

**Proceedings of the Ninth Session of the Assam Legislative
Assembly assembled after the Third General Election
under the Sovereign Democratic Republican
Constitution of India**

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The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 10 A.M. on Tuesday, the 2nd March, 1965.

PRESENT

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY, B.L., Speaker in the Chair, seven Ministers, three Ministers of State, two Deputy Ministers and thirty-nine Members.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Re: Selection of Site for Primary Health Unit of Bhabanipur Anchalik Panchayat Block

Shri MAHADEB DAS (Bhabanipur, Reserved for Scheduled Castes) asked :

*12. Will the Minister-in-charge of Health be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether the selection of site for Primary Health Unit of Bhabanipur Anchalik Panchayat Block in Barpeta Subdivision has been finalised ?
- (b) If so, when the construction of the Primary Health Unit will be started ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Health) replied :

12. (a)—No.

(b)—Does not arise. It will be started when the site is finally selected.

Shri MAHADEB DAS : মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে কবনে আজি এবছৰেও কিয় Final Selection কৰা হোৱা নাই ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: Because there is a difference of opinion among the members of the Anchalik Panchayat. In this connection a decision was taken by the Anchalik Panchayat and a place was selected by them. But the difficulty is that according to the present procedure adopted by the Government, if there is no dispensary nearabout the place selected, then it will be possible to start a Primary Health Unit with Rs. 70,000 allotted for this purpose. It is well known to the hon. Members that in many cases buildings could not be completed due to scarcity of funds. If there is a dispensary, it becomes easy to take up the work.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether there is any Primary Health Unit nearabout Bhabanipur?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : No, Sir, so far as I remember.

Shri MAHADEB DAS : বড়ী মহোদয়ে কবনে ভবানীপুৰ আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তৰ ভিতৰত State Dispensary কিমান আছে ? যদি আছে, তাৰ ওপৰত গুৰুৱা নিদি আজি এবছৰ পলম কৰাৰ কাৰণ কি ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: I want notice.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister when the site was first selected for this Primary Health Unit?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : The resolution was communicated only a few months back. The department has written to the Anchalik Panchyat whether they are agreeable to supplement the amount which will be necessary over and above the amount of Rs. 70,000 allotted for the purpose. The department has also enquired whether the necessary land would be available free of cost and whether the land is high and would be fit for taking up construction works immediately.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, what is the amount provided by the Government and what is the amount asked from the Anchalik Panchayat?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: According to the present pattern Rs. 70,000 is available and another Rs. 50,000 will be necessary from the Anchalik Panchayats, if the buildings are to be constructed in the new site.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH : Sir, when there is difference of opinion amongst the members of the Anchalik Panchayat, whether the Government is collecting information from the technical expert or not?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : Yes, as far as necessary.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether there is any specific provision for which Anchalik Panchayats are required to supplement Government sanction?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : If they want to select a particular site and where it will not be possible to complete the building with the money allotted, some of the members of the Anchalik Panchayat, who came in a deputation, were told about it and their decision is awaited.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH: Sir, if the information of the technical expert has already been taken, will the hon. Minister state whether the site was selected on the recommendation of the technical expert?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : As I have already stated, we are making enquiries whether the land will be available free, whether the new site will be high enough for taking up the construction of buildings and whether the difference due to extra expenditure would be borne by them, that is, Anchalik Panchayat?

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Re: Establishment of a Polytechnic School at Tezpur

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) asked:

5. Will the Minister, Education, be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government is aware of persistent public demand of the people of Tezpur for establishment of a Polytechnic at Tezpur?

(b) In view of the fact that there is no such institution in the entire North Bank, whether Government will be pleased to establish a Polytechnic Institute at Tezpur?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education) replied:

5. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The proposal for establishment of a Polytechnic at Tezpur will be considered during the Fourth Plan period.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara) : May I know from the hon. Minister whether Government will give priority for establishment of a Polytechnic at Tezpur in the Fourth Plan period?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Planning) : So far as I know, this will be taken up in the Fourth Plan and I think Government will consider to give priority for this project.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) : Sir, whether the Government have already submitted a memorandum for this institution and whether any amount for this institution has been included for Assam or not?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : I have already stated that it has been included in the Fourth Plan and I hope the Polytechnic at Tezpur will qualify for this.

Re: Presentation of draft Fourth Five Year Plan before the Planning Commission

Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA (Nalbari-East) asked:

6. Will the Planning Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the State Government has presented its draft Fourth Five Year Plan before the Planning Commission for its examination and final approval?

- (b) If so, what is the total amount envisaged under the draft plan ?
- (c) What are the respective allocations made on each head of development ?
- (d) Whether any advice or suggestions were sought in formulating the Fourth Plan from outside persons, or agencies other than those of the State Government ?
- (e) Whether there is any such official or non-official body in the State to advise the Government in this respect ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Planning and Development) replied :

6. (a)—No. Only a Preliminary Memorandum on the Fourth Five Year Plan of Assam has been forwarded to the Planning Commission, as asked for by them.

(b) & (c)—The total amount tentatively suggested in the Preliminary Memorandum is Rs.375 crores and the provisional sectoral allocations have been indicated in the Memorandum, copies of which have been distributed to all hon. Members of the Assembly. On the basis of this Preliminary Memorandum, the Planning Commission will fix the size of Assam's Fourth Plan with suggestions for sectoral allocations in order of priorities. After that, a Draft Outline of Assam's Fourth Plan will be prepared.

(d) & (e)—A Planning Advisory Council consisting of some Members of the Assembly, and representatives of the different organisations and Public Institutions together with Ministers is being set up to advise Government in formulating the Draft Outline of the Fourth Plan.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) : Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister who are the members of Planning Advisory Committee ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : So far I know, some members have already been communicated.

Mr. SPEAKER : Can you give the names ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : Names cannot be given now.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding) : Sir, may I know whether in the Fourth Plan, along with Rs. 375 crores, what will be the State share ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : It cannot be stated definitely at this stage. A Preliminary Memorandum was submitted to the Planning Commission. They only asked about the size of the plan and contribution from our State. Actually what will be the plan it will be decided after discussion in the Planning Commission.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj-North) : May I know from the hon. Minister whether any Member of this House is desirous of joining the Committee will be included ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : People who are interested in assisting us will be included.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : Sir, whether the Government considered the total allocation at the time of submitting the memorandum ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : I have been given to understand that the size of the State's Fourth Five Year Plan will be double the size of the Third Five Year Plan.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara) : On which sectors emphasis has been given in the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

Mr. SPEAKER : He has already stated that he has submitted a memorandum.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) : Sir, what will be the size of the State's share in the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : It depends on the size of the contribution and capacity of State's resources.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : Sir, on what basis this memorandum has been submitted ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : They have asked that our Fourth Plan should be double the size of the Third Plan and on that basis we have tried to prepare a memorandum and naturally our memorandum is much bigger than double the size of the Third Plan. After consideration the Planning Commission will indicate what should be the size of the Plan.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA : May I know what amount has been demanded by the State to the Finance Commission ?

Adjournment Motion Re: Alleged Sudden Anti-National Activities on the Cachar-Mizo Hills Border as reported in the Frontier Times, dated 2nd March, 1965

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : The Finance Commission is sitting ; they have not yet come to a decision. Much will depend on the recommendation of the Finance Commission.

Mr. SPEAKER : I have received an Adjournment Motion in the names of Shri Rothindra Nath Sen, Shri Rampirit Rudrapaul, Shri Tarapada Bhattacharjee and Shri Nanda Kishore Singha. I want to ask one of them to point out about the admissibility of the Motion.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj-North) : Sir, this Adjournment Motion relates to an urgent matter of public importance and is one of recent occurrence. It qualifies rule 56 of the Rules and Procedures of the Assembly Business.

Sir, it concerns certain subversive activities of serious nature in the borders of the Cachar District and Mizo Hills District. It has been reported that two persons have been arrested by the Police with two hand-made guns in their possession. These are locally manufactured guns. The Police suspects that there has been some under-ground factory to manufacture such guns. We want to know the details of this occurrence and the name of the factory where these guns were manufactured and the actions taken by the Police or about the Police vigilance, as according to us Police vigilance is not sufficient and therefore, this Motion needs thorough and elaborate discussion in the House. We also want to know how Government want to avert this new crisis which is looming large. So long we were concerned with Nagaland, Pakistan and Chinese border troubles and now a new front of anti-national activities has been created in the Cachar and Mizo Hills borders. This is extremely serious.

So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Adjournment Motion is quite in conformity with the Rules and Procedures of business on this House and I hope this will be taken up.

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know how this particular thing, report which appeared in the newspapers can become a subject of an Adjournment Motion. All that it relates is that two persons were arrested with two locally manufactured guns. I understand, some reports have come about this incident but we will require more time to get the full information. I do not think information on this kind of incident is a fit subject for an Adjournment Motion.

Sir, so far as vigilance side of the Police is concerned, it is there and that is why it has been possible for Police to detect these two people, and I do not understand what the hon. Member meant by creation of a new border trouble and so on and so forth. I personally believe that all these propaganda of blaming this community and that community and this district and that district, is very harmful to the country. On many occasions many newspapers try to create sensation with information which do not give a correct picture of the situation.

Sir, it cannot be denied that there are political activities in other districts, so naturally there may be political activities in Mizo Hills district also. Have the Mizo people no right to have political activities? Therefore, I personally think that this kind of propaganda against a district is very harmful. It is very harmful because our people are very sensitive and you know, Sir, the people of the hill districts are more sensitive, so to publish news or information of this kind or to carry on propaganda that ultimately does no good to the State is not desirable. If it is sought, in this particular matter, I may probably be able to give some information to the House tomorrow.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN: Sir, my point is that this is a serious matter concerning the security of the State as it concerns manufacture of guns locally and illegally for sabotage.

Mr. SPEAKER: Have you got any information about the factory in which these guns were made?

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN: Sir, it has been clearly mentioned in the news that these guns are locally manufactured.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Sir, it is of course correct when the Chief Minister said that our people are sensitive and that our discussion should not disturb the minds of the people. Sir, the question is that our State is surrounded by hostile countries like China and Pakistan and border trouble is going on in our State.

Sir, I have got also a Calling Attention Motion. This new situation has created a bad atmosphere and we are getting information that in the Mizo Hills and Cachar border many incidents have taken place and our people have been assaulted. We are here to know from Government the exact law and order situation prevailing in the State and when we get this kind of flashing news in the *Frontier Times*, we have every right to know what is going on in that particular area. It has been clearly mentioned in the news that two hand-made guns were seized by the Police. It naturally indicates that there is an underground factory in which these guns were manufactured. This is a serious matter and Government should take into confidence this House, in this serious matter, and inform the House about the exact situation. This is the work of hostile people and we have a right to know the details about the situation.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): I also could not understand our Chief Minister. Is it not a fact that Pakistani bullets were found.....

Mr. SPEAKER: I want to know one thing from you. Whether you have got information from any source other than newspaper or you are depending entirely on the newspaper report?

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: We have got information not only from the newspaper report but also from the people. I want to say to the Chief Minister through you, Sir.....

Mr. SPEAKER: The newspaper report is dated 1st March, 1965. When have you received the information from the other source?

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: Yesterday also there was a news-item in another newspaper.

Mr. SPEAKER: Whether you have information from any other source?

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: We have got this news-item to-day. Yesterday also there was a news-item in the *Jugantar Patrika*. We also tried to contact our people in our district and they have also informed us about this matter. We have got information not only from the publication of the report in the newspapers but also from the people from that side. Perhaps you are aware, Sir, that for some time past these things are going on in that area and on many occasions Pakistani bullets and other things were found in that area. So, this is a very serious matter and this matter has to be discussed. Moreover, I want to draw your attention to another point.

Mr. SPEAKER : These things are going on for some time past ?

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE : Yes, Sir, some people from Aijal went to Pakistan to collect arms and ammunitions.

Mr. SPEAKER : I have heard the statements made by the hon. Members and also the reply given by the Chief Minister on this particular matter. As the hon. Members who have tabled this Adjournment Motion have themselves agreed that this matter is going on for some time past, I feel that this is not a matter of recent occurrence and this is a continuous matter. Then again, I agree with the Chief Minister that we must not entirely rely on the newspaper reports. We must take some time to establish the veracity of such reports. From the statement made by Shri Bhattacharjee, though I take his statement as it is, I feel that the source of his information other than newspaper is rather weak. Therefore, this matter cannot come within the purview of an Adjournment Motion. The hon. Chief Minister has already stated that he will make a statement on this subject tomorrow after he gets the full facts from the Police of Cachar and Mizo Hills, and I think that the statement of the Chief Minister will satisfy the House.

Calling Attention to News-item in the Assam Tribune, dated 21st January 1965 under the caption Mizo Demand for a Separate State—Direct Action Move from 23rd February, 1965

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Chief Minister to the news-item published in the *Assam Tribune*, dated 23rd January, 1965 under the caption "Mizo demand for a separate State—direct action move from February, 23" wherein it has been stated that a convention of Mizo tribal leaders representing fourteen political parties has called for the creation of a separate State called "Mizoram" by integrating all territories inhabited by the Mizos into one administrative unit. This separtist tendency on the part of Mizos is detrimental to the security of this frontier State which has already been subjected to frequent fragmentation by carving out a separate State like that of Nagaland. In the meantime we have heard painfully the statement made by the hon. Chief Minister. He wanted to say that nothing has happened in the Mizo Hills. Sir, these things clearly show what is going on there. Moreover, Sir, when the Government of India appointed Pataskar Commission and when the Commission is going to examine the feasibility of the Nehru Plan administration in the hill areas very soon, the move taken by the Mizos to take such direct action will surely affect the administrative set up of this State. At the same time it will also affect the law and order situation in the State. Now, the Chief Minister has stated that these newspapers are giving exaggerated reports. But I want to know why the Government was sleeping so long without contradicting these exaggerated reports ? Therefore, Sir, it is a serious matter and I want to know definitely from the Chief Minister what is the actual position in the Mizo Hills. So far as we know the law and order situation in Mizo Hills is not satisfactory at all. Therefore, I urge upon the Chief Minister to take this House into confidence and let us know what is the present state of affairs in that area. We consider it a serious matter particularly when Pakistani enemies are knocking at our doors and their hostile activities are going on ; at this hour if Mizo people take such kind of step then it will surely affect the security and integrity of the State and of the country as a whole. Therefore, I want to have a definite answer from the Chief Minister.

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) :** Sir, I am not going to reply to the law and order situation because the Calling Attention Motion does not include that.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : In the Explanatory Note I have clearly stated that it is detrimental to the security of the State.

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA :** That does not include law and order situation. What I would like to inform the House is that the law and order situation in Mizo Hills is in excellent condition and it is far superior to the condition prevailing in many other districts. With regard to this Calling Attention Motion I have a brief statement to make. According to the information of the Government there was a meeting of the leaders of the Mizos, Kukis and Hmar tribes and sub-tribes held from the 15th to 18th January, 1965 at Churachandpur in Manipur. A desire was expressed in the meeting that the Mizos now living under different administration should be brought under one administration. There is a proposal to hold another such meeting sometime in April, 1965. The Mizo Union, a political organisation of Mizo District, was to launch direct action from the 23rd February, 1965 in support of their demand for a separate Mizo State. It was however, decided later on to postpone the direct action *sine die*.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : May I know from the hon. Chief Minister whether Government consider that this move taken up by the Mizo Political parties for a separate State will not affect the security and the law and order situation of the State?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : Sir, now-a-days not only this demand is made but there are various other demands also on various subjects. But every demand has its own implication, not necessarily the Mizo demand; in a democracy there are various demands from various people on various matters but as I have said, every demand has its own implication.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj-North) : Only one small question, Sir.

Debate on the Governor's Address.

Mr. SPEAKER : Order, order. I have a long list of speakers today. This being the last day many hon. Members would like to take part in the discussion on the Governor's Address and I think some hon. Ministers also would like to reply since many matters relating to their Departments have been brought in the discussions. I hope hon. Members who speak today will be very brief in their observations. I have got the names of 14 Members already but then I have got requests from some other unattached Members also which bring the list to 15 or 16. The time at our disposal is very limited. Therefore, I shall be very glad if hon. Members will co-operate with me in the matter.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had gone through the Address of the Governor and at the bottom he has given a summary of the whole Address. There in one place he says that the next coming year will be also very

gloomy. Secondly he says that all people of Assam should unite for all purposes to achieve the object of making Assam prosperous and smiling. Sir, I fully agree that Assam should unite for all purposes, for making it prosperous, for developing Assam, for bringing in peace and tranquillity, etc. Sir, in this respect though we should unite, I should say that so far the means of achieving this object is concerned, I cannot be one with the Governor. The Governor simply invites all people to unite for achieving one object, that is, to make Assam prosperous, yes, to bring prosperity to Assam. But here there are already some people in the State who are prosperous while others are not. We have in our State capitalists and foreign agents—these people are already prosperous. There are also Indian capitalists who are prosperous. But at the same time there are people who are landless. The Government report says that 22 per cent of the people have no land at all. What about these people who have no land? Here in this State there are 47 per cent people who have uneconomic holdings, that is, people who have some land but still who cannot earn their livelihood, who cannot have two meals a day morning and evening excluding other expenses. Again, Sir, last time while discussing the question of beggary in the State the Minister-in-charge said that in our State there are about 25 thousand beggars. So, what about these beggars, what about the landless people, what about these people who have uneconomic holdings? The Governor's Address is silent about all that.

Then, Sir, I have gone through the First, the Second and the Third Plan, but in these Plans there are no schemes worth the name although our Ministers and leaders who are at the helm of affairs of the State declared on the platform and through the Press that they are marching towards a socialistic State where there will be no poverty, where there will be no want, where everybody will be prosperous. They declared that their main object is to raise Assam into a socialistic State. But what about the schemes and plans and the estimates to achieve that object? The Governor's Address is silent about it.

Sir, for the prosperity of the State a man should be free from all anxieties. But in his Address the Governor says that the Government have not finalised the demarcation of the boundary between East Pakistan and our State. This demarcation should be settled as early as possible. Secondly, Sir, in our North Eastern borders we have news that Chinese are amassing huge army. If there is any dispute about boundary between China and India, let these two countries sit round the table and come to an amicable settlement about it. We wish the Chinese people to live happily and be prosperous. We wish also that Pakistani people should live happily. Again, we know that the boundary between Nagaland and Assam has not been finally demarcated. The other day we had a discussion here where in a certain area in Sibsagar district the Nagas came down, cut valuable trees, cleared the jungles and started jhumming operations. So also with N.E.F.A. All these matters of boundary should be settled as early as possible. These are the problems which our people are facing. So, Sir, in order to achieve this object of unity for making Assam prosperous, all these problems should be settled early.

Thirdly, Sir, I do not understand the continuance of the D. I. Rules. These D. I. Rules were promulgated when the Chinese attacked India, but why they are continued now I cannot understand. Sir, now the Chief Minister said that the law and order situation in Mizo Hills is excellent which implied that in other parts of the State law and order situation is more excellent, if that is so, then why there are these D. I. Rules? Continuance of the D. I. Rules will not terrify the people.

Sir, if Section 144 is promulgated for many years, the people will not feel that there is Section 144. The people will not realise the impact of this Section. Similarly, if the D. I. Rules are also promulgated for a long time, the people will not understand the significance of this law. So, Sir, there should be prestige for these D. I. Rules, and I strongly suggest that these Rules should be withdrawn forthwith. The Government have already taken too much advantage of these Rules. Sir, the other day when one Shri Acintya Bhattacharyya went to Kerala via Madras for participating in the election campaign he along with some other associates, were arrested under the D. I. Rules. Sir, our people should be given freedom to participate in the political development. All people should be given equal opportunity for expressing their ideology. If somebody does something wrong or if he goes against the country, against the sovereignty of the country or if he conspires against the country, then there are other rules under which he can be taken to jail and then be prosecuted for his offences. For this, the D. I. rules are not necessary.

Breaths there the man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own my native land."

If there is such a person he should be hanged up. Sir, there are about 50,000 black-marketeers in India. In Assam 159 cases were registered out of which 100 cases were found to be baseless or false.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) : Sir, the Governor has given figures relating to Anti-corruption and not black-marketeers.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH : Sir, my submission is that these D. I. Rules should be made operative in cases of the black-marketeers. The black-marketeers should be arrested under the D. I. Rules and tried accordingly.

Sir, yesterday I had been to Mirza. I asked the people wherefrom they got sugar. Most of them said that from black-market they got sugar. I asked one Shri Sarat Kalita, a tea-stall keeper, about sugar. He also said that he used to purchase sugar from black-market at Rs. 1.12 annas. I also came to Uzanbazar the same day and enquired from one Shri Bhabesh Sharma as to how he procured sugar. He also said that he used to buy in the black-market at Rs. 1.8 annas. So, Sir, seventy-five per cent sugar is sold in the black-market. In the Capital of Assam the capitalists are making money by black-marketing sugar. They are carrying on black-marketing freely. They are not arrested. But a man who has sacrificed his life for society, for carrying on political ideology for making the people politically conscious-socially educated and he is arrested. I do not know what is the intention of the Government. If somebody does something wrong to the State, he should be arrested and help up. But at present there is no reason for such harassment.

Sir, now I must pass on to the Naga problem. Sir, the Peace Mission has done a very good thing by bringing the rebel Nagas into contact. Sir, I said in 1957 that Government's arms policy should be dropped and there should be amnesty first. I insisted that the Nagas should be brought to the round table. But the Government did not realise this at that time. The Government have relised, only now this after years of atrocity. Sir, there are mass people behind the Naga problem. The Peace Mission done really a good work and I congratulate the members. Sir, in 1951 the Nagas did

not demand complete cessation from India. In 1952 also they did not demand this. But after atrocity they demanded this. Anyway we want that this matter should be settled and the Nagas should be kept within India. We have got good relation since time immemorial with the Nagas. They come down to our valley with their betal leaves and other goods and we used to purchase them. We want that this relation should be maintained by settling the Naga problem. Some speak against Rev. Michael Scott. But I differ from them and hold high opinion of Rev. Michael Scott who is very sincerely trying for a settlement.

Sir, there are many unemployed youths in our State. There is no provision for those who are hankering after job or those who are unemployed. Our industries cannot accommodate unemployed youths. The industrialists want to make profit. They want to create scarcity by not producing the articles and by employing people according to the capacity of the industries. Last year 1000 people were retrenched from industry. In a single Tea Estate that is Borcherra T.E. Sri Saran Nayak was dismissed and also quite a number of other people. In Gatanga T.E. one Hemen Baruah has given notice, say today, saying that from day after tomorrow he will retrench about 400 people. He has purchased three Tea Estates from British industrialists where the labour strength was 1500. He has reduced this labour force to 1300 and day after tomorrow it will come down to 900 only. Thus he has increased the unemployed hands and this unemployment problem has become acute in the State. Sir, our goal is socialistic pattern of society but everyday the number of beggar is increasing. I do not know how Government is going to achieve this goal. Therefore, Sir, this State is full of problems. And as a result people are half-fed, half-clad and half-housed. So, Sir, I say the Governor's Address has failed to satisfy the common people. This is why, Sir, I say that Government should revise its policies. Government should take steps on the basis of the socialistic ideas and that is the only penance, that is the only solution for all the problems of the State. With these few words, Sir, I resume my seat.

Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS (North Salmara, Reserved for Scheduled Castes): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to make a few observations in connection with the Address of the Governor. The Governor has narrated in his Address the various problems of the State as well as he has given an indication of the various achievements of the Government. I am glad that the Government have been able to make some progress in different directions. But the problems which are immense in our State remain unsolved. There are problems no doubt but these problems which have confronted us are very difficult indeed. These problems, I mean, the problems of food, flood, Pak-infiltrators, border disturbances, unemployment and refugee influx, indiscipline, etc., which have deteriorated the economic and social condition of the people. They are really very difficult problems. Sir, coming to the food problem—I take food first because it is a very important problem. Unless this problem is tackled, Sir, this will bring some confusion in the society. Sir, you have seen that people have become irritant and intolerant because of the defective food position. This again will lead to indiscipline conduct of the society as well as it will lead to lawlessness. Though it is very difficult to solve this problem yet if this problem is tackled very judiciously and carefully, perhaps we may improve the matter to some extent. Regarding the procurement policy—I can say that this policy is no doubt a

good ore. This was meant to give relief to the consumers and at the same time to give relief to the producers. But unfortunately neither the consumers nor the producers have become benefited by the said policy. I have been receiving complaints from the producers that they find it very difficult to sell their products. Even they do not get facilities by way of credit because of the various restrictions and difficulties imposed on them. They have been complaining of so many irregularities made by the officers and of defective policies also. Sometimes they were harassed. Sir, I do not like to dilate on this point. In the districts of Nowgong and Goalpara there are so many complaints. Sir, one who is able to produce 100 maunds, he finds it difficult to bring this to his home without permit. The other day at Dergaon, some people were complaining that one finds it difficult to go to a distance of eight miles to sell it. Though they were producing little quantity of paddy, they were not able to sell it out. I think Government should consider these points and see that these problems are attended to and some improvement is made. In the next summer we apprehend, in spite of the improvement in procurement, we may face tremendous troubles. Therefore, Sir, I would request the Supply Cheap-Grain-Shops, instead of hoarding or supplying rice, some quantity of paddy should be stocked these so that the poor people may purchase paddy and produce rice for themselves at a cheaper rate because they are to purchase the rice at a very high price. But if the paddy is supplied at a very cheaper cost, the poor people may get some relief to some extent. Instead of this, it was found that they were selling it by Rs.12 to 13 per maund; they sold it by Rs.5 to 6 per maund when they were economically hard hit maund. Thus this has become a difficult process and it leads to the poverty of the society. Therefore, Sir, from now onwards the Supply Department should be very vigilant and careful in this regard. Sir, regarding the other problems in which the Governor has given indications, we can come to the conclusion that the future of this State is dismal because of the all-round hostile activities of the neighbouring countries. Therefore strict vigilance is necessary. For sometime past we have been hearing about the disturbances in the border. Now, Sir, this disturbance had greatly increased and side by side we have been hearing about the anti-social activities in the State. Government should be more alert about this. I have learnt from some officers that their subordinates are not performing their jobs faithfully in this respect. I, therefore, suggest that Government should be more careful while recruiting employees. At the time of recruitment there should be a committee of reliable officers to screen the persons. I suggest that some certificates of reliability should be demanded at the time of recruitment and merely merit should not be taken into consideration at the time of appointing them. This system may be followed even at the time of recruiting Government officials both in the case of Gr. III and Gr. IV employees. Of course in higher appointments, Police verification is taken prior to appointment. But this should also be taken in cases of Gr. III and Grade IV employees. They may be asked for a certificate from the Headmaster or from the Presidents of Panchayats and other reliable persons etc. If the recruitment is not done so carefully the condition may further deteriorate. Coming to the question of rehabilitation of refugees, I will now speak about the district of Goalpara. Sir, one season is over but the refugees there are not yet rehabilitated. This has created a problem to the indigenous people both socially and economically. Sir, unless these refugees are

rehabilitated properly, so many troubles will crop up. Therefore, the Government should be up and doing about this problem. Along with this there are so many indigenous people who were uprooted few years back from their own lands due to flood, erosion, construction of bunds, etc. They are not still rehabilitated. They have neither been given shelter nor have been economically rehabilitated as yet. As a result people have become half-fed and half-clad.

Some of them complained that they were not given rehabilitation loan. The Government say that they have their houses. How they can construct their houses over the bund? There might be only a roof or a temporary shelter. But the report says that they have constructed their houses, hence they cannot get re-habilitation loan. Sir, this is in my constituency.

Sir, I am coming again to the food problem. I have seen that this food problem can be tackled by the Officers in the Subdivisions and in the districts. Government have empowered the S. D. Os. & D. Cs. and they can take necessary steps; but when complaints are made that mustard oil is being sold at more than Rs.5/— and so on, the officers remain silent. I ask the people to complain to the S.D.O. or the D. C. but the people say that if they complain they will not get even that also and moreover they are afraid that they may be harassed by the hoarders if they complain. It is also said that the applications are not read by the officers because some of the officers do not know the local language and so they sent the applications to the office. We do not know where it goes; but if the officers are vigilant, they could at least inquire into the matter and where necessary take adequate steps. At Gauhati when there is rise in price, we go out and ask the shop-keepers and thereby we could do some thing but the officers who have power in their hands, if they go out and immediately enquire into things, the price would not rise so high.

Sir, at Gauhati, we have seen that there is indiscipline amongst the students. Though at present we are happy that there is no such indiscipline, that we cannot rule out the possibility. Sir, this is one of the important points because sometimes these are not published in the papers but from the utterance we could gather why the students have to criticise the Government, the society and its leaders. When we go to their gatherings, we find that they criticise this and that. I think this is due to various factors. I am glad that the Government has taken some measures at least to bring the students under discipline but that is a temporary solution. To me it appears that it is so owing to defects in teaching. I am sorry that the Education Minister is not here but at any rate I must say that the Government should see that this is done through the course of teaching and that some of the text books should be revised. A small committee should be asked to revise the text books incorporating moral teachings, such as evil effects of drinking, smoking, etc. All these things should be there in the text books because if the students read all these things gradually they will change their minds. There are very many defects in the text books. With all respects to the Members of Text Books Committee I must observe that in one text book it was written that mosquitoes lay eggs in the leaves of trees and that text book has been prescribed for students. Therefore, I say that such text books should be carefully revised.

Coming to the problem regarding population, everybody knows that the population is increasing fantastically. In our State alone there has been an increase of two lakh annually and in the whole country there has been an increase of about one crore annually. This heavy increase in population

acts very badly on the food position and the economic condition of the people; and therefore, one of the ways to control the population is family planning but this is generally confined to the towns. Mere placing of some posters or signboards over the roads or starting centres in the populous areas or in the towns is not the solution. Vigorous and continuous propaganda should be done in the urban as well as in the rural areas irrespective of religious sentiments because one in a lakh in rural area does not know what is family planning. This family planning is more necessary amongst the poor people in the rural areas because we have seen that the number of children is more amongst the poor people than amongst the rich or educated people. So continuous propaganda throughout the State should be done uniformly. This is necessary because this affects the food position of the State.

With another point, I will close my speech, that is, regarding the development of the Hills. From time to time from our friends we hear them expressing dis-satisfaction at the very slow progress of the developmental activities of the Hills, particularly communication. The improvement in communication is not only for the welfare of the Hills people but that is necessary for the whole State. So far as Cachar and Garo Hills are concerned, the communication is very poor, and sometimes the communication is problem in spite of the difficulties of the Public Works Department, in-linking Garo Hills with K and J Hills and again Jowai Subdivision with Mikir Hills. Communication is necessary for the development of the State this observation. With these few words I support the motion of thanks to the Governor.

Shri UPENDRA NATH SANATAN (Bogdong):

মহোদয়, ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণৰ ওপৰত যিটো শলাগনী প্ৰস্তাৱ আনিছে মই তাক সমৰ্থন কৰিছোঁ। ৰাজ্যপালে ভাষণত নাইবাণী বাগিচাত ২ জন মজদুৰ পুলিচৰ গুলিত মৰিল বুলি উল্লেখ কৰিছে। মই কথাটো ভালকৈ বুজা নাই। সেই বাবে কথাকো ভালকৈ পৰীক্ষা কৰি চাব লাগে—পুলিচে গুলি কৰিছেনে নাই আৰু যদি কৰিছে কিয় কৰিছে? সেই দিনা এফালে দৰমহাৰ দিন আৰু আনফালে বেচন লোৱাৰ দিন। এনে অৱস্থাত মেনেজাৰে ১ ঘণ্টা বেচিকৈ কাম কৰিবলৈ দিছে। সেই কাৰণে মাইকী মজদুৰবোৰে আপত্তি কৰিলে যে দৰমহাৰ দিনত ১ ঘণ্টা পলিচক খবৰ দিলে আৰু পুলিচে আহি মাইকী বোৰৰ ওপৰত লাঠি চলালে আৰু বন্দুকৰ নলীৰে খুন্দিয়ালে। সেইটোৰ প্ৰতিবাদ কৰি মতা বিলাকে মিটিং কৰিছিল আৰু পিচদিনা পুলিচে গৈ গুলি চলাবলৈ আৰম্ভ কৰিলে। আজি নিৰ্দোষী মজদুৰৰ ওপৰত গুলি চলোৱাৰ কাৰণে একো হোৱা নাই কিন্তু দেশৰ অন্য ঠাইত গুলি চলোৱা হলে গোটেই দেশ জুৰি অশান্তিৰ সৃষ্টি হ'লহেতেন। সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰৰ পৰা জানিব খোজোঁ কিয় কমিচন বহুৱা নহ'ল আৰু ২ জন মজদুৰ গুলি কৰি মৰাৰ কাৰণে তদন্ত কিয় কৰা নহ'ল?

এতিয়া চাহ বাগিচাৰ মজদুৰে আপত্তি কৰিছে। তেওঁলোকে কয় মজদুৰৰ কাৰণে গুলি তৈয়াৰ হৈছে। মই চৰকাৰক নিবেদন কৰোঁ যে এটা Enquiry Commission বহুৱাই এই বিষয়টো তদন্ত কৰিব লাগে। কি দোষত মজদুৰৰ ওপৰত গুলি চালাই হ'ল—তাৰ এটা উচিত তদন্ত হ'ব লাগে।

দ্বিতীয় কথা হ'ল, ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত শিক্ষা সম্পৰ্কে আঁচনি লৈছে—ভাল কথা, বহু টকা খৰচ কৰিব। কিন্তু আজিলৈকে যিবিলাক শিক্ষাত টকা খৰচ হ'ল তাৰ পৰা গাঁৱৰ দুখীয়া স্কুলৰ আৰু স্কুল ঘৰৰ কি উন্নতি হৈছে? স্কুল ঘৰ ভাঙি গৈছে। গ্ৰাণ্ট নাই—শিক্ষক নাই—বনুৱা এনেয়ে পিচ পৰা, এতিয়া ক্ৰমে আৰু পিচ পৰি কোনো সা-সুবিধা পোৱা নাই। আজি গাঁৱলীয়া ৰাইজে শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে হাবিৱাহ কৰি Venture হাই স্কুল, মাইনৰ স্কুল আদি খুলি চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত মঞ্জুৰিৰ কাৰণে আবেদন কৰিও বিমুখ হৈছে।

স্বাধীনতা পোৱাৰ পিচত চাহ বাগিচাৰ প্ৰাইভেটী স্কুলবিলাক চৰকাৰে লব বুলি এটা চাৰি বছৰীয়া আঁচনি কৰিলে—কিন্তু আঁচনি মতে স্কুল লোৱা নহ'ল। আগতে চাহ শিল্পৰ মালিকবিলাকে সেই স্কুলবিলাক চলাইছিল—চৰকাৰে লোৱাৰ আঁচনি কৰাৰ পিচৰ পৰা চৰকাৰেও লোৱা নাই—আৰু মালিকসকলক কলেও কয় চৰকাৰে লব বেতিয়া আমি কি কৰিম? আজি বছৰদিনৰ পৰা কমিটি কৰিছে—আজি ইয়ালৈ যাব, কালি তালৈ যাব কিন্তু কাম হলে একো হোৱা নাই। মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰোঁ যে সোনকালে এই কথাৰ তদন্ত হব লাগে।

যোগান সম্পৰ্কে মই কওঁ যে আজি চৰকাৰে দৈনন্দিন বস্তু বাহানি কিনাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত কি কৰিছে? বজাৰত সকলো খাদ্য সামগ্ৰীৰ দাম দিনে দিনে চৰি গৈছে—চেনি, মিঠা তেল বজাৰত পাবলৈ নাইকিয়া হৈছে। ডালিৰ দাম কিলোত ১৥ অনা ১৫ অনা—খাদ্য বস্তুৰ পৰিস্থিতি যদি দেশত এনেকুৱাই হয়, গৰীৰ মজদুৰ কেনেকৈ চলিব? যিসকলে বেচি উপাৰ্জন কৰিছে তেওঁলোকে বেচি দাম দি কিনি খাব কিন্তু যিসকলে দিনে ২ টকা হাজিৰাৰ কাম কৰে তেওঁলোকে খায় কেনেকৈ? চৰকাৰে চাউল কণ্ট্ৰোল কৰিলেই নহয়। চেনি, ডালি, তেল আদিৰ দামো Control কৰিব লাগিব। চৰকাৰে চাব লাগিব যে যিবিলাক বস্তু সৰ্বসাধাৰণৰ নিত্য প্ৰয়োজনীয়—সেই বিলাক বস্তুৰ কিয় অভাৱ হৈছে? সেই সম্পৰ্কে যোগান বিভাগে একো কৰা নাই। মানুহে যাতে সুলভ মূল্যত কিনি খাব পাৰে তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। গাঁৱত ৫৬ মাইলৰ ভিতৰত সস্তীয়া দোকান এখনো নাই অথচ যোগানবিভাগৰ ডাইৰেক্টৰ, চেক্ৰেটাৰীয়ে কৈ আছে যে আমি প্ৰতি গাঁৱত Fair Price Shop দিছো। চৰকাৰে ইয়াৰ এটা সুব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে।

আমাৰ P. W. D. বিভাগৰ কাম বৰ ভালকৈ চলা বুলি কৈছে। সেই বিষয়ে বহুত কথাই আলোচনা হৈছে। মই কওঁ যে Grand Trunk Road টো মাজে মাজে মেৰামতো কৰিছে কিন্তু তাৰ বাহিৰে গাঁৱৰ আলিপদুলিৰ উন্নতিৰ প্ৰতি গড়কাপ্তানী বিভাগে অলপো কানসাৰ কৰা নাই।

মহোদয়, শিক্ষাই হ'ল আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ অগ্ৰগতিৰ মেৰুদণ্ড—তাৰ পিচত চলাচলৰ বাস্তা কিন্তু এই দুইটাৰে অভাৱ। আমাৰ ৰাজ্য কোন ফালে গৈছে? গাঁৱত এইবিলাক একো হোৱা নাই। টাউনত কিছু পৰিমাণেহে হৈছে। একোটা বাস্তাত ৪ বছৰ ধৰি কাম কৰি আছে কিন্তু বাস্তা হলে আজিও আশানুৰূপভাৱে নহ'ল। বহুতো গাঁৱত শিক্ষাৰ প্ৰতিস্থান নাই। ৰাজ্যত সকলোৱে শিক্ষা বিষয়ত সমান সুবিধা পাব লাগে। গাঁৱৰ বাস্তাবিলাক নিৰ্মাণ কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰ তৎপৰ হব লাগে। মজদুৰৰ শিক্ষাৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে বিশেষ চকু দিব লাগে।

এই কেইটা বিষয়ত চৰকাৰে বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থা লবৰ কাৰণে মই অনুৰোধ কৰিলো।

Shri STANLEY D. D. NICHOLS-ROY (Cherrapunji, Reserved for Scheduled Tribes): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would just make a few observations on the Address by the Governor of Assam. As this Address contains the review of the work of the Government during the past years, it is the duty of us who are here in the legislature to examine very carefully the policies enunciated and some of the work that has been mentioned in this Address. On a general reading of the Address, Sir, it seems that apart from the situation on the North which continues to be a matter of grave concern, the situation in the State, if one just looks through the Address, is supposed to be fairly satisfactory.

I have noticed many times words like "continues to be satisfactory" and "progressing well" are used. In regard to the Public Works Department, at page 8 it is also mentioned—"The Public Works Department has also been doing very useful work in regard to construction programmes". In regard to Co-operation—"The Apex Co-operative Marketing Society will function as the sole whole-seller of rice.... and their performance during the current year has been very satisfactory". In regard to industries also "satisfactorily". In regard to cottage and small-scale industries also "the Sir, all these are incorporated in the Governor's Address. Then, again in the last page of the Governor's Address, it is stated—"Activities of the Government in the departments of Veterinary, Fishery, Forests, Town and Country Planning, Excise and Social Welfare continue to be satisfactory." And then "the progress achieved so far has been reassuring." Sir, if somebody who does not live in this State goes through the Governor's Address, it will certainly give him a rosy picture. But unfortunately things are not like that. We who live here know the actual state of affairs. It is not as rosy as depicted in the Governor's Address. Sir, I shall mention here only a few departments where development is not satisfactory and they are not progressing well. Firstly, let me mention the Industries Department where it is mentioned that "Government has taken up a number of schemes." This has already been mentioned by Mr. Dulal Chandra Barua but bears repetition. Sir, the other day, my friend Mr. Dulal Chandra Barua has pointed out about the per capita income in Assam which is the lowest in comparison with any other part of the country.

This is a very grave matter. There may be many reasons for that, but the Industry department will also be responsible for that. Certainly, there are some snags in starting industries in Assam.

If any industrialist from any other part of India comes to Assam, he gets an impression that there is something wrong in the State of Assam. There is something which discourages the development of industries. There is where the fault lies, but certainly there is something which delays or discourages industries growing up. Some years ago, we heard about the Petro-Chemical industry and the like, but we hear little about it today.

Apart from other industries, as my friend Shri Barua has stated, there is a huge potentiality for a paper pulp industry in Assam. I do not know why this industry had not been developed. If any other less developed State like Orissa can develop paper pulp and other industries, why cannot our State develop those industries?

Now, Sir, I am coming to a few specific points in the Governor's Address. In regard to cottage and small scale industries it is stated in page 11—“In regard to cottage and small scale industries also, the schemes taken up by the Government have been progressing well”. And in regard to the Marketing Corporation “Assam Government Marketing Corporation is doing good work and the schemes under removal of untouchability are progressing well, also those under Article 275 of the Constitution for the Hill districts”. Now, Sir, it is rather arrusing. The other day when the Tribal Advisory Council met for discussion of the current year of the Five Year Plan, it happened to discuss about various schemes of industries that the department had tried to take up and the difficulties they were facing. It was certainly not a picture of progressing well. And it has been mentioned clearly in the Audit Report of 1964 which was given to us during the last session, at page 46, how infructuous expenditure was incurred in “Infructuous expenditure and idle outlay”—“schemes—Infructuous expenditure and idle outlay:—Schemes for establishment of a Castor Seed Crushing Centre and a Carpentry and Blacksmithy production centre at Dalu, Garo Hills, were sanctioned in February, 1961. Machinery costing Rs.95,172 was purchased in March, 1961. The centres have not, however, started functioning (December, 1963) as the site for the ‘Castor Seed Crushing Centre’ could not be acquired, and the installation machinery for the Carpentry and Blacksmithy Production Centre was not complete. Nevertheless, an Officer in-charge for the Castor Seed Crushing Centre and a Manager for the Carpentry and Blacksmithy Production Centre were appointed in April, 1961; the expenditure on their pay and allowances upto December 1963 amounted to Rs. 16,500 approximately.” This is according to the Audit Report. Certainly that does not give the picture as was mentioned in the Governor's Address. One expects a certain amount of frank statements where the Government have failed and where they have not failed. But this Address of the Governor gives such a rosy picture and one wonders why certain things where the Government have failed have not been mentioned.

In regard to industrial development may I suggest that the Minister-in-charge of Industries would be well advised to examine how the other backward areas have been industrialised in other parts of the world where incentives are given for rapid industrialisation. We find that this is rather lacking in our State. In other parts of the world where people want to develop industries rapidly, industrialists are invited and given facilities of water supply, cheap power, tax holidays and so on and as fourth, but I believe Assam has done very little in this regard. I think there is much that remains to be done in this regard.

Now Government have also failed in the Supply Department. of course it is admitted in the Governor's Address that there are certain difficulties in regard to the supply of certain commodities, but nothing has been said about the position of certain other things like C.I. sheets which problem remains with us and remains continuously with us. It seems nothing has been done to improve the situation. In spite of suggestions being made and inspite of a Committee being appointed by this House nothing has been done and the Committee has not yet met and we wonder why the Committee that was appointed some time ago by this House has not even been called to look into this problem.

With regard to supply of sugar—bungling and delay in the supply of sugar—in this capital town of Shillong much has been said in the Calling Attention motion and I do not like to go into the details. But it is surprising to note, Sir, that even in spite of the discussion that took place last week and in spite of the fact that 1200 bags of sugar were reported to have arrived in Shillong on Thursday and Friday, even on Saturday one still could not get sugar. There were hundreds of people who came from the adjoining areas of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills district to Shillong for sugar but they could not get any sugar on Saturday; and Sunday and Monday were holidays. So, there is something wrong in the distribution system of sugar in this particular town and district.

Now I will come to the policy of co-operation. It has been mentioned here that certain co-operatives have been given the monopoly in whole-sale rice and paddy in Shillong.

Whatever it is, just last week 40 or 50 retailers came to me and complained about this. Sir, we are not opposed to co-operatives, every one wants to encourage co-operatives, but unfortunately the co-operatives that have been given the task have not been set up by the people in the trade but by somebody else, and they do not function in the proper manner. They cannot supply the essential commodities; trade cannot function in this way. People from a long distance come to Shillong and stay here for 4 or 5 days but even then they cannot get their supplies. The monopoly rights given to the co-operatives have been detrimental to the interest of the people and they cannot get their essential commodities in proper time and in proper way. If co-operatives are to function, they should function efficiently in comparison with the trade that is already in the field.

Now, with regard to the Agriculture Department not much has been said in the Governor's Address. I would like to mention only one thing which the Agriculture Department is supposed to do and it has been given the task to do, and that is, to bring fertilizer for the growers. In this District the potato growers have learnt to depend on the supply of fertilizers which are given through the Department. But almost in every year there are complaints about delays in the supply of fertilizer. Only about two weeks ago when I was present at Shillong about 20 to 30 growers came to me to find out why they could not get fertilizers in time. It was already late for the potato season. After contacting the Agricultural Officer—I could not meet the top Officers because they were out of Shillong—I could learn that there was something wrong. Some Railway receipts were lost and most of the fertilizers had not arrived. On the other hand there was one consignment of 20 odd tonnes which had been lying in the State Transport godown and was incurring demurrage but it was not being cleared. I then took it upon myself to help to clear it as soon as possible and contacted the Secretary, Agriculture and the District Agriculture officer concerned and in a day or so it was cleared. It seems that nobody has the responsibility to see that as soon as the consignment arrived it was cleared and handed over to the people. The Department should appoint an officer who will be directly responsible to do such work in a proper manner.

Nothing has been said in the Governor's Address in regard to the potential of this State for the development of tourism. Not a word has been said to this effect. We have seen advertisements in the newspapers about the development of tourism throughout the country. In Kashmir particularly a large portion of the State revenue comes from tourism. I believe this State has also great potentiality but little has been done and nothing has been mentioned in the Governor's Address. Although we advertise in various parts of India and outside about the famous Kaziranga Game Sanctuary, unfortunately this famous sanctuary is not being developed in a proper way. We have heard recently that about 13 rhinos were allowed to be slaughtered in Kaziranga. This large number of rhinos were found killed. Apart from that the basic things which tourists require such as food and living facilities are not being adequately given. It is really surprising that after advertising throughout the world they did not provide the basic requirements and the tourists come here and complain about these things. I myself have received three or four complaints from tourists, both foreign and Indian, about the very poor standard of food and lack of proper facilities in the Kaziranga tourist bungalow. These are the things which the people from other parts of the world come and see and take back and they are much disappointed.

There is another Department about which I would like to mention which is Education. This is perhaps something basic to the development of our State. There are many Middle English Schools in the hills—I do not know very much about the plains—which have no buildings or the buildings are in a dilapidated condition. The matter was brought up for discussion in the Advisory Council and we wanted to know why the buildings have not been provided and the only reply the Department could give us was that funds were not allocated. This seems to be an area where the Government has certainly failed.

Now, I would like to mention about the employees of the Government and their morale. Government seems to have failed to keep up the morale of the employees. I do not know whether it is due to some wrong policy followed by the Government or not. Discipline is lacking from both sides, there are complaints. The employees and officers do not come to office in time. They talk of rights and not enough of responsibilities. On the other hand there are so many complaints about the conditions of service and their pay and so on and so forth. Again in the Audit Report a serious complaint has been made with regard to pensions and it has been mentioned in page 92 of the Audit Report. It is surprising that as per rules, pension papers are to be prepared one year prior to the retirement of the Government servant but even then we find that at least in 106 cases pension papers were not received by the Accountant General from one to five years after the persons had retired. In some other cases pension papers were not sent to the Accountant General after six months of the retirement of the persons. It seems that there is an order from the Government to make the Heads of the Departments personally responsible for the delay and that some action or penalty should be imposed on the particular officers. But obviously this order has not been implemented. We know from personal experience that many officers do not get their pensions for years together. How can the Government expect the morale of the employees to remain high if such a state of affairs continues?

Now, finally there are two or three points more on which I want to speak. In the Transport Department Government is spending large sums of money. In the Shella-Pandu Rope-Way Survey Government has spent quite a large amount but up till now the total expenditure is unproductive as stated in the Audit Report. In addition to that people are also very much dissatisfied as many people have not yet received compensation due to them for the trees cut down when the survey was made for the rope-way.

The Governor's Address has stated that the Community Development and Fisheries Departments have continued to be satisfactory, but in this Audit Report we find a very strange case of infructuous expenditure incurred in a fishery in Mawsmal where about 40 thousand rupees was spent without even proper sanction and that fishery is on top of a hill where there is no water and it is being abandoned now. This Department cannot be said to be continuing to be satisfactory. Then there are many failures mentioned in this Audit Report. It certainly is a contrast if you read the Audit Report and the Governor's Address. Now, in the Forest Department there is failure in arecanut cultivation, there is failure in lac cultivation which is about to be abandoned, loss and failure on timber treatment in Makum and so on and so forth.

But I would like to end with my remarks on the Tribal Welfare Department. The Constitution lays down that we are to encourage, develop and help the tribal people but though there is a Tribal Areas Welfare Department, I believe this Department has failed considerably in bringing up the welfare of the tribal people. It is known that the economic condition of the people on the border areas has deteriorated from year to year ever since Partition. Orange trees had died, the people had started to depend on other sources of income, mainly betel nut tree but in the last few years these have also died; but what has the Government really done about it? As a matter of fact these betel nut trees have died in epidemic proportions, in Sohbar area for instance about 90 per cent of the trees have already died. Why could not Government establish a research station in those areas to find out the cause of the disease and teach the people to tackle these various problems. The people in the border areas are grateful for the transport subsidy which has helped them to get rice at a reasonable rate. But the basic requirements are to show the people how to grow other crops so that they get some income. Up till now very little is done to develop the tremendous potential of horticulture in this State. The Agriculture Department which is in-charge of horticulture seems to be sleeping over this problem. Surely the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations or other such organisations would come forth to help tackle some of these problems of the tribal people of the hill areas. These are really very serious failures on the part of the Government.

My last point, Sir, is about the security of the border people. We have known of many cases about which mention was made on the floor of this House previously also where the lives and properties of the people living in the border areas were not safe. Recently dozens, perhaps hundreds of cows were taken away by people from the other side of the border from Pakistan. I know of an example myself where about 40 cows were taken away from a certain village of Pyndiwah. Negotiations were made between the two countries for returning those cattle. It was said that they could take back those cows but only on payment of about Rs. 130 per cow. At the same time some bullocks which had strayed away to our land from East Pakistan

were returned to them. We returned their bullocks but they did not return our cows. So the people said : what is the use of all this negotiation ? Where is the security of living on the border ? Then again in another area, Balat area the other day we heard that not only the cattle of the people but also their lives and belongings have been made insecure. I received a letter from the Sardar of Nonglait Sardarship which is on the border, that on the 30th January last there was a large-scale dacoity in which 15 or 16 armed people apparently from across the border raided the village of Kyrdoh, wounded some people and made away with the belongings of the people and then went back across the border. What are our Border Security Forces doing ? We wonder what is the relationship between the border people and the Border Security Force ? Perhaps there is a strained relationship because we also heard, and we have copies of the reports sent to the authorities, that the Border Security Forces themselves have created conditions which are not conducive to security. I may mention one or two instances. In Balat, Mawlong and Shella areas there are serious complaints that the Border Security Forces personnel have been demanding fish and other things from the people and the traders. I have just received copies of these complaints which have been sent to the high authorities in the State. But nothing is done by the Government about this which has increased the anxiety of the local people and makes them feel that their security and the security of their possessions is at stake. They all feel neglected. There is another case in which land was taken by the Border Security Forces for construction of bunkers; that was a number of years ago but up till now no compensation was given to the people concerned. Erosion took place in that area because bunkers spoilt the land, the land being gradually eroded and eaten up but the Flood Control Department has done nothing about it in spite of the fact that we even took up the matter with the Chief Minister.

Mr. SPEAKER : Your time is up.

Shri STANLEY D. D. NICHOLS-ROY (Cherrapunjee, Reserved for Scheduled Tribes) : Yes, Sir, I am finishing. So, Sir, it seems that for the tribal people living on the border there is still an attitude of callousness on the part of the Government. Now, do the Government really feel that a situation has been created for the security of the people ? Are the people of the Hills really happy and secure ? Will a happy people, a smiling people resort to demands of a separate State ? When the highest authority in the land has made a suggestion for settlement of this matter, up till now nothing is heard about it. Frustration has set in the minds of the people. Why did the people of Mizo land now demand not only a separate State but even independence from India ? Surely there is something wrong in the State of Assam. It is not certainly a rosy picture as given by the Governor.

Thank you, Sir.

***Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal) :** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় সদস্য শ্রীমহীকান্ত দাস ডাঙবীরাই বাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণৰ ওপৰত যি ধন্যবাদৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ আনিছে, তাক মই আন্তৰিকতাৰে সমৰ্থন জনাইছোঁ।

প্ৰথমতে মই যাবতীয় বস্তুৰ মূল্য বৃদ্ধি সম্পৰ্কে দুআশাবসান কম। আজি অতিবিক্ৰম মূল্য বৃদ্ধিৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ এক শ্ৰেণীৰ মানুহ অতিস্থ হৈ পৰিছে। চৰকাৰে মূল্য অৰূপ নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰিছে যদিও কিছুমান বস্তু মানুহৰ প্ৰাপ্য নহয়। ফলত তাৰ দাম দিনে দিনে বৃদ্ধি হৈছে। আজি বেপাৰীবিলাকে বাহিৰৰ বজাৰত যিবিলাক বস্তু বিক্ৰি নহয় আৰু খোৱাৰ অযোগ্য সেইবোৰ বস্তু বাগিচাত দিয়ে। আজি বেপাৰীসকলে অবাধে বজাৰত বস্তুৰ দাম বঢ়াইছে—কি বস্তুৰ দাম বেচি হব, কি বস্তুৰ দাম কম হব চৰকাৰে তাৰ মূল্য নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰিব লাগে।

প্ৰথমে মানুহৰ অভাৱ হৈছে আৰু সেই অভাৱ মানিও লৈছে। ইয়াৰ কাৰণ এই যে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ উৎপাদনৰ সবহভাগেই মিলিটাৰীৰ নামত মজুত ৰাখিছে বুলি কয়—ফলত বস্তুৰ মূল্য বৃদ্ধি কৰিছে।

আজি এটা এশ টকাৰ ঘৰৰ ভাৰা মিলিটাৰীৰ অজুহাত লৈ ১৫০ টকা ২০০ টকা হৈছে। আজি চৰকাৰে ঘৰ লবলৈ হলে তাৰ ভোট, কালি নিৰ্মাণ আদি ভালকৈ পৰীক্ষা কৰি, তাৰ সেইমতে ভাৰা নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰিহে ঘৰ লব লাগে। মিলিটাৰীক সহায় কৰিবলৈ জনসাধাৰণক আহ্বান কৰিছে। অসমত আজি ১ লাখ মিলিটাৰী আছে। তাৰ কাৰণে বহুতো নাৰ্চ লাগে—বৰ্তমান যিমান নাৰ্চ আছে তাতকৈ বহু বেচি নাৰ্চ লাগে। কিন্তু আজিলৈকে নাৰ্চৰ প্ৰশিক্ষণৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা হোৱা নাই।

আজি কালি যিবিলাক নিৰ্টিং মেচিন ওলাইছে সেই বিলাক মেচিন যদি চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা দিয়া হয় তেনেহলে মিলিটাৰীক ভাল সহায় কৰিব পাৰিব। আমাৰ গাঁৱৰ মহিলা সকলেও আমাৰ মিলিটাৰী সকলক সহায় কৰিবলৈ যাতে সুবিধা পায় তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবৰ বাবে চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনালো।

চাহ বাগিচা সম্পৰ্কে সনাতন ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈ গৈছে। মই মাত্ৰ এই বিষয়ে কেইটামান কথাহে কম। মজদুৰ কল্যাণ আইন পাচ কৰাৰ পিচত মজদুৰে কিছুমান সুবিধা পাইছে যদিও কিছুমান সুবিধাৰ পৰা তেওঁলোক এতিয়াও বঞ্চিত। আগতে বাগানৰ কৰ্তৃপক্ষৰ পৰা যি সুবিধা পোৱা হৈছিল এতিয়া সেই বিলাক কাৰণে তেওঁলোকৰ শ্ৰমিকক সুবিধা বোৰ দিয়াত কিছু বাধা পৰিছে। দিব লগা হোৱা বিলাকৰ ক্ৰীচৰ সুবিধা নাই। ডুৱাৰ্চৰ বাগিচা বোৰত মহিলা শ্ৰমিক তেওঁলোকৰ কেঁচুৱা লৰা ছোৱালী বখাৰ সুবিধা পাইছে কিন্তু আমাৰ বাগিচা বোৰত তেওঁলোকে সেই সুবিধা পোৱা নাই। আইনৰ যদি এই বিষয়ে কোনো খুট আছে তেন্তে সেইটো সোনকালে দূৰ কৰি তেওঁলোকে যাতে ক্ৰীচৰ সুবিধা পায় তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা যেন চৰকাৰে কৰে। আইনত মজদুৰৰ লৰা-ছোৱালীৰ শিক্ষাৰ সুবিধা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছে, কিন্তু মজদুৰক স্কুলৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা সেই সুবিধা দিয়া হোৱা নাই। গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ ফালৰ পৰা অৰ্থাৎ লেবাৰ ডিপাৰ্টমেণ্টৰ ফালৰ পৰা মজদুৰৰ ল'ৰা-ছোৱালীৰ বৃত্তি আদিৰ সুবিধা দিব লাগে। শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে Special Scholarship দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছে, কিন্তু তেওঁলোকে পোৱা বিষয়ত কোনেও মন দিয়া নাই। অকল ব্যৱস্থা থাকিলেই নহয়; তেওঁলোকে যাতে পায় তালৈ যেন চৰকাৰে চকু দিয়ে। কলেজীয়া শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে এক লাখ টকা দিছিল। সেই টকা কিন্তু বাগানৰ ল'ৰা-ছোৱালীবোৰে পোৱা নাই। এই টকাও তেওঁলোকে বিশেষকৈ Ex-Tea garden labour ৰ ল'ৰা-ছোৱালীয়ে যাতে পায় তাৰ নিমিত্তেও চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনালো। এইবোৰ চাবৰ বাবে Special Officer আছে কিন্তু তেওঁলোকৰ যাতায়তৰ কোনো সুবিধা নাই। যি দুজন ডিবেক্টৰ আছে তেওঁলোক

প্ৰশ্ন মানুহ, তেওঁলোকে তিৰোতাৰ কাম কি কৰিব ? তেওঁলোকে কৰিব পাৰিলে-
হৈতেন যদিও তেওঁলোকৰ ইমান কাম যে, তিৰোতা সকলৰ বিষয়ে বিশেষ চিন্তা
কৰাৰ তেওঁলোকৰ সময় নাই। মই কওঁ মহিলাৰ শিক্ষাৰ ওপৰত জোৰ দিব
লাগিব, নহলে মহিলা সদস্য Nominate কৰাৰ কোনো যুক্তি নাই।

প্ৰশাসনীয় ক্ষেত্ৰত কিছুমান আশোৱাহ আছে। P.W.D., Police আৰু E. & D.
বিভাগত S.D.O. rank ৰ কিছুমান কৰ্মচাৰী আছে। তেওঁলোকৰ ভিতৰত সদায়
অবিয়াঅবি T. C. Wing লৈ আহিবৰ কাৰণে C.I.D. বিভাগত কিছুমানে
সৌভাগ্যক্ৰমে ভাল ঠাইত থাকি ল'ৰাছোৱালীৰ পঢ়াৰ সুবিধা পাইছে।
কিছুমানে বহুত দিন একেলগে ভাল ঠাইত থাকিবলৈ পাইছে। কিন্তু কিছুমানে
বেয়া ঠাইত থাকি ল'ৰাছোৱালীৰ শিক্ষাৰ সুবিধা দিব পৰা নাই। একেটা বিভাগতে
একে কৰ্মচাৰীৰ মাজত এই তাৰতম্য যাতে নাথাকে তাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ
জনাই মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

Shri MANIK CHANDRA DAS (Tengakhat) :

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ
মহোদয়, মাননীয় ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণৰ ওপৰত যি ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপক প্ৰস্তাৱ উত্থাপন
কৰিছে মই তাৰ সমৰ্থন জনাই দুআধাৰমান কবলৈ উঠিলো। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়,
যোৱা কিছু বছৰৰ পৰা আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত যথেষ্ট শিল্প গঢ়ি উঠিছে। তাৰ
বাবে মই চৰকাৰক আৰু বিশেষকৈ শিল্প মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াক ধন্যবাদ
জনাইছোঁ। এই কাৰণে যে, তেখেতে দেশত শিল্প বৃদ্ধিৰ কাৰণে চেষ্টা কৰিছে।
আমাৰ দেশত যিমানেই ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰী স্থাপন হয় সিমানেই ভাল। কাৰণ শিল্পবৃদ্ধি হোৱা মানে
দেশ সমৃদ্ধিশালী হোৱা, দেশৰ নিৰনুৱা সমস্যাৰ সমাধান হোৱা আৰু তাৰ বাবে
মালিক তথা চৰকাৰে লক্ষ্য কৰিব লাগে। কিন্তু আমাৰ স্থানীয় লোকৰ ধাৰণা
যে, স্থানীয় লোকে শিল্পৰ কাম পোৱা নাই।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সদনৰ ভিতৰতো এটা কথা আলোচনা হৈছে আৰু আমিও বাহিৰতো
এই বিষয়ে বহু কথা শুনিছো। Outsiders বাহিৰৰ মানুহ। আমি যি সকলে
অসমতে স্থায়ীভাৱে থাকিবলৈ লৈছো, ৰাজ্যৰ আৰ্থিকতাৰ সৈতে যাৰ নিগূঢ় সম্বন্ধ আমি
তেওঁলোকক স্থানীয় বুলিয়েই কওঁ। তিনচুকীয়াত বহু শিল্প আছে, যেনে Plywood
factories। তাততো এজনো অসমীয়া মানুহৰ Plywood factory নাই !
আমি তেওঁলোকক বাহিৰা মানুহ বুলি কেতিয়াও কোৱা নাই। বৰঞ্চ তেওঁলোকেই
কয় যে, আমি স্থানীয় মানুহে দখাস্ত কৰি Licence পোৱা নাই ; বাহিৰা
লোকক আপোনালোকৰ চৰকাৰে সুবিধা দিছে যেনে Tinsukia Floor Mills।
তিনচুকীয়াৰ স্থানীয়লোকে আমাক কয়—নগাঁৱৰ মানুহক এটাও নহয় দুটা কৈ
Mill কৰিবলৈ দিলে। কিয়, তিনচুকীয়াত Floor Mill কৰিব পৰা দখাস্ত
কৰা লোকেই নাছিল নে, স্থানীয় লোক নাছিল ? এইটো আমি কোৱা আপত্তি
নহয়। মাৰোৱাৰী সকলেই কৈছে। কিন্তু সেই বুলি তেওঁলোকে এইটো কেতিয়াও
কোৱা নাই যে বাহিৰৰ মানুহে অৰ্থাৎ বিদেশীয়ে কাম পাৰ নেলাগে। কেৱল এইটো মানে
কৰিছে যে, স্থানীয়। সেই অঞ্চলৰ কিবা কাম হলে সেই Localityৰ মানুহক
সুবিধা চৰকাৰে দিব লাগে। তেওঁলোকে আৰু কয়—বিৰলাৰ নিচিনা ডাঙৰ আৰু
বহু শিল্পৰ মালিকক নাইবকটীয়াত কিয় Plywood factory কৰিবলৈ দিলে ?
কিয় স্থানীয় লোকক সেই সুবিধা দিয়া নহল ? এই বিলাকটো আমি বা অসমীয়া
মানুহে কোৱা কথা নহয়। কিয়, আমাৰ মাৰোৱাৰী সকলেই কয় যে তেওঁলোক স্থানীয়
হিচাবে এই বিলাকৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত হৈছে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বিবলাক দিয়াত আমিও কৈছো। বাহিৰৰ লোকক Plywood ৰ এটা শিল্প—যিটো শিল্প আমাৰ ইয়াৰ মানুহে কৰিব পাৰে—কিয় কৰিবলৈ অনুমতি দিয়া হল? বিবলাক দিয়াক Petro-Chemical Industry স্থাপন কৰিবলৈ য'ত হয়তো ডাঙৰ পুঁজিৰ প্ৰয়োজন। সেই দৰে তিনচুকীয়াত এটা Plywood factory থকা লোকক দ্বিতীয় factory কৰিবলৈ দিয়া হৈছে Waste Timber ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব বুলি কিন্তু সেই মিলে Waste Timber utilise কৰা নাই। আৰু এটা ডাঙৰ কথা হৈছে আমি সমাজবাদ প্ৰতিস্থা কৰিবলৈ ওলাইছো। সমাজবাদত সমবিতৰণটোৱেই মূল কথা কিন্তু আমি ঠিক ইয়াৰ বিপৰীতটো কৰিছো। একজন লোকক বহু সুবিধা দি ব্যক্তিগত পুঁজি সংগ্ৰহত সুবিধা দিছো সম বিতৰণ কৰা নাই। Monopoly কৰিবলৈ দিয়া হৈছে।

মই এইবাৰ Liquor Shop বিলাক সম্পৰ্কে কওঁ। চৰকাৰে বেনামী হিচাবে এই দোকান বিলাক এ জন মান লোকে পৰিচালনা কৰে বুলি খব ভালকৈ জনা স্বত্বেও কিয় আজি Lease ৰ ম্যাদ ৪ বছৰৰ লৈ বঢ়াই দিলে? কিয় তেওঁলোকক Monopoly কৰিবলৈ সুবিধা দিয়া হল? আৰু এইদৰে কিছু লোকৰ হাতত ব্যৱসায় থকাত আজি প্ৰতিখন দোকানতে Corking Machine ৰাখি, পানী মিহলাই dilution কৰি অতিৰিক্ত লাভ কৰিছে আৰু চৰকাৰৰ Revenue কমি গৈছে।

মহোদয়, দ্বিতীয়তে—মদ Supply Contract টো আৰু Bottling Contract টো পুনৰ একেজন লোককে দিয়া হৈছে বুলি আমি শুনিছো। তেওঁ হৈছে 'কৰমচাঁদ থাপ্পৰ' যি জনক আজি প্ৰায় ৩ বছৰ মানৰ আগতে গোটেই অসমৰ বাবে Sugar Supply Contract Monopoly কৰি দিয়া গৈছিল। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এইজন লোকে গুৰু Control হোৱাৰ পিচত দেৰগাঁওৰ গুৰু সমষ্টি কিনাৰ Contract পোৱাত আমাৰ স্থানীয় আৰু একমাত্ৰ Distillery খন বন্ধ হৈ গ'ল, যাৰ ফলত এইজনেই Spirit Supply Contract ললে—টকা Advance ললে আৰু Spirit Transport ৰ অসুবিধা দেখুৱাই, কেবাচিন তেলৰ Wagon Spirit পঠিয়াই চৰকাৰৰ বহু Excise Revenue যোৱা বছৰত লোকচান কৰালে; স্থানীয় শিল্প মৰা পৰিল আৰু শিল্পত কাম কৰা লোক নিবনুৱা হ'ল।

আৰু চৰকাৰে পুনৰ Spirit Supply আৰু বটলিং ৰ থিকা এই দুয়োটা একেজন লোককে স্থানীয় লোকৰ Tender থকা স্বত্বেও এজন শিল্প-পতি কোটিপতি বাহিৰৰ ব্যৱসায়ী লোকক Monopoly কৰি দিছে বুলি আমি শুনিছো। গতিকে ইয়াৰ এটা সুবিচাৰ হব লাগে বুলি মই অনুৰোধ জনাই মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I should like to say that I heard the Address delivered by our Governor. But I would like to draw the attention to this point. Sir, we the Members of this House come here to discuss the various problems of the State and we get this opportunity during the Assembly Session. But, now, Sir, you will find that most of the Cabinet Ministers are absent during this Session. Sir, our Chief Minister went to Delhi on the first occasion and along with him our Finance Minister went to Delhi also. I don't know why. Of course our Chief Minister went on a very important matter. After that the Finance Minister went to Kerala to canvas for the members of his own political

party as if the Assembly Session is not so much important than the Congress Election. Sir, moreover today if we look at the front bench, we find many of the Ministers absent. Sir, we want to draw your attention to this and to say that if the Ministers remain absent from the House we will not then be able to discuss important matters in this House.

Now, Sir, I find that this Ministry has become a sick Ministry. Most of the Members of the Government are in continuous ailments due to this or that. Even our Minister of Health fell ill while he was in Calcutta due to food poisoning. If the Minister of Health falls ill then what will be the condition of others? Today I find that that our young Minister, the Minister of Agriculture, is also sick.

Mr. SPEAKER: You are killing your own time.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: Sir, so I think that we must bring some Bill here for extending some benefit to the Ministers, which is given to the Government servants by way of compulsory retirement or old-age pension. If we can do that it will be better.

Now, Sir, coming to the debate on the Governor's Address, the drafting done by our ten Ministers does not speak very well. Sir, I draw your attention to page 11 wherein it is written "The Assam Government Marketing Corporation is doing good work and the schemes under removal of untouchability are progressing well as also those under Article 275 of the Constitution for the hill districts." Sir, can you give us a clear idea as to the meaning of these sentences? Sir, I wanted to understand it from my wife and I contacted her over the phone to understand the meaning of the sentences. But she could not give any reply. She said that our Governor who is very much efficient cannot commit any mistake.

Mr. SPEAKER: You referred the matter to whom?

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: To my wife over the phone.

(A voice: What a faithful husband).

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: Now, Sir, I come to another point, namely, non-availability of foodstuff. I would like to draw your attention to this. This is the main point in the Governor's Address. With regard to its contents it is so poor that after going through the fourteen printed pages I could not discover anything but pious wishes. The hardships caused to the people for non-availability of foodstuff even in the capital city of Shillong has escaped the notice of our Governor. Sir, the general people are groaning under the heavy economic pressure, but we do not find from the Governor's Address that the Government has taken steps to remove these difficulties. Sir, if you go to the Shillong town you will find a large number of people both male and female before the shops making queues waiting up to midnight to get their small quota of sugar. Sir, prices of essential commodities have gone up high. Moreover, Sir, we the Assembly Members who have some quota have not been able to collect our quota up till now as foodstuff is not available in the shops. Sir, regarding soaring prices, the less said the better. Sir, everyday the prices of essential commodities are going higher. The condition of the low-paid Government employees has gone to the extreme, and as a result they have been forced to

submit a representation to the Government, and, I understand that unless something is done immediately they will go on continuous 'No work day' within a few days and that other Government servants will also follow suit. Sir, in this connection I would like to draw your attention to the first page of the Address wherein the Governor has mentioned about the situation on the North. Sir, in this connection I would like to draw your attention to a certain booklet published as far back as 1950 from Arunachal Mission entitled 'India's Defence against Communism', wherein the people of this country were forewarned against this impending danger. I shall quote only the relevant portion from pages 8 and 9. I am quoting only a few sentences. "India's 1900 miles of Northern frontiers are now exposed. So long Father Himalayas stood guard on her northern border and India had nothing to fear from the North. Today Communism thunders at the gate. If India is won, Asia is won, the world is won' India is certainly and definitely on their programme. It may be a question of losing national independence again. It may be a question of life and death for every man and woman under the Indian Sun. Let no Indian have any illusion about the matter."

Then ; Sir, in page 1, para 2 of the Governor's Address he has suppressed facts regarding Pakistan having reaped paddy grown on Indian soil at Latitilla-Dumabari area. Sir, our people could not harvest their paddy ; the Pakistani people harvested and took it to their State. The Governor's speech has failed to take the public into confidence as to how and why under the pressure of certain powerful Minister Government had to change its policy regarding Pak-infiltration.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Will the hon. Member please elaborate his earlier point about certain Minister's influence in Pak-infiltration ? I hope to do justice.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: I have not said that the Minister interfered. I have said that the Minister has issued contradictory statements. If our Chief Minister wants, I can supply the materials.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: I shall be very glad if he can supply me the materials.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: Sir, at page 2, para 5, regarding law and order situation of the State our Chief Minister has very eloquently stated that the law and order situation is very very satisfactory. Sir, I do not like to mention other things ; I would only mention the Capital of the State where people cannot move safely after dusk in the streets for fear of loot and murder, stabbing, etc. How could he state that the law and order situation in the Mizo Hills is satisfactory ? The Chief Minister has stated in this House that those Members who brought this Notice are in fault. If the situation there is satisfactory, why thousands of soldiers and military people were rushed to that spot in the Mizo Hills ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: To which place ? That is a very incorrect information, Sir ; the hon. Member should not mislead the House.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: Sir, we have seen that with our own eyes. Militaries were sent in truck-load.

Mr. SPEAKER: Military is posted there for guarding the border.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: Now, as to the report regarding Police Firings, we demanded enquiries into these incidents in Shillong and Silchar. The reports have not yet been published and these should be published.

Now, I would like to draw your attention to a serious matter. Sir some maps regarding topography of Assam had been stolen from the custody of the Government. May I know what steps Government have taken in this behalf? My information is that these maps were supplied to the Pakistan Government and the Pakistan people are using those maps. Regarding this matter I also drew the attention of the Governor when he was very kind to visit my district recently.

Sir, regarding another thing I would like to draw your attention—one Abdul Aziz—a brother of a very important Congressman and Ex-M.L.A. of Karimganj, who opted for Pakistan and went to Pakistan, came to Indian Union and he was received by the Congress Vic-Pre ident on the border in a jeep. He came to the residence stayed there for several days held meetings collected the documents and went back to Pakistan. When the Police was informed they did not do anything. When after four or five days the Deputy Commissioner was informed, the Deputy Commissioner came to Karimganj and ordered to raid his house. We have some material proof that when the person had already left, that order was issued just after that house was raided and before the officer-in-charge arrived to raid the house, the person fled away with truck-load of documents and the raid was done just to show that there was a raid. Now, may I know what steps the Government have taken in that matter? Is this the way the Chief Minister has tightened security measures? Can he deny that this gentleman did not come to the State, hold meeting according programme and went back to Pakistan with truck-load of documents without any hindrance from the police and with the help of the man who harboured this Pakistani gentlemem? Will the person who sheltered him be brought to book by the Government?

Mr. SPEAKER: Do you mean to say that he came without any passport or without any valid document?

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: Yes, Sir, with no passport, no valid documents. I can cite instance after instance but I have got very limited time.

Mr. SPEAKER: You need not be hyperbolic.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: Now, Sir, I want to draw your attent on to another very funny matter. One D. T. O. was in the District of Cachar, Mr. Hazarika, and under him there was a Motor Vehicle Inspector, Mr. Rahman, who purchased a car. The D.T.O. wanted to know wherefrom he got the money to purchase the car. But, unfortunately, one day while the District Transport Officer was returning from duty, the Motor Vehicle Inspector with some ruffians went near a bridge and stopped the District Transport Officer and mercilessly beat him and tied him up...

Mr. SPEAKER: Has this matter gone to the Court?

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: He was arrested and the matter has gone to the Court. But my contention is that you will be surprised to know that while he was in Jail custody, he was not even suspended and he was going on as Motor Vehicles Inspector. So, it seems that the authority cannot do anything under this so-called democracy. Sir, you will be surprised to know.....

Mr. SPEAKER: How many surprises you want to hurl on the House?

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: Sir, there are several surprises. Now, Sir, you will be surprised to learn that one gentleman applied for the post of District Transport Officer and he wrote a letter to his brother leaders, he would be ready to spend five to six thousands of rupees. This letter was detected and I think it is lying in the office of the Chief Secretaries are rampant everywhere inside the State.

Regarding Agriculture Department I would like to say that we do not find anything very worthy of the name in the Governor's Address because we have not got any material benefit from the schemes which were undertaken by the Department. One thing I would like to draw your attention to. Of course our Agriculture Minister may advise us that we should rear poultry. But then again he may have the Finance Minister to give him an outright grant of rupees three to four thousands to build the cage for the birds in the spacious Government bungalow given to him with Office Peon to look after them (laughter). It is really something unthinkable. ...

Mr. SPEAKER: Where from you are reading?

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: I have prepared a note, Sir. Sir, Primary Education has received all attention of Government. You will be surprised to learn...

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: On a point of information, Sir, about the appointment of District Transport Officer, what I know is that fresh appointment of District Transport Officer by recruiting persons from the open market had been stopped many years ago. Decision of the Government is that additional recruitment to District Transport Officer's posts will be made from officers already recruited from the Police Department or from the Assam Civil Service cadre. There is no recruitment for District Transport Officer's post from the market.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: I was speaking about Primary Education. Sir, in our District you will find that one gentleman has been appointed as the Chairman of School Board on political consideration alone. He has got no educational background behind him. Sir, another matter to which I would like to draw your attention is that in the Agriculture Department an Assistant was superseded.....

Mr. SPEAKER: You were speaking about Primary Education, please keep some link.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: Sir, the hon. Member has referred to a certain supersession. May I know in what post that gentleman was superseded?

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: Sir, he is the seniormost Assistant in the Agriculture Department.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: Assistant in the Agriculture Department, that is all right, but what was his post, an Upper Division Assistant or what?

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: Yes, Sir, an Upper Division Assistant.

Mr. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 2 P. M. Mr. Bhattacharjee will be given only 10 minutes more...

Adjournment

The House then adjourned for lunch till 2 P. M.

After lunch

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir. In course of my speech I spoke about promotion and transfer of some Assistant in Agriculture Department, but it should be in the Veterinary Directorate. Sir, almost all the hon. Members know like many others about the matter that in the District of Cachar one Executive Engineer in the Enbankment and Drainage Department was charged with the offence of moral turpitude, but the suspension of the officer could not be effected due to interference of some Minister. Moreover, Sir, the Additional District Magistrate who was denied of the legitimate support by the Finance Minister who is also the Law Minister, pleaded the case himself before the High Court, and vindicated his position. Sir, when an administrative officer is in trouble, why he is not supported by the administrative head?

Sir, I would like to draw your attention to the appointment of the Director of Physical Education and Sports. Sir, I cannot but admire the Education Minister for his dynamic and sportsmanlike spirit in appointing a Director of Sports on Rs.1,200 per month without caring for any rules and procedure in the matter of appointment. Sir, I strongly commend this spirit of nepotism and favouritism to his other colleagues and particularly to our Chief Minister. Sir, this appointment was made through back door. I know the man is efficient and I know that he is a qualified man, but there are certain rules and procedure for giving appointment to such posts; I do not understand why he was appointed in such a manner. Sir, this matter was previously referred to in the Address of the Governor and we got a reply from the Chief Minister also that "this matter is not materialised now". I do not like to speak on this matter any further. I can cite many examples like this. But as my time is very limited, I do not like to waste the time of the House.

Sir, in this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the Members of this House and Government that we should understand the mind of our common people. Sir, it is known to everybody that people outside are groaning under the pressure of economic burden. Everywhere

there is discontentment amongst our people. So we must be conscious about it. Sir, these things are mentioned many times on the floor of this House, but generally we find that it is only beating about the bush, because no purpose is served by this—nothing has been done by the administration. In the last year speeches I definitely referred to the Pakistani encroachment of a portion of land in Katigora. At that time, in reply the Chief Minister said that the matter was receiving attention of the Government. But, Sir, now after a year, when the demarcation of boundaries of Assam and Pakistan is over, still this portion of land is under occupation of the Pakistanis. So, again, I request our Chief Minister to look into the matter and he should make it a point to go through the speeches of Members delivered in this House so that he will be able to give due consideration to the matter raised in course of debate. Sir, we have come here to discuss grievances of public and when we discuss, we at least expect that the Minister concerned takes it seriously and gives proper attention to the matter. I have nothing to speak against the controversy but in this connection I once again appeal to our Members that we are passing through a critical time and if we do not unite and if we do not love each other and act against the disintegrating force, then we shall be doomed for ever. With these words, Sir, I conclude my speech. Thank you.

Shri RADHA KISHAN KHEMKA (Tinsukia) : माननीय अध्यक्ष

महोदय, माननीय राज्यपाल महोदय ने सदन में जो भाषण दिया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ तथा हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्रीमहीकान्त दास जी इस भाषण के लिये धन्यवाद देते हुए जो प्रस्ताव लाये हैं उसके समर्थन में २१४ शब्दों के द्वारा अपने विचार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ। माननीय राज्यपाल महोदय ने हमारे प्रदेश की बाहरी तथा अन्दरकी स्थितिपर काफी प्रकाश डाला है। इसके अलावा उन्होंने हमारे प्रदेश की शिक्षा, उद्योग और कृषि Supply आदि सभी जखरी बातें तथा योजनाओंपर भी प्रकाश डाला है।

सदन के कई माननीय सदस्यों ने माननीय राज्यपाल महोदय के भाषण के बारे में काफी आलोचना करते हुये अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं। यह मानी हुई बात है कि हमारी सरकार यहाँ शांति और शृंखला को अटूट रखने के लिये सदा प्रयत्नशील है। सरकार शांति और शृंखला बनाये रखने के लिये जो जो प्रयास कर रही है वह सराहनीय है, किंतु फिर भी मैं यह महसूस करता हूँ कि आज हमारी पुलिस को शक्तिशाली, सक्रिय और कार्यकुशल बनाने की और भी आवश्यकता है। आज हम देखते हैं कि हमारे प्रदेश के विभिन्न स्थानों में पुलिस है और जब कभी वहाँ कोई उद्वेग होता है तो पुलिस तत्परता के साथ काम भी करती है और वहाँ शांति रखने की चेष्टा भी करती है। किंतु फिर भी उनके पास आज नये नये तरीके और साधनों का अभाव है। जिसके कारण से कभी कभी शक्तिशाली पुलिस असफल भी हो जाती है, उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि—कई दिन पहले हमारे शिलांग के बड़ा बाजार में गंडगोल और लूटपाट हुई थी। उस समय मैं पुलिस करने के लिये उपद्रवी दल आ गया। इस तरह का हल्ला था। लोग अपनी अपनी दुकानें बन्द करके पुलिस को फोन कर रहे थे। मैं भी फोन किया था। मैं ४५ मिनट वहाँ था। ४० मिनट बाद ही पुलिस वहाँ आयी। किंतु इस बीच में पुलिस बाजार में भी लूटपाट शुरू हो गयी थी और छोटी छोटी पान की दुकानें लूटी गयी थी। अगर हमारी राजधानी का ही यह हाल है तो दूसरे दूसरे स्थान और औद्योगिक नगरों में पुलिस क्या काम कर सकती है; इसपर विचार करें।

इसके अलावा हमारे गावों में भी आज-कल समाज-विरोधी लोग अपना प्रभाव विस्तार कर रहे हैं। इन समाज-विरोधी लोगों का प्रभाव रोकने के लिये हमारे विलेज डिफेन्स पार्टी बहुत अच्छा काम करती है। पिछले चीनी आक्रमण के बाद भी विलेज डिफेन्स पार्टी के लोग बड़ी तत्परता के साथ अपना काम कर रहे थे। समाज विरोधी लोगों की करतूतों को रोकने के लिये भी विलेज डिफेन्स पार्टी के कार्यकर्ता विशेष काम करते हैं। किंतु रात को जागकर अपनी duty पूरी करने के लिये इन लोगों को जिस तरह के साधनों की आवश्यकता है, आज भी हमारी सरकार पूर्णरूपसे व्यवस्था न कर सकने के कारण काफी असुविधाओं का उन लोगों को सामना करना पड़ता है। सरकार इस ओर विशेष ध्यान दे तथा इन लोगों को अपना काम पूरा करने के लिये जिन जिन साधनों की जरूरत है, उन्हें देने की व्यवस्था करे। अगर इन लोगों को पूर्णरूप से साधन सम्पन्न कर दिया जाय तो हमारे गावों के समाज विरोधी लोगों की कारवाही को रोकने के लिये काफी मदद मिल सकती है।

इसके अलावा यहाँ उद्योग की उन्नतिपर भी काफी चर्चा हो रही है। कुछ लोगों का कहना है कि बाहर के लोग आकर यहाँ उद्योग कर रहे हैं और उसमें बाहर के लोगों को ही काम मिलता है। किंतु हम यह देखते हैं कि वास्तव में ये लोग बाहर के हैं या नहीं। जहाँतक मैं समझता हूँ, असम में जो उद्योग हुबे है वे असम के लोगों के द्वारा ही स्थापित हुबे हैं। आप असम में उद्योग स्थापित करने वाले वे लोग हैं जो कि बिहार, राजस्थान, बंगाल आदि अन्य विदेशों से २०-३० या ४० साल से यहाँ रह रहे हैं और आसाम की भूमिको अपनी भूमि तथा आसाम के स्वार्थ को ही अपना स्वार्थ मानते हैं। इन लोगों ने उद्योग खोलकर आसाम के विकास में बहुत बड़ा काम किया है। जहाँतक स्थानीय आदमियों के नियोग का सवाल है, उसमें उनका मनोभाव क्या है? वे चाहते हैं कि अपने उद्योगों में स्थानीय लोगों को ही रखें। अन्य प्रदेश के लोगों को रखने में उनको काफी कठिनाई होती है। क्यों कि उन्हें अपने घर पर जाने के लिये लम्बी अवधि के लिये छुट्टी देनी पड़ती है, आन जाने का किराया देना पड़ता है। इसलिये वे सदा चाहते हैं कि स्थानीय लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा संख्या में काम देवे। और अगर वे किसी विशेष कारखाने दूसरे प्रदेश के आदमी को भी काम देते हैं तो वे भी भारत के ही नागरिक हैं। हमारे प्रदेश की आर्थिक स्थिति शक्तिशाली करने हेतु तथा बेकार समस्या समाधान करने के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा उद्योगों की स्थापना करना जरूरी है, उद्योग के बिना हमारा प्रदेश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता। उद्योग करके ये लोग प्रदेश को आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं और यहाँ के स्वार्थ को ही अपना स्वार्थ मानकर काम कर रहे हैं। उदाहरण के तौरपर मैं तेजपुर के उद्योगपति श्री D. P. Bagaria का नाम बता सकता हूँ। इन्होंने तेजपुर, गौहाटी और तित्तुसुकिया में स्टीलवर्क नामक उद्योग स्थापित किया है। इन्होंने अपने लाभ के २० प्रतिशत रुपये यहाँ के सैकड़ों बच्चों को उच्च शिक्षा में ट्रस्ट बोर्ड द्वारा प्रति वर्ष सहायता देकर खर्च करते हैं। इसी तरह एक दूसरे सज्जन जो पहले थानाई बगान में फोरमेन का काम करते थे अब लाहवाल में उद्योग स्थापित किया है। ये पंजाब से आकर यहाँ बसे हुबे हैं और उद्योग खोलकर नयी नयी मशीनरी बनाते हैं। ये लोग आसाम के हित को ही अपना हित मानते हैं। इसलिये हमें अपना दृष्टिकोण को प्रदेश के उद्योगमें बदल दें। विकाश के लिये बदल कर बृहत्तर भावना रखनी चाहिये। किंतु यह मानी हुई बात है कि इन उद्योगों में स्थानीय लोगों को ही काम मिलना चाहिये। इसके अलावा

यहाँ जो उद्योग स्थापित हुवे है उससे हमें और भी बहुत से लाभ होते हैं। हमें उनके उद्योगों से tax मिलता है और इस tax से आसाम के विकास में हमें सहायता मिलती है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय ! राज्यपाल महोदयने शिक्षा के विकास पर भी काफी प्रकाश डाला है। हमारे कई माननीय सदस्य भी इस ओर सरकार की दृष्टि आकर्षित कर रहे हैं। शिक्षा में आगे बढ़ने से हमारे ही समाज की उन्नति होती है। मैं एक विशेष बात की ओर सरकार की दृष्टि आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहाँ के चाय बगानों में लाखों की तादाद में मजदूरों के बच्चे हैं। जबतक इन बच्चों को शिक्षा के लिये पूरी सुविधा न मिले, तब तक हम अपने प्रदेश को आगे बढ़ा नहीं सकते। इसलिये मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ, चाय बगान के स्कूलों को जल्द-से-जल्द अपने हाथ में लेनेकी व्यवस्था करें। इसके अलावा हमारी सरकार ने अधिक शष्प उत्पादन की योजना बना रखी है। इस योजना को कार्य रूप में परिणत करने के लिये सरकार को और भी विशेष रूप से चेष्टा करनी चाहिये। खाद्य उत्पादन में जो जो deficit area हैं, जैसे हमारा डिब्रुगढ़ महकुमा इस महकुमे में जितनी जनसंख्या है उसके अनुसार उत्पादन नहीं होता है। कारण इस महकुमा में अभी भी अधिकांश कृषक भूमिहीन हैं। इस लिये हमारा चाहिये कि इस महकुमा में विशेष रूप से ध्यान दें। सरकार और एक बात की ओर चिन्ता करें। हमारे यहाँ जो "वाम माटी" है वहाँ कोई "द खेती" नहीं होती। हमारे महकुमों में erosion affected हजारों लोगों को बसाया गया था लेकिन वाम माटी होने के कारण उनमें से बहुत से लोग वहाँ न रह सके अतः ऐसे स्थानों में Vegetable बगैरह उत्पन्न हो सकता है। इस-लिये दो, चार या पांच सौ बीघे जमीन लेकर जो लोग Private Sector पर Commercial Farming करना चाहते हैं, उन्हें ऐसी जमीन दी जानी चाहिये तथा सरकार के तरफ से आवश्यक अन्यान्य सहायता देने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। इस तरह Commercial तौरपर Vegetable उत्पन्न करें तो हमारे अधिक शष्प उत्पादन की योजना में हमें बहुत बड़ी सफलता मिल सकती है और हम इस दिशामें बहुत आगे बढ़ सकते हैं। आशा है सरकार इस बारे में ध्यान देगी और अच्छी तरह सोच विचार करके Commercial Farming को मदद देगी।

इतना कहकर मैं अपना वक्तव्य समाप्त करता हूँ।

Shri BAZLUL BASIT (South-Salmara) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks moved by my friend Shri Mohi Kanta Das on the Governor's Address. Sir, in supporting the motion I would like to come forward with a few observations. Sir, the Governor was kind enough to give us a very brief idea about achievement of the past years and the future programme of the State also. I am very grateful to him as he has felt deep concern regarding our border areas which are surrounded by the foreign countries. Everybody knows the attitude of the Chinese Government and the Chinese people. Day by day the Chinese Government is increasing the military force in the northern border of our country and very rightly the Governor is feeling concern about it. My observation at this critical moment is that sincere unity among all sections of people is very necessary. Sir, sometimes due to narrow-mindedness and due to

selfish motives some thoughts are spreading in our State which break down the unity. Therefore, it will be very helpful if unity among all sections of the people and community is maintained. Then, Sir, Civil Defence preparation is also very necessary to face any difficulty that may come over from Pakistan or China or from any other country. Sir, year before last we have seen that our Civil Defence preparation was very praiseworthy and the climate created therefrom was also very healthy. But I feel, Sir, that now-a-days this kind of preparation has been slackened. It is not a good sign. I hope that the Civil Defence preparation must be improved. Sir, it is a very happy news that the border situation of India and Pakistan has been improved but unfortunately in Latitilla-Dumabari sector trouble continues. I hope the root cause of trouble should be found out and we should try our level best to settle these things for ever. Unless there is peace and friendship between the neighbouring countries maintenance of complete peace is not possible.

Then again, Sir, the Governor has been kind enough to give us an idea regarding the infiltration matter. Now, I would like to say that every member of the infiltrators should be deported as early as possible. But in doing so we must see that the Indian citizens are not harassed. Sometimes we receive reports that the Indian citizens are also harassed by the police personnel in driving out the Pakistanis from our State. Sir, last year our Home Minister Shri Nanda came to Assam for a visit and he attended many meetings. In the first meeting at Gauhati he very correctly said

अगर हम एक भी भारतीय को मुल से भी deport कर दें तो दुनिया को कैसे मुल दिखायेंगे ।

Very correctly he said that we want to see that the last man from Pakistan is deported from our country but we do not like to see any harassment to the Indian people.

Sir, our State is very frequently facing flood and the Governor was kind enough to mention about the loss created by it. But I am sorry to say that the Governor did not mention anything about the erosion—affected people. By erosion innumerable families are affected. Sir, in South Salmara Anchalik Panchayat alone, according to the figures given by the Panchayat office, as many as 5000 families were completely eroded from the year 1961 to 1964. Major part of three Gaon Sabhas, namely Hamidabad, Birshing and Gotabari were washed away by erosion and the remaining portion became sandy and silted. Some other Gaon Sabhas of South Salmara Anchalik Panchayat have also been seriously affected.

Sir, the Governor did not mention what is being done for these areas and for the eroded families. So, Sir, I like to request the Government to rehabilitate them as early as possible. These families are facing various kinds of troubles, they are having no shelter, no homesteads and having no agricultural lands; are living here and there on the abandoned portion of the embankment, sometimes on the side of the roads. Their misery has got no bound. Therefore, this matter should be taken up very early by the Government. I hope if the officers concerned become sincere and dutiful this work may be done quickly. Sir, I would like to suggest that if Government is not able to give land to all persons, at least an amount of Rs. 2,000 per family may be given to them in the shape of a loan so that on their own initiative they can purchase land and build their own homesteads.

Sir, as regards the flood control activities, the Governor has given some idea as is written in his speech that "a number of schemes which will take time to implement and it is hoped that in due course they will be able to render the relief expected of them in regard to control of flood....." Sir, this kind of hope we have been given many times. But we are anxious to know by what time this trouble of flood will be over as there is no time limit given here. The people are also anxious to know that within a very short time their troubles are gone. Sir, lastly, I like to say that we have got enough lands and enough money also, but unless sincerity, thriftiness and earnest efforts are there, no actual achievement we expect is possible. Sir, with these few words, I conclude my speech.

Shri RAM PRASAD DAS (Bijni) : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় গৱৰ্ণৰে তেখেতৰ উদ্বোধনী ভাষণত একোটা আহ্বান জনাইছে। স্বাধীনতা লাভৰ পিছতো বিদেশী প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়াশীল শক্তি সমূহে নানা প্ৰকাৰৰ ঘড়মুহ আৰু অপচেষ্টাৰ দ্বাৰা ভাৰত ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ একতা আৰু সংহতি নষ্ট কৰি দুৰ্বল কৰিবলৈ সদায় চেষ্টা কৰি আহিছে, যাৰ ফলত স্বাধীন নগা ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ আন্দোলন আৰু অৱশেষত অসমৰ অঙ্গচ্ছেদ কৰি পৃথক "নাগালেণ্ড" ৰাজ্যৰ জন্ম। কিছুমান দিনৰ পৰা পৃথক "মিজো" ৰাজ্যৰ দাবীও মূৰ তুলি উঠিছে। এই সদনত মাননীয় মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে আজি বাতিপুৰা এটা Adjournment Motion আৰু বিতৰ্কৰ সময়ত মিজো জিলাৰ অৱস্থা সম্পূৰ্ণ শান্তি বুলি ঘোষণা কৰিলেও মিজো জিলাৰ পৰিস্থিতি যে ক্ৰমাৎ উদ্বেগজনক হৈ পৰিছে সেই সম্পৰ্কে সন্দেহৰ অৱকাশ নাই। ইয়াৰ বাহিৰেও নতুন অশান্তিৰ কাৰণ হৈছে। যি সময়ত দেশ শত্ৰুভাৱাপন্ন শক্তি সমূহৰ দ্বাৰা পৰিবেষ্টিত আৰু পূৰ্বাভিযানৰ মুখত, যি সময়ত একোটা আৰু সংঘৰ্ষৰ একান্ত ৰাজ্য যদি কিছুমান ক্ষুদ্ৰ ক্ষুদ্ৰ স্বয়ং শাসিত বিভিন্ন গোটত বিভক্ত হৈ পৰে, তেন্তে অসমৰ তথা সমগ্ৰ ভাৰতৰে প্ৰতিবন্ধা ব্যৱস্থাত ভীষণ বাধা জন্মিব আৰু দেশৰ নিৰাপত্তা ব্যাহত হব। সেই কাৰণে এনেবিধ দুৰ্বলতা আৰু দেশৰ একতা স্বংসকামী আন্দোলন সমূহক অসম আৰু ভাৰত চৰকাৰে প্ৰশ্ৰয় দিয়াতো সমীচীন নহব।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, অসমৰ সীমান্ত সমস্যা অতি গুৰুতৰ। নগা বিদ্ৰোহী সকলৰ দ্বাৰা সীমান্তৰ অশান্তি, পাকিস্তানী সৈন্যৰ ধাৰাবাহিক আৰু বে-পৰোৱা গুলি বৰ্ষণ, লুণ্ঠন আৰু অনধিকাৰ প্ৰৱেশ, উত্তৰ সীমান্তৰ শত্ৰুভাৱাপন্ন চীনৰ বিপুল সমৰায়োজন, এই সকলোবিলাকে অসম ৰাজ্যৰ ভৱিষ্যত বিপদৰ সন্কেট দিছে। অসমৰ বুকুত বিদেশী শত্ৰুই আঘাত হানিবলৈ সাজু হৈ আছে। সেই বাবে যি কোনো পৰিস্থিতিৰ সন্মুখীন হবলৈ অসম চৰকাৰ আৰু অসমৰ ৰাইজৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ প্ৰস্তুতিৰ আৱশ্যক।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই কব খোজো, আৰু পূৰ্বৰেও মই কই আহিছো—অসমৰ প্ৰত্যেক সাবালক, স্মৃষ্ট মূনিহ, তিৰোতাক প্ৰাথমিক সামৰিক শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা অত্যন্ত আৱশ্যক, যাতে শত্ৰুৰ আক্ৰমণৰ ফলত উদ্ভৱ হব পৰা বিশৃঙ্খলাৰ পৰা সমাজক ৰক্ষা কৰাৰ পূৰ্ণ দায়িত্ব প্ৰত্যেক নাগৰিকে বহন কৰিব পাৰে। বৰ্ত্তমানে অসমত লোক সহায়ক সেনা আৰু Home Guards অৱ প্ৰশিক্ষণ যিদৰে অতি মন্থৰ গতিৰে চলিছে, তাৰ দ্বাৰা অহা দহ বছৰতো অসমৰ জনসাধাৰণে শত্ৰু আক্ৰমণৰ ফলত উদ্ভৱ হব পৰা আভ্যন্তৰীণ গোলযোগৰ পৰা নিজক আৰু দেশক চম্ভালিবলৈ নিজকে প্ৰস্তুত কৰি লব নোৱাৰিব। এই প্ৰশিক্ষণ অধিকতৰ দক্ষ আৰু ব্যাপক হোৱা আৱশ্যক।

দ্বিতীয়তে পাকিস্থানৰ সৈতে থকা অসমৰ সীমান্তবৰ্তী অঞ্চলত অস্তুতঃ এক মাইল বসতি শূণ্য এটা Corridor অঞ্চল কৰা যি এটা পৰীক্ষা ইতিপূৰ্বে এই সদনে আগবঢ়াইছিল, জানিব পৰা গৈছে, পূৰ্ণৰাসন সম্ভৱপৰ নহয় হেতুকে আৰু অসমৰ সৈতে পূৰ্ব পাকিস্থানৰ সীমা নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণৰ কাম প্ৰায় সম্পূৰ্ণ হোৱাত আগলৈ পাকিস্থানৰ দ্বাৰা উৎপাতৰ আশংকা দূৰ হোৱাৰ ভৱিষ্যত ভাৱত চৰকাৰে এই আঁচনি পৰিত্যাগ কৰিবলৈ অসম চৰকাৰক নিৰ্দেশ দিছে।

মোৰ বিবেচনাত, সীমান্তবৰ্তী অঞ্চলৰ পৰা উঠাই দিয়া এই লোকসকলৰ পূৰ্ণৰাসন অসম চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষে সমাধান কৰিব নোৱাৰা সমস্যা নহয়। এই ব্যৱস্থাৰ দ্বাৰা পাকিস্থানৰ অতিক্ৰমণ, লুণ্ঠন ইত্যাদি উৎপাত বন্ধ হোৱাৰ উপৰিও পাকিস্থানী অনুপ্ৰৱেশত যথেষ্ট বাঁধা দিলেহেঁতেন। আমাৰ চৰকাৰে যেন এই বিষয় পুনৰায় বিবেচনা কৰি চায়।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, অসমৰ নানান সমস্যাৰ ভিতৰত কৃষি উৎপাদন আৰু খাদ্য সমস্যা অতি গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ সমস্যা। চৰকাৰৰ ঘোষণামতে বৰ্ত্তমান বছৰত দেশত Bumper Crop হৈছে। কিন্তু থচুৰ খাদ্য উৎপাদনৰ মাজতো খাদ্য বস্তুৰ নাটনি থকাটো দুখৰ কথা। আকৌ উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধিয়েই খাদ্য বস্তুৰ মহৰ্ঘতা দূৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰে। সংগ্ৰহ আৰু বিতৰণৰ সুব্যৱস্থা ও নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ উপৰতো ই বহুখিনি নিভৰ কৰে। চলিত বছৰত বান সংগ্ৰহৰ আগভাগতে Apex Co-operative Marketing Society এ আৱশ্যক অনুপাতে কিনা-বেচা সমৰায় সমিতি বোৰক টকা যোগান ধৰিব নোৱাৰাত বহু পৰিমাণ বান Private Traders সকলৰ হাতলৈ গ'ল। Growers অৰ চাহিদা অনুপাতে কিনা-বেচা সমৰায় সমিতিবোৰক টকাৰ যোগান ধৰিব পাবিলে কৃষকৰ হাতৰ পৰা Private Traders বোৰে বান পোৱাৰ সুবিধা নাথাকে। দ্বিতীয়তে অসমৰ বান নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ সমস্যাটো জটিল আৰু গুৰুতৰ সমস্যা। বান পানীৰ হাতৰ পৰা শস্য বন্ধা কৰিবলৈ জৰুৰী আৰু কাৰ্য্যকৰী ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লবলৈ পলম কৰাৰ অকনো অৱকাশ নাই। যিমান সম্ভৱ সোনকালে অসম চৰকাৰে নিজা আঁচনি প্ৰস্তুত কৰি পৰিকল্পনা আয়োগৰ ওচৰত অসমৰ বান নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ আঁচনি কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবলৈ আৱশ্যক সকলোখিনি আৰ্থিক সাহায্যৰ বাবে বিশেষ ভাৱে অনুৰোধ কৰা আৱশ্যক। আনহাতে পানীৰ অভাৱত যাতে কৃষিৰ উৎপাদনত ব্যাঘাত নজন্মে তাৰ বাবেও ক্ষুদ্ৰ আৰু মজলীয়া জল সিঞ্চনৰ ব্যাপক আঁচনি লোৱা আৰু কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰা আৱশ্যক।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, কৃষি উৎপাদনৰ আঁচনিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আন এটি সমস্যা অবহেলিত হৈ থকা উচিত নহয়। সেইটো হৈছে—যোৱা কেই বছৰ ধৰি ক্ৰমাগত বান পানী আৰু গৰাখহনীয়াত ভূমিহীন হোৱা হাজাৰ হাজাৰ কৃষক পৰিয়ালৰ পূৰ্ণৰাসনৰ সমস্যা। এই হাজাৰ হাজাৰ কৃষক পৰিয়াল কৰ্মহীন অৱস্থাত অতি দুৰ্দশাগ্ৰস্ত হৈ অভিশপ্ত জীৱন যাপন কৰিব লাগিছে। আমাৰ চৰকাৰে আৰু পলম নকৰি যিমান সোনকালে পাবে এই ভূমিহীন কৃষক সকলৰ পূৰ্ণৰাসনৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে।

কৃষিৰ উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি কৰিবলৈ আন এটা অতি প্ৰয়োজনীয় বিষয় হৈছে উন্নত প্ৰণালীৰে খেতি কৰা আৰু সাবৰ ব্যৱহাৰ। বৰ্ত্তমানে ভাৰতত যি পৰিমাণ মাটিত খাদ্য শস্য উৎপন্ন কৰা হয় আমেৰিকা যুক্তৰাষ্ট্ৰত সেই একে পৰিমাণৰ মাটিতেই কৃষি কাৰ্য্যৰ দ্বাৰা খাদ্য শস্য উৎপন্ন কৰা হয়; আনহাতে ভাৰতৰ মুঠ জন সংখ্যাৰ শতকৰা ৭০ জন মানুহে কৃষি কামত নিযুক্ত থাকে কিন্তু তাত মাত্ৰ শতকৰা আঠ জনহে খেতিয়ক। অথচ উন্নত প্ৰণালীৰে কৃষি কাৰ্য্য কৰাৰ কাৰণে

আমাৰ দেশতকৈ তাত পাঁচ গুণ অধিক শস্য উৎপাদন হয়। উন্নত প্ৰণালীৰে খেতি কৰিবলৈ আৰু সাৰ ব্যৱহাৰত অভ্যস্ত কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে পঞ্চায়ত আৰু উনুয়ণ খণ্ড সমূহৰ কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ দ্বাৰা কৃষকৰ মাজত প্ৰচাৰ কাৰ্য্য চলাইছে যদিও এই কৰ্মচাৰীসকলে অসমৰ কৃষক সকলক উন্নত প্ৰণালীৰে খেতি কৰিবলৈ আৰু সাৰ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিবলৈ উৎসাহিত কৰিব পৰা নাই। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত চাকৰিয়ালসকলে কৃষক সকলৰ সৈতে নিজকে মিলাই দি আদৰ্শৰ দ্বাৰা কৃষক সকলৰ অন্তৰত অনুপ্ৰেৰণা জগাই তুলিব লাগিব আৰু কৃষক সকলৰ আস্থাৰ পাত্ৰ হৈ সহযোগ আৰ্হণ কৰিব লাগিব। আনহাতে খেতি পথাৰ সমূহৰ **Fragmentation of Holding** বন্ধ কৰি সমবায়ৰ ভেটিত কৃষি কাৰ্য্য কৰিবলৈ কৃষক সকলক শিক্ষা আৰু উৎসাহ প্ৰদান কৰিব লাগিব। আমাৰ চৰকাৰে অসমত নিজাকৈ এটা সাৰ উৎপাদন কেন্দ্ৰ স্থাপন কৰাৰ বিষয়েও চিন্তা কৰা উচিত হব।

যিজন মন্ত্ৰীৰ ওপৰত কৃষি আৰু **Veterinary** বিভাগ ন্যস্ত থাকে, তেওঁ যাতে একানপতীয়াভাবে এই দুটা বিভাগৰ কথা চিন্তা কৰিব পাৰে, সেই কাৰণে তেওঁৰ ওপৰত আন কোনো বিভাগ ন্যস্ত কৰিব নালাগে। **Agriculture** আৰু **Veterinary** দুয়োটা পৰস্পৰে ঘনিষ্ঠ সম্পৰ্ক থকা বিষয়। কৃষিৰ উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধিৰ কাৰণে গবাদি পশুৰ উন্নতি অপৰিহাৰ্য্য। তাৰ পিছত সৰিয়হ, ডালি আদি নিত্য ব্যৱহাৰ্য্য খাদ্য শস্য উৎপাদনৰ কাৰণে মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰীতালুকদাৰ ডাঙৰীয়াই আগবঢ়োৱা পৰামৰ্শ ময়ো সমৰ্থন কৰোঁ। অত্যন্ত এবিধাকৈ মাটিত সৰিয়হ নাইবা ডালিৰ খেতি কৰাটো বাধ্যতামূলক কৰিব লাগে আৰু কৃষকক উৎসাহিত কৰিবলৈ সেই বিধা মাটিৰ খাজানা মাফ দিব লাগে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, খাদ্যবস্তুৰ অভাৱ দূৰ কৰিবলৈ হলে খাদ্য শস্য সংগ্ৰহ আৰু খাদ্য দ্ৰব্য বিতৰণৰ ব্যৱস্থা সম্পূৰ্ণভাবে “কো-অপাৰেটিভ” অনুস্থানসমূহৰ জৰিয়তে চৰকাৰৰ নিজ হাতলৈ আনিব লাগে। ক’লা বজাৰ আৰু মজুত কাৰবাৰ, এই দুয়োটাই সমাজদ্রোহী কাৰ্য্য। ই দেশৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ ওপৰত দুৰ্দৃশা জাপি দিয়ে। সদুপদেশ নাইবা সহযোগীতাৰ আহ্বান নাইবা অকল আইনৰ দ্বাৰা ইয়াক বন্ধ কৰা নাযায়। চৰকাৰৰ চাকৰিয়াল সকলৰো দুৰ্বলচিত্তৰ কথা বহু সময়ত বাইজৰ চকত ধৰা পৰে আৰু তেওঁলোক বাইজৰ অনাস্থাভাজন হয়। যিসকলে খাদ্য বস্তুত ভেজাল দিয়ে, সেই সকলক হত্যাকাৰী বুলিব পাৰি। অৱশ্যে হত্যাকাৰীয়ে কোনো এজন বা দুজনৰ প্ৰাণ হানি কৰে। কিন্তু খাদ্যত ভেজাল দিয়া ব্যৱসায়ীয়ে সমগ্ৰ দেশ বাসীকেই তিলে তিলে মৃত্যুৰ মুখলৈ খোল দিয়ে।

এই তিনিও বিধ সমাজদ্রোহীক আয়ত্বলৈ আনিবলৈ হলে, বাইজৰ সক্ৰিয় সহযোগ আৱশ্যক। সেই কাৰণে সংগ্ৰহ আৰু বিতৰণৰ কেন্দ্ৰবোৰত বেচৰকাৰী **Vigilance Committee** গঠন কৰি, নাইবা যি ঠাইত তেনে কমিটি গঠিত হৈছে, সেই কমিটিবোৰক ক’লা বজাৰৰ মাল আটক কৰিবলৈ মজুতদাৰৰ তঁৰাল তদন্ত কৰিবলৈ আৰু পৰীক্ষা সাপেক্ষে ভেজাল দ্ৰব্য আটক ৰাখিবলৈ যথোচিত ক্ষমতা দি সক্ৰিয় অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰাৰ সুযোগ দিব লাগে।

ইয়াৰ উপৰিও কৃষি উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধিৰ কাৰণে আৰু গো-মহিষাদি পশুৰ উন্নতি সাধন কৰিবলৈ আৰু কৃষক সকলে সাধাৰণতে কি কি সমস্যাৰ সন্মুখীন হব লগা হয়, যেনে ধুণ, উৎপাদন দ্ৰব্যৰ নিম্নতম মূল্য ইত্যাদি বিষয়ৰ তথ্যপাতি সংগ্ৰহ কৰি সেইবোৰ সমস্যা আঁতৰাবলৈ এখন বেলেগ, বহল আৰু কাৰ্য্যকৰী আঁচনি গ্ৰহণ কৰা আৱশ্যক।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আৰু দুটা মাত্ৰ কথাৰে মই মোৰ বক্তব্য শেষ কৰিম। অসমৰ কৃষিজাত কেচা মাল আৰু বনজ সমূহ যাতে সম্পূৰ্ণৰূপে ব্যৱহৃত হয়, সেই অনুপাতে চতুৰ্থ পৰিকল্পনাৰ কালছোৱাত বহু আৰু ক্ষুদ্ৰ শিল্প উদ্যোগসমূহ গঢ়ি তুলিব অৱশ্যক। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা স্থানীয় নিবনুৱা সমস্যাবোৰো সমাধান হ'ব। অসমত উৎপন্ন মৰাপটি, কঁহিয়াৰ, কপাহ, ধান আৰু বাঁহ, বন আদি বনজ সম্পদৰ ব্যৱহাৰৰ কাৰণে উদ্যোগসমূহ Public Sectors অত নাইবা চৰকাৰী সাহায্যৰ Private sector অত গঢ়ি তুলিব লাগে। ক্ষুদ্ৰ শিল্প উদ্যোগসমূহ স্থাপিত হলেও দেশৰ নিবনুৱা সমস্যাৰ বহুল পৰিমাণে সমাধান হ'ব।

Employment অৰু ক্ষেত্ৰত স্থানীয় নিবনুৱা লোকৰ বাবে বেচৰকাৰী আৰু চৰকাৰী আৰু চৰকাৰী উদ্যোগসমূহত সবহ ভাগ থলুৱা লোকৰ নিযুক্তিৰ দাবী অসমৰ ন্যায্য দাবী। আজিলৈ এই দাবী পূৰণ কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰৰ তৎপৰতাৰ অভাৱ পৰিলক্ষিত হোৱাতো দুখৰ কথা। অসমৰ শিক্ষিত আৰু অশিক্ষিত ডেকা সকলৰ ক্ৰম বৰ্দ্ধমান নিবনুৱা সমস্যাৰ সমাধান কৰেপ আৰু অকল কৃষিৰ ওপৰতে নিৰ্ভৰশীল নিবনুৱাৰ সমস্যা কিছু পৰিমাণে সমাধান কৰিবৰ কাৰণে ৪ৰ্থ পৰিকল্পনাত গ্ৰামাঞ্চলত ক্ষুদ্ৰ ক্ষুদ্ৰ শিল্প আয়োগ স্থাপনৰ উপযুক্ত আঁচনি আমাৰ চৰকাৰে হাতত ল'ব লাগে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এইখিনিতে এটা কথাৰ পুনৰ উত্থাপন কৰিব খোজোঁ। পৰৱৰ্ত্তৰ ভাষণৰ ওপৰত হোৱা বিতৰ্কৰ সময়ত 'Local' আৰু 'Outsider' এই দুটা শব্দৰ সূত্ৰলৈ এটা বিতৰ্ক ইতিপূৰ্বে এই সদনত হৈছে। মোৰ বিবেচনাত এই ৰাজ্যত আৰ্থিক স্বার্থ থকা (having economic interest) সকলকেই Local বা থলুৱা বুলি অভিহিত কৰা সূত্ৰটো যুক্তিপূৰ্ণ সূত্ৰ।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই কিছুমান ব্যৱসায়ীৰ কথা জানো। যোৱা চীনা আক্ৰমণৰ সময়ত এই সকল ব্যৱসায়ীয়ে ধন-সোণ অসমৰ বাহিৰত "নিজ দেশলৈ" নি আঁতৰাই থৈ অসমত থকা জমি সম্পত্তি আৰু কলকাৰখানা বন্ধক ৰাখি অসম চৰকাৰৰ পৰা টকা হাওলাতলৈ কাৰবাৰ চলাইছে। উদ্দেশ্য, ৰাজনৈতিক দুৰ্য্যোগত অসমত থকা 'কাল্টু' সম্পত্তিখিনি ধ্বংস হৈ গলেও আচল ধন-সোণ, সম্পত্তি নিজৰ দেশত অক্ষুণ্ণ থাকি যাব।

এটা সাধাৰণ উদাহৰণ দিওঁ। কোনো এটা বিশেষ উদ্দেশ্য লৈ আৰু সেই উদ্দেশ্য পূৰণ নহয় মানে, নাইবা উদ্দেশ্য পূৰণত বাধা নাপায় মানে জোকে আন জন্তুৰ শৰীৰত খামোচ মাৰি ধৰি থাকে। সেই বুলি ই শৰীৰৰ অঙ্গ বুলি আখ্যা নাপায়। ৫০০ বছৰ ভাৰতত থাকিও ইংৰাজ সকল ইংৰাজেই হৈ আছিল, ভাৰতীয় হোৱা নাছিল।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই কেইটি কথাৰে মই মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সমাপন মাৰিলোঁ।

Shri MOLIA TANTI (Doom Dooma): মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণৰ কাৰণে ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন কৰি মহীকান্ত দাস ডাঙৰীয়াই অনা পুস্তকটো সমৰ্থন কৰি মই দুঘাৰ কথা কবলৈ আগবাঢ়িছোঁ।

প্ৰথমতে মই প্ৰশাসন আৰু শিক্ষা বিষয়ে দুঘাৰ কথা। আমাৰ দেশত তথ্য ভাৰতৰ প্ৰশাসন লাহে লাহে শিথিল হৈ আহিছে, এনে ধৰণে চিলা হৈছে যে দেশত আইন নোহোৱা হৈছে। কোনোও আইন নমনা হৈছে—ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা গৰীব

তথা দুখীয়া শ্ৰেণীৰ পুলিচ খানাত বা কাছাৰীত যাওক বিনা পইছাত কাম নহয়। মই জনাত, অসমতে হওক বা ভাৰততে হওক, আমাৰ পিচপৰা সমাজৰ ওপৰত পুলিচ দাৰোগাসকলে জীৱন নিৰ্বাহ কৰিছে। মই দুই এঠাইত দেখিছো, ই বৰ আচৰিত কথা যে আজিকালি গাওঁ বা বাগানৰ পৰা মানুহে পুলিচ খানাত আপত্তি দিবলৈ ভয় কৰে। কেইজনমান মানুহ নোৰ ওচৰলৈ আহি কলে যে চোৰ হৈছে, আপুনি এটা বিচাৰ কৰি দিব লাগে—মই কলো চোৰ কৰিছে যেতিয়া পুলিচত খবৰ দিব লাগে। তেতিয়া কলে যে পুলিচৰ ওচৰলৈ গলে তেওঁলোকক দিবলৈ আকৌ চাৰি পাঁচ শ টকা ক'ত পাম? টকা নিদিলেতো কেচ নলয়? এনে ধৰণে কাম চলি আছে। আজি মানুহে জামিন লবলৈ হলে কোটিৰ কেবাগী মহৰীক কিছু টকা ভোট নিদিলে কোনো কাম নহয়।

এটা কথাটো মই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব খোজো যে M. V. I. এজনে যেতিয়া inspection কৰিবলৈ যায় তেতিয়া কোনো কথা নাই—১০০ টকা দিয়ে তিনি মাহ এমাহ সময় পায়—দুশ টকা দিলে ছমাহ সময় পায়। M. V. I. এজনে কোনো ঠাইত গাড়ী পৰীক্ষা কৰি অহাৰ লগে লগে যদি তেওঁৰ জেপত চুটকেচ আদি পুলিচৰ হতুৱাই পৰীক্ষা কৰি চায়—তেনেহলে তেওঁৰ হাতত বহুত টকা পাব বুলি মই ভাটি কব পাৰো।

Mr. SPEAKER : আপুনি যেতিয়া এই কথা সদনত কলে তেনেহলে তেওঁলোকে আক ভবিষ্যতে টকা নলব।

Shri MOLIA TANTI : এমাহ দুমাহ নলব পাৰে। কিন্তু চোৰে জানো চুৰ কৰিবলৈ এবিধ? মেকুৰীয়ে এবাৰ গাখীৰ চুৰ কৰি খাবলৈ পালে সদায়েই খাবলৈ বিচাৰে।

আমাৰ দেশত ১৯৬৪ চনত খাদ্যৰ নাটনি হৈছিল। খাদ্যৰ অভাৱত ডিব্ৰুগড়ত বহুত লিখা-লিপি কৰি আৰু মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়কো লগ ধৰি একো কৰিব নোৱাৰিলো। কিন্তু কোনো মানুহ আহি ব্যক্তিগত হিচাবে কাম কৰি যায়। সেই কাৰণে সমষ্টিৰ মানুহে ভাবে যে M. L. A. হৈয়ো যিটো কাম কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে আমাৰ বোৰত Retailer, wholeseller, fair price dealer ইত্যাদি বোৰ পাৰে। বাগিচাত Fair Price Shop নিদিয়ে কিন্তু যিবিলাক টাউনৰ দোকান অশিক্ষিত দুখীয়া মানুহে খাদ্য বস্তুৰ অভাৱত কষ্ট পাইছে। কিন্তু আমি বেডিঅ'ত গুনিবলৈ পাওঁ চৰকাৰে তেলৰ যোগান দিছে, চেনিৰ যোগান দিছে ইত্যাদি। বাগিচাৰ মানুহে কিন্তু চেনি দেখিবলৈকে পোৱা নাই। টাউনৰ ধনী মানুহৰ কাৰণে কিন্তু কোনো বস্তুবেই অভাৱ নাই। আমাৰ খাদ্য মন্ত্ৰী ব্ৰহ্ম ভাণ্ডাৰীয়া উদাৰ আৰু সবল মানুহ বুলি সকলোৱে কয়, কিন্তু এনেকুৱা সময়ত মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে যদি বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থা নকৰে, মানুহৰ মন অন্য বকম হোৱাৰ সম্ভাৱনা আছে।

গৱৰ্ণৰৰ ভাষণত এটা কথাৰ উল্লেখ নাই। ১২১ লাখ মজদুৰে চাহ বাগানত কাম কৰে কিন্তু তেওঁলোকৰ বিষয়ে ভাষণত কোনো উল্লেখ নাই। কেৱল উল্লেখ আছে বালাদনা আৰু নাহৰণী বাগিচাত গুলি হোৱাৰ কথা। গুলি নোহোৱা হলে হয়তো মজদুৰৰ নামেই নাথাকিল হয়। কেৱল গুলি হোৱাৰ কাৰণেহে মজদুৰৰ

নাম ওলাল। INTUC এ মজদুৰৰ বিষয়ে যি কয় সেইটোয়েই সকলো মজদুৰৰ কথা বুলি নাভাবিব। লেবাবে কি পায়, কি পাব লাগে সেইবিলাক কথাহে তেওঁলোকে কয়। কল্যাণমূলক কথাৰ প্ৰতি তেওঁলোকে চিন্তা নকৰে। চাহ বাগিচাৰ মালিকে মজদুৰক বেয়া ব্যৱহাৰ কৰে তাক ইয়াত কবলৈকো লাজ। বাদলাভেটা বাগানিত এচিষ্টেণ্ট বান্ধুয়া নামৰ এজন মেনেজাৰে এদিন কেইজনমান মাইকী মজদুৰে পানী খাবলৈ যোৱাৰ কাৰণে কৈছিল 'পানী খাবলৈ যে গৈছিলি থ্ৰশাৰ কৰি নাখালি কিয়?' ইয়াৰ কাৰণে সকলো মজদুৰে দুঃখ পায়। মজদুৰসকলৰ কাৰণে চিন্তা কৰা মানুহ থাকিলে এনেকুৱা আইন কেতিয়াও নহ'ল হয় যে মজদুৰক মালিক বা মেনেজাৰে ইচ্ছামতে বেয়া ব্যৱহাৰ আৰু আইন অমান্য কৰিব পাৰে। সেই কাৰণে মই কওঁ যে আইনৰ সংশোধন হব লাগে। চাহ বাগানৰ মেনেজাৰৰ বেয়া ব্যৱহাৰৰ বিষয়ে আৰু এটা উদাহৰণ দিওঁ। যোৱা ২৬ জানুৱাৰীৰ দিনা হাতীআলি বাগানত শ্ৰমিক সকলে Flag তুলিছিল (National flag)। তাৰ চাহাব মেনেজাৰে সেই Flag নমাই গচকি পেলালে। এই কথাৰ যদি প্ৰমাণ হয় তেনেহলে সেই মেনেজাৰক দেশৰ পৰা উলিয়াই দিব লাগে। সেই দিনা যদি মই সেই বাগানত থাকিলোঁ হয়, সেই মেনেজাৰক দেখুৱাই দিলোঁ হয়—ভাৰতীয় মানুহ কেনেকুৱা?

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, চাহ বাগিচাত নিবনুৱা সমস্যা দিনে দিনে বৃদ্ধি পাইছে। মই মাত্ৰ এখন বাগিচাৰ কথা কওঁ যে সেই বাগিচাত ১৫০০ মানুহে কাম কৰে আৰু ৫৫০০ মানুহ ফালটু হৈ আছে। সেই মানুহ বিলাকক কাম দিবলৈ কোনো বন্দৱস্ত কৰা হোৱা নাই। মই আগেয়েই কৈছোঁ যে বাগিচাৰ বনুৱাৰ লৰাবোৰক যদি ১ম, ২য়, আৰু ৩য় পৰিকল্পনাত কাৰিকৰি আদি শিক্ষা দিলেহেঁতেন তেনেহলে তেওঁলোকে চাকৰি পোৱাত কোনো অসুবিধা নহ'লহেঁতেন। বৰ্তমান যি কাৰখানা আছে তাত তেওঁলোকে কাম পোৱাত অসুবিধা যেহেতু তেওঁলোকৰ কাৰিকৰি শিক্ষা নাই। কিন্তু চৰকাৰে তাৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থাকে নকৰিলে। সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰোঁ যে বাগিচাৰ লৰাবোৰক এতিয়াও I. T. I. তে কাৰিকৰি শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰে যেন।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, চাহ বাগিচাৰ স্কুলবোৰ চৰকাৰে লব বুলি ও বহুৰ পৰা শুনি আছে। ১৯৬৩ চনত enquiry হৈ গ'ল। চৰকাৰে লব লাগে। কিন্তু এতিয়ালৈকে কোনো ব্যৱস্থা কৰা নাই। চাহ বাগিচাত ২৪ লাখ বনুৱাই বাস কৰে আৰু তাৰে যদি ২৪ জনেও শিক্ষাৰ সুবিধা পালেহেঁতেন ভাল পালেহেঁতেন। তেওঁলোক যি ৰাজ্যৰ পৰা আহিছে তাত তেওঁলোকৰ নিজৰ ভাষা আছে। কিন্তু অসমত থকাৰ বাবে অসমীয়াকে নিজৰ ভাষা কৰি লৈছে; তথাপি সমাজত স্থান নাই। আজি যদি বিচাৰে বনুৱাৰ পৰিয়ালৰ ভিতৰত বোধ কৰোঁ। এজনো Graduate নেপাৰ আৰু এজনো চৰকাৰী চাকৰিয়াল নেপাৰ। সেই কাৰণে বনুৱাৰ লৰা-ছোৱালীক শিক্ষাৰ সুবিধা দিবৰ বাবে চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিলোঁ।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ সকলোৱেই জানে অসমত কত ভাষা-ভাষী আৰু কত বঙৰ মানুহে বসবাস কৰিছে। মই ভাৰত ভ্ৰমণত গৈছিলো আৰু বহু ৰাজ্যত ফৰি দেখি আহিছোঁ অসমৰ নিচিনাকৈ কোনো ৰাজ্যতে বেলেগ ভাষা-ভাষী আৰু বিভিন্ন বঙৰ মানুহ নাই। এই বেলেগ হোৱা স্বত্বেও আমি অসমৰ মানুহ এক জাতি; এক ভাষা কওঁ আৰু একেদৰেই বসবাস কৰোঁ। আমাৰ ভিতৰত বেলেগ ভাৱ আনিব নোৱাৰে আৰু আনিলে সি জাতিৰ আৰু দেশৰ কাৰণে অমঙ্গলজনক হব। সেই কাৰণে মই অনুৰোধ কৰোঁ। চৰকাৰে যাতে পথক মনোভাৱ গঢ়ি উঠিবলৈ কোনো সুবিধা নিদিয়। ইয়াকে কৈ সামৰণি মাৰিলোঁ।

Shri HOPINGSTONE LYNDDOH (Nongstoin, Reserved for Scheduled Tribes) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you and the hon. Members of this House for the opportunity I have for the first time to speak and participate in the Debate on the Governor's Address in this Assembly. Here, Sir, I may introduce myself. I am representing the Nongstoin Constituency of the district of United Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Sir, it is one of the backward areas of the district and the State as a whole. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not have any opportunity to speak all the time when I am in the Assembly. Now, I will speak something about my own constituency and the development so far made in the State of Assam since the last 15 years. Sir, I am now speaking on the Governor's Address which has been placed before the House. I very much appreciate that the State Government has achieved so much towards the welfare and development of the State. From the Address of the Governor we have seen that the Government has kept constant vigilance towards the security and protection of the borders of the State. The Governor has stated that the anti-corruption machinery has been strengthened and various schemes have been undertaken for the development of the tribal and backward areas of the State. It has also been stated that various schemes for improving agricultural production have been taken and lakhs of rupees have been sanctioned for the people who have suffered and lost their properties by natural calamities like cyclone, floods, etc.

I am glad to learn that the Governor in his Address has mentioned about various schemes that have been taken up for improvement of primary schools, training facilities for teachers, funds for improvement of secondary education, provision of grants in aid, adequate funds for scholarships and stipends, production of text books, schemes for expansion of technical education and other activities. Big projects have been established in the State like Namrup project, Umiam Hydel Project. Mr. Speaker, Sir, speaking on the Governor's Address, I appreciate that the State Government has achieved very much for the benefit of the people of the State but as many hon. Members of the House have spoken on these and expressed their views, I would not like to take much time of the House by commenting or suggesting anything more. The hon. Members of the House both from the Ruling Party and the Opposition have expressed their views. But it is very unfortunate that nothing has been achieved in my constituency, not to mention the other Tribal areas in the Plains Districts which I have seen with my own eyes. I found from my inspection of the border of United Khasi and Jaintia Hills close to the Districts of Kamrup and Nowgong that nothing tangible has been done so far to improve the communication of those areas. I do not understand how the Governor in his Address could say that the Public Works Department has been doing very useful work in regard to improvement of communication. And I will tell you, Sir, that in my constituency the length of which is 130 miles from the East to the West and which is very close to the Garo Hills and is at a distance of about 60 miles from the South towards Kamrup District, during these 15 years development and the three plans' only 15 miles of roads have been constructed and opened to public carriers, that is from Mawngap to Mairang. Is this an achievement? Fifteen miles of road in 15 years—one mile a year. I do not know whether this is partiality and hostility towards the people of my constituency or a steady development of my people. I leave it to you, Sir, and to the hon. Members of this House to decide.

Now coming to agricultural production, Sir, not only in my constituency but in the whole of Khasi and Jaintia Hills and in the rural areas all along the border of Kamrup and Khasi and Jaintia Hills inhabited by tribal and

other backward people, I cannot see anything done by the Government toward improvement of agricultural production during all these years. The agricultural people used to supply fertiliser but they do not supply it in time. Instead of supplying it in the month of March and April they supply it in the month of July or in the month of August. I do not understand the logic of this. Mostly they supply bone-meal. I think it is meant for crops, not for animal I fail to understand this. Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no sign at all that the Agriculture Department has done anything towards the improvement of agriculture production in my district, no irrigation no reclamation, nothing at all, in spite of schemes submitted by me. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister may say that there has been improvement; but I am ready to accompany the Minister if he is so willing, to my constituency and to show me and the public improvement has been made.

Coming to the development of tribal areas, Sir, we have heard about and have seen that some projects like Community Development projects, Block Development projects have been organised in this district. I am very sorry to observe that when such projects in countries like U.S.A.; the Soviet Union have made tremendous progress in every sphere, see what is happening in this country? I have seen in my district that lakhs of rupees have been spent but nothing worthwhile has been achieved.

It is not bluff but it is a fact, Sir, playing cards in the rural areas and increasing of gambling have become the most important achievements of the Block headquarters of this district.

Sanction was accorded for construction of bridges, but it has not materialised and has not come to any use, and I do not know why. There is a bridge in Shilliangum on the river Umiam and you know last time while some people were crossing, the bridge tumbled down and some people were very seriously injured. In my constituency there is another bridge at Bynther but just after the opening ceremony while some people were crossing over that, the bridge gave way and they all went down into the river and the bridge is still lying partially damaged. It is very unfortunate to bring this before the House. But, Sir, it is not a bluff and if anybody challenges me I can accompany him if necessary to show him that it is a fact. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would not take any longer time to discuss all this.

Now, I come to education. In the district of United Khasi and Jaintia Hills there are about two thousand villages and there are more than two thousand primary schools in the district. 352 primary schools are managed by the District Council. After primary education was transferred to District Council by Government 535 schools have been given grants-in-aid under compulsory education. 37 schools have got aid from Government grant and 30 school under relief to educated unemployment. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are about 1,500 more primary schools which have been supported by the local people and they have not got any aid from anybody. Since transfer of the primary schools by Government to the District Council, Government have done nothing towards the improvement of school-buildings, and towards development and expansion of primary education in this district. It is very very unfortunate that all these are as especially, in my constituency have lost all those provisions as stated in the Governor's Address. It is unfortunate that my people are living in rural areas where there is no communication. But, Sir, I remind you th

to impart education to the children is the duty of the State and it is the duty of the Government to develop and raise the educational standard of the State. But it is unfortunate enough to tell you, Sir, that the Chief Executive Member of the District Council, United Khasi-Jaintia Hills, has met the Minister himself and one day he discussed with him about the financial difficulty and the immediate help on education in this district and he promised some Rs.20 thousand in the month of July but up-till now—the end of the financial year—it has not materialised. There is no expansion, and no improvement of Primary Education in the District because there is no fund. It is the duty of the State Government to do all these things. Mr. Speaker, as I am telling, it is not only in my district, but from my experience on tours along the border of Kamrup and Nowgong I can say that nothing has been done to improve the conditions of the tribal people. In the last few days I took the Head of the Department to my constituency and he has travelled right from the Western side to the Eastern end over one hundred miles throughout my constituency. I hope the Head of the Department while travelling this large area has seen things for himself. Sir, for example I can say that in the Nongstoin constituency, since the very beginning of the Plan period, are there about five or six Middle English Schools and about two High Schools and there is only one Government Middle English School. Now, Sir, there are thirty-four Middle English Schools and eight High Schools which have been privately established. But, Sir, if you remember I have put questions to the Minister previously as to how much grant has been given for these private schools.

(Bell rang)

Sir, I am sorry, I want some time to finish. Sir, my constituency is one of the most backward and unhealthy constituency on the border of Kamrup. Here there is leprosy, fever and other kinds of diseases. I am sorry, Sir, no improvement for water supply has been done there. Last time in 1962-63 the Executive Engineer of Public Health visited the area and his findings, I think, were reported. I have seen that schemes were submitted to the Government for Malangona and Aradonga but since 1962 there is nothing that has been done towards those schemes. So far as Medical is concerned, two dispensaries at Pariong and Nongmulong were sanctioned some time in 1959. But from the very beginning of the Third Five Year Plan upto this time, the two dispensaries have not been built. The delay in all these things is ascribed to the difficulty regarding land and difference of opinion but that is not true. Sir, I went and met the Minister last time in this connection; he told me that I should go to the Director who is the boss and who can do the thing. But when I approached the Director, he said that there was interruption coming from the Minister himself. I do not know how this could be possible. It is very unfortunate to tell the people about these facts. In the year 1959 the District Council unanimously passed a resolution for the creation of a Subdivision for the Western area of the District and thus to bring forth development and speed up improving the economic condition of the people, but this has not yet been materialised. The whole area now is undeveloped and the economic condition is very bad because of the failure of crops.

This administrative unit was questioned but it is not functioning now as there was controversy amongst the leaders regarding division of areas and location of the headquarters. Sir, leaders are not agreeable even up to the date. They cannot come to a decision. I do not know when these things are going to be settled, the Government is very fond of dividing opinions and thereby it

delays things. I think this is for the purposes of creating a new Subdivision, not to create bad feelings. I do not know who created the different feeling Sir, my time is very short. Yes, Sir, I would like to impress the Government that something should be done immediately, otherwise, I do not know what will be the fate of people in my constituency. I have already said, Sir, that if there is nothing to be considered, I will leave everything to my people. Sir, I am the representative of the people and I am putting here their grievances for consideration of the Government. With these few words, Sir, I conclude my speech. Thank you, Sir.

Shri MAHADEB DAS Bhabanipur, (Reserved for Scheduled Castes): মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় রাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণৰ প্ৰতি সমৰ্থন জনাই শ্ৰীমহীকান্ত দাস ডাঙৰীয়াই যিটো শ্লাগণী প্ৰস্তাৱ আনিছে মই সেইটো সমৰ্থন কৰিছোঁ। রাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত বিশেষকৈ অতীতত ঘটি যোৱা আৰু ভৱিষ্যতে ঘটাৰ সম্ভাৱনা থকা আটাইবোৰ কথাৰ এটা চমু আভাস দিছে। রাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণৰ প্ৰথমতেই কৈছে যে সকলো ঘটনাৰ চমু আভাসহে দিছে আৰু তাৰ বিতং বিৱৰণ বিত্তমন্ত্ৰীৰ ভাষণতহে পাব। অৱশ্যে কেইবাজনো সদস্যই সমালোচনা কৰিছে। রাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত বিতং বিৱৰণ নিদিয়াৰ বাবে। আমি যেহেতুকে বাজেট পাম বিতং বিৱৰণ সহ, তেতিয়াহে আলোচনা বা সমালোচনা কৰিবলৈ সুবিধা হ'ব। বিতৰ্কত ভাগ লোৱা সদস্যসকলে এৰি থৈ যোৱা ২-৩ টা কথাৰ বিষয়েই অলপ কওঁ; যেনে শ্ৰমিক বাহিনীৰ কথা। এজন সদস্যই কৈ গৈছে যে অসমতে ২৫০০০ মগনীয়া আছে। সেই বোৰৰ সবহ ভাগকে কাম দিবৰ বাবে ১৯৫৮ চনৰ অধিবেশনতে এখন আইন পাচ কৰিলে। অসমত নানান ঠাইৰ মানুহে বস-বাস কৰিছে। যিবিলাক খিলঞ্জীয়া মানুহ তেওঁলোকে আগৰ ভেমতে থাকে—কাম কৰিবলৈ নাহে। সেই বাবে বহিবাগত সকলৰ দ্বাৰাই কাম কৰাবৰ বাবে ভাবতৰ কতো নকৰা এখন আইন ৰচনা কৰা হ'ল আৰু সেইখনেই হৈছে শ্ৰমিক বাহিনী আইন। সেই আইনমতে কাম কৰি Emergencyৰ সময়ত বৰপেটাৰ মানুহে ২৭ লাখ টকা আয় কৰিছিল। সেই আইনমতে এখন Advisory কমিটি গঠন কৰিব লাগে; তাৰে এখন Subdivisional Advisory কমিটি আনখন State Advisory কমিটি কিন্তু আজিলৈকে Subdivisional Advisory কমিটি খন আইন মতে গঠন হোৱা নাই। নাই। আৰু State Advisory কমিটি খন আইন মতে গঠন হোৱা নাই। সেয়েহে মই কওঁ, যদি গঠন কৰিব নোৱাৰে তেনেহলে আইন ৰচনা কৰি বাইজৰ আগত দাঙি ধৰাৰ কি যুক্তি আছে? কাৰণ আইন সভাৰ সদস্যসকলে আইন তৈয়াৰ কৰে, আইন কেতিয়াও নেভাঙে।

কাম কৰিবৰ বেলিকা বাহিনীবোৰক Schedule বেটতে কাম দিব লাগে আৰু তাৰ সাল-সলনি কৰিবলৈ নিদিয়। ঠিকাদাৰক যেতিয়া কাম দিয়ে তেতিয়া আকৌ সাল-সলনি কৰিবলৈ দিয়ে। ঠিকাদাৰৰ বেলিকা যদি revised rate দিব পাৰে, শ্ৰমিক বাহিনীৰ বেলিকা কিয় নিদিয়? মই অনুৰোধ কৰিছোঁ। এই অধিবেশনতে আইনখন সংশোধন কৰি লব লাগে যাতে শ্ৰমিক বাহিনীয়েও revised rate পাব পাৰে। নহলে শ্ৰমিক বাহিনী আইন পাচ কৰাৰ কোনো সাৰ্থকতা নেথাকিব। দ্বিতীয় কথা হ'ল আজি সমগ্ৰ ভাৰতবৰ্ষত ক'তো মৌজাদাৰী প্ৰথা নাই। কিন্তু অসমত মৌজাদাৰী প্ৰথা আজিও চলি আছে। ইয়াৰ কেই বছৰমান পূৰ্বে আমাৰ এই সদনতে Estimates কমিটিৰ বিপোট পাচ কৰি অসমৰ পৰা মৌজাদাৰী প্ৰথা বাদ কৰি তাৰ ঠাইত তচিলদাৰী প্ৰথা প্ৰযোজ্য কৰাৰ কাৰণে। যিহেতু Estimates কমিটিৰ সভ্য সকলে সমগ্ৰ অসম পৰিভ্ৰমণ কৰি বুজিব পাৰিছিল যে মাটিৰ বাজহ যিমান টকা সাধনী হয়, তাতকৈ

বেছি টকা বাকী থাকে। যেনে অসমৰ মাটিৰ ৰাজহ প্ৰায় ২ কোটি ৬০ হেজাৰ টকা; তাৰ ঠাইত আদায় হ'ব লগা ৩ কোটি টকা আজিলৈ বাকী। এই বাকী থকা টকাটোৰ কাৰণে মই মোজাদাৰ সকলক দোষী কৰিব খোজা নাই। আমাৰ আইনৰ দোষতে মোজাদাৰ সকলক, ভাল মানুহক, দোষী কৰিছো। যেনে আমাৰ বৰপেটা মহকুমাৰ ভিতৰত থকা নগাওঁ, মোজাৰ মোজাদাৰ, তেওঁ অতি উদ্বলোক আৰু বিশ্বাসী ব্যক্তি; তেওঁৰ এই আইনৰ মেৰ পাকত পৰি বদনামী মানুহ বুলি কিছুমানে কয়। কোনো দেশতে ভাল মানুহক আইনৰ মেৰ পাক লগায় বদনামী কৰা দেখা নাই নাত্ৰ ইয়াতহে দেখিছো মোজাদাৰী প্ৰথা থকাৰ কাৰণে। গতিকে মোৰ অনুৰোধ অতি সোনকালে মোজাদাৰী প্ৰথা বাদ দি সেই মোজাদাৰ সকলকে তচিলদাৰ নাম দি, তচিলদাৰী বিধি মতে মাটিৰ ৰাজহ আদায় কৰা প্ৰথা প্ৰযোজ্য কৰিলে মাটিৰ ৰাজহ আদায়ত বেমেজালী কেতিয়াও নহ'ব।

গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে এই কথাবিলাক চাব লাগে। যিবিলাক মাটি নষ্ট নদীৰ গৰ্ভত হৈছে তাৰ খাজনা বাদ দি বাকী খাজনা আদায় কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। গতিকে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে এই বিষয়বিলাক ভাবি চাই এটা সুব্যৱস্থা কৰিব বুলি মই অনুৰোধ কৰিলোঁ। আমাৰ কৃষি তথা Food ৰ কথা প্ৰায়ে কোৱা হয়। কেৱল ধান চাউলেই Food নহয়। গাখীৰ, চৰাই-চিৰিকতি, মাছ আদিও Foodৰ ভিতৰত পৰে। মই অলপ মাছৰ বিষয়ে কওঁ। আমাৰ প্ৰায় শতকৰা ৯০ জনেই (kg.) উঠিছিল। ইয়াৰ কাৰণ কি? ইয়াৰ কাৰণ আমাৰ মাছৰ উৎপাদন কম হৈছে।

স্বাস্থ্য বিভাগে আমাৰ পৰিমিত খাদ্যৰ তালিকা দিওঁতে কৈছে যে প্ৰত্যেকে ২ ছটাককৈ মাছ নতুবা মাংস খাব লাগে। পঞ্চায়তৰ যোগেদি মাছ উৎপাদন উৎপন্ন বঢ়াব পৰা নাই। গতিকে মাছৰ কাৰণে ২ কোটি টকা বছৰে বাহিৰলৈ সৰল মাটিৰ খাজনা বৃদ্ধি কৰাত ব্যস্ত থকাত Fishery বিভাগ থাকিল অক্ষিচাৰ সময় নহল। যেনে এডোখৰ মাটি দুবাৰ বিক্ৰি কৰিলে বাইজৰ জগৰ লাগে—কিন্তু গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে দুবাৰ বিক্ৰি কৰিলে দায় নাই। আজি আমি দেখিবলৈ পাওঁ যে মহলদাৰক লীজ দিয়া মহলৰ পট্টাৰ ভিতৰত যি চাৰি সীমা দিয়া আছে সেই সীমাৰ ভিতৰত থকা মাটিকে কৃষকক খেতিৰ কাৰণে ম্যাদি নতুবা একচনা পট্টা দি সেই মাটিৰ পৰাও ৰাজহ গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে। গতিকে মই ক'ব খোজো গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে সেই একে পট্টাৰ ভিতৰতে থকা মাটি খণ্ড দুবাৰ বিক্ৰি কৰি জল আপোনাগকলে জানে 'কৈ' মানে পানী 'বৰ্ত' মানে বৰ্তি থকা অৰ্থাৎ কৈবৰ্ত মানে পানীতে বৰ্তি থকা; গতিকে পানী বৰ্তাই বখা মানে কৈবৰ্ত জাতিটো বৰ্তাই বখা।

মই যেতিয়া দক্ষিণ ভাৰত ভ্ৰমণত গৈছিলো, তাত মই বিশেষকৈ এই Pisciculture বিষয়টোত গুৰুত্ব দিছিলো। সমুদ্ৰত কেনেকৈ Fishery মাৰে তাকো চালো। তাত দেখিলো Fishery এটা বেলেগ Department। আমাৰ ইয়াত কিন্তু তেনে নহয় বৰং তিনিটা ভাগ কৰি ৰাখিছে যেনে General Fishery, Forest Fishery, Pisciculture। গতিকে কোনেও বিশেষ চকু নিদিয়াত মাছৰ আঁচনি কাৰ্য্যকৰী নোহোৱাত মৎস্যজীৱী লোকৰ জীৱন যাত্ৰাত বাধা হৈছে।

গতিকে মাছৰ ওপৰত গুৰুত্ব দিব লাগে। মাছৰ সমৃদ্ধি হলে দেশৰো, সমৃদ্ধি হ'ব।

এতিয়া মই এটা বৰ দুখৰ কথা বৰ্ণনা কৰোঁ। ১৯৫১ চনত মানুহৰ পৰিসংখ্যা ললে আৰু সেইমতে দুটা পঞ্চ বার্ষিক পৰিকল্পনাৰ জন্মৰি আয় দেখুৱালে। এই পৰিসংখ্যা গাঁৱত লৈছে কোনে? তেওঁলোকে কেনেকৈ লৈছে তাৰ ইয়ত্তা নাই। ইয়াত গাঁৱৰ বহু লোক বাদ পৰিছে। তাৰ পিচত আকৌ ১৯৬১ চনত পৰিসংখ্যা লওঁতেও সেই একে অৱস্থা। সেইমতে Constitution বোৰ Delimitation কৰিছে। আগতে মোৰ Constituency টো Double Member Constituency আছিল; তাৰ পৰাই মই আৰু যি আজি অধ্যক্ষৰ আসন শোভা কৰিছে তেখেত, আমি দুয়ো আহিছিলো। তাৰ পিচত ১৯৫৭ চনত, তাৰ পৰা মই আৰু ডাঃ শ্ৰীহৰি দাস, দুয়ো অনুসূচীত সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ পৰাই আহিলো। এনেধৰণে ভাৰতত বহু Double Member Constituencyৰ পৰা দুজনকৈ অনুসূচীত জাতৰ প্ৰতিনিধি নিৰ্বাচিত হৈছিল। তাৰ ফলত বহুত ভাল ভাল প্ৰতিনিধি পৰাজয় বৰণ কৰাত আমি বেয়া পাইছিলো। শেষত Single Member Constituency কৰিলে। তাতো দেখিলো বহু বেমেজালীৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। গতিকে মোৰ অনুৰোধ ভৱিষ্যতে আইন সাল-সলনি কৰি হলেও Reserve seat বিলাকত Double Member Constituency কৰিব বুলি অনুৰোধ জনাই মোৰ ভাষণৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলো। জয় হিন্দ।

Shri LOKHYANATH DOLEY (North Lakhimpur, Reserved for Scheduled Tribes) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in extending my wholehearted support to the Motion of Thanks on the Governor's Address, I want to make a few observations in order to express my points of view. The Governor in his Address has practically covered the entire administration, the various achievements of the Government. But after all there have been some failures here and there, but even then the achievements are also no mean achievements. Hon. Members have already dealt with the various subjects, so I like to confine my observations to a very few subjects which are really serious problems in my constituency particularly. The greatest problem in my constituency, not only my constituency but the whole of my district, is the flood problem. In this respect, the Governor has pointed out that certain amount of money for the measures taken up for control of flood has been provided. But I would have liked the Governor to strike a note of strong determination that the Government is going to control flood permanently. Flood is not a problem of last year or the year before last; it has been a recurring problem since 1960 when that unprecedented earthquake took place. Since then it has been admitted that the Government have been spending crores of rupees in their attempt to control flood. But, Sir, the people certainly cannot draw any consolation from the statement that the Government has been spending so much of money. The people will be consoled only when they really get protected from the onslaught of floods. This has not yet been done. So I request the Government to give more special attention to flood control measures in this part of the State.

The Governor has also made mention about food production. We all agree that we must really have more and more food production. But it would have been more encouraging if there had been mention of the people who were actually engaged in food production. But surprisingly there has not been any mention of the agriculturists who are engaged in producing food. There has not been any mention about their health and sanitation and other

facilities extended to them. Now, for preserving the health of the rural people there are only a few dispensaries where in most of them, either no doctors are available or no medicines are available in sufficient quantities. In the Governor's Address shortage of doctors for posting in the dispensaries in the rural areas seems to have been made an excuse. But I think shortage of doctors should not be made a scapegoat in a matter of such importance.

As regards industrial development although the phase of development in this field is not very encouraging, yet the achievement in industrial development is not also disappointing. But what is disappointing is in regard to getting employment in industries, particularly in the private sector industries for our local talents and local hands. In the preliminary draft of the Fourth Plan published by the Government we are let to know that even after the Third Five Year Plan there will be a backlog of 4 lakhs of unemployed. I do not know how far the Government have tried to secure jobs for the local talents and local hands in the private sector industries or what has been the achievement of the Government in this respect. But this has been my feeling that the local talents or local hands have not been given a fair deal in the private industries. So I would suggest to Government to guarantee by legislation or by some other legal processes that employment in private industries be given to local talents. This can perhaps be obtained by making it a absolute condition in the license when issued to a private industrialist whenever he approaches for getting the license.

Sir, in the field of education it is really very encouraging that a large number of schools have been coming up in the rural areas. But these schools have not been functioning well. So there have been some deterioration in the standard of these schools. I think Government should try their utmost to raise the standard of these schools by giving sufficient grants and by other means. Now I come to technical education, As you know, technical education is a rare thing for the people of Assam. There have been many students who are desirous of getting seats in the technical institutions but they have been disappointed.

While we are talking of industrial development and while we are talking of giving employment to our people, it should also be our look-out that sons of the soil are made fit for taking up employment in the various industries. That can only be achieved by spread of technical education. But, Sir, the present trend of opening of technical institutes seems to have been centralised in the big towns only. So I suggest to the Government that the scheme of technical education should be framed in such a way that it covers as far as possible the rural areas and the Subdivisional headquarters, etc. About education I want to draw the pointed attention of the Government in respect of education among labourers. By labourers I mean particularly the Chah Mazdoor labourers engaged in the tea gardens. As it is now these tea garden labourers seem to have been the most neglected lot in respect of giving them education by the Government. Although there are L. P. Schools in different tea gardens, the responsibility of the tea gardens seems to end with the appointment of a teacher and thereafter it seems to be nobody's business—whether that teacher teaches the students or not. I have never seen any Inspector of Schools of the Government ever visiting any L. P. School in the tea gardens. So the students in the tea gardens are really under the absolute mercy of the honesty or otherwise of the teacher. It is reassuring that the Government is going to take over the L. P. schools in the tea gardens. It will be really very welcome if this scheme is implemented in no time.

Government have passed several Acts regarding welfare of the labourers and for implementation of the provisions as given in those Acts. There are Labour Inspectors. But it is a very painful experience of mine that the Labour Inspector, does not take interest in this regard. In this connection, I mean particularly the Labour Inspector who was at the North Lakhimpur Circle about whom I mentioned earlier. Sir, the various legislations regarding welfare of labourers seem to be nobody's business. It is only when the Mazdoor organisation brings it to the notice of the Inspector that certain provisions of the Act had not been implemented by the garden authorities that the Labour Inspector somehow cares to go there. The Labour Inspector is supposed to visit and inspect the various gardens to see whether the provisions of the Act or of certain Acts were implemented and carried out or not by the Management concerned. As for example, water supply. In the Act it is provided that water supply points should be provided at least at every 200 yards in the Line. But whether that particular provision in the Act is implemented or not, it is only when the Mazdoor organisation brings to the notice of the authorities that the Labour Inspector inspect the Line to ascertain as to the veracity or otherwise of that complaint made by the Mazdoor organisation. This is really a very sad state of affairs.

Now, Sir, about tribal welfare. Since 1962, the year in which I took my seat in this Assembly I have been observing that the tribal people of the plains districts had not found any mention in the Governor's Address. This consecutive avoidance to mention the tribal people of the plains districts make me to entertain a notion that the Governor has never been informed of the existence of the tribal people in the plains. The next thing I apprehend is that this non-mention of the tribal people in the Governor's Address seems to imply that they are not recognised as tribal people. By tribal people I mean the tribal people living in the plains districts. In the practical field also it had been our sad experience that the interest of the tribal people in trade business, etc., is not given due attention as assured or promised by the Government. It is only a paper service that the tribal people are said to have got this privilege or that privilege from the Government but in actual practice those privileges which are supposed to be given to them are very rare and whatever is given is not given without hard struggle. From all these facts I am tempted to say that the interest of the tribal people in the plains districts are pushed to the background by the Government. If that is so, I would like the Government to make a clear statement that the tribal people of the plains districts are no longer given the status of tribals for the purpose of giving them benefits.

Mr. SPEAKER: Your time is up.

Shri LOKHYANATH DOLEY: Sir, one point more and I finish and that is about the relations with N. E. F. A. Sir, we have been talking about integration of N. E. F. A. with Assam. Now instead of integrating N. E. F. A. with Assam the present position of N. E. F. A. is that N. E. F. A. is far separated from the people of Assam. N. E. F. A. people area is now a forbidden land and the relation of N. E. F. A. people of Assam is greatly strained. There have been some incidents which can support my contention about the strained relation between the people of N. E. F. A. and Assam. I do not know what steps are taken by the Government for achieving this integration or whether there has been any effort on the part of the Government I do not

know. But the present trend is really very disappointing. Now of all the Assamese people, Miris are the closest kinsman of the N. E. F. A. people, particularly of the Abor Hills. But the present administration seems to have infused in the minds of N. E. F. A. people to look upon the Miri people as their enemy. How this has been done I do not know. With these suggestions, I support the Motion of Thanks moved by Shri Mohi Kanta Das.

Shri L. H. LALMAWIA (Lungleh, Reserved for Scheduled Tribes): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this debate many references have been made by the hon. Members as to the maintenance of laws and orders in the Mizo district. Sir, as a Member from the Mizo district, I know better about the civil administration and the law and order prevailing in this district. Sir, I can challenge any one who can claim to have known better of our land than me. Sir, the Members, specially from the Opposition Party have many a time taken advantage of the Mizo people for their attacking the Government. I do not like to beg nor I do represent beggars. But I am going to demand, demand on merit and on what we deserve. Sir, in the field of education, the Mizo people have the highest literacy in Assam. They deserve Government's special consideration.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Lalmawia, please face me.

Shri L. H. LALMAWIA: Sir, we are demanding welfare and development of our people. Sir, we are to sacrifice for our constituency. I also request the hon. Members to sacrifice themselves for their own constituencies and for the unification of Assam in particular and of India as a whole. If we speak about separation and communalism what is the effect—what is the psychological effect that it creates in us? It certainly creates a separatist tendency. Sir, we are the chosen representatives of our people and we are here the highest authority.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the field of development I would like to draw the attention of the Ministers to the various kinds of problems and difficulties of the Mizo district specially since the independence of India. Sir, before the independence of India we had carried on trade with Chittagong through Demagiri, that is, within my constituency. But since the achievement of Indian independence our district is suffering tremendously in trade. There is the only road which links Mizo District with the rest of India; the Aijal-Silchar road. I am not mistaken that our Mizo hills is the remotest place ever existing in India. We want development; we want good communications and we want something more that will bring welfare to our people. But before the execution of the development works, the prevailing rules and regulations are quite difficult to follow, specially in the construction of road. Sir, the Contractors are doing their best, but they are receiving their money late from the Government's side. That is why, Sir, I request the hon. Minister to look into this matter so that these long pending bills of the Contractors are paid in due course.

Sir, regarding Civil Supplies our country is self-sufficient in respect of rice before the famine of 1960. But since 1960 famines are slowly coming over to the Mizo District. Every year people are crying for food. Government are trying as far as possible to solve the food problem. But every year there are deaths for starvation. Some died by starvation within my constituency. I am forecasting that this coming year there may be famine. So I would request the Government to take severe care for the people who live

in the Mizo District. A lot of money has been sanctioned for the achievement of test-relief work and a lot of money has been given to the District Council; I know not what they are doing with this money. Yet, the people are receiving less rice. Rice does not reach the people just in time and there are various kinds of famine, we are facing every year. Famines of sugar, rice, salt, etc. Rice is the most essential commodity for our diet. As regards to diet we are not having sufficient essential commodities, especially in my constituency. Salt is sold at one rupee per Kg. Sugar is sold at Rs. 2-12 nP. per Kg. Sir, it is very very unfortunate and I hope that in this coming year Government may take a step for the Mizo District and try its best to solve the problem of famines just for the existence of the people living there.

Thank you, sir.

Mr. SPEAKER : Any other Member who desires to speak?

Shai NANDA KISHORE SINGHA (Silchar-West) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Governor in his Address has referred to the events of the past few years and the various problems of the State but in his Address there is no mention of some burning problems of our State, such as unemployment problem, etc. In Cachar it has become a burning problem. Even the Graduates, not to speak of Matriculates and Under-matriculates, are in large number moving doors from door to door for securing service but with no results. I think the position is more or less same in other parts of the State. The Governor in his Address has not mentioned about this vital problem and its remedy. Speedy industrialisation, as expressed by my friends in this House, is the only solution of this problem. The Community Development programmes have now covered almost the entire rural population of the State. The Panchayat Raj through Anchalik and Gaon Panchayats shall have to implement the same but, Sir, Acts and Rules which have been amended last year have not been made available to the Gaon Panchayats and Anchalik Panchayats as yet and there is lack of co-ordination between officials and non-officials, even between the staff of the Anchalik Panchayats and the Block Development Officer. So, I would request the Government to give special attention to this so that community development programmes are not suffered. The Governor has appealed to this House as well as to all sections of the people for complete unity specially during this difficult time of our country. But it is a fact that there is a trend of disunity all over the State. Government is also aware of it. We have seen in some papers and also in some editorials and can now quote one page of the paper so that Government may take some steps to this end. Sir, in the Editorial of *Assam Bators*, dated 7th February 1965 it is said:

“মহা প্রতাপী আহোম বজায়ে অসমলৈ প্ৰথমতে আহি কেৱল অসমীয়া ভাষা গ্ৰহণেই নহয়, নিজৰ নাম পৰ্য্যন্ত অসমীয়া কৰি ইয়াৰ কৃষ্টি সংস্কৃতিক আপোন কৰি লৈছিল। চিভিল চাৰ্ভিচৰ বৃটিছ বিষয়াসকলে অসমক উপযুক্তভাৱে শাসন কৰিবৰ বাবে অসমীয়া ভাষা আয়ত্ত কৰিছিল; আৰু ভালেমান বৃটিছ বিষয়াৰ এই ৰাজ্যৰ প্ৰতি অৱদান চিৰ কৃতজ্ঞ অন্তৰেবে সদায় স্মৰণ কৰিব লাগিব। তাৰ বিপৰীতে ইয়াণ্ডাবু সন্ধিৰ পৰা অৰুনোদয় যুগলৈকে একে দেশ ভাৰতৰ কিছুমান চাকৰিয়ালে অসমত কি ভূমিকা লৈছিল, অসম ইতিহাসৰ পৃষ্ঠা লটিকালেই তাৰ উজ্জল প্ৰমাণ পোৱা যাব। বহু বছৰ ধৰি অসমীয়া জাতিটো অনা-অসমীয়াৰ দ্বাৰা জৰ্জৰিত আৰু নিষ্পেষিত।”

My contention is that during this difficult time of ours, I think, these are not signs for unity. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Industrial Delegation of this august House also in page 15 of the report has given some suggestions about the local people of this State. This is contrary to the Constitution of India. The other day the hon. Member Dr. Choubey and others also expressed about this. I would request the Government to define about this, *i. e.*, what is the definition of local people and enlighten the people living in our State for their guidance. As regards integration, Sir, I am really very glad that to day Shri Lalmawia has given some idea about the movement of his district, *i. e.*, the non-separatist tendency. Sir, we welcome his idea and this morning we moved an Adjournment Motion on which the Chief Minister has made some comments. But our district, *i. e.*, which is nearer and surrounded by two hill districts, *i. e.*, one is Mizo and the other is North-Cachar Hills and in the other two sides—the centrally administered Manipur and Tripura States. We feel that the integration of these areas for the interest of the frontier State like ours is essential. Our Chief Minister more than once has expressed about greater Assam. I think, Sir, if the Nagaland and NEFA and Manipur and Tripura State are merged within Assam, then this frontier State will be strengthened and integration will be made. Lastly, Sir, I would request the Government to let the people know about the result of the Mehrotra Commission which was constituted in 1961 because the people demanded the same. When the Governor visited the district of Cachar, the President of District Congress, Silchar, requested the publication of the Mehrotra Commission's report. With these few words, Sir, I resume my seat and support the speech delivered by my friend Shri Sen.

Adjournment.

The Assembly then Adjournment till 10 a. m. on Wednesday, the 3rd March, 1965.

Shillong,
The 17th September, 1965.

R. C. CHAUDHURI,
Secretary,
Assam Legislative Assembly.