি হৈছে সেই পৰিস্থিতিলৈ যদি লক্ষ ৰাখো, তেতিয়া আমি অনুভৱ কৰিব পাৰো যে ভাৰত গৰণমেণ্ট যদি এই আইন আসামত প্ৰবৰ্ত্তন নকৰে তেনেহলে ৰাজ্য শাসনৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা অত্যন্ত ভুল কৰা হব। যেতিয়া ভাৰতবৰ্ষ বিভক্ত হোৱা নাছিল, তেতিয়া অৱশ্যে পাকিস্থান আৰু হিন্দুস্থান বুলি দুটা কথা নাছিল—তেতিয়া যি কোনো প্ৰদেশৰ লোক আন যি

কোনো প্ৰদেশলৈ যাতায়ত কৰিব পাৰিছিল। কিন্তু আজি ভাৰতবৰ্ষ বিভক্ত হোৱাৰ পিচত যেতিয়া পাকিস্থান আৰু হিন্দুস্থান এই দুখন স্বাধীন দেশত পৰিণত হল, তেতিয়া আন্তৰ্জাতিক আইন অনুযায়ী এই দুখন স্বাধীন ৰাষ্ট্ৰ। এই স্বাধীন ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ ভিতৰত মানুহৰ যাতায়তৰ সদায় কোনো প্ৰতিবন্ধকতা নোহোৱাকৈ থকা নাই। এনে অৱস্থাত সদায় passport আদি প্ৰতিবন্ধকতা থাকেই। আমি ইমান দিন এই কথা বিলাকলৈ লক্ষ্য কৰা নাছিলো; কাৰণ, সদায় ভাবিছিলো যে যদিও ভাৰতবৰ্ষ আইনত বিভক্ত হৈছে তত্ৰাচ এক কৃষ্টি আৰু সভ্যতাত গঢ়ি উঠি একেলগে আছিলো: হয়তো ভবিষ্যতলৈ পুনৰ একেলগ লাগিব। যদিও আইনত: বিভক্ত হৈছে তত্ৰাচ দুয়োখন ৰাষ্ট্ৰই দুয়োখন ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ লোকৰ প্ৰতি সহানুভূতি সম্পন্ন হৈ যাতে আগ বাঢ়িব পাৰে—উগ্ৰুতি কৰিব পাৰে তাৰ কাৰণে চেষ্টা কৰিব বুলি আমাৰ এটা আশা আছিল। কিন্তু যি দেখা যায় সেইটো হোৱা নাই। আজি পশ্চিম সীমান্তত কি হৈছে? আৰু আমাৰ প্ৰদেশতো কেনেকুৱা ঘটনাবোৰ ঘটিছে? আসাম গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে নিশ্চয় ভাৰত গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টক বুজাব পাৰিছে কি কাৰণত এই বিলাক ঘটনা ঘটিব লাগিছে। আমি দেখিছো যি বিলাক মানুহক arrest কৰি বন্ধ কৰি ৰাখিছে, যি বিলাকক বহিষ্কাৰ কৰিছে সেই বিলাক মানুহৰ প্ৰায় বিলাকেই আহিছে পাকিস্থানৰ পৰা। কোনো বিশেষ ৰাজনৈতিক দলৰ কিছুমান লোক আহি আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত সোমাই আমাৰ যি বিলাক হোজা মানুহ বা ইয়াত যি বিলাক বিভিন্ন দল আছে সেই বিলাকৰ লগত লগ হৈ আজি এনেকুৱা এটা অৱস্থাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছে যাৰ দ্বাৰা আমি আশঙ্কা কৰিব পাৰো যে আমাৰ এই প্ৰদেশৰ শৃঙ্খলা নষ্ট কৰি এটা অশান্তিৰ জুই জ্বলাই দিবলৈ তেওঁলোকে চেষ্টা কৰিব। কিছুদিনৰ আগতে আমি বাতৰি কাকতত পঢ়িবলৈ পাইছো যে পাকিস্থানৰ পৰা দুই এজন লোকে ordnance factory লৈ গৈ তেওঁলোকে কিছুমান খবৰ বাহিৰলৈ পঠাবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছিল আৰু অতি আৱশ্যকীয় কাগজ-পত্ৰ, মেপ আদি তেওঁলোকৰ হাতত পোৱা হৈছিল। আমাৰ আসামতো যি বিলাক ঘটনা ঘটিছে সেই বিলাকো অৱশ্যে আমি জানো। আমি যি খবৰ পাওঁ তাতকৈ গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে নিশ্চয় বেচি ভালদৰে জানে—তেওঁবিলাকৰ হাতত বেচি ভাল খবৰ আছে আৰু তেওঁবিলাকে বিশেষ ভাবে কব পাৰে যে আমাৰ এই প্ৰদেশত কি দৰে, কোন ঠাইত তেওঁলোকে ঘাঁটি কৰি গোটেই দেশত কেৱল অশান্তিৰ জুই নহয়, কেৱল বিশৃঙ্খলা নহয়, কেনেকৈ এই গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টক সৰ্বভূত কৰি এটা অৰাজকতাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিব পাৰে তাৰ বাবে তেওঁলোকে আলোচনা কৰিছিল আৰু এতিয়াও হয়তো কৰি আছে। নালীয়াপুলৰ ঘটনাৰ পৰা আমি কি দেখো? নালীয়াপুলত যি ঘটনা ঘটিছিল সেই ঘটনাৰ লগত যি সকল জড়িত আছে সেই সকলৰ প্ৰায় ভাগেই বাহিৰৰ পৰা অহা—বাহিৰৰ মানে পাকিস্থানৰ পৰা অহা। যি বিলাক ঠাইত খানাতালাচি হয় আৰু সেই খানাতালাচিৰ ফলত তেওঁলোকে কি দৰে কাম কৰিব, কেনেকৈ মানুহক হত্যা কৰিব, কেনেকুৱা কাম কৰিব ইত্যাদি বিষয় থকা যিবিলাক কাগজ-পত্ৰ আৰু Radio Transmitter পোৱা গৈছে তাৰ পৰা দেখা যায় যে বাহিৰৰ পৰা যি সকল লোক আহিছে সেই সকল লোকেই এইবোৰ কাম কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছিল। এনে অৱস্থাত যদি “Influx from the Pakistan (Control) Act” প্ৰয়োগ কৰাৰ এটা বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা নহয়, তেনেহলে মই ডাঠি কব পাৰো যে এনেকুৱা সময় আহিব যেতিয়া এই ভুল কেতিয়াও শুধৰাব নোৱাৰিব। শাসন ভাৰ যেতিয়া গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে লৈছে তেতিয়া সেই শাসন কাৰ্য্য চলাবৰ নিমিত্তে যি ব্যৱস্থা লব লাগে সেই সকলো ব্যৱস্থা গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে লোৱা উচিত হব।

তাৰ উপৰিও সামাজিক অৱস্থাৰ ফালৰ পৰা আৰু আমাৰ দেশৰ অৰ্থ-নৈতিক অৱস্থাৰ ফালৰ পৰা যদি আমি লক্ষ্য কৰোঁ তেতিয়া হলেও আমি দেখো যে আমাৰ বাহিৰৰ পৰা মানুহ অহাৰ সোঁত আজি বহুদিনৰে পৰা চলি আছে। ইমান দিনে কোনেও এনেকুৱা প্ৰস্তাৱ লবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰা নাছিল। অৱশ্যে আজি দুদিন মানৰ আগতে Land Acquisition and Requisition বুলি এখন Bill গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে; তাত displaced personnel ক সহায় কৰাৰ বাবে এটা ব্যৱস্থা ৰখা হৈছে। আজি displaced personnel বুলি

এনেকুৱা কিছুমান মানুহ আছে যে কোনটো প্রকৃততে displaced personnel আৰু কোনটো নহয় তাক কোৱা টান। বহুতো হয়তো এনেকৈ আহিছে যে যি বিলাকক হয়তো আমি কব পাৰো যে তেওঁবিলাকে একমাত্ৰ উপাৰ্জনৰ পথ বিচাৰিহে ঘূৰি ফুৰিছে বা ইয়ালৈ আহিছে। এই displaced বা refugee বিলাকৰ লগত spy ধৰণৰ কিছুমান মানুহো তেওঁলোকৰ লগে লগে আহি আমাৰ ইয়াত সোমাইছেহি। সেই কাৰণে permit দিয়াৰ প্ৰথা যদি প্ৰৱৰ্ত্তন নকৰে তেন্তে কোন প্রকৃত refugee, কোন প্রকৃত displaced personnel আৰু কোন আন সেইটো আমি ধৰিব নোৱাৰো। ইয়াৰ লগতে আপোনালোকক এটা কথা সোঁৱৰাই দিব খোজে যে যেতিয়া ১৯৪২ চনত জাপানে ব্ৰহ্মদেশ আক্ৰমণ কৰিছিল সেই সময়ত যিবিলাক ভগনীয়া আহিছিল সেই ভগনীয়াৰ লগত কিছুমান জাপানী গুপ্তচৰো আহিছিল আৰু সিহঁতৰ কিছুমান ধৰাও পৰিছিল। সিহঁতে ইয়াৰ পৰা ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ অৱস্থা সদ্বন্ধে খবৰ পঠিয়াইছিল। ইউৰোপৰ কথাটো যদি চাওঁ তাতো দেখো যে যেতিয়া জাৰ্মানিৰ পৰা বহুত মানুহ ভগনীয়া হৈ পলাইছিল, তেতিয়া সেই ভগনীয়া বিলাকৰ লগতো নাজি সকলৰ গুপ্তচৰ বিলাক গৈ প্ৰত্যেক দেশে দেশে বিয়পি পৰি সেই ঠাইৰ পৰা espionage চলাইছিল। যদিও হিন্দুস্থান আৰু পাকিস্থান ভাৰতবৰ্ষত এক হৈ আছিল, তথাপি যেতিয়া হিন্দুস্থান আৰু পাকিস্থান দুখন স্বাধীন ৰাষ্ট্ৰত পৰিণত হল, তেতিয়া আইন মতে বিদেশ বুলি ধৰি লব লাগিব। ইয়াৰ আৰু গত্যন্তৰ নাই। যদি সেয়ে হয় আৰু যদি সেই ফালৰ পৰা লক্ষ্য ৰাখো, তেতিয়া যদিহে আসামত এই আইন প্ৰয়োগ নকৰে তেন্তে গৰণ মেন্চে অত্যন্ত ভুল কৰিব। অৱশ্যে এটা কথা কব পাৰে যে হিন্দুস্থান আৰু পাকিস্থানৰ মাজত যি সীমা আছে সেই সীমা ইমান দীঘল যে তাক কেনেকৈ পহৰা দিব? এইটো প্ৰশ্ন উঠিব পাৰে। কিন্তু সেই প্ৰশ্নৰ গুৰুত্ব নাই। স্বাধীন দেশে স্বাধীন ৰাজ্যৰ শাসন ভাৰ গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে যেতিয়া ৰাজ্য শাসন কৰিবই লাগিব। এনে বিলাক অসুবিধাৰ সন্মুখীন হোৱাত প্রকৃত যিবিলাক সমস্যাৰ উদ্ভৱ হয় তাক সমাধান কৰিব লাগিবই। বহুত দীঘল সীমা কি বকমে বন্ধা কৰিম? সেই প্ৰশ্ন বা সেই উত্তৰে কেতিয়াও দেশ বাসীক সন্তোষ দিব নোৱাৰিব। আন পিনে যি বিলাক বেয়া স্বভাৱ চৰিত্ৰৰ লোক, যিবিলাক চোৰ আছিল, ডকাইত আছিল, তেনেকুৱা ধৰণৰ বহুত বেচি মানুহ নিৰ্ব্বিৰোধে বা নিৰ্ব্বিৰ্বাদে আৰু বিনা বাধায় আহি সোমাইছেহি আৰু সেই বিলাকেই আমাৰ সামাজিক আৰু অৰ্থনৈতিক অৱস্থাৰ এটা বিধ্বংসলা ঘটাইছেহি। এপিনে মাটিৰ নাটনি আৰু আন পিনে প্ৰত্যেক দিনে হাজাৰ ২ মানুহ আহি সোমাইছেহি। এই মানুহ বিলাকক যদি বিনা বাধায় আহিবলৈ দি থাকে তেনেহলে কেনেকৈ প্ৰাদেশিক গৰণ মেন্চে তেওঁবিলাকক ঠাই দিব বা কি হিচাপে ভবণ পোষণৰ এটা দিহা লগাই দিব পাৰিব? এই দৰে যদি নিৰ্ব্বিৰ্বাদে আৰু বিনা বাধায় মানুহ বিলাকক আহিবলৈ দিয়া হয় তেনেহলে অদূৰ ভবিষ্যতত এনেকুৱা এটা সমস্যা আহি যাব যি সমস্যা হয়তো ভাৰত গৰণ মেন্চেটও সমাধান কৰিব নোৱাৰিব।

সভাপতি ডাঙৰীয়া, Land Acquisition and Requisition Bill সন্থে ১৯৪৩ চনৰেই হব নে ১৯৪৬ চনৰ দৰৰ ওপৰতেই নিৰ্ভৰ কৰি মাটিৰ দাম দিব এই প্ৰশ্ন উঠোতে কোনোৱে কৈছিল যে ১৯৪৩ চন ঠিক কৰিব লাগে আৰু কোনোৱে কৈছিল যে ১৯৪৬ চন ঠিক কৰিব লাগে। তেতিয়া মাননীয় ৰাজহ মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছিল যে ১৯৪৩ চনৰ পিচৰ পৰা সকলো বস্তৰ দাম বেচিকৈ বাঢ়ি গৈছিল আৰু ১৯৪৬ চনত চৰম সীমা পাইছিল গৈ। ১৯৪৬ চনত চৰম সীমা পোৱানাই, আজিও প্ৰত্যেক দিনে বাঢ়ি আছে। নই নিজৰ অভিজ্ঞতাৰ পৰা কব পাৰো যে যিবিলাক বস্ত বা মাটিৰ দাম হয়তো সাধাৰণতে এগুণ আছিল, আজি refugee বিলাকে ১০-১২ গুণ বেচি দাম দি সেই বস্ত বা মাটি কিনিছে। তেওঁবিলাকৰ কিছুমানে speculate কৰিবলৈ আহিছে আৰু কিছুমানে আহিছে ইচ্ছানতে। এইটো যদি বন্ধ কৰিবলৈ বিচাৰে তেতিয়া হলে যদি এটা permit system নকৰে, তেন্তে এফালে যি বিলাক অসৎচৰিত্ৰৰ লোক, যি বিলাকে হয়তো নানা বকম কৰ্মাৰ্যৰ দ্বাৰা নিজৰ ভৱণ পোষণ কৰিছিল, যি বিলাক হয়তো সমাজৰ অতি জঘন্য প্ৰকৃতিৰ চোৰ, ডকাইত আছিল, সেই বিলাকে আহি সমাজৰ বিধ্বংসলা ঘটাব আৰু আন ফালে বিদেশী গুপ্তচৰ বিলাক আহি কোন ঠাইত কিমান দুৰ্বলতা আছে, কোন ঠাইত থাকিলে বেচিকৈ কাম কৰি আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ বিপদ ঘটাব পাৰে ইত্যাদি চাই চিন্তি সিহঁতৰ উদ্দেশ্য

সফল কৰিবলৈ সুবিধা পাব। আনহাতে যদিহে permit system কৰা হয় তেনেহলে আমি এফালে তেনেকুৱা গুপ্তচৰ অহাত বাধা দিব পাৰিম আৰু আন কালে আমাৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থাৰ যি বিভিন্নকা দেখিছো তাক বন্ধ কৰিব পাৰিম। যদি সেয়ে নহয় তেন্তে আমি কোন পথে চলিছো কব নোৱাৰো।

আজি পশ্চিম পাঞ্জাবৰ পৰা ভাৰতবৰ্ষলৈ লোক অহাত যদি তেওঁলোকে আইন প্ৰয়োগ কৰিব পাৰে তেন্তে আমাৰ ইয়াত কিয় নোৱাৰিব? হব পাৰে অসুবিধা, কিন্তু সকলো অসুবিধাৰ সন্মুখীন হৈ সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিব লাগিব। যদি অসুবিধা বুলি হাত সাৰাটো বহি থাকে তেন্তে প্ৰাদেশিক গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ কথাই নাই, ভাৰতগৱৰ্ণমেণ্টো বিপদত পৰিব। সেই কাৰণে মাননীয় সভ্যসকলক অনুৰোধ কৰো যে বিষয়ৰ গুৰুত্বলৈ চাই এই প্ৰস্তাৱ যেন সকলোৱে একমতে গ্ৰহণ কৰে।

(At this stage the Hon'ble the Speaker vacated the Chair and the Deputy Speaker occupied it).

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLAI: Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Madam, এই প্ৰস্তাৱ অসমীয়াত উত্থাপন কৰিছে; সেই কাৰণে অসমীয়াতে এই প্ৰস্তাৱৰ উত্তৰ দিবলৈ মই অনুমতি বিচাৰিছোঁ।

সম্প্ৰতি মই যি উত্তৰ দিবলৈ বিচাৰিছোঁ, যদিহে এই সম্বন্ধে আৰু আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ নিবিচাবে তেনেহলে ইয়াকেই শেষ উত্তৰ বুলি ধৰিব পাৰে। কিন্তু যদি এই পৰিষদৰ মেম্বাৰ সকলে আৰু আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ বিচাবে তেনেহলে মই ইয়াৰ পিচত আলোচনা অনুসাৰে যি হয় উত্তৰ দিম।

যদিও প্ৰস্তাৱকে বহুত কথা ইয়াত উল্লেখ কৰিছে তথাপি প্ৰস্তাৱটোৰ মূল অৰ্থ হৈছে এইটো যে আসাম চৰকাৰে ভাৰত চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিব লাগে যাতে ১৯৪৯ চনৰ পাকিস্থান (কন্ট্ৰোল) এক্ট যি খন ভাৰত চৰকাৰে প্ৰবৰ্ত্তন কৰিছে অৰ্থাৎ যাৰ দ্বাৰা 'পাৰমিট' লৈ পাকিস্থানৰ মানুহে ভাৰতবৰ্ষলৈ অহা যোৱা কৰিব পাৰে, সেই আইনখন আমাৰ ইয়াত প্ৰবৰ্ত্তিত কৰে, যাতে পাকিস্থানৰ পৰা অহা লোকৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত যি disturbance বা বেমেজালি হৈছে সেইটো বন্ধ কৰিব পৰা যায় আৰু যাতে পাকিস্থানৰ পৰা মানুহ আহি আমাৰ ইয়াত espionage বা গুপ্তচৰ কাম কৰিব নোৱাৰে সেই সম্বন্ধে প্ৰতিবন্ধকতা কৰিব পৰা যায়। এই প্ৰস্তাৱ উত্থাপন কৰোতে আমাৰ বন্ধু শ্ৰীযুত লক্ষ্মীধৰ বৰাই কিছুমান প্ৰশ্ন আৰু কিছুমান কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে। মই সেই সম্বন্ধে অতি চমুকৈ কব খোজোঁ।

প্ৰথমতে মই কব খোজোঁ যে তেখেতে নিজেই মানি লৈছে যে এই সম্বন্ধে আসাম গৱৰ্ণমেণ্ট কৰিব লগীয়া কাম হৈছে কেৱল কেন্দ্ৰীয় গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টক অনুৰোধ কৰা যাতে এই সম্পৰ্কে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে কাম হাতত লয়। এই খিনিতে মোৰ কোৱা উচিত হব যে আচলতে দুখন Dominion বা দুখন দেশৰ লোকৰ সম্বন্ধৰ বিষয়টো পাদেশিক গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ হাতত নাই সেই কামৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ ভাৰ ৰখা হৈছে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ ওপৰত। কিন্তু আমি সকলোৱে অনুভব কৰিছো যে কিছুমান কথাৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত কিছু বেমেজালি হৈছে। আমাৰ প্ৰদেশৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা কিছুপৰিমাণে সঙ্কটাপন্ন হৈছে আৰু আন প্ৰকাৰে দেশৰ কিছু অশান্তিৰ কাৰণো হৈছে। সেই কাৰণে এই প্ৰস্তাৱৰ যিটো মূল উদ্দেশ্য অৰ্থাৎ পাদেশিক চৰকাৰে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰক যাতে এই পাকিস্থান (কন্ট্ৰোল) এক্ট মতে কাম হব পাৰে, সেই উদ্দেশ্যৰ লগত আমাৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ সহানুভূতি আছে আৰু যাতে সেই আইন প্ৰবৰ্ত্তন হব পাৰে আৰু সেই অনুসাৰে কাম হব পাৰে সেই উদ্দেশ্যে আসাম গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে যথেষ্ট কাম হাতত লৈছে।

এতিয়া মই কব খোজো যে যদিও আমাৰ দেশত Communist সকলৰ পৰা এটা বিষম পৰিস্থিতি উপস্থিত হৈছে তথাপি ইয়াৰ লগত ভগনীয়া সমস্যাৰ বা শব্দগাৰী অহা সমস্যাৰ একেটা কথা বুলি ধৰা ভুল হব বা সাম্যবাদী সকলৰ হিংসা নীতিৰ কাৰণে যি অৱস্থা উপস্থিত হৈছে তাৰ লগত refugee সকল অহাৰ প্ৰশ্ন জড়িত কৰিলে ভুল হব। আজি সাম্যবাদ বা Communism কোনো দেশত বা কোনো লোকৰ মাজত আৱদ্ধ হৈ থকা নাই। আজি এনেকুৱা এটা অৱস্থা হৈছে যে ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ সকলো প্ৰদেশৰ ভিতৰত নালাগে পাকিস্থানৰ প্ৰদেশবোৰতো ঠিক এই দৰেই এটা হিংসা মূলক নীতিৰ প্ৰভাৱ চাৰিওফালে বিস্তাৰ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে চেষ্টা চলিছে। এইটো সচা আৰু আমি প্ৰমাণো পাইছো যে ভগনীয়া হৈ অহা কিছুমান লোকৰো ইয়াৰ ভিতৰত সংশ্ৰু আছে। কিন্তু এইটো কলে ভুল হব যে ভগনীয়া হৈ অহা সকলো লোকেই এই কামত লিপ্ত আছে বা ভগনীয়া সকলো লোকেই নীতি এনেকুৱা। আনপক্ষে, আজি যি সকল লোক অসমলৈ আহিছে তাৰ ভিতৰত কিছুমান মুছলমানলোকো আছে—কিমান আহিছে ঠিকমতে কব নোৱাৰিম, কিয়নো census হোৱা নাই। কিন্তু যি report পাইছো সেই report ৰ পৰা অনুমান কৰিব পাৰো যে কিছু বেচি সংখ্যক মুছলমান লোক আমাৰ ইয়ালৈ আহিছে। তেওঁলোক সকলেৱেই যে Indian Dominion ধংস কৰিবলৈ আহিছে এইটোও কব নোৱাৰো। এনেকুৱা বহুত প্ৰমাণ পোৱা গৈছে যে অৰ্থনৈতিক কাৰণেও বহুত হিন্দু আৰু মুছলমান মানুহ আমাৰ দেশলৈ আহিছে। কিন্তু যেতিয়া ইমান সংখ্যক লোক কোনো কাৰণত আহে তেতিয়া স্বাভাৱিকতে মানুহৰ মনত এটা আতঙ্ক আৰু সন্দেহৰ ভাব উপস্থিত হয়। আৰু মই স্পষ্ট ভাবে কব খোজো যে সেই সন্দেহৰ পৰা গৰণমেণ্টো বাদ যোৱা নাই—গৰণ-মেণ্টৰ মনলৈকো তেনেকুৱা এটা সন্দেহৰ ভাব আহিছে। যাতে সেই সেই লোক আমাৰ ইয়ালৈ আহিব নোৱাৰে তেনেকুৱা এটা নীতিৰ দৰকাৰ গৰণমেণ্টে সদায় অনুভৱ কৰি আছে। ১৯৪৮ চনৰ এপ্ৰিল মাহত যেতিয়া প্ৰথম Inter Dominion Conference হয় তেতিয়া এই প্ৰশ্ন উত্থাপন কৰা হৈছিল কিয় মুছলমান সকলে ইমান বেচিকৈ আমাৰ দেশলৈ আহিব লাগিছে। সেই সম্বন্ধে বহুত আলোচনা হয়। মই এতিয়া সেই বিলাক আলোচনাৰ কথা কৈ আপোনালোকৰ সময় নষ্ট কৰিব নোখোজো। কিন্তু এইটো স্পষ্ট যে যদিহে এই সম্বন্ধে কোনো কাম হাতত লব লাগে তেনেহলে ভাৰত চৰকাৰেহে এই কাম হাতত লব লাগিব। আপোনালোকে জানে যে শাসন বিধানত তিনিটা Schedule বা লিষ্টি আছে। এটা লিষ্টি মতে গোটেই খিনি কাম ভাৰত চৰকাৰে কৰিব, এটা লিষ্টিমতে গোটেই খিনি কাম প্ৰাদেশিক চৰকাৰে কৰিব আৰু তৃতীয়টোৰ মতে প্ৰাদেশিক চৰকাৰে আৰু ভাৰত চৰকাৰে উভয়েই কৰিব পাৰে। এই বিলাক লিষ্টি পঢ়ি চালে আপোনালোকে দেখিবলৈ পাব যে এই প্ৰস্তাৱ সম্পৰ্কীয় কাম ভাৰত চৰকাৰেহে হাতত লব পাৰে, প্ৰাদেশিক চৰকাৰে নোৱাৰে। সেই কাৰণে আমাৰ কৰ্তব্য হৈছে এই সম্বন্ধে কাম হাতত লবলৈ ভাৰত চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰা। ভাৰত চৰকাৰে এই সম্বন্ধে বিশেষ ভাবে আলোচনা কৰিছে বুলি মই আপোনালোকক জনাব পাৰো। প্ৰথমতে অসম গৰণমেণ্টে নিজৰ কৰ্মচাৰীৰ দ্বাৰা এই কাম কৰাবলৈ আমাক আদেশ দিয়া হৈছিল। কিন্তু যেতিয়া আইনৰ বিধান পৰীক্ষা কৰি দেখা গল তেতিয়া জানিব পাৰিলো যে ই সম্ভৱপৰ নহয়। এই সমস্যা সম্পৰ্কে আমাৰ চীফ্ চেক্ৰেটাৰী দেৱেও দিল্লীলৈ যাবলগীয়া হৈছিল আৰু দিল্লীৰ কৰ্তৃপক্ষক বজাব লগা হৈছিল যে ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ বৰ্তমান যি আইন আছে সেই আইন খনকে আমাৰ ইয়াত প্ৰচাৰ কৰক বা আন কোনো তেনেকুৱা নতুন আইন প্ৰণয়ন কৰি অসম চৰকাৰক কাম কৰিবলৈ ক্ষমতা দিয়ক। এতিয়া তেওঁলোকে সেই দায়িত্ব লৈছে। কেনেকুৱা ধৰণৰ আইন হব তাৰ খচৰা আমালৈ তেওঁলোকে পঠিয়াইছিল আৰু সেই খচৰা পৰীক্ষা কৰি আমি আমাৰ মতামত পঠিয়াই দিছো। আশা কৰা যায় যে এই সম্বন্ধে অতিশীঘ্ৰে ভাৰত চৰকাৰে এটা সিদ্ধান্ত লব আৰু সেই মতে কাম কৰিবলৈ আমি নিৰ্দেশ পাম।

সেই কাৰণে এই প্ৰস্তাৱ এক হিচাপে গৃহণ কৰা বুলি কব পাৰো। কাৰণ এই প্ৰস্তাৱৰ উদ্দেশ্য আমাৰ নিমিত্তে একো নতুন কথা নহয়। ১৯৪৮ চনৰ এপ্ৰিল মাহৰে পৰা এই সম্বন্ধে কাম আৰম্ভ কৰা হৈছে আৰু এতিয়াও এই সম্বন্ধে ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ লগত কথা-বাৰ্তা চলি আছে। যেতিয়াই আন্তৰ্জাতিক সমস্যাৰ কথা হয় তেতিয়া যে ভাৰত চৰকাৰেহে তাৰ সন্ধানৰ ভাৰ দিব লাগিব তাত কোনো সন্দেহ নাই। মোৰ বিশ্বাস তেওঁলোকে পাকিস্থানৰ লগত এনে কোনো কাম কৰিবলৈ

বিচৰা নাই যাৰ দ্বাৰা কাজিয়াৰ কোনো সূত্রপাত উপস্থিত হব পাৰে। সেইটো হলেও তেওঁলোকে স্পষ্ট ভাবে অনুভব কৰিছে যে এইদৰে হিন্দু মছলমান উভয়ে কোনো প্ৰতিবন্ধকতা নোহোৱাকৈ অহাৰ কাৰণে দেশৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক অৱস্থা ক্ৰমে দুৰ্বল হৈ আহিছে। খাদ্য সমস্যা সম্বন্ধে আলোচনা কৰোতে মই এই বিষয়ে কৈছো। তাৰ উপৰিও কিছুপৰিমাণে আমাৰ নিৰাপত্তা অৱস্থাও সঙ্কটপূৰ্ণ হৈ উঠিছে আৰু নানা সন্দেহৰ ভাব আমাৰ মানুহৰ মনত উপস্থিত হৈছে। সেই কাৰণে মই মানি লৈছো যে যিমান সোনকালে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে এটা আইন কৰি লব পাৰে আমাৰ পক্ষেও ভাল আৰু বোধ কৰো দুয়ো Dominion ৰ পক্ষেও ভাল। আকৌ কওঁ যে ইয়াৰ শেষ সিদ্ধান্তৰ ভাব সম্পৰ্কৰূপে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ ওপৰত। যেতিয়ালৈকে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে সিদ্ধান্ত নিদিয়, মতামত নিদিয় বা প্ৰণালী নিদিয় তেতিয়ালৈকে আমি বাট চাই থাকিব লাগিব। সেই কাৰণে মই আমাৰ বন্ধ শ্ৰীযুত লক্ষ্মীধৰ বৰাক তেখেতৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ উঠাই লবলৈ অনুৰোধ কৰিছোঁ। প্ৰস্তাৱৰ যি উদ্দেশ্য সেই উদ্দেশ্য সম্বন্ধে আমি আগৰে পৰা কাম কৰি আহিছো, মাত্ৰ নি কাৰ্যত পৰিণত হোৱা নাই। মোৰ বিশ্বাস দুই এমাহৰ ভিতৰতে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে এটা সিদ্ধান্তলৈ আহিব।

Scijut SARAT CHANDRA SINHA: কাইলৈ আমি এই বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰিব নোৱাৰো নে কি ?

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A. M. on Tuesday, the 20th September, 1949.

SHILLONG :

R. N. BARUA,

The 12th November 1949.

Secretary, Legislative Assembly, Assam.