

OBITUARY REFERENCES

Mr. Alexander All Mosander was a Member of the Asian Assembly and was a good social worker. He earned reputation among the very many social activities.

Mr. Achi Chandra Bhattacharya was one of the eminent persons. He took very keen interest in the progress of the Asian Assembly and was constant in attendance of the various sessions of the Shillong Journalists' Association and also the Executive of the Asian Journalists' Association. He was connected with the Shillong Municipal Board and some time in charge of the Board. We missed him from our midst as his services were required more.

We all mourn the death of all these illustrious sons of the land for the eternal peace of their souls. May the departed leaders inspire us and coach us to activities in right.

The House stood in respectful silence for one minute. A minute of respect to the departed leaders. I propose the House sit tomorrow.

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A.M. on Wednesday 29th February, 1955.

R. C. CHIAI
Secretary
Asian Legislative

Shillong:

The 3rd August, 1955

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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 10 A.M. on Wednesday, the 24th February, 1965.

PRESENT

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY, B.L., Speaker, in the Chair, Six Ministers, Two Ministers of State, Three Deputy Ministers and Fifty-one Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Re: Licence for Manufacturing Paper-Pulp in the State

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) asked :

- *2. Will the Minister in-charge of Industries be pleased to state—
- (a) Whether licence for manufacturing Paper-Pulp in our State has been given to any concern ?
 - (b) If so, the name of the concern and the progress so far made ?
 - (c) If not, whether Government proposes to establish this industry in this State in the Public Sector ?
 - (d) If so, whether this Industry would be started in Public Sector as Private Sector is not coming forward to start ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries) replied :

2. (a)—None recently. Two licences for Paper and Pulp each with one hundred tons daily capacity were granted by the Government of India but were revoked subsequently as the licensees did not take effective steps for implementation of the projects.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c) & (d)—Government of India are examining the feasibility of setting up a big pulp and paper plant in the Public Sector in Assam. The State Government are awaiting final decision of Government of India in this respect.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: Sir, when the Government expect to arrive at the final decision ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Sir, this is under consideration of the Government of India.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: Sir, who are those licencees ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: One was Balmer Lawrie, the other Megham Jute Mills.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabor): If according to the contemplation, the Government of India will grant the Paper-Pulp manufacturing Industry in the Public Sector where that industry will take place in the State ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Sir, recently the Government of India Team came to assess the resources of bamboo in Assam because they want a 500 ton plant. They investigated Cachar and found, I am told, adequate resources for such a purpose. They found bamboo in Mizo Hills also.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUAH (Jorhat): Sir, when these licences were issued ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Sir, these licences were issued long ago, may be in 1959 or so.

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB (Kokrajhar): Is the Minister aware of the fact that the Government of India appointed an Expert Committee which has selected some sites and assessed the bamboo resources of Assam ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Yes, Sir, we are aware. The experts visited various places and they have found that Assam has got bamboo resources.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: Sir, whether any expert has been appointed by the Government to investigate the possibility of selecting the sites of Paper and Pulp Manufacturing and Paper Mills in Assam ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Sir, so far as the resources are concerned they are assessed by the Forest Department. We have already got the assessment of the Forest Department of our State. So far as the appointment of an officer for preparing the project report is concerned, no such officer is appointed yet.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : Sir, when the other States like Bihar and Orissa, though they have less resources in respect of raw materials, have come up for setting up industries, what is the reason which obstructs the Government of Assam to set up such industries in Assam?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Sir, so long the paper industry has been in the private sector. No State Government has so far set up any such industry in the country.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): Sir, may I know the reason for which the licences were revoked?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Sir, the difficulty is with regard to the raising of funds. Balmer Lawrie and Company found it difficult to raise the resources, which was nearly 10 crores of rupees to set up a Pulp Mill. They are negotiating with the Indian Finance Corporation. The question of guarantee arose and they wanted us to stand guarantee but we could not give a guarantee. When they could not raise the funds, they backed out. The reason why the other party backed down was not known.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister when the Central Government has started investigation about the possibility of starting a Paper Pulp industry and why the State Government fails to take up the matter?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Sir, it is quite true. As a matter of fact, in the Fourth Plan we are trying to have adequate money so that the State Government may set up more industries. Sir, the draft outline of the Fourth Plan as published by the Planning Commission provides a large amount of money for industries in the public sector. But so far as the States are concerned the money allotted comes to only Rs.135 crores. That will indicate that the money which will be necessary for the State to go in for a big way for setting up industries would be inadequate. So, we have in the last discussion in the N. D. C. meeting in Delhi, of which I was a member, raised this question. I stated that so far as the States like Kashmir and Assam were concerned which had been aggressed and accordingly where finance has become shy, special consideration should be given as handicapped States and I am glad that the Sub-Committee has accepted my suggestion to consider these States as handicapped States so that additional special consideration will be given so far as the resources are concerned for setting up industries in Assam and Kashmir. But what exactly will be the selection will depend partly on the Government of India and partly on our State Government with regard to priority. So, it is not possible for me to indicate what are the industries to be set up in our State in the public sector.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): Sir, is it not a fact that the Government of Assam have recommended for starting a paper industry recently for rehabilitation of new migrants?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Sir, no new recommendation for setting up a Paper-Pulp industry is there. The idea is if the Rehabilitation Ministry gives us more funds then the setting up of a Paper-Pulp mill might be expedited. So, we have approached the Ministry to give us additional grants to enable us to set up important industries. But up till now the Rehabilitation Ministry has not given us any grant.

Shri PULAKESHI SINGH (Sonai): Sir, is it not a fact that an expert team from the Government of India visited Assam and they have suggested for setting up of a plant of over 600 tons?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Sir, the team was sent by the Government of India and I have already indicated that the team has found adequate resources in Assam. But that team has not merely come to Assam, that has gone to Himachal Pradesh and Mysore where availability of raw materials is there for setting up such an industry and we have also taken up the matter with the Ministry and I think our Chief Minister who is now in New Delhi will also be in a position to take up the matter with the Minister of Industry.

Shri PULAKESHI SINGH: Sir, whether the Minister is aware that two industries are going to be set up, one in Madhya Pradesh and the other in Assam?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Sir, we are aware. But unless and until a decision is made the speculation does not become a reality.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, when the Assam Government has maximum prospect of having a Paper-Pulp industry, what is the reason on the part of the Government of India for not giving topmost priority in the case of Assam?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: I have not said that the Government of India has not given topmost priority in our case. What I have said is that in this respect a proposal is before the Government of India and it is under their consideration.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, when other States even without having required quantity of raw materials are having more than one such mill each, what is the reason that this State of Assam is not having a single mill or industry in spite of having maximum raw materials within the State?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: It is not quite correct to say that every other State of India has got a paper mill and only Assam has not got it. As a matter of fact Assam should have a paper mill because we have got abundant raw materials. But it may be appreciated that the setting up of such an industry is not dependent entirely upon the availability of raw materials. It is also dependent upon transport availability, the amount of capital required, a suitable site for its location and whether it can face the competitive price in the area. All these factors

are to be taken into consideration in locating a paper mill of the size of 4,000 tons capacity which will require an investment of about 20 crores of rupees.

Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA (Nalbari-East): Sir, will the hon. Minister try his level best to remove any obstacle that may stand as a bar for having this industry in Assam and will he press the Government of India for its establishment in Assam when it has got the required raw materials?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: I have already said that the real obstacles are transport availability, the amount of capital, etc. This question was considered by a sub-committee of the N. D. C. in which all these points were raised. The transport bottle-neck was found to be one of the real obstacles. Now the existing broad-gauge line in the Eastern Railway Zone is going to be extended up to Jogighopa and when it is completed the scheme can to some extent be expedited. This transport bottle-neck is being removed in Assam and the transport facilities within the last 4 years have materially improved. This shows that the transport bottle-neck which has been one of the obstacles for setting up the industry will gradually disappear.

Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA: Sir, how long will it take to establish an industry of this kind when it receives approval of the Government of India?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: The expert opinion is that it will take minimum three years time to set up this industry.

Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA: Sir, is it a fact that because of the non-co-operative attitude of the District Councils and some other anomalies a full size industry of 600 tons capacity was not recommended by the Expert Committee?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: There have been some difficulties which we are experiencing from the District Councils, but we are trying to settle the matter soon.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, what definite steps have so far been taken from the State Government side for setting up the paper mill industry?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: I have already said that it is being considered for setting up such an industry of 500 tons capacity by the Government of India and we are trying to get it for Assam.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: May I know, Sir, whether any survey party has been appointed by the State Government to examine the feasibility of having this industry here?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: The Forest Department has already undertaken this work and they have given us an indication of the feasibility of having raw materials in various zones—one is

the Mizo Hills zone, the second is Garo Hills zone, the third is Mikir Hills zone, the fourth is the Dibrugarh area. A survey for indicating to what extent the raw material will be available has not been completed yet.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : Sir, is Government aware of the fact that even the Nagaland which has formed a separate State very recently is going to have a Paper Pulp Industry within a very short time ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : I do not think so.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which replies were laid on the Table).

Re: Production of Pulp in 1963-64

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked :

1. Will the Minister of Industries be pleased to state—
 - (a) The total tons of pulp annually turned out in 1963-64 ?
 - (b) Whether any plan is made for a rise in output in 1965 ?
 - (c) If so, the planned output for a rise ?
 - (d) How this increase (if any) will be effected ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries) replied :

1. (a)—No pulp mill has yet been set up in Assam and hence, there was no production.
- (b)—Does not arise.
- (c)—Does not arise
- (d)—Does not arise.

**Adjournment Motion on forcible Occupation of land by Nagas
in the Border Areas on the Sibsagar Border**

Mr. SPEAKER: I have received an Adjournment Motion from three hon. Members, that is, from Shri Dulal Chandra Barua, Shri Khogendra Nath Barbaruah and Shri Tarapada Bhattacharjee. I now request Shri Dulal Chandra Barua to speak on the Motion.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Motion I have tabled before the House is regarding forcible occupation of land in the Sibsagar District by armed Nagas, and it is a definite matter of public importance because they have been forcibly occupying our territory. This matter is also a first of its kind. It is a very serious matter concerning law and order situation of the State, more particularly of the border areas. It is also seriously affecting the integrity of the State. It seems, Government has not taken any definite steps to protect the life and property of those people living in the border areas. Government has issued a press note, wherein it is clearly stated that the Government of Assam takes a serious view of the matter. But so far no response has been received from the Nagaland side by the Government of Assam. This matter is primarily concerned with the State Government when it is clear violation of boundary demarcation by the Nagaland and it involves the question of the integrity of our State Government. When armed Nagas have forcibly occupied our land within our State we cannot sit tight. Therefore, Sir, it is a definite matter of urgent public importance and of recent occurrence and is in accordance with the Rules 56 and 57. Hence this Motion may be allowed to be discussed in the House today through this Adjournment Motion to find out a solution for the safety of the life and property of the people of this frontier State, to maintain law and order of the border areas and also to maintain integrity of the State at all cost.

This is my submission, Sir.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): Mr. Speaker, Sir, regarding the admissibility of the Motion, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Speaker to Rule 56 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business. Sir, this is a matter of urgent public importance because the Government has totally failed to protect the area which belongs to Assam and that area has been occupied by armed Nagas a few days back and the Assam Government could not recover it from them up till now, they have only submitted a protest note to the Government of Nagaland and they have taken no steps to clear the area of the encroachers. So this House has got scope to discuss this serious matter of urgent public importance under Rule 56.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to submit that this Adjournment Motion is not admissible. It is not a specific matter of recent occurrence. The House is aware that encroachments into Reserve Forests almost all along the border of Sibsagar and Nagaland have been going on for quite a long time. In fact the Government of Assam had lodged a strong protest with the Nagaland Government as far back as 7th December, 1964. With regard to the present encroachments, Sir, according to reports, these were done on 28th

January 1965, 13th February 1965 and 16th February 1965, when people from Nagaland came and cleared some lands for Jhum cultivation. Since my hon. friend wants detailed information I am giving it: "Information has been received that a group of Naga villagers residing in Japukong range of Nagaland have trespassed into the Satai Grant of Naginijan Tea Estate for occupation of the Grant land on 28th January 1965. The Manager of the Tea Estate reported the matter to Debrapar Police Out-Post. After clearing some lands the Nagas went back to their villages. But on 13th February 1965 the Manager again reported about their continued trespass and destruction of valuable timbers of the Grant by these people from Nagaland. A case No.1(2)55 u/s 147/427 IPC was taken up at Moriani Police Station on this report.

On another report made by the Manager on 16th February 1965 about similar destruction of valuable timbers and cutting of bamboos in his grant the case No.10(2)65 u/s 148/149/447/427 IPC was taken up at Moriani Police Station".

Mr. SPEAKER: It is a matter of trespass into Reserve Forest and not a question of trespassing into Naginijan Tea Estate.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, the Manager of the Naginijan Tea Estate reported about the trespass into the Grant land, may be under Forest. Sir, not only the Government have taken a serious view of the matter, steps are being taken to clear them also. Sir, my contention is that this is not a matter of recent occurrence. Secondly, Sir, it is a continuing matter. The House discussed similar matters in the past many times. It is a question of maintenance of normal law and order in the border. It is not true that this occurrence is the first of its kind as has been written in the notice for the Adjournment Motion. Thirdly, Sir, this seem to be a sub-judice matter, as I have already pointed out that two cases are pending and they are under investigation. Next, Sir, the statement that there will be no chance of discussing this matter is also not correct.

Mr. SPEAKER: Do you want to say that as the matter is under investigation, it is sub-judice?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Yes, Sir, further I was telling the House that this House will have ample opportunity for discussing this matter. I understand that there is a Calling Attention Motion by Shri Tilok Gogoi and other hon. Members on this subject. Then, Sir, so far as the Thanks-giving Motion is concerned, there is an amendment to the effect 'Complete failure of the Government to maintain law and order in the State specifically in the border areas of Assam'; so this border question can be discussed there also and today. Then Sir, my friend Shri Dulal Chandra Barua has got a specific motion which runs as follows: "This House do now take into consideration the law and order situation in the State of Assam". Therefore, Sir, this is a matter which has anticipated something—which has been previously appointed for consideration by the House. Then, Sir, Rule 59 says that no Motion which seeks to raise discussion on a matter pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority performing any judicial or quasi-judicial functions or any commission or court of enquiry appointed to enquire into, or investigate, any matter shall ordinarily be permitted to be

moved. Sir, the Police investigates a case under the Code of Criminal Procedure. They have that statutory power under the law. Therefore, the matter can be said to be subjudice also.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Sir, I have heard the argument put forward by the hon. Minister-in-charge of Parliamentary Affairs against the admissibility of the Motion and in doing so he has pointed out to Rule 59 which says that no Motion which seeks to raise discussion on a matter pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority performing any judicial or quasi-judicial functions or any commission or court of enquiry appointed to enquire into, or investigate, any matter shall ordinarily be permitted to be moved. Now, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to the press statement that the Government has taken a serious view and that they are taking up the matter with the Government of Nagaland, but no response has yet been received from the other end. These intruders are from another State and so the question of the matter being subjudice does not arise. When this question concerns two different States and Government of Assam fails to do anything definite about it up till now with the Government of Nagaland, this House is competent to discuss this Motion.

Now in the second part of the Adjournment Motion it has been clearly stated that some of our land has been forcibly occupied by armed Nagaland. It is quite clear that these illegal occupants have not yet been evicted from those areas. Therefore, the question raised by our hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs does not stand. Secondly in my Motion it is stated that the House do take into consideration about the law and order situation in the State. It is in general. But this is a specific issue. This Adjournment Motion should not be mixed up with the amendment given by me on the Governor's Address as has been done by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. In that amendment I want to raise discussion about border troubles with N.E.F.A. and Pakistan and not about Nagaland border. This is not a continuous matter but of recent occurrence. If it was a matter of much earlier occurrence why Government did not take steps to stop it? Why Government did not move Government of India or Government of Nagaland and come to a settlement? Therefore, it is a specific matter of recent occurrence.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, I want to correct one impression sought to be created that it is a dispute between Government of Assam and the Government of Nagaland. Sir, it is not the case. A person from West Bengal may come and occupy our land in some Reserve—that does not mean that it is a dispute between West Bengal Government and Assam Government. In this case, some Nagas have come from Nagaland and occupied some land in our Reserves and have cleared jungles presumably to make the land fit for jhum cultivation. It is a case of criminal trespass and therefore, a question relating to normal law and order situation.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: I want to submit one point.

Mr. SPEAKER: Any new point?

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: I want to refute the point the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has raised. He said.....

Mr. SPEAKER: The Minister has said that the trespass is not by the Government of Nagaland but by private individuals of that State. Do you want to say that it is a dispute between Nagaland and Assam?

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: People from Nagaland with the aid of armed men came down and occupied our land recently. The Minister said that such trespasses took place previously, if this was the case why the Government of Assam did not take up this matter with the Government of Nagaland earlier? Therefore, there was failure on the part of the Government of Assam to take up such matters with the Nagaland Government or the Government of India for proper settlement. The hon. Minister has said that this is a continuous affair but my point is that if it was a continuous affair, why Government failed to tackle the matter earlier?

Mr. SPEAKER: The Minister has said that this is being done.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Health): Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I make a submission? From the speech delivered by Mr. Barua it is quite evident that a section of armed Nagas came and deforested certain portions of our land forcibly. Now, it is not only known to the hon. Members of this House but throughout the world that a Peace Mission has been working to settle the Naga problem.

Mr. SPEAKER: Do you want to refer the matter to the Peace Mission?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: No, Sir, I am coming to my point.

Now, the refractory Nagas, over whom the State Government of Nagaland have no control, might be the persons who have trespassed into this area and did the mischief. Although there is an agreement with the underground Nagas that they should refrain from such unlawful activities upto a certain date, yet some refractory Nagas are still carrying on their unlawful activities even in some parts of Nagaland also.

May I refer to rule 59, which was referred to by my hon. colleagues, regarding a Tribunal or Commission, etc? Sir, this Peace Mission is like a Commission which is trying to bring all-round peace there in the Nagaland.

Mr. SPEAKER: Do you want to say that these are the acts of hostile Nagas?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: Exactly so, Sir. Who can say definitely that these are not the actions of these unruly persons? That State Government of Nagaland has failed to bring them under their control and to some extent the Government of India also could not control so long; so the Peace Mission has been set up to bring in amity and peace. My point is this that not only the whole matter regarding this particular case of trespass is under investigation by the police as has been stated by my colleague, but the Peace Mission also is trying to come to some settlement with these underground refractory Nagas. One cannot certainly say that Naga Government is encouraging these trespassers to

encroach our lands. The question of another sister State should not be discussed here unless it can definitely be proved that such unlawful acts are not the acts of hostile Nagas.

Such matters were discussed in the past and may be discussed in the future but when the Peace Mission is working we should not discuss such matters in this House at this stage without definitely ascertaining that such act was not done by the underground Nagas who have no respect for law and orders.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I heard patiently the observations made by the Health Minister but in my opinion he has failed to diagnose the real cause. In a place near Naginjan Tea Estate armed Nagas were cutting down valuable trees and clearing jungles for jhum cultivation. For these it is clear that the Naga Government is behind it.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, the convention of the House is not to discuss another friendly State Government in the House in this manner.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Barbaruah, you should not make uncharitable remarks against another State Government which is very friendly with our State.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH: Sir, these people are trying to settle permanently in those areas.

Mr. SPEAKER: There is no bar if somebody from Nagaland comes to Assam to settle permanently but the point is they have come to forcibly occupy some of our land.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH: Sir, as the Health Minister has stated, it may be the act of hostile Nagas, but Sir, I say it is not the hostile Nagas because they come secretly and leave secretly, but these acts are of some people of Nagaland who have come into Assam and cutting down trees making the areas fit for jhum cultivation.

Secondly, from the observations made by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, it appears that this case has been taken up for investigation by Police so it is subjudice. But, Sir, it is not a subjudice matter since it does not concern the Court.

Mr. SPEAKER: Please leave the matter to me.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH: Sir, the police has become inactive because the Naga hostiles are still cutting down trees in the jungles. While such a situation is going on why the police is sitting idle? In view of this, Sir, the Assembly has full right to discuss the matter under an Adjournment Motion.

Shri MUHAMMAD UMARDDIN (Dhubri): Sir, Under sub-rule (iv) of Rule 57 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly clear provision has been made that any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law having jurisdiction in any part

of India will not be dealt in a Motion. Now the matter has two stages. The first stage is that the Police has taken cognizance of this particular case. The hon. Minister has said that a case has been registered by the Police and the matter is under investigation. This being so this matter cannot come up for discussion in the House in the shape of an Adjournment Motion.

Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA (Nalbari East): Sir, it seems some confusion has been made. It appears from the discussion—whether this House has got certain right to discuss a matter which involves two States. Apart from the admissibility of the Motion, I think, Sir.....

Mr. SPEAKER: It is not a matter of two States; it is a matter between a State and law-breakers.

Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA: Sir, from the Introductory Note of the Mover of the Motion, it appears that some people came from the Nagaland and attacked certain area in Assam. Therefore, indirectly it wants to say that it is a matter over which two States are concerned. Apart from the admissibility of the Motion, I think the House has got every right to discuss a particular matter pertaining to law and order situation of the particular State. In the State of Assam when the matter relates to law and order situation, I think, this House has got every right to discuss the matter. Of course I submit this apart from the admissibility of the Motion.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, even from the Government side it has been clearly stated that there is a dispute in respect of boundary. I want to draw the attention of the Medical Minister to the news-item wherein it is stated that a group of armed Nagas have forcibly occupied some border lands of Assam.....

Mr. SPEAKER: We do not give importance to paper reports.....

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, when, this border dispute is there as has been admitted by Government, it is clear that these people came and forcibly occupied our lands. We want to know why Government is not taking any action to restore these lands of ours and that is why I think, we have got every right to discuss this matter.....

Mr. SPEAKER: Nobody said that the matter cannot be discussed; what I said is that this matter cannot be discussed under an Adjournment Motion.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: This is a very important matter, Sir. Now, it has been clearly stated that Government has taken a serious view of the situation and that is why the matter has been taken up with the Government of Nagaland. These places are still under forcible occupation of Nagas and Government has not been in a position to take any effective steps to remove them and therefore, the matter should be allowed to be discussed in the House through this Adjournment Motion.

Mr. SPEAKER: I think a lot of heat has been generated over the matter which was not warranted at all. I do not hold that the matter is a sub-judice one, because the rule is very clear. Rule 59 says that "no motion which seeks to raise a discussion on a matter pending before any statutory

tribunal or statutory authority performing any judicial or quasi-judicial functions or any commission or court of enquiry appointed to enquire into or investigate, any matter shall ordinarily be permitted to be moved". Therefore, naturally a matter which is under police investigation does not come under the category of Judicial investigation. The matter is under the executive authorities. But in this particular case, as has already been said by the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, it is a continuous one. The matter of encroachment upon our Forest Reserves by some Nagas has been a continuous matter and therefore, this matter cannot be allowed to be discussed under an Adjournment Motion. Then about the recentness of the case, the incident took place on January 20th, i.e., one month and four days before to-day. Therefore, the matter could have been discussed by a substantive Motion. As I have repeatedly told the hon. Members that in a matter which can be discussed by some other method than an Adjournment Motion they should take to that course. The Members in this case got sufficient opportunities to raise discussion of this matter by a substantive Motion. They did not do so. Therefore, the Adjournment Motion is out of order.

Then again, regarding the lapse on the part of the Government in this case, the Government have taken adequate steps to bring into book the offenders and they are taking all necessary steps to prevent such occurrences in future. Again, the hon. Members will have sufficient opportunities when they will discuss the Governor's Address from to-day. An amendment is there tabled by Shri Barua and others for raising a discussion on this score. In the discussion of that Motion this matter may be sufficiently discussed and suggestions and reactions of the hon. Members rightly ventilated. I am sorry, I cannot allow this Motion but I assure to give the hon. Members full opportunity when the Governor's Address comes up for discussion along with the amendment.

Calling Attention on Boat Disaster in the Brahmaputra river on 24th December, 1964 in Between Desangmukh and Matmara ghats in which several persons lost their lives

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): Mr. Speaker, Sir. Along with other Members of this House, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department to the great matter which is still agitating the minds of the people. On the 24th December, 1964, a Government engine-propelled boat of Desangmukh-Matmara Ferry met with a tragic accident after a journey of 8 miles towards Matmara. At first it met with a leakage and then sank down. The capacity of the boat was only for 80 passengers, but more than 160 passengers were carried on that day as a result of which about 150 passengers met with watery grave. Sir, it is a most shocking matter. It is understood that the boat was not timely started. The boat was built only about six months back at Neamatighat with very ordinary timber such as Simalu and Kadam. Sir, there is a similar type of boat still in Desangmukh ghat of the same size, pattern and of the same material and its name is Sila, and the boat which capsized in the Brahmaputra was of the name of Pakhila. Government have not yet made any attempt to restore the boat. The downstream pushed the boat down to one mile from the place of occurrence. Now the boat is under 14' under water of the Brahmaputra. Sir, from the local enquiry, I came to know that more than 150 persons lost their lives and the boat was overloaded. Government have not made any effective step to restore the boat. Govern-

ment also do not consult any marine engineer. No judicial enquiry is being made up till now. People who lost their lives should be amply compensated by giving financial help to distressed families. I want to draw the attention of the Minister in Public Works Department to this particular point.

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Minister of State, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings Wing)]: Mr. Speaker, Sir. Before I make a statement under Rule 54 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Speaker to Rule 59 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in this case, because the case is under a Court of Inquiry. So it is sub-judice.

Mr. SPEAKER: Has the enquiry been already started?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: Yes, Sir. The enquiry has already been started by a First-Class Magistrate on 22nd February, 1965.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS (Lumding): Mr. Speaker, Sir. There is nothing here about sub-judice.

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: Mr. Speaker, Sir. One Public Works Department engine-fitted single boat of Desangmukh-Matmara Ferry over Brahmaputra met with an accident at a place about one mile downstream of Matmara at about 6.00 P.M. on the 24th December, 1964.

The initial enquiry into the accident revealed that the boat, which met with the accident, left Desangmukh ghat at about 3.30 P.M. At about 6.00 P.M. while the boat was approaching Matmara ghat as reported by the Superintending Engineer, Eastern Assam Circle, it struck against some under water snag causing a hole of about 40" x 14" in the hull through which water gushed into the boat and it started sinking. The passengers inside the boat got panicky and jumped overboard. It was reported that after complete sinking of the boat, some people could still stand on the roof of the boat, thereby indicating that the depth of water there was about 9' to 10' feet. Most of the people who jumped towards the bank side were able to walk over to the bank, whereas those people who jumped towards the river side where the depth of water was greater, were washed away. Many of them were, however, rescued by another Public Works Department boat which was following. During the time of accident it was quite dark and there was no light in the boat.

As the day of occurrence was a bazar day, there was a heavy rush of passengers. The lessee, it was reported, had no stock of Mobil Oil, collection of which took a considerable time and ultimately the boat could not start at the scheduled time. This resulted in further accumulation of large number of passengers, which one boat could not accommodate. Another boat was, however, arranged for accommodation of the excess passengers. In spite of this arrangement, it was reported that there were still some passengers in excess of its capacity in the ill-fated boat. The second boat, which was following the ill-fated boat, arrived at the spot of the accident about 1½ furlongs, operations.

Immediately on getting information of the accident, the local Subdivisional Officer, Public Works Department, along with Police Officers of Sibsagar Thana visited Desangmukhghat from where the boat started. On hearing that 3 persons had lost their lives and persons were still missing, they immediately alerted the nearby Police Stations to be on the lookout for missing passengers and dead bodies.

Myself and the Executive Engineer with the Senior Extra Assistant Commissioner of Sibsagar and other Police officers also visited Desangmukhghat in the morning of 25th December 1964. Myself, the Minister of State, Revenue along with the Deputy Commissioner and the Executive Engineer, Sibsagar Division, Magistrates and Police officials of Sibsagar visited the site of occurrence of the accident on 26th December 1964. We made enquiries at site and learnt from the survivors and relatives of the missing passengers that 28 persons were missing, out of which 3 dead bodies were recovered. During this visit it was revealed that the dead bodies of three persons were buried, and on 26th December 1964 two dead bodies out of three were exhumed and taken custody of by the Police.

A judicial enquiry has been ordered by the Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar, and a First Class Magistrate of Sibsagar has been assigned to conduct the enquiry, which started on 23rd February 1965 in court room of the First Class Magistrate of Sibsagar.

After the accident, the Ferry was taken over from the lessee, Shri Chandra Kanta Das, and was run departmentally by the Public Works Department. The Ferry has subsequently been put to sale and settled with Shri Bhugeswar Pegu.

Further, the lessee along with the Public Works Department Muharir in-charge of the ghat, the Driver, Handyman and Garman of the ill-fated boat were arrested by the police and charged with the following offences:—

- (1) Plying the boat in late hours.
- (2) Overloading the boat.
- (3) Not issuing tickets.

They have since been released on bail.

It has also been ascertained from the Executive Engineer, Sibsagar, that under the orders of the Enquiry Officer (Magistrate) salvage operation of the capsized boat has been started on 22nd February 1965 in the presence of the Enquiry Officer and the Subdivisional Officer, Public Works Department, Roads and Buildings. Report on the condition of the boat will be available only after the boat is salvaged and brought ashore and examined thoroughly.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): I want to know one thing from the hon. Minister. In August, 1963 I personally brought to the notice of the Government about the deplorable condition of the boats and the machines of the particular ghat and at the time we got an assurance from the Government that proper maintenance of the ghat would be made. Now, the Minister has stated that the Driver and the Muharir of the machine have been arrested. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has fixed any responsibility on any high officer of Public Works Department in this regard?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: It is for the enquiry officer to fix responsibility. The Deputy Commissioner has already instituted an enquiry. At this stage I cannot make a statement because the matter is subjudice.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : Sir, I challenge the death figure given by the hon. Minister, I have got the names and addresses of the dead persons. The figure comes to nearly 84. That is why I challenge the statement of the hon. Minister. I appeal to you, Sir, that the hon. Minister should not come here with such false statement. I had been there and I got the names and addresses of the dead persons.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs) : Sir, 'false' is an unparliamentary word and the hon. Member must withdraw it.

Mr. SPEAKER : Yes, the hon. Member should not use this word. He may say that the hon. Minister has made an incorrect statement.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj-North) : How the Minister got this figure ?

Mr. SPEAKER : From the report.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) : May I be clarified on one point ?

Mr. SPEAKER : Only one question can be allowed. According to you, what is the number of death ?

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA : The number will not be less than 30. I have the names.

Mr. SPEAKER : That does not make much difference. 23 and 30 is the same.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : Sir, this lessee has been continuing for not one or two terms ; he has been continuing for the last 40 or 50 years, and he does not take much interest on the maintenance of the ghat. That particular matter was brought to the notice of the Government several times. I do not understand why the Government is so interested on this particular lessee.

Mr. SPEAKER : It is a different question altogether.

Now, Mr. Gogoi, why earlier attempts were not made to salvage the capsized boat ? Can you give an explanation ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : Sir, the thing is that the Deputy Commissioner has already instituted an enquiry, and the Deputy Commissioner ordered, if I am right, that salvation should be done before the very eyes of the enquiry officer. That is why we thought that we should not do anything.

Mr. SPEAKER : Commonsense view is that if the boat lies like that under water than it will be silted up and no trace of the boat can be had after certain period of time.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : It has already been silted up and it has been expressed by the authorities there also.

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU (Majuli, Reserved for Scheduled Tribes): Whether the boat belongs to lessee or Government?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: Government.

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU: If it belongs to the Government, why the Departmental Officers were not made responsible for it?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: So far as the fixation of responsibility is concerned, it will be done by the Deputy Commissioner.

Mr. SPEAKER: I think an explanation will be called from the persons concerned.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Is the Government aware of the fact the people have already decided to disassociate themselves with the present enquiry, because they have no faith in it and they have already taken a resolution and sent telegrams to the Government. Whether the Government has already received any information?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: Yes.

Presentation of the Supplementary Demands for Grants and Supplementary Appropriation for 1964-65.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister): Sir, I beg to present the Supplementary Demands for Grants and Supplementary Appropriation for 1964-65.

Laying out of copies of report

- (i) Annual Report and Accounts of the Assam State Warehousing Corporation 1962-63.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister): I beg to lay out the Annual Report and Accounts of the Assam State Warehousing Corporation 1962-63.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Assam Financial Corporation for 1963-64.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister): I beg to lay out the Annual Report of the Assam Financial Corporation for 1963-64.

- (iii) Second Annual Report of the Assam Gas Company, Ltd., for 1963-64.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries): Sir, I beg to lay out the Second Annual Report of the Assam Gas Company Limited, for 1963-64.

- (iv) Fifth Annual Report of the Assam Government Marketing Corporation Ltd., for 1963-64.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries): I beg to lay out the Fifth Annual Report of the Assam Government Marketing Corporation Limited, 1963-64.

(v) **Annual Report of the Assam Spun Silk Mills Ltd.,
for 1963-64.**

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries): I beg to lay out the Annual Report of the Assam Spun Silk Mills Limited for 1963-64.

Debate on the Governor's Address

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Members of the Assam Legislative Assembly assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the Governor for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver in this House on the 22nd February, 1965. Sir, at the outset, I must congratulate the Governor for his brief reference to the various problems of the State and various achievements of the Government.

Now, Sir, the years 1964 and 1965 are years of great world events. In 1964 we have lost our beloved leader Jawaharlal Nehru who secured the freedom of India and made all endeavours to shape the destiny of the people of this vast continent. He is no more with us. By his death a gap had been created in the world which will not be filled up for generations to come. His contribution to world peace will be ever remembered by the people of India as well as of the world. We hope that the example which he set before us should be followed by us as a nation to achieve the goal for which we are striving during all these years. As I have already stated, Sir, these years 1964 and 1965 are years of great world events. In these years John Kennedy the apostle of peace was shot dead. In this way our progress in the achievement of world peace has met with set back by the death of these august personalities.

Now, Sir, recently we have seen how in this country, India, Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon, who was an able administrator and a staunch Congressman, was shot dead. That shows how the orgy of violence is spreading here and there in this country of ours. We have also seen the orgy of violence in connection with anti-Hindi agitation which is taking place not only in the South but also in some other parts of the country. All this forebodes evil for the future. Therefore, our national leaders have expressed grave concern over this problem and the Chief Ministers' Conference is going to be held on the 24th of this month to discuss this problem. We hope they will try to evolve a formula which will be acceptable to all concerned. Our revered President in his address to both the Houses of Parliament said as follows:—"We wish to state categorically that the assurance that is given by the late Jawaharlal Nehru will be carried out without qualification and reservation. It is essential for the unity of the country. While Hindi is an official language, English will continue as an associate official language". Here in this State, Sir, we have seen that there are border troubles created by Pakistani firings here and there in this year.

In 1964 we also saw huge migration of East Bengal refugees who have been compelled to take shelter in this State being unable to bear the atrocities perpetrated on them by Pakistanis. That is a great problem not only for this State but for the whole nation. This refugee problem is a national problem, solution of which rests not only with one or two States, but with the whole nation. Therefore the different States in the country should come forward to extend their co-operation in the solution of the problem of rehabilitation to these victims of partition.

Our Government considering the limited resources at its disposal have agreed to rehabilitate 15,000 families of these unfortunate victims. We hope that the Government of India will take early steps for transferring the rest of these refugees to other States for rehabilitation. We thank the State Government and the Union Government for taking all possible measures for temporary shelter, accommodation, medical relief and for other schemes mooted for the permanent rehabilitation of these unfortunate refugees.

In the Governor's Address, we find that the Governor has rightly referred to the grave situation that is prevailing in our borders. In our Northern borders the Chinese are reported to have made massive war preparation. It is not known when they will attack us. In East Pakistan borders we have also seen repeated firings on the borders and other troubles caused by these Pakistani forces. Therefore, as our State is surrounded by foreign countries, two of which are hostile, the Governor has rightly asked us to be vigilant and to take all precautionary measures so that this country can face any onslaught by these enemies. In view of the fact that Pakistan has joined hands with the Chinese we apprehend an attack in the near future by the combined forces of Pakistan and China for which we should make ourselves prepared. In this connection the Governor has referred to the Civil Defence and Homeguards Organisations. He has in his Address attracted the pointed attention of the Government to strengthen the Civil Defence and also the Homeguard organisations. In this context, I must refer to similar other organisations like Village Defence Parties, the N. C. C. and Lok Sahayak Senas which should be strengthened so that they can stand as a second line of defence of the country. We hope our Government have already taken steps for strengthening these organisations in view of the pointed reference made by the Governor in this context and our Government will take all possible steps to strengthen these organisations.

The Governor in his Address has also pointed to another potential danger in the State. That is the Pakistani infiltration.

This problem of Pakistani infiltration has been in our State from a very long time. In view of the fact that Pakistan is not behaving well with India and in view of the fact that Pakistan has joined hands with China, some stringent measures should be taken first to prevent further new infiltrations through our borders and secondly to detect those who are still remaining within our State. More Tribunals should be established; because during Emergency, these unauthorised people from Pakistan may act as fifth columnists and make our defence insecure. The Governor has mentioned that the State Government has already set up four Tribunals and establishment of two other Tribunals is under contemplation and we only hope that the Government will establish as many Tribunals as would be necessary to detect these undesirable elements in our State and extern them according to law.

Next, the Governor has made particular reference to the security of the border areas. There was suggestion in the last session of the Assembly that our border security forces should be strengthened and the check posts should be increased. Along with the strengthening of the security forces they should be equipped with modern implements for carrying out security measures.

Again there was also a suggestion for the clearance of sufficient area along the borders so that new infiltrants cannot intrude into our territory. If the border is cleared, our security force will be in a position to make quick movement for the detection of these new infiltrants. I hope the Government would take necessary steps to increase the check posts and also the security forces for successful detection of the intruders into our State which is a strategic one for defending the Eastern Border of India. Therefore precautionary measures should be taken so that enemies may not take any advantage of loop holes that may remain in our borders.

Next, Sir, the Governor has also referred to the measures taken with regard to the welfare of the backward classes. Upliftment of the backward classes is a sacred trust imposed on the Government by the Constitution, these backward classes have made some strides with the benefits granted to them during the two Plans. Still they have not made progress as expected. There are still many things to be done. Unless and until this weaker section of the society advances educationally and economically, we will not be able to achieve the desired goal, a Socialist State. Unless and until the Government come forward, these backward people will not be able to make any advance on their own account. It is however a matter of regret, that the benefits which the other backward classes people had been enjoying legitimately were suddenly withdrawn in pursuance of a new policy. I hope the Government will be pleased to reconsider their decision and extend the benefits to these people who form an important part in the body politic.

Now, Sir, the Governor in his Address has made a pointed reference to the unhappy supply position. He has mentioned that the essential food stuffs have to be imported from outside and therefore occasionally there has been shortage of food stuffs leading to the rise of prices. Now, Sir, the question before us is how long can we depend on the imported essential food stuffs for the maintenance of one crore eighteen lakhs of people for all times to come? Is there no solution? This problem has been faced by our State for quite a number of years. This scarcity is due partly to transport bottleneck and also due to artificial creation by the profiteers and hoarders. These unscrupulous people create this artificial scarcity of food stuff with a view to make profit. Now how to solve this problem? If we do not attempt to grow the essential food stuffs in our State, this problem shall never be solved. Therefore we would suggest to the Government that they should not confine their activities to the increased growing of paddy alone. They should extend their activities for growing up all kinds of pulses and mustard oil seeds. People's enthusiasm should be created by rendering all possible help for growing up all these essential food stuffs. It is high time that Government should take specific steps for the cultivation of these essential crops so that we may not be the victims of the profiteers, hoarders and blackmarketeers.

Therefore, I would suggest that specific measures should be taken by the Agriculture Department for the cultivation of these essential food stuffs. The first and second Government should also create a buffer stock of essential food stuffs as has been done in other States.

A corporation of foodgrains has been sponsored in the State of Madras and recently our Government is also creating in every Subdivision a buffer stock of essential food stuffs. That may be a temporary measure. I would, therefore, request the Government to take up State Trading in essential food stuffs to be distributed through Co-operative Societies. For that purpose the Co-operative Societies should be reorganised and there should be wholesale Co-operatives in every Subdivision. In Tezpur the wholesale Co-operatives of essential food stuffs did a master service during the emergency, that is, during the acute scarcity period. I would, therefore, request

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the Government to create consumer co-operatives through which the essential commodities should be distributed and there should be buffer stock of these commodities in every Subdivision run on Government account.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Das, you are taking more time.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: Sir, the Governor in his Address referred to flood which is a chronic annual feature in this State. Although high embankments along the banks of the Brahmaputra and its tributaries have been constructed, still flood is continuing every year. So unless the bed of the Brahmaputra which came high up after the last earthquake, is converted into a channel by dredging and unless big tributaries are controlled, the flood in this State will be a recurrent affair. So ways and means to dredge the Brahmaputra and to control the big tributaries should be devised so that this land of flood may be a land of plenty and happiness. In the matter of education, the Governor has made a passing reference. Although we have made good progress in this matter, female education has not come up to the expected mark. This is partly due to the fact that female education was a neglected subject in the past and there was no incentive for this. But now there has been great encouragement for female education so much so that we have not been able to accommodate this wave of enthusiasm. We want more institutions, more facilities to meet this demand. So, I beg to suggest as follows:—

(1) That the number of institutions for girls for Elementary, Secondary and University education be so increased as to remove the disparity in this regard.

(2) The Secondary Schools for girls at Headquarters of the Subdivisions and the girls' colleges in the State should be provincialised.

(3) There should be reservation of seats for girls in the colleges, technical or otherwise, and Post-Graduate education.

(4) Special facilities and amenities such as scholarships, stipends and free-studentships, book-grants, etc., should be extended to female students in Secondary and University education including technical education.

(5) A number of scholarships for girls for overseas education be reserved.

(6) Female education up to Higher Secondary status should be made free.

In this connection I may be permitted to quote a few lines from the address of the Chairman of the 39th Session of the All India Educational Conference, Indore.

“Extension of education to women will certainly ensure better educational prospects for their children. If we want to create enthusiasm for education amongst women, we must provide for special facilities and inducements.

In this connection, may I suggest that more women should be drawn to the teaching profession, particularly in the primary stage? I am convinced that women are better suited to teach young children who require special attention, because a primary school teacher has particular interest in the child; whereas in the higher classes of secondary school, the interest is on the subject to be taught. This will mean a special plan to provide better and larger training facilities for women teachers”.

Sir, our Education Minister had the privilege of presiding over the All India Education Conference at Indore and had made the above remarks in his address. As regards general education, I would suggest that education up to the M. E. Standard should be made free. Sir, I would speak a few words about Tea labour. Although the Governor has not made any pointed reference to the progress made in the implementation of the various welfare schemes adopted by the Government in respect of Tea labour, it would be in the fitness of things to discuss the matter in view of the fact that the Tea labour forms an important part of the population of the State and they are educationally and economically very backward as compared with the other sections of the society. So, their upliftment, their advancement pose a great problem for the State. Government by various legislative measures have tried to improve the lot of these backward classes. It is for us to see how far these measures which relate to better housing, better education, better wages, better service conditions, provident fund, medical relief etc., have been implemented. Although the Administrative Report on the working of the Plantation Labour Act, 1951 for the year 1953 made some recommendations, they have not been fully implemented. The report *inter alia* stated "A large number of employees evaded their responsibility in the absence of any legal compulsion thereby straining industrial relations to the breaking point".

The Parliamentary Committee which went into this matter in great detail came to the finding that majority of the employees had been paying only lip service to statutory obligations imposed by the Act and recommended strengthening of the Inspectorate to ensure stricter enforcement of the Act.

Lastly the Report says:—

"There is besides, the widespread tendency to avoid legal obligations noticed among certain employees. When the area of operation is vast and the practical difficulties are also many progress is bound to be halting at some stages."

Government have adopted certain important measures for the welfare of the plantation labour. But the employers are naturally apathetic towards their implementation. Therefore, I would request the Government to be much more vigilant and take effective measures for implementation of the schemes and the defaulting employers should be brought to book.

Now, Sir, the Governor in his Address has made reference to the achievements made by the different departments of the State Government. I would not like to dilate upon them. I have touched only two or three subjects which to me appeared to be most important, and I leave it to the hon. Members to make their comments on those achievements. As our State is a problem State with speaking different languages, following various religions and religious practices—it is a stupendous task to bring in all round development of the State. So all endeavours should be made to remove the regional disparity in the matter of development. To do that we require unity of mind, unity of action and unity of purpose. We must co-operate with the Government forgetting our differences, political or otherwise, and extending our whole-hearted support for the implementation of the various schemes. If we do so, I think the day will not be far when we will be able to achieve our goal—viz., the goal of a socialist State. Sir, with these few words I conclude.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (Bihpuria) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the motion moved by my friend Shri Das and I congratulate our Governor for briefly referring to the burning problems of our State. The out-going year was a year of catastrophe for our country, nay for the world in which many things have happened in the political horizon of the world. Sir, in our country after the passing away of Bapuji people depended upon our being Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, whom we had lost in the last year and for whose loss we are in a very pitious condition. Sir, our State being a problem State of India situated in the North Easternmost corner of our country we are faced with various problems. The Governor in his Address has rightly stressed on the point of security, and he has asked us to be vigilant. Our State is surrounded on all sides by big enemies like China and Pakistan—we are facing a piquant situation in our country. Sir, though Pakistan is not a big a country in comparison with India yet in my opinion Pakistan is the most dangerous enemy for our State. We are happy to learn from the Governor that the demarcation in our border is progressing satisfactorily, and I am happy that border demarcation is taken up by the Survey of India, but I want to bring to your notice, Sir, that this demarcation is going on for the last 17 years and this is not yet complete. Moreover, Sir, there was a proposal to evacuate a certain portion in the border so that our small State is saved from the infiltration of Pakistanis, but there is no reference to this proposal in the Governor's Address. I hope the Government will be pleased to consider this aspect. Sir, we have learnt from the Central Government that the Chinese are amassing their forces near our northern borders, and from the Governor's Address we have learnt that East Pakistan is not leaving us without any disturbance in the last year and it is disturbing us now even. Sir, I am very sorry to refer that the spying activities have not been curbed. Specially in our State during the last three years whatever happened was known both to the Chinese and the Pakistanis immediately, and any political event happening in our State anywhere is heard from Pakistan and Peking radios just after 2 or 3 hours. I think our Government should be more vigilant regarding this spying and espionage activities of the agents of these two countries who are operating from within our State. We have seen that something happening at Tinsukia at 3 P.M., is broadcast from Dacca at 9 P.M. When some political happening takes place at Nowgong the news is broadcast from Peking 2 or 3 hours after.

How these kinds of things are going on in this small State of ours and why we have not been able to detect these activities? It is a matter of regret. I hope, our State Government should be more vigilant—as our Governor in his Address has pointed out that we require constant vigilance regarding security of our State. In my opinion this is the main problem and this is a main matter for consideration not only by our State but by our whole country. Our State is situated-surrounded in almost all sides by enemies and therefore our Government should be more active and I hope it will rise up to the occasion to save our State and our people from enemies. Sir, to fight external enemies of the country there should be internal peace, but as referred to in the Governor's Address, I want to bring to your notice that the main problem is security of the State and we are discussing in this House all these internal disturbances fomented by our enemies as mere law and order questions of our State, so, Sir, I think this is not a good sign for the safety and security of the State.

Sir, another problem, *i.e.*, the language problem which raises its head in the country is another dangerous sign, to solve which I hope, our leaders of the country will rise to the occasion and they will be able to evolve a formula in order to save our country from internal dangers.

I am happy to note that our Government has been able to organise the Home Guards' Organisation, which is most essential for the security of our State and I earnestly hope that this organisation will be made permanent very early. Along with this I want painfully to refer to one thing that in our State many educational institutions have been in occupation of Security Police for the last two or three years, I hope, when these measures are going to stay, permanent arrangements should be made for their habitation and the educational institutions should be released which is causing detriment to the education of our students.

Another matter which is disturbing the minds of the people of our State is the Pakistani infiltration into our State. The Government is trying hard to drive away and many have been driven out but there are still many at large throughout the State. I hope Government will take more serious measures to drive them out as early as possible for the security of the State.

Sir, I am happy to say that the Anti-Corruption Department has done good work and several officers have been punished for corruption, but, Sir, I hope the Anti-Corruption Department will work more vigilantly and vigorously in order to wipe out corruption from the face of our State and country.

Sir, there are committees in Districts and Subdivisions to root out corruption. These committees are called Public Relations Committees and one of the duties of these committees is to take action against corrupt officials or non-officials. Sir, these committees have not been able to do tangible work because these committees are practically dominated by nominated officials and by the handful of non-officials in these committees, action cannot be taken against corrupt officials or non-officials. So, I hope, Anti-Corruption Department will take strong measures to detect corrupt officials and help to root out corruption from our State.

Sir, I am really happy of another thing that the Central Government has posted engineers in our State to tackle flood control work. You know, Sir, our State of Assam is often visited by floods and flood is the main cause of destruction of our food crops year after year. Due to inadequate funds for flood-control measures of our State Government, I am happy to learn from the Governor's Address that the Central Government is taking keen interest for flood control measures in our State.

Regarding rise of price of essential commodities, the Governor has said that it was not satisfactory for some time, but Sir, even now the prices are rising abnormally. In some cases, say the case of pulses, we have seen that the prices of pulses have risen abnormally. The price of pulses in the last part of 1964 has been doubled to the price of 1963.

Moreover, some quantities of these essential commodities are brought by the Government on their own account but it is surprising that the commodities brought by Government are more costly than the commodities in the Bazaar brought by business people. I want to refer to a special

case, i.e., mustard oil, which was brought by the Government towards the later part of 1964 and was priced at Rs.4.12 paise per Kg., while the market price at that time was Rs.3.50 paise. I think Government will enquire why the commodities brought on Government account are more costly than the commodities in the open market. There should be an enquiry on this as to how and why these commodities become costlier. So is the case with pulse also. I do not want to go further into the matter. I hope Government will enquire how and why these commodities become more costly when brought on Government account.

Sir, in the matter of rise in price I hope Government will take some definite steps so that rise of prices can be checked, otherwise people of low levels are suffering heavily for this and there may be some disorder also for this rise of price.

Regarding paddy, Sir, I thank God that during the last season paddy crop throughout the whole of Assam was the best and I am sure that even with its many defects the Apex Marketing Society will procure a good quantity. But, Sir, I must point out one thing that the plight of the growers is sad. The growers should get their price when they sell their paddy, which is not happening though it is stated here that they are getting their price of paddy when they sell their paddy. Actually what we find, the producers are not where getting the price when they hand over the paddy to any of the societies. So, I think Government will look into it and try to remove the difficulties from which the growers are suffering everywhere.

Then, Sir, regarding the Co-operative Department, I am happy that Government are taking up more Co-operative ventures in our State. But, Sir, regarding organisation of Service Co-operatives, the action taken so far is not adequate and though it was decided by the Government to organise one Co-operative under each Gram Sabha it has not yet worked out in the field. It is only in the papers. Therefore, I request Government to work out this system which was considered to be the best, i.e., organisation of one Service Co-operative in each Gram Sabha, so that we can succeed in the Co-operative movement in our State.

Regarding Industries side, Sir, the pressure on land throughout our State is rising year after year. Now, Sir, in the Plains districts of Assam the pressure of population is rising to 432 per sq. mile. In this State, Sir, we must take out some people from agriculture to Industries. I am happy that the industrial ventures of our State are progressing during the last 10 years and now we have seen that more than 450 small industries have registered themselves with Government. Some bigger industries are also growing. But technical and educational side of our youths is lagging far behind. I think Government will take action for training our students for these industrial ventures, so that employment can be given to our youths in these industries.

Mr. SPEAKER: Your time is up, Mr. Bora.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA: Sir, regarding employment of our youths in Industries, we have found that throughout India, if we compare the figures, our employment is only 2 per cent in the industrial sector. When the population is increasing, pressure on land is growing, we must see to this. I hope Government will do something to relieve the pressure on land by giving more employment in the industrial sector.

Regarding electricity, the Governor has said that we are progressing in this respect. We hope, by the middle of 1965 our electricity will register an increase of 457 per cent. We hope that we may have more power in the coming years and that in the Fourth Plan more money will be allotted for production of power which is the lowest in our State. Sir, with these few words I wish to conclude my speech. At least I want to refer to the main problem which is disturbing the minds of our people, *i.e.*, the security and safety question of our State, Independence of our country from the threat posed by the two formidable enemies and I specially refer to the threat of our neighbour Pakistan. I hope Government will think over this seriously as the Governor has stressed on this and I also give my stress on this point and this point alone.

Mr. SPEAKER : I have received notice of two amendment motions—one is signed by 9 hon. Members and the other is signed by Shri Santi Ranjan Das Gupta.

Now, who is moving the amendment motion ?

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj-North) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I, for myself, and on behalf of hon. Members—Shri Dulal Chandra Barua, Shri Tarapada Bhattacharjee, Shri Santi Ranjan Das Gupta, Shri Rampirit Rudrapaul, Shri Zahirul Islam, Shri Khogendra Nath Barbaruah, Shri Hoover Hynniewta, Shri B. B. Lyngdoh, beg to move the following amendment on the “deeply grateful” motion tabled by hon. Shri M. K. Das on the Governor’s Address, relating to which the following may be added—“But the House regrets that the Governor has failed to mention in his Address :—

1. The complete failure of the Assam Government to maintain law and order in the State, specially in the Border areas of Assam ;

2. The complete failure of the State Government in checking corruption, favouritism and nepotism, in the administration ;

3. The complete failure of the Government in bringing to the book, the hoarders, black-marketeers, adulterators, profiteers and other anti-social elements ;

4. The failure on the part of the Government to check and deport illegal Pak-infiltrators ;

5. The complete failure of the Government in arresting the rise in prices of essential commodities and maintaining adequate supply of the commodities ;

6. The complete failure of the Government in respect of Industrial Development vis-a-vis solving the unemployment problem.

7. The failure of the Government to increase agricultural productions under Five Year Plan and Schemes.

8. The failure of the Government in respect of publication of Mehrotra Commission report on Silchar Police firing in 1961 and Naidu Commission report on Shillong Police firing in 1964 ;
9. The failure of the Government to give any indication about its stand on the Union Official Language Policy ;
10. The failure of the Government in respect of rehabilitating the flood and erosion affected people and the landless people of the State ;
11. The failure of the Government in the field of educational advancement in the State ;
12. The failure of the Government to offer amenities and to improve the living condition of the Tea Garden Labourers ;
13. The complete failure of the Government about the existing Paddy Procurement policy.
14. The complete failure of the Government to create enthusiasm in the people for successful co-operative movement in the State ;
15. The failure of the Government in maintaining and improving the Transport Services in the State ;
16. The failure of the Government in pursuing uniform policy in respect of all the Trade Union Organisation in the State which have been disturbed by the Government by indulging in high-handedness and harassment in the interest of the party in power ;
17. The complete failure of the Government in improving the lot of the tribals and backward people of the State ;
18. The complete failure of the Government in implementing the Third Five Year Plan Schemes for the improvement of communication and failure in maintaining the roads, ferries, etc., by the Public Works Department ;
19. Complete failure of the Government to meet the minimum requirement of the low-paid employees of the Government ;
20. Failure of the the Government to curb the forces of disintegration in the State of Assam ;
21. Failure of the Government to implement Rahabilitation Schemes of the new migrants ;
22. Failure of the Government to control recurrence of floods in the State.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would have been happy to be associated myself with the motion moved by hon. Member Shri Mohi Kanta Das with his deep feeling of gratitude on the Address delivered by the hon. Governor,

had it actually meant something concrete. Sir, it is most unfortunate that in the 14 page Address of the Governor, we do not find any assessment of economic conditions of the State, nor any political assessment nor developmental progresses and conditions prevailing in the State. Rather, by and large, it is felt by the people that it is something like a luxury boat plied for ceremonial functions once in every year and it is visiting again this year. His Address could not impress us. We desired that he should give something concrete, and a correct lead banking upon which we could have activated ourselves in the coming months.

Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA (Nalbari-East): Mr. Speaker, Sir, will it not reflect on the Governor ?

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, certainly not, I am within my jurisdiction to speak the truth. Sir, we feel that this luxury post of Governor meant only for Dwarodghatan, Briksharupan and foundation stone laying ceremonies and so on ; such people should come to an end. This costly office neither helps democracy nor the country. Sir, it is strange that in the 14 page Address of the Governor there is no mention of the language problem which had shaken the country as a whole at the very moment. In this connection, I congratulate our Finance Minister who in his recent statement has given the mind of the Government of Assam and its people, but there is no reference of this in Governor's Address ; may I question, Sir, why this conspicuous silence over so burning an issue ? The Governor has come forward with the approach that there should be complete unity and integration of people in this border State. But the Central Government has brought ruin to this by their linguistic fantasy. Can unity function amidst linguistic imperialism. It arouses the feeling and sentiment of our people at large. On the other hand the State Government has come forward with an appeal for bringing integration ; may we know, Sir, how such a miracle could be achieved ? Can the Government of India explain to the people that during last 17 years of Independence was there any trouble in functioning day to day administration without Hindi as National Language in the country ? Why then instead of adopting a go slow policy in respect of country's "lingua franca" the Central Government is so much adamant in imposing 'Hindi' upon opposing State ?

Sir, hon. Member Shri Bora has categorically stated that so far the people living in the border State bristling with various problems both inside and outside the State are concerned, there is no justification at this moment to bring this language issue by the Government of India, thus to divide India into pieces. I wish, Sir, the rulers of the country should give all attention for solving several other burning living problems of the people instead of playing with this too delicate language issue a polyglot country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Governor while making his Address did rather very scantily mention about the supply position of the Government. There are no proper remedial measures suggested to arrest the rising price of essential commodities of life, nor did he mention any firm policy of the Government in this direction. We do not understand as to how the Governor could address us in a neglecting outlook. Is it not known to the Governor that at this moment there is scarcity of sugar even in the canteen

of the Assembly? For want of sugar even the hon. Members do not get tea from the canteen in the capital town. We do not know how this could happen? If this is the fate of the people living in the capital town, less said about the plight of people living at large is better.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in his Address last year the Governor had mentioned that measures would be taken to tackle the problem of Pakistani infiltration into this State and again this year, after 12 months we get the same remark in his Address. It appears from his Statement that as if this problem has been solved simply by constituting four tribunals in the State and there is nothing more to be done for this grave problem of infiltration. The supporter of the motion Mr. Bora has categorically asserted that this is a menace. This Pakistani infiltration and espionage business which is going on from the two enemy countries, I mean the Communist China and Pakistan, has created a menace to this State of Assam. Until and unless the Government both at the Centre and in the State are more vigilant, this menace cannot be remedied. Of course, in the Address of the Governor he has mentioned that vigilance is there, but we do not know where actually the vigilance is. Even the other day a dacoity was committed by the Pakistanis in Karimganj within my constituency. The Pakistani armed dacoits infiltrated into Karimganj area and committed dacoity injuring several persons. Last year also they committed dacoity in Karimganj area and then left Indian Union after killing persons. Even in this month the Pakistani dacoits entered into Indian Union and committed dacoity and then they left the Indian border with the looted articles after injuring several persons. But our Governor comes here with his blessed Address saying that there is vigilance all throughout. Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the other day we saw in the newspaper that about 1,700 hostile Nagas who went to Pakistan to get military training were on march towards Nagaland. We shall not be surprised if we find one day that in spite of our so-called vigilance over the borders these 1,700 hostile Nagas have entered Nagaland with arms and ammunitions to create more troubles in the Nagaland. Then of course our Government will come with a Press Note and say that in spite of their vigilance over the borders and in spite of their police forces and security forces, alertness and all that, the hostile Nagas have somehow entered Nagaland. They are however, taking up the matter with the Government of India or the so-called Peace Mission or the Government of Nagaland. Sir, this is the Freedom, Democracy we have been enjoying.

Sir, as I have already stated, I am not going to speak after lunch, and so I should conclude my speech only by making a reference to another point. The rest I will leave to the Members of this side to discuss.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, most painfully I will now refer to the firing on the innocent and peaceful Satyagrahis at Silchar on 19th May 1961. Sir, the Assam Government under the pressure of people at large and under the advice of the Government of India set up a Commission of Inquiry into the firing to ascertain whether there was any necessity of that firing and the Commission was set up with no less a person than the Chief Justice of Assam High Court. Mr. Chief Justice Gopalji Mehrotra has submitted his report to the Government of Assam on the 7th April 1962. Sir, to-day is the 24th of February 1965 but still that report is lying possibly under the pillow or gaddi of our Chief Minister. On several occasions we have pressed the Government to publish that report. But on the first occasion, the Chief Minister said that it was under the consideration of the

Government. Then again when we pressed for its publication after one year when the hon. Chief Minister came with a plea that the Assam border had been attacked by the Chinese and so there might be internal trouble and commotion as a result of the publication of that report, and so we were asked to wait for sometime more. Then again after some months when the students delegation met the Chief Minister he said "yes within 31st December 1963 I am going to publish the report". In 1964 also we approached him that when enquiry has been conducted at a cost of Rs.2,00,000 by sucking the blood of the poor people and when 11 innocent lives, inclusive of a girl of 18 years have been taken away by the Police of the Government of Assam for no fault of their own, the report must be published. The Chief Minister re-assured us that the report would be published soon, but in vain. Here I will like to make a reference to the statement made by the then Home Minister, who is now the Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri to the members of the Sangram Parishad when they met him at Delhi. He said "Had Mahatma Gandhi been alive peaceful Satyagraha movement launched by the children of Cachar on Language issue". But, Sir, even then we had to sacrifice 11 innocent lives. After four years of the completion of the enquiry the Assam Government could not make time to publish the report. Mr. Speaker, Sir, to-day in this august House I will, on the authority, authority not only as a Member of this House but also as a Member of the Cachar Zilla Sangram Parishad, give an warning to the Government that if during this Budget Session they do not say either yes or no, whether they are going to publish this report immediately or not desirous of doing so ascribing reasons; after this session the children of Cachar will come forward and lay more lives if necessary for the publication of this report because the people of Cachar, the suffering humanity, cannot tolerate further the delay in publication of the report. We have got to know what wrong our children had committed by moving through Constitutional methods, by giving peaceful resistance for their cause as envisaged in our Constitution and what necessity the Government had to snatch away 11 innocent lives and injure over 100 youths and girls. If we are at fault and if the Mehrotra Commission's report says that the Satyagrahis were wrong and violent and that there was necessity for firing, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I take an oath that we will bow down to the Government and will promise that never in future our children will resort to such movement. But without seeing the report of the Chief Justice we cannot decide our course of action. Sir, as a Member of the Parishad we have got certain amount of responsibility towards our people, and so we cannot wait any more. I would request our hon. Minister for Health Mr. Mookerjee and hon. Minister of Agriculture Mr. Haque Choudhury, who belong to our district to take up the responsibility of discussing it in the Cabinet and take up the matter with the Chief Minister so that the report is published during this session. If this is not done, Sir, I am afraid, Cachar would not fall behind to accept the challenge. Lastly, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to ask this House to be alert about the cloud which is accumulating in the Mizo horizon. If the cloud is not cleared before it is too late I apprehend greater danger there. Mr. Speaker, Sir, instead of adopting an appeasement policy our Government and our people particularly of plains should take measures so that we may come closer with the tribal

people. We must remove their apprehensions so that our State as a whole, people of both plains and hills may live together peacefully and there may be better integration in the State and we may serve our people better.

Adjournment

The House Adjourned till 2 p.m. for lunch

(After Lunch)

Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA (Nalbari-East): Mr. Speaker Sir, I congratulate the Governor for his Address. The Governor has rightly warned the people of the State because he has correctly felt that there is danger to the State from outside, that is from China and from our nearest neighbour East Pakistan. The Governor is perfectly justified in arriving at such a conclusion more particularly in view of the fact that for a considerable period we have seen that there is propaganda on the part of Pakistan. So, Sir, when he has asked us to be on our guard, we should be on our guard, for the security of the State because internal vigilance is of paramount necessity. In this connection I may mention one thing. So far as security measures of the State are concerned, about a year back the Home Minister came to this State and on the initiative of the State Government a proposal was mooted to the effect that for the security of Indo-Pak border there should be established a belt one mile wide and the persons found within that belt should be evacuated and they should be rehabilitated in other parts of the country without any harassment from any quarters. But it is very distressing to learn that although a year has passed we have seen no concrete measures taken by the Government of India although it has been promised by the Government of India. On the other hand it has been reported that the Government of India has abandoned that proposal mainly on two grounds. First, they want to say that in the meantime they have got advice from the Defence Department that it is not advisable from the point of defence to seal the borders in the way as suggested by the State Government and ultimately accepted by the Government of India. Secondly, they want to say that it would be a problem to the State itself to rehabilitate those people who will be evacuated their number may be one to two lakhs and from the side of the State Government it is also reported that they are already handicapped in view of the fact that about 2 lakhs of East Pakistan refugee are given shelter and rehabilitated. They are pressing upon the Centre that they cannot give accommodation to more families and some of these families should be taken over to other States. So from these two points raised by the Government of India and also by the State Government it is now clear to us that the proposal which is very important and vital in nature is going to be abandoned at the cost of security of the State.

Secondly, Sir, it is known to all of us that the declaration of Hindi as official language by the Government of India on 26th January 1965 has caused an upheaval throughout the length and breadth of the country and for that matter it cannot be said that Assam is exceptional. I mean to say that the whole fabric of India is shaken—there is no doubt about it. But up till now we do not come across any policy which is going to be adopted by the State Government in this regard nor do we know that the Government has taken any policy in view of the circumstances that are prevalent in the country. But whatever may be the decision of the Government of Assam, my humble

opinion to this House is this. So far as Hindi as official language is concerned we cannot oppose and it should not be opposed that Hindi should be the official language of India. Undoubtedly there must be a link language in India but before the decision is actually given effect to the handicap of other States mainly the non-Hindi speaking States should also be taken into consideration. If any State finds it not ready to switch over to Hindi, I think, Sir, English should remain as an associate language. Then again, Sir, in All India Services so far our State is concerned under one pretext or other the children of the soil are denied the coveted posts in the All India Services. So, Sir, under the circumstances I want to suggest that All India Services examinations should be held in Hindi, in English and in other regional languages. So far as Assam is concerned, Assamese being the regional language that should also be adopted in All India Services examinations. In that case I think, Sir, all these troubles over language issue may be set at rest at least for the time being.

Now, Sir, many complaints have been made from many quarters throughout the State that so far as implementation of the Assam Language Act, 1960 is concerned there has been undue delay. The Assam Sahitya Sabha, the oldest cultural organisation of the State or for that matter public opinion in this regard is this, that there should be full implementation of this Language Act. From the lessons that we have learnt on the language issue, I think it is the proper time that the Government should give serious consideration that the Language Act of 1960 be given full implementation at an earlier date.

Now, Sir, there is one heartening fact to note that our Industries Minister has advanced a suggestion and rightly so to the Government of India. It is a fact that although All India leaders who come to Assam described Assam as the epitome of India and although constitutionally Assam is part and parcel of Indian Union, it is distressing to note that Assam is always neglected. Although it is a strategic State, and an important State from the side of defence or other factors, the Government of India is not giving serious thought to develop this State economically or otherwise. To meet that the Industries Minister advanced a suggestion that Kashmir and Assam both remaining on the frontiers of India should be given equal treatment as if they are handicapped States. I am glad to learn that the Sub-Committee of the National Development Council has considered the matter and it is hoped that they will give special consideration to Assam and Kashmir.

Now, Sir, many industries, small and medium size, have been started in the State. So far as industrial development of the State is concerned it reminds me of the early settlers in America who landed there only to begin things anew. Nothing at their disposal was with them. Here even after 17 years of independence those industries could not proceed to the extent the common people expected. Many important measures are to be taken by our State Government in respect of industrial development, flood control, agriculture, etc. But it is regrettable that every time the Government of Assam approached the Government of India for allocation of more money for Assam their request is turned down. But our question is this. Should we remain content with what Government of India consider fit to give us? My submission is that we have seen that the Chief Ministers and other

Ministers of other States have gone outside India and entered into some agreement with some private parties, according to the new economic policy of the Government of India. Now there is no bar of foreign countries to invest money in our country for its economic development. When this is the present policy of the Government of India for investing foreign capital in our country both in public and private sectors, I think there will be no difficulty on the part of the State Government to go outside to arrange with private concerns so that they may advance money to the State for its development, specially in the case of industries and power. We see that every other State can manage to get money to be spent in construction of dams or some other river and power projects, etc., and for that purpose money to the extent of 300 crores for a particular project is available from the Government of India. Even some desert parts of Rajasthan which are full of sands are now going to be converted into fertile soil. When such things can be possible in the case of other States why it is not possible in the case of Assam and why Government of India is indifferent to our State? Therefore, Sir, I request not only the Chief Minister but other Ministers of our State, specially the Planning Minister, Agriculture and the Finance Minister, to go outside India to arrange with private parties to advance money to our State. It is heartening to know that our Agriculture Minister, Planning Minister and also the Finance Minister have already made some attempts in this respect. It is understood that when our Finance Minister had been to America he contacted some foreign company and as a result of which some representative of that company came to Assam to learn the condition of Assam. The other day one expert from Russia came to Gauhati and we came to contact him and when we requested him to help us in the matter of flood control he said that in respect of flood control the conditions in Russia and India or Assam are quite different and that is why he came to study what measures are necessary. This is a right move taken by the Government of Assam. We have made certain plans for development of industries, power, etc., but I may point out that there is no dynamic approach for fulfilling such plans in our State. There is a question of starting a paper and pulp industry in Assam, but from the answer given by the Planning Minister it is clear that it may take two or three years before it is started. This shows that we have taken certain measures only in paper—with the least hope of their being executed.

Now, Sir, I will submit a few words about the progress of industries in our State, mainly regarding power. An Industrial Exhibition is going on at Gauhati. There we were shown by demonstration how liquid gas is to be used. There it was stated that this gas came directly from the Oil Refinery at Barauni. The Oil Refinery at Barauni started functioning from 1964 whereas the Oil Refinery at Gauhati started functioning in 1962 and yet the Barauni Oil Refinery could produce and supply liquid gas which now come to Assam to be utilised, whereas our Oil Refinery which started two years earlier could not produce liquid gas to be utilised and this shows that a huge amount of that gas is being wasted. However, it is learnt that Government of Assam is taking up this matter with the Government of India, and it is hoped that in Assam also liquid gas will be produced at an early date so that the consumers will be greatly benefited.

It is known to us that one fourth of the hydro-power potentiality of whole of India is in Assam. This shows that there is a great amount of power potentiality in our State. In spite of this fact, Sir, Government of Assam has not been able to produce more power generating units. The

power generating unit may be divided into two classes, one is hydro-electric and other thermal. But I would like to point out that thermal power is not economical so far as Assam is concerned. No less a person than the Central Minister of Power and Irrigation has opined that it is good to concentrate on big project instead of frittering away money in small scattered schemes. The cheapest and best thing will be to generate power from hydro-electric process and then from gas and coal, etc. He has also advised that we should go for hydel-project. I am not an expert. I only hope that Government will consider this matter on the line suggested by the Central Minister. Our hydro-electric potential in Assam is definitely high but our *per capita* consumption is very very low. Only a part of it is utilised in the State. This being the position, the rate of power consumption is the lowest in our State. The charge of electricity is the highest in our State. The average rate is about 50 nP. The industries which have so far been set up are also complaining about this high rate charged by the Electricity Board. They cannot produce articles at a cheaper rate. So I hope the Government will try to supply cheap electricity to our industries to enable them to produce articles at a cheaper rate. Sir, the *per capita* consumption of electricity in India is 37.92 k. w. unit. Madras comes next in respect of consumption in whole of India. Assam is the last in whole of India.

Mr. SPEAKER: Your time is up.

Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA: Only 5 minutes, Sir. Our *per capita* consumption is 3.5 k.w. This is however, subject to correction. Sir, I am not accusing anybody. I am only speaking the naked fact. Sir, when we look to the Governor's Address we do not get anything whether there is any proposal or plan on the part of the Government for rural electrification. We are speaking about the improved method of cultivation and also agricultural programme. Electric power can help increased production. But we do not know what steps the Government has taken for rural electrification, whereas in other States, particularly in Madras practically all villages have been electrified. We do not know about the 4th Plan as yet. There is not a single reference in the Governor's Address about this. I suggest that in future when a plan is to be formulated, at least some consultation or discussion should be made from this side before the plan is finalised so that everybody may help in arriving at a correct plan.

Lastly, I submit that so far as the establishment of a ceramic factory is concerned, this should be done at Lumding because the soil at Lumding is very suitable for this purpose. I know this was done at the time of late Gopinath Bordoloi. He got the soil examined by a German expert. That being so, I would only suggest that this ceramic factory, although small at present should be made a big one. Sir, my another suggestion is about staple cotton. This is used for surgical purposes. If some industry is set up, then this cotton may earn some foreign exchange.

Mr. SPEAKER: Your time is up.

Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA: One point more and I finish. Sir, it is very sad to learn that only Rs. 125 crore has been provided for flood control. This is a very small amount. Every year crops are damaged by flood. We have not been able to protect the crops. If proper flood control measures are taken then our crops will be saved and shortage of food will be minimised. So the right answer to the food shortage will be the flood control.

measures to a great extent because saving of crop will be cheaper than raising additional new crop. Sir, this time we have seen that this year there is surplus paddy in our State. This is really very good news. We find it difficult to understand how there can be scarcity in the midst of plenty. There is an economic theory, that is demand and supply. When the supply is less demand becomes more and *vice versa*. But if the Government claims that paddy is surplus, the price should come down but in actual practice we find that price remains the same and there is scarcity of rice everywhere. It may be that the Minister in-charge of Agriculture has been producing enough paddy but this paddy shall have to be procured by the Procurement Department. Then and then only the scarcity will be less.

Lastly, Sir, I submit that an Ordinance has been passed by the Government of India to deal with the profiteers, black-marketeers and hoarders. It is provided that these people will be arrested and trial will be held within 2 days and maximum punishment would be given. But in our State we have not seen anything like that; only one magistrate is appointed. In Bengal and Bihar some such cases have been detected by the Government. In this connection I would put only one question—whether anything has been done or not? If nothing is done, the people have a right to question the sincerity of the Government so far as the price level is concerned. With these words, Sir, I support the motion moved by Shri Mohi Kanta Das.

Thank you.

Shri DWIJESH CHANDRA DEB SARMA (Digboi):

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ মাননীয় ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ৰ ওপৰত মাননীয় দাস ডাঙৰীয়াই যিটো ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপক প্ৰস্তাব ডাঙি ধৰিছে মই সেই প্ৰস্তাব সমৰ্থন কৰি দুআষাৰ মান কবলৈ উঠিছো।

আমাৰ দেশৰ কাৰণে চীন পাকিস্তানৰ পৰা হোৱা ভয়ৰ বিষয়ে আৰু তাৰ বাবে লোৱা ব্যৱস্থাৰোৰ বিষয়ে ৰাজ্যপাল ডাঙৰীয়াই যি কৈছে আৰু কেইবাগৰাকীও সদস্যই সেই বিষয়ে বিশদ আলোচনা কৰাৰ পাছত সেই সম্পৰ্কে মই বিশেষ নকৈ ভাৰতত চলা ভাষা বিবাদ সম্পৰ্কে দুঘাৰ কব খোজো। হিন্দী ভাষা যে ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় ভাষা হব লাগে তাত কোনো সন্দেহ নাই। সংবিধানেও এটা ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় ভাষা হব লাগে বুলি কৈছে আৰু সেইটো হিন্দীয়েই হব লাগিব বুলি কৈছে। আমাৰ সংবিধান অনুসৰিহে হিন্দীক ৰাষ্ট্ৰ ভাষা বুলি ঘোষণা কৰা হৈছে। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা ইংৰাজীক একেবাৰে উঠাই দিব লাগিব বুলি কেতিয়াও কোৱা নাই। আমাৰ মাননীয় প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰী শাস্ত্ৰী আৰু গৃহ মন্ত্ৰী নন্দই বাৰে বাৰে আশ্বাস দিছে যে যেতিয়ালৈকে সকলোৱে আমাৰ নেতাসকলৰ এই প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতিৰ পিছতো ভাষাৰ কাৰণে যি আন্দোলন সিদ্ধিমা হৈ গ'ল সেইটো আচলতে ভাষাৰ কাৰণে হোৱা নাই। যোৰ বিশ্বাস এই আন্দোলনৰ পটভূমিত ৰাজনৈতিক কাৰণ নিহিত আছে। মই ভাবো যদি ভাৰতবৰ্ষ এখন স্বাধীন দেশ আৰু ভাৰতীয় এটা স্বাধীন জাতি বুলি কোৱা হয় তেনেহলে এখন স্বাধীন দেশৰ এটা ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় ভাষাও থাকিব লাগিব। আৰু সেইটো হিন্দীয়েই হোৱা উচিত। যেতিয়ালৈকে হিন্দী অহিন্দী ভাষীসকলে গ্ৰহণ কৰিব পৰা অৱস্থালৈ নাহে তেতিয়ালৈকে ইংৰাজী Associate ভাষা হিচাবে চলি থাকিব লাগিব।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ভাৰতবৰ্ষ এখন গণতান্ত্ৰিক দেশ। আমি ইয়াক এখন গণ-তান্ত্ৰিক সমাজবাদী ৰাষ্ট্ৰ হিচাপে গঢ়িবলৈ বিচাৰিছো। সেয়ে কৰিবলৈ হলে গোটেই দেশৰ আৰ্থিক ভেটি দৃঢ় হব লাগিব। প্ৰত্যেক ব্যক্তিয়ে তেওঁৰ নিজৰ উপাৰ্জনৰে আৰ্থিক বিষয়ত স্বাৱলম্বী হব লাগিব। কাৰণ যদি আৰ্থিক বিষয়ত, সমাজৰ উন্নয়নৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত জনসাধাৰণ সকলো সময়তে চৰকাৰৰ মুখাপেক্ষী হয় বা আন কোনো স্বাৰ্থ-জড়িত লোকৰ ইচ্ছিত কাম কৰিবলগীয়া হয় তেনেহলে সেই ব্যক্তি বা সমাজে কোনো স্বাধীন চিন্তাৰ অনুশীলন কৰাৰ ক্ষমতা নাথাকে। সেয়ে নহলে স্মৃষ্ট সমাজ-বাদী সমাজ এখনো গঢ়ি উঠিব নোৱাৰে। দেশ স্বাৱলম্বী নহলে, পৰৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিবলগীয়া হলে নীতি মানি দাৱিদ পালনৰ ক্ষমতাও কমি যায় আৰু তেতিয়া সমাজবাদৰ ভবিষ্যৎ বৰ অনিশ্চিত হৈ পৰে। সেই দেখি আমি যদি দেশত গণতান্ত্ৰিক সমাজ প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰিব খোজো তেনেহলে দেশ কেনেকৈ অতি সোনকালে স্বাৱলম্বী হব পাৰে তাৰ চেষ্টা কৰিব লাগে। সেই উদ্দেশ্যে আমাৰ পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনা ৰচনা কৰা হৈছে। কিন্তু আজি তৃতীয় পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনাৰ শেষত আমি এইটো স্বীকাৰ কৰিব লাগিব যে অনেক ঠাইত লক্ষ্য অনুসৰি আঁচনি কৃতকাৰ্য্য হোৱা নাই।

আমাৰ দেশখনক আগবঢ়াই নিবলৈ হলে আমি বিশেষকৈ তিনিটা বিষয়ৰ প্ৰতি মনোযোগ দিব লাগিব। শিক্ষা, অৰ্থনৈতিক অৱস্থাৰ উন্নয়ন আৰু কৃষিৰ অধিক উৎপাদন। এই তিনিটাৰ প্ৰতি আমি বিশেষ মনোযোগ দিব লাগিব। দেশক স্বাৱলম্বী কৰাৰ প্ৰসংগত এটা কথাৰ প্ৰতি মই সদনৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব খোজো। আমাৰ উদ্যোগৰ সম্প্ৰসাৰণ হব ধৰিছে কিন্তু ডুলিয়াজানত প্ৰায় তিনি মিলিয়ন কিউবিট ফিট গেচ পুৰি যাব লাগিছে। নানকপ সাৰ কাৰখানাত থাৰ্মেল প্লেণ্টত ব্যৱহাৰ কৰাৰ উপৰিও ইমানখিনি গেচ এনেদৰে লোকচান হব লাগিছে। বৰ্তমানে আমাৰ যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণ ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰী গঢ়ি নুঠাৰ কাৰণে সেই গেচ শিল্পৰ কামত ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব পৰা নাই যদিও ঘৰুৱা কামৰ কাৰণে যদি ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা যায়—তেনেহলে ডিব্ৰুগড় মহকুমাৰ মানুহেই লোকচান হোৱা গেচ খিনিৰ সদ্ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব পাৰিলেহেঁতেন। মই আশা কৰো চৰকাৰে এই কথাটো বিবেচনা কৰিব। পাইপৰ মাধ্যমেৰেই গোটেই মহকুমাত গেচ দিয়াত বিশেষ অসুবিধা নহব। কাৰণ ডিব্ৰুগড়, তিনচুকীয়া, ডিগবৈ, মাৰ্বেৰিটা, লিডু, ডুমডুমা আদি টাউনবোৰৰ বাহিৰেও আন উদ্যোগ আৰু বাগিচাসমূহ প্ৰায়েই লগ লাগি আছে। এই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰে পৰীক্ষা কৰি চাব বুলি আশা কৰিলো। ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰী মালিক আৰু মজদুৰৰ মাজত উচিত সমিলন নথকাৰ কাৰণে বহুত সময়ত Conflict হয়। আজিকালি বুৰ্জোৱাজিক মনোভাৱ লৈ ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰী চলোৱাৰ দিন নাই। অকল Capitalist এই Industry ৰ মালিক বুলি ভবাটো ভুল হব। মই ভাবো প্ৰতি Industryৰে অংশীদাৰ প্ৰধানকৈ তিনিটা। প্ৰথম Capital বা কোম্পানী; দ্বিতীয় Labour or employees আৰু তৃতীয় Market বা খৰিদ্ধাৰ। এই তিনিটাই Industry ক নিজৰ বুলি ভাবিব লাগে আৰু তিনিওটাৰে স্বাৰ্থ সংৰক্ষিত হব লাগে। বিশেষকৈ employer আৰু employees ৰ বুজাবুজি নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণেই পৰস্পৰৰ প্ৰতি সন্দেহৰ সৃষ্টি হয় আৰু Industrial peace ব্যাহত হয়। সেই দেখি Industry ৰ Management ত মজদুৰৰ প্ৰতিনিধি থাকিব লাগে। মজদুৰেও Industry ৰ হৰণ-ভগণ, লাভ লোকচানৰ কথা ভালকৈ জানিব লাগে। আজি বহুত দিন আগতে ভাৰতীয় ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় ট্ৰেড ইউনিয়নে এই বিষয়ে প্ৰস্তাৱ গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে। কিন্তু ভাৰতবৰ্ষত এইটো এতিয়াও কাৰ্য্যকৰী হোৱা নাই বৰ্তমান আমাৰ Industry Minister বহুত দিনলৈ শ্ৰমিকৰ নেতা আছিল। তেখেত INTUC ৰ জেনেৰেল চেক্ৰেটাৰী আৰু ILO ৰ ভাৰতৰ প্ৰতিনিধি আছিল। আজি তেখেতেই আমাৰ Labour Minister, Industry Minister. গতিকে মই ভাবো তেখেতে এই কথাটো অসমত প্ৰযোজ্য কৰাৰ কথা বিবেচনা কৰি চাব।

আৰু এটা মোৰ কবলগীয়া কথা আমাৰ যিবিলাক Centrally administered Industry আছে তাত State ৰ কোনো হাত নাই। সেই কাৰণে বহুত সময়ত State ৰ কথাবোৰ ভেঙলোকে গ্ৰাহ্য নকৰে। অলপ শান্তি ৰক্ষা সময়ত, দৈনন্দিন বহুত সুবিধা-অসুবিধাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰেই সহায় কৰিব লাগে। গতিকে মই ভাবো যিবোৰ এনে Industry আছে আৰু যিবোৰ Industry Central ৰ টকাৰে গঢ়ি উঠিছে তাতো মজদুৰ সম্পৰ্কীয় কথা State ৰ হাত থকা উচিত। এই বিষয়ে State Government এ ব্যৱস্থা লব বুলি আশা কৰিলো। লগতে ইয়াকো কও যে আমাৰ যিবোৰ Cottage Industry গঢ়ি উঠিছে সেইবোৰে যাতে Electric power অতি সোনকালে পায় তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা যাতে চৰকাৰে কৰে।

মোৰ বোধেৰে আমি এনেকুৱা কিছুমান শিল্পৰ কথা চিন্তা কৰা উচিত যিবোৰ Part Part কৰি ধৰতেই আজৰি সময়ত বিজুলীৰ সহায়েৰে কৰিব পাৰি আৰু তাৰ দ্বাৰা কম উপাৰ্জনৰ মানুহে এটা পৰিপূৰক আয় কৰিব পাৰে। তাৰ কাৰণে প্ৰশিক্ষণ, কেচা মালৰ যোগান আৰু নামমাত্ৰ মলধন হলেই হ'ব। মই শুনিছো পঞ্জাব আদি বহুত ঠাইত এইদৰে বিজুলী শক্তি প্ৰয়োগ কৰি শিল্প প্ৰতিস্থা কৰা হৈছে। অসমত বোধ কৰো তেনে কোনো আঁচনি কৰা হোৱা নাই। যদি কৰে তেনেহলে নিম্ন উপাৰ্জনৰ মানুহে সেই সুবিধা লব পাৰিব। এই বিষয়ে চিন্তা কৰিবলৈ মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিলো।

মই শিক্ষা বিভাগক অসমৰ হৈ, বিশেষকৈ ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ হৈ ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো যেহেতুকে চৰকাৰে এই অধিবেশনতে ডিব্ৰুগড় বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় আইন পুনৰ্নয়ন কৰিবলৈ মনস্থ কৰিছে। লগতে এই বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ উদ্যোক্তা শ্ৰীকানৈকো ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো যি ২৫ লাখ টকাৰ দান আগবঢ়াই ডিব্ৰুগড় বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ সুত্ৰপাত কৰিবলৈ সুবিধা দিলে। কিন্তু শিল্প বিনিয়োগত সুবিধা হ'বৰ বাবে যি পৰিকল্পনা কৰিছে তাত সহায় কৰিবৰ বাবে ডিব্ৰুগড়ত আৰ্জিলৈকে এটা Polytechnic Institute কৰা হোৱা নাই। চৰকাৰে তেনেকুৱা আঁচনি গ্ৰহণ কৰা স্বত্বেও কাৰ্য্যকৰী নকৰাতো দুখৰ কথা। আশা কৰো Institute ৰ নিৰ্মাণ কাৰ্য্য অতি সোনকালে হাতত লব।

মই ভাবো Higher Secondary, Pre-University, আৰু Three years' Degree Course কৰি মাজতে এটা বিভ্ৰাট সৃষ্টি কৰাৰ বাহিৰে আন একো হোৱা নাই। সময়ো একেই লাগে। গতিকে সেইকালৰ পৰাও লাভ হোৱা নাই। ইফালে Pre-University ৰ যি পাঠ্যক্ৰম তাক শেষ কৰিব নোৱাৰাৰ বাবে ফেইলৰ সংখ্যাও বাঢ়ি গৈছে। আকৌ Pre-University পাছ নকৰিলে কোনো লাইন লবও নোৱাৰে। লগতে Higher Secondary কৰিছে যদিও তাকে সম্পূৰ্ণকৈ কৰিব পৰা নাই। সেই কাৰণে মই শিক্ষা বিভাগক অনুৰোধ কৰো যে এইটো যদিও সৰ্বৰ ভাৰতীয় নীতি হিচাপে গ্ৰহণ কৰা হৈছে তথাপি এই চাৰি তৰপীয়া ব্যৱস্থাৰ দ্বাৰা হোৱা অসুবিধা বোৰ কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক দেখুৱাই আমাৰ ইয়াত এটা পথ লোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। System পৰিবৰ্তন কৰা হয় অধিক সুবিধা আৰু লাভৰ কাৰণে। কিন্তু এই চাৰি তৰপীয়া ব্যৱস্থাই আহকামৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে—মোকচানৰ বাহিৰে লাভ একো হোৱা নাই। এনেদৰে চলি থকাতকৈ Matriculation, Intermediate আৰু বি, এ ক্লাচৰ প্ৰবৰ্তন কৰি আগৰ System ৰখাই ভাল।

কৃষি ক্ষেত্ৰত আমাৰ অনেক আঁঠৈ-আঁঠিকাল হৈছে আৰু প্ৰাকৃতিক দুৰ্যোগ হৈছে। এইটো কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰেও নজনা নহয়। ইফালে খেতিৰ মাটি সমানেই আছে বা কমিছেহে—উন্নয়ন কাৰ্য্য হাতত লোৱাৰ বাবে কিন্তু জন সংখ্যা বাঢ়ি গৈছে। ফলত খাদ্য উৎপাদন কমিছে আৰু খোৱাৰ সংখ্যা বাঢ়ি গৈছে আৰু অভাৱ হৈছে। সেই কাৰণে উৎপাদন বঢ়োৱাৰ কাৰ্য্যকৰী ব্যৱস্থা হাতত ল'ব লাগে। অলপতে ডিব্ৰুগড়ত যি কৃষি প্ৰদৰ্শনী হৈ গল তাত ১ একৰত ১০০মোন ধান উৎপন্ন কৰা দেখুৱাইছিল। ইয়াৰোপৰি সাৰ ব্যৱহাৰ, উন্নত সঁচ, বৈজ্ঞানিক পদ্ধতিৰ প্ৰয়োগ, একে ভোঁপৰ মাটিতে ২-৩টা শস্য কৰা আদিও প্ৰদৰ্শন কৰা হৈছিল।

আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত যাতে বিজ্ঞান সন্মত প্ৰণালীৰে খেতি হ'ব পাৰে তাৰ কাৰণে প্ৰত্যেক আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তৰ ওপৰত হেঁচা দিব লাগে। তাৰ কাৰণে পৰীক্ষামূলক ভাবে একো ভোঁপৰ মাটিৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি প্ৰত্যেক আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তত থকা Extension officer জনৰ তত্ত্বাবধানত বৈজ্ঞানিক সাজসজ্জা আৰু সাৰ আদি যোগাই সকলো খৰচৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি এটা আদৰ্শমূলক খেতিৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। তাৰ জৰিয়তে খেতিৱৰ ৰাইজক সৰহ শস্য উৎপাদন কৰা প্ৰণালীৰ শিক্ষা দিব লাগে। বাকী পঞ্চায়ত বিলাকেও তেনে আদৰ্শ গ্ৰহণ কৰিলে ৰাইজে তাৰ পৰা অভিজ্ঞতা পাব। বৰ্তমান দেখা যায় যে এডোখৰ মাটিত যিমান উৎপাদন হ'ব লাগে সিমান নহয়। দেখা যায় সৰহ শস্য উৎপাদনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আমাৰ ৰাইজৰ তেনে অভিজ্ঞতা নাই। মই ইয়াকে কওঁ যে আমাৰ কৃষি বিভাগৰ পৰা যথেষ্ট কাম নহয়। ইয়াৰ কাৰণ হ'ল আমাৰ যিসকল B. Sc. Agri. আছে তেওঁলোকে হাতে কামে শস্য ক্ষেত্ৰত কাম কৰিবলৈ লাজ কৰে আৰু তাৰ ফলত আমাৰ কোনো পঞ্চায়তত বা ব্লকত সৰহ শস্য উৎপাদনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত কাৰ্য্যকৰী হ'ব পৰা নাই। গতিকে মানুহৰ বিশ্বাস হোৱাও নাই। মই ভাবো মই কোৱা ধৰণে মানুহৰ বিশ্বাস জন্মাবলৈ এটা প্ৰকৃত উপায় অৱলম্বন কৰাৰ চেষ্টা কৰিলে সৰহ শস্য উৎপাদন বহু পৰিমাণে কৃতকাৰ্য্য হ'ব।

আন এটা কথা হৈছে এই যে, আমাৰ অসমলৈ কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা যিসকল লোক আহিছে তেখেতসকলে অসমৰ উজ্জ্বল ভবিষ্যতক দোহাই দি বহুতো কথা ইয়াত কৈ যায় কিন্তু সেই আশ্বাসবিলাক আশ্বাসতে বৈ থাকে।

চীনা যুদ্ধৰ সময়ত দেশখন একতাবদ্ধ হোৱা বুলি অনুমান হৈছিল। তেতিয়া কেন্দ্ৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা বহুতো সহানুভূতিশীল আশ্বাস আমি শুনিছিলো। কিন্তু পিচত অসমৰ উন্নয়নৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত সেই কথাবিলাকে কিমান বৰঙণি যোগালে ক'ব নোৱাৰো। যিহওক চীনা আক্ৰমণৰ ফলত অসমৰ প্ৰতি যে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে বিশেষ একো মন দিয়া নাছিল তাক কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে বুজি পালে। সেয়ে অসমৰ সমস্যাবোৰৰ প্ৰতি কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে কিছ মন দিয়া দেখা গৈছে। ইমানখিনি হোৱাৰ পাছতো আৰু কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে অসমৰ Transport Bottleneck কথা অনুভৱ কৰা স্বত্বেও এই Bottleneck গুচাবৰ কাৰণে আজিও কোনো ব্যৱস্থাই কৰা নাই। ভগবানে নকৰক কিন্তু যদি আকৌ চীনাই আহি আমাৰ অসম আক্ৰমণ কৰে তেন্তে তাৰ কাৰণে অসমবাসীয়ে ভোগিব লাগিব। গতিকে সময় থাকোতেই কামখিলাক কৰিব লাগে। মনত হয় অসমখন এখন Hunting placeত পৰিণত হৈছে। সকলোৱে আহি কয় অসমত সম্পদ আছে, অসম এখন সকলো ব-কমে চহকী ৰাজ্য সকলোৱে হৈ যাব—কিন্তু সময়ত একো নহ'ব। অসমৰ অৱস্থিতি আৰু পৰিস্থিতিয়ে অসমৰ সমস্যা গোটেই ভাবতৰ সমস্যা কৰি তুলিছে। সেই দেখি অসমৰ সমস্যাবোৰৰ আঙু সমাধানৰ কাৰণে কাৰ্য্যকৰী সহায় দিবলৈ কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক আহ্বান জনাইছো।

আজি পাণ্ডুর পৰা ডিব্ৰুগড়লৈ মাত্ৰ এটা বেল পথ। সিও নগা সন্তাসৰ কাৰণে কোনো কোনো সময়ত বন্ধ থাকে আৰু যাত্ৰীসকল ভয়ে ভয়ে যাব লগীয়া হয়। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত মই এটা পৰামৰ্শ আগবঢ়াও—সেইটো হৈছে, ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ পৰা নৰাণলৈ, শিৱসাগৰৰ পৰা যোৰহাটলৈ, বেল লাইন সম্প্ৰসাৰণ কৰি আকৌ বাদুলীপাৰৰ পৰা জখলাবন্ধা সংযোগ কৰিলেই কম খৰচে এটা Alternative route হয়।

তদুপৰি বৰ্তমান তিনচুকীয়াৰ পৰা গুৱাহাটীলৈ যি বেল চলে তাতো দাব্বা নাথাকে আৰু কম সংখ্যক বেল চলে গতিকে তিনচুকীয়া আৰু গুৱাহাটীৰ বাহিৰে মাজৰ বাকী ষ্টেচনবোৰত যাত্ৰী উঠিব নোৱাৰে। এনে এটা অৱস্থাত মানুহৰ দুগুটি নেদেখা জনে কল্পনা কৰিব নোৱাৰে। এই অৱস্থা গুচাবৰ কাৰণে অনতিপলমে বেছি দাব্বা দিয়াৰ আৰু বেলগাড়ীৰ সংখ্যা বঢ়োৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা হাতত ল'বলৈ বেলঙৰেৰ ওপৰত হেচা দিবলৈ মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো।

তাৰ পিচত ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰত এখন দলং হৈছে, ই বৰ সুখৰ কথা কিন্তু পুনৰ পঞ্চবজ্ৰ যোগীৰোপাৰে আৰু ভোমোৰাগুৰি-শিলঘাটৰ আৰু দুখন দলং হলেহে আমৰা উত্তৰ আৰু দক্ষিণ পাৰৰ আদান-প্ৰদান স্খল হ'ব।

তাৰ পিচত বঙাইগাঁৱৰ পৰা গোৱালপাৰাৰে গাঁৰোপাহাৰক সংযোগ কৰি গুৱাহাটীলৈ বেল লাইন সম্প্ৰসাৰণ কৰিব লাগে। মই ইয়াকে কৈ মোৰ বক্তৃতা সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding): Mr. Speaker, Sir I support the amendment motion moved by my friend, Shri Rothindra Nath Sen.

Sir, I beg to recall your memory to a circular letter issued by you some time back in which you suggested that the Members should confine their discussion while debating on the Governor's Address on high policies to which I want to confine myself but from the 14 pages of the Address of the Governor, I do not find what are the high policies referred to by the Governor in his Address. The first and foremost burning topics of the day are not there and the most burning topic of the day is the deadlock created by the language question which is not there.

The second point is that there is no mention in the Governor's Address of what will be the allocation in the Annual Plan for 1965-66 and in the Fourth Plan. Governor has mentioned measures about the industrial development of Assam but not about the major transport bottleneck which stands on the way. Governor is silent about these. Governor has said that there is good agricultural production but he has not said what is the output. We have seen in the previous years, particularly in 1962 and 1963, while the Governor addressed the Assembly, he used to give facts and figures and about high policies, but here in this Address we find nothing at all.

Now, Sir, so far as language is concerned there is Constitutional deadlock created by the Indian Official Language Act and from 26th January, 1965 we cannot proceed an inch and our Government cannot proceed an inch with English language and our Governor has made no mention about it. Articles 343 and 346 of the Constitution want that the language of the Union should be the official language in the communications in between the

States and the Union, but we have not heard anything about this from his Address. We know that if the Constitution is not amended by the Parliament, but in the October Session of this Assembly we made, so far as this Legislature is concerned, a law, that inside the Legislature after the 26th January, 1965, we shall be also using English but for official purposes we then some mention should have been made as to the official status of the English language. If our Government cannot proceed on with English and cannot write in English after the 26th January, 1965 what will be the fate of our people?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs) : गर्वना।

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA : The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs may say "गर्वना" but he cannot give any solution. The Governor remained silent about this thinking perhaps that it is better to remain silent on the point to avoid mentioning a solution. It is something like Nero fiddling when Rome was burning at those Roman times. So, that is what is happening in Southern States. They are in flame and there is agitation everywhere. Our Government is completely silent so far as the language question is concerned.

Next, I come to another point. That is Pakistani infiltration about which also the Governor is completely silent and also about the Pakistani expulsion from our State. The words he has used regarding the Pakistani infiltration are very interesting. I would like to repeat them, Sir. It is like this "In order to check Pakistani infiltration, a scheme for keeping watch over the border are is by the police is under preparation. Instructions have been issued to the District Officers for the removal of encroachment and prevention of encroachment into reserves and waste lands by Pakistani infiltrants". Sir, a scheme is only under preparation and instructions have been issued to the District Officers to this effect. And it appears that no thing effective so far has been actually done. There is no border outpost to check; and only scheme is under preparation, that is what the Governor has said.

Sir, the next point is more interesting, i. e., "instructions have been issued to the district officers for the removal of encroachment and prevention of encroachment into reserves and waste lands by Pakistani infiltrants". It seems that only instructions have been issued and no results have come out of those instructions.

Sir, the next point is more interesting. It is said in the Governor's Address that "with a view to ensure that due care is taken and adequate opportunity is given to the person concerned before deciding as to whether he is a Pakistani or not, the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964 was promulgated by the Government of India on the 23rd September 1964. But, Sir, if one is a Pakistani but has not encroached any Government land, he may stay inside the State. There is no objection and again one who is not a Pakistani he can encroach on Government land that is possibly the contention of our Governor. Our Government is silent about the 3 lakhs of Pakistanis already infiltrated in Assam as the Chief Minister stated and as the previous Home Minister, now the Prime Minister stated that the number of

Pakistani infiltrants were more than 3 lakhs. What steps Government have taken about expulsion of these Pakistani infiltrants who are already in Assam. The Governor is silent on this and not a single line has been written on this matter.

I then come to another point ; that is also very interesting. I have the opportunity of going through the Governor's Addresses in 1962, 1963, 1964 and 1965. And it is for the first time that we find some mention about Rani Gaidulu's gang. No Governor and even the present Governor said anything in the last years' speeches about the activities of the Rani Gaidulu's gang against the State of Assam. Rather it will be more interesting. Sir, if I remember aright, in reply to a Calling Attention motion by my hon. friend Shri Tarapada Bhattacharjee in the month of November 1964 or October Session regarding the activities of Rani Gaidulu, the Government reply was like this. "The Rani went underground some time in 1956 or 1957 and reorganised her party to fight against the Naga hostiles.

During the later part of September 1960, the Rani formed a new party numbering about 150 including 80 armed men. That new party was known as The Naga Independence Party".

The Party was very active from December, 1960, to February 1961 in the area between Jiri and Barak rivers within Manipur and had encounters with Naga hostiles. They captured Namzera Zemi, the N. H. G. Razapayu (D. C.) at Madhu, Manipur and handed over to S. D. O., Haflong. So, Sir, from the Government's very statement given to us in the month of November, 1964 it is quite clear that Rani Gaidulu's party was acting in favour of the Assam Government and handed over the Naga hostiles to S. D. O., Haflong. Government has now come forward with the Statement that Rani Gaidulu is going against the State Government, though Rani Gaidulu is no more possibly and I think she is no more. This is rather strange how Rani Gaidulu who was a friend of our Government could go against us, who is responsible for this, whether Police or the Policy of our Government. Who is responsible for this and whether responsibility has been fixed up on those who are at fault. Why friends should go against a friend ? Definitely there was something wrong for which they went against us.

Then, Sir, I find that about agricultural production Government simply said that various schemes for improvement of agricultural production are being done and intensified and promotional measures have been taken this year. But I find that practically in the previous years Governors used to give actual output of agriculture in terms of rice and in terms of other production. But here Governor has simply said that the crop in the State is good. We find, Sir, that Governor gave the figure of production in 1963 which was less than 1962 and it was given in terms of rice. But in the present Address we do not find any such figures. But when the Government has said that the production position is good, we have to believe it.

He said that the agriculture output is good and the State has attained sufficiency in food. But my experience is that the food position was not assuring and within two months it will not only be serious but will be out of Government control. The Government has taken away the rice supply business from the private traders. And Government is procuring rice and paddy by itself and is doing the entire business and for scarcity condition the Government will be at entire fault because of mishandling, miscalculation and lack of experience and corrupt Government officials.

Sir, we find that in Madras and Andhra Pradesh, they are having three crops. When we visited Madras and Andhra Pradesh last, I myself asked Shri Bhaktabatsalam, the Chief Minister of Madras, why they were dumping water in paddy fields? He explained how three crops can be grown by dumping water in different fields. In Andhra also we find that they are also having three crops in a year. I wonder what our Government and Agriculture Department are doing? Why they cannot devise some means to get such kind of crops here in our State? Every year we have to depend on other States for these essential commodities of food. We have only one crop which is not sufficient for us. If the Chief Ministers of other States can take so much interest for growing crops, why our Government cannot do? They have done so much research works for raising three crops. They have research for rice, they have research for paddy and research for soil. Their aim is how they can get more crops. In Assam we have only one crop and it also depends on the fertility of land and weather condition. There is no measure for development of these crops. I do not know whether our Minister for Agriculture is in a position to supply the figure of actual output this year, and what had been the progress over the past year. Why he is not following the same practice as has been done in Madras or in Andhra.

Then, Sir, I would like to come to the question of rehabilitation of refugees. Here also what the Governor has stated: "This time, last year I had mentioned about the grave anxiety of my Government at the large influx of refugees from East Pakistan. The number of such refugees that have entered Assam up to end of December, last is 1,73,710. About 1,20,000 of these people are accommodated in 30 camps in the district of Garo Hills, Goalpara, Kamrup, Nowgong, Darrang, Lakhimpur and Cachar."

Mr. Speaker, Sir. In this connection I would like to draw your attention to the Starred Question which was taken up on the 19th November, 1964. There we find that in all only 17 camps are started in the State and in that 17 camps 1,10,547 refugees have been given shelter. But, here in the Governor's Address, we find that in 30 camps about 1,20,000 people are accommodated. Sir, we do not see how 17 camps which were in existence in November last can be increased to 30 camps when there is not so much influx of refugees during this period. The camps should not rise to such extent. Altogether there are 17 camps—one camp in Nowgong, two at Kamrup, three in Garo Hills, one in Goalpara (Matia), two in Silchar, one each in Hailakandi and Karimganj, one in Dibrugarh, four in Shillong and one in Lungleh. Sir, when giving certain figures whether by the Governor or by the Ministers, they should always tally. Otherwise all the figures given in the report will be wrong or bogus. This does not at all show the true facts. The refugee rehabilitation has made no progress at all and Government has become disinterested.

Then, Sir, I come to another point; this is regarding unemployment problem of the State.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Das Gupta, your time is almost over.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA: Sir, I have spoken only about 15 minutes. I may kindly be given some time.

Mr. SPEAKER: Please do not pay attention to the interruption.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA: Thank you, Sir.

Sir, it is stated in the Governor's Address regarding employment situation in the State—"The employment situation in the State has shown definite sign of improvement during the past year and the different welfare schemes of the Department of Labour are progressing satisfactorily." This is what our Governor has said. Sir, let me present some facts. This is also in reply to Starred Question given on the 19th November 1964. From this answer, we find that unemployment figures reached to 1,80,232. In the year 1962, 79 thousands were registered in the Employment Register of the State out of which Central Government, State Government and Quasi-Government agencies accommodated only six thousands. In 1964 all these agencies can only accommodate 9,519 employees whereas as many as 70 thousand were registered. Upto the month of September, 1964, 44386 registered and 3,904 got employment. Sir, still our Governor said that unemployment problem is satisfactory in our State, and the Government is tackling the situation very satisfactorily, and we have nothing to bother. Everything is going all right.

Sir, I am going to refer to some figures from the Economic Review of Assam, 1963. Here also at the end of 1963, unemployment figure is shown as 5 lakhs 76 thousand out of which only 2,54,000 would be absorbed at the end of 3rd plan period leaving a backlog of 3,22,000. Here it is mentioned as "unskilled" and white-colour job. Sir, I do not understand what the white-colour jobs means. Do they mean clerical jobs? This is a new term I have found in the Economic Review of Assam possibly inherited from our previous master.

Then, Sir, I come to the question of supply position in the State. Regarding supply position, Governor has stated in his Address that "supply position of certain commodities, viz., pulses, mustard oil, dal, etc., which are generally imported from outside the State has not been satisfactory and has been the cause of considerable concern for the Government."

The Governor last year said that the Government was going to build up a buffer stock of all these commodities and this year he said that since these commodities are imported from outside the Government has no hand in this matter. Nevertheless whatever little quantity of these commodities is supplied it is done at an exorbitantly high price. Sir, the speeches of the Governor of the last year and this year do not tally. Last year he said one thing and this year he said another thing. In spite of all these things we are to congratulate the Governor for his Address. Sir, the supply of consumers' goods is a burning problem to-day, I mean the supply of C.I. sheets and cement. But unfortunately there is no mention about these things in the Governor's Address. Nowhere you will find any mention of these commodities, as if there is no problem at all. When he said everything is all right we are to accept that everything is all right.

Then, Sir, about education the Governor has said that the Government is following its policy of all-round improvement. Sir, I put a question to the Education Minister to tell us how many I. A. S., I. P. S. and Chartered Accountants appearing from Assam have passed and what is the percentage of success in Assam, compared with the

rest of India. I think no reply will come. But even then we are to believe that there is all-round development in education. Sir, here I will give a quotation from D. L. Roy “ভবু ও তাহাকে বলিতে হইবে কপণী অগ্রগণ্য কারণ ভেপুটি বাবু কন্যা”। Therefore, since the Governor has said all these things we are to believe them. Whatever might be the merit and irrespective of the fact whether it serves any useful purpose of the State or not, we must thank him because he was pleased to deliver a speech.

Then, Sir, I come to the next point about the bills. The amendment of legislation has become a common feature. In every Assembly the Government will come forward with some amendments of legislation. Sir, the Assam Town and Country Planning bill has been amended once in 1963, twice in 1964 and then again they have come forward with a further amendment. Is it the sign of efficiency? I do not know who is to be congratulated for this? Possibly the Law Minister and the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs need be congratulated. The Acts and Rules have become like a draft letter; in every session of the Assembly they are to be amended. In British days it was hardly seen that legislations were amended even within decades. Sir, the other day I read with interest the stricture of the Supreme Court. It has become difficult for the Judges to cope with the frequent amendments of the laws. Sir, the Assam Municipal Act has been amended once in 1963 and then again it has come for amendment in this session. Similarly the Assam Liquor Prohibition Act was once amended in 1963 and again it will be amended this year. So, it has become a regular feature and it is difficult for the common people to follow the laws. I have seen various judgments of the various courts that Pleaders are taking advantage of these amendments and the Judges are innocent because they do not know anything and they cannot cope with the frequent amendments. The Judges cannot understand that the Cabinet Ministers are so much light in their thoughts.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs): The legislations are not passed by the Cabinet. They are passed by this House and the hon. Member is one of them.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA: Sir, I fully agree with my friend Shri Rothindra Nath Sen that the Government should be pressed for the publication of the Inquiry Commissions Report. The Government claim that they are a Democratic Government and their aim is socialist pattern of society. If that is so, they must publish the report because the Government had appointed these Commissions. Both the Mehrotra Commission's and the Naidu Commission's Reports must be published. There is nothing to be afraid of.

Then, Sir, in the sphere of education a complete discrimination is going on regarding grants-in-aid, both recurring and non-recurring grants. Discrimination is going on even regarding recognition of schools. No governing principle, no policy is there. Complete monarchism is going in the field of education and in the Education Department.

Lastly, Sir, I reiterate the demand made by my friend Shri Sen that this House should suggest to the Government of India and to the Parliament to abolish the post of Governor. Such high post, luxurious post, we cannot tolerate any further. We are spending crores of rupees from the public exchequer for nothing. The Governor has no work. Only once in a year he will come here and deliver a speech. His other duties are to entertain people.

Mr. SPEAKER: You cannot do that. It requires amendment of the Constitution. You can only suggest to the Government of India.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA: That is why I suggest that the Government of India should be moved.

Shri PROBIN KUMAR CHOUDHURY (Boko): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the motion of thanks on the Governor's Address moved by the hon. Member Shri Mohi Kanta Das and seconded by Shri Mohananda Bora. It is gratifying to note that the Governor in his speech has said that a scheme has been drawn up to watch the border to check Pakistani infiltration. Some sections of the people believe that the Pakistani infiltration problem will not be solved unless the borders are watched properly. The scheme should be immediately put into operation.

The Governor in his Address said that 15,000 refugee families will be absorbed in Assam. Sir, there are about 50,000 refugee families in different parts of Assam, if not more. There are about 35 thousand families in excess to that of 15,000 mentioned in the Governor's Address.

Sir, I suggest that the Government of India should be moved to shift these refugees from Assam and they should be rehabilitated somewhere else also outside Assam. We should not allow the people to live an idle life. Sir, in this connection, I can cite an example. In my constituency there is a camp with about 10 thousand refugees and they were serving in certain firms in the locality, but then they left the firm immediately saying that "when we remain in the camp we get necessary doles, so what is the use of working outside." So I say, Sir, these people should not be allowed to live an idle life.

Sir, the Governor in his Address said that blankets were supplied to the refugees during the winter. But I have information that the contractor concerned could not supply blankets in time during the months of November and December and that the refugees had to suffer a lot being exposed to cold in the winter. This lapse on the part of the contractor should be enquired into.

The Governor in his Address said that roads were constructed in inaccessible areas. There is no doubt that money was provided to build new roads, but, Sir, it pains me to bring to the notice of this House that last year the Public Works Department did not touch any road which we had sanctioned under the Third Five Year Plan. Though money was available it could not be exhausted but still roads were not touched by the Public Works Department; we do not understand why it was so. I am afraid these half-done roads will be washed away during the monsoon when rain starts. So, I request our Public Works Department Minister to look into this.

Now, Sir, I congratulate the Minister-in-charge of Co-operation for better procurement of paddy by the Marketing Societies. But, Sir, there is a complaint from the people in the Marketing areas that during scarcity period rice was supplied instead of paddy. In this connection may I suggest that the Government should stock at least 10 per cent of the procured paddy in the marketing godowns in respective areas.

Sir, the Governor said in his Address that measures taken by the Government for providing medical relief and health facilities to the people were progressing and whatever is possible is being done. Unfortunately, Sir, our Health Minister himself is not keeping good health (Shri Baidyanath Mookerjee, Health Minister—I can fight anybody in the House now—laughter). In this connection, Sir, I may say that when there was scarcity of mustard oil, we had to take mustard oil mixed with mobil oil but the Health Department did not care to take suitable anti-adulteration steps and I think that is why our Health Minister also was ill.

Sir, the Governor in his Address did not say anything about the Departments of Veterinary, Fisheries and Forest, Town and Country Planning, Excise and Social Welfare. Nothing has been said about the policy laid down for these Departments. I can only say about one Department now because I have no time and I propose to speak more on the Budget speech. But I will only say about one Department and that is Forest. Sir, our Forest Minister whenever we visit his chamber is always busy with hearing of appeals and what appeals? They are appeals from the contractors. That is to say, about four months he is busy in hearing appeals and he has no time to chalk out policies. Sir, the policy in this regard is this, that when the contractor is given work he could come to the Government with an appeal and immediately a stay order is passed thereby four months' operation is stopped, that is, for months there is no work done in the forest which results in loss of forest revenue. This should be stopped, Sir. Once the contract is given to the highest bidder he should not be allowed to appeal, but if he finds that there is something wrong then only he can come before the Government. But stay orders affect the revenue, and therefore it should be avoided as far as possible.

Now, Sir, about employment policy. I can say that recently a circular was issued to the effect that no special consideration would be given to anybody on ground of residence. This circular was sent to all industrial concerns as well. This has resulted in that many industrial undertakings managed by people from outside Assam, took advantage of this circular and Assamese boys could not get any jobs in these institutions. I can cite one instance, Sir, in which this is so. I mean the Associated Industries. This undertaking has brought people from Rajasthan to work as cashier or accountant, whereas our boys are available, here in Assam to work as cashiers and accountants. So this circular has created a misunderstanding amongst the industrial undertakings and our boys. It is true the Finance Minister has issued a contradiction in the papers but the mischief is already done and our boys are not getting jobs in these industrial undertakings in our State.

Sir, another point I want to submit is that the tour programme of the Ministers should be published in news-papers and Gazette well ahead of the tour, because many people from the rural areas come to the headquarters from inaccessible parts to meet our Ministers. But whenever they come here the Ministers are not available. They come here by spending peoples' money. If the tour programme is published in the news-papers or Gazette they will be in a position to know whether the Minister to whom they are required to come is available or not. So, Sir, the tour programmes should be notified in the Gazette. Another

thing Sir, whenever the Minister is available, the Director is not there and when the Director is available the Dealing Assistant is absent. This is the way our people are harassed. So I request that whenever the Minister is available in the headquarters the Director and the Dealing Assistant should also be here. With these words, I support the motion.

Thank you.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, রাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণৰ প্ৰতি সম্ভাষণ জনাই শ্ৰীমহীকান্ত দাস ডাঙৰীয়াই যি প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙি ধৰিছে আৰু শ্ৰীমহানন্দ বড়াই সমৰ্থন কৰিছে, সেই প্ৰস্তাৱটো ময়ো সমৰ্থন কৰিছো। আমাৰ উত্তৰ সীমান্তত চীনা সৈন্য সমাবেশ কৰাৰ কাৰণে মই ভাৱো আৰু সামগ্ৰিক প্ৰস্তুতিৰ লগতে Civil Defence ৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতো আৰু বেচি মনোনিবেশ কৰা দৰকাৰ। জনসাধাৰণক আধুনিক প্ৰশিক্ষণেৰে শিক্ষিত কৰিব লাগে যাতে বিপদৰ সময়ত তেওঁলোকে সুকলমে কাম কৰি যাব পাৰে। এই Civil Defence অনুষ্ঠানটো যিমানেই শক্তিশালী হ'ব সিমানেই বিপদ কালত জনসাধাৰণৰ উপকাৰ হ'ব।

আজি বহুত সংখ্যক শৰণাৰ্থী পাকিস্তানৰ পৰা আহিব লাগিছে। তেওঁলোকক দিবলৈ অসম চৰকাৰৰ মাটি ক'ত? যি স্থলত খেতিয়কক মাত্ৰ ৪ বিঘাকৈ মাটি দিবলৈ অসম চৰকাৰৰ মাটি নাই? যদি এওঁলোকক অন্য ৰাজ্যলৈ স্থানান্তৰ নকৰে তেন্তে অসম চৰকাৰে ইমান বিলাক পৰিয়ালক থাকিবলৈ ক'ত দিব? যদিও কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে খৰচ দিব, এই ১,৭৫,০০০ লোকৰ অনু স্থানান্তৰ কৰিব লগা হোৱা বাবেও অসমৰ খাদ্য সমস্যা সমাধানত অনেক বেমেজালিৰে দেখা দিছে।

লাটিচিনা আৰু ডুমাৰাৰী অঞ্চলত পাকিস্তানী পক্ষৰ পৰা Unprovoked firing চলিব লাগিছে। সময়ে সময়ে তেওঁলোকে পিচফানৰ পৰাও গুলি-চালনা কৰে। মোৰ বোধেৰে তেওঁলোকতকৈ দুগুণ শক্তি প্ৰয়োগ কৰি হলেও তেওঁলোকক বাধা দিব লাগে। তাৰ বাবে কাছাৰ সীমান্তত Security measure strong and powerful কৰিব লাগে।

আমি অসমৰ ৪ৰ্থ পাচ বছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনা যুগুত কৰাৰ সময়ত ভালকৈ ভাবি-চিন্তি কৰিব লাগিব যাতে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যখনক সকলো বিষয়তে আপত্তি নহ'ব পাৰে আৰু বিশেষকৈ খাদ্য শস্যৰ উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধিৰ বিষয়ত যাতে আৱশ্যকীয় হ'ব পাৰে তাৰ বাবে বিশেষ লক্ষ্য ৰাখিব লাগিব। প্ৰথম ৩য় পাচ বছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনাত কিমান অগ্ৰগতি কৰা হ'ল আৰু ৪ৰ্থ পৰিকল্পনাত কিমান অগ্ৰগতি কৰিব পৰা হ'ব এই সকলোবোৰ ভালকৈ পৰীক্ষা কৰি চাব লাগিব। যেতিয়ালৈকে আমাৰ সাধাৰণ মানুহে দুপুৰছা জমা কৰি শিল্প প্ৰতিষ্ঠাত অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰিব নোৱাৰিব তেতিয়ালৈকে আমি সমাজবাদী সমাজ প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰিব নোৱাৰিম। সেই কাৰণে ৪ৰ্থ পৰিকল্পনাৰ বাবে ভালকৈ সাজু হ'ব লাগিব।

আজি দেশত বিপ্লৱ হ'ব যদি বজাৰত বস্ত্ৰৰ দাম কমাব নোৱাৰি। খাদ্য বস্ত্ৰৰ সংগ্ৰহ আৰু বিতৰণৰ কাৰণে লগা বাবেই বস্ত্ৰৰ দাম ইমান বাঢ়িছে। যদি এই কেৰোণ গুচাব নোৱাৰি তেন্তে জাতীয় সংহতি নষ্ট হৈ যাব পাৰে। অকল খাদ্য বস্ত্ৰেই নহয় ঘৰ সজা সামগ্ৰীবোৰো অভাৱ হৈছে। মই জানিব পাৰিছো যে ইংলণ্ডত ঘৰ সাজিবলৈ যিমান টকা লাগে, ভাৰতত তাৰ তিনি গুণ বেচি লাগে। এজন অসমীয়া মানুহে ইংলণ্ডত এটা ঘৰ কিনিছে পয়সাত্ৰৈ হেজাৰ টকাত। সেইতো ঘৰৰ মূল্য অসমত তিনি লাখ টকা হ'ব।

মই এই কাৰণেই ভাবো যে এই অভাৱনীয় পৰিস্থিতি যদি আজি নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰা নহয় তেন্তে বৰ বিপদৰ কথা হ'ব আৰু ফলত কাকো সন্তুষ্ট কৰিব পৰা নহ'ব।

মই ইয়াৰ লগতে নিয়োগ পৰিস্থিতিৰ বিষয়েও এটা কথা কওঁ। তৃতীয় পঞ্চ-বাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনাত ৩:৮৪ লাখ নিবনুৱাক নিয়োগ কৰাৰ কথা আছিল। শেষত দেখা গ'ল তৃতীয় পঞ্চ বাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনাত ৩:৯০ লাখ মানুহে চাকৰি পাব। কিন্তু এই সময় ছোৱাৰ ভিতৰত দেশত নিবনুৱাৰ সংখ্যা ৫:৮ লাখ হ'ব। গতিকে দেখা গ'ল যে এই পৰিকল্পনাৰ শেষত প্ৰায় দুই লাখ নিবনুৱাই কাম নোপোৱাকৈ বহি থাকিব। চতুৰ্থ পৰিকল্পনাত ৬:৪২ লাখ মানুহ নিয়োগ কৰিব বুলি কোৱা হৈছিল—কিন্তু এতিয়া দেখা যায় যে মাত্ৰ ৪ৰ্থ পৰিকল্পনাৰ শেষত ৩:২২ লাখক নিয়োগ নিবনুৱাৰ সংখ্যা বাঢ়ি যাব; আৰু এই মানুহবিলাকে চাকৰি পাবনে নাপায় সন্দেহ আছে। এতিয়া নিবনুৱাৰ সংখ্যা হাজাৰৰ পৰা লাখত পৰিছে। সেই কাৰণে স্থানীয় মন্ত্ৰী সভাই সক্ৰিয় ভাবে যদি এই কাম হাতত লোৱা উচিত বুলি ভাবো। অসমৰ আমাৰ মানুহ নিয়োগ কৰা নহ'ব আৰু দিনে দিনে নিবনুৱা সমস্যা জটিল হ'ব। আমাৰ পেট্ৰোলিয়াম বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীভ্ৰমায়ণ কৰিবে কৈছিল যে, প্ৰথম আৰু দ্বিতীয় পদত স্থানীয় মানুহকহে লোৱা হ'ব। কিন্তু ৩য় আৰু ৪ৰ্থ শ্ৰেণীৰ পদত স্থানীয় মানুহকহে লোৱা হ'ব। সেই মতে কাম হৈছে নে নাই? তাক বৰ্ত্তমানে কিন্তু দেখা যায় যে আনকি চতুৰ্থশ্ৰেণীৰ পদতো ৰাজহুৱা খণ্ডৰ শিল্পৰ বাহিৰৰ পৰা মানুহ অনা হৈছে।

চৰকাৰে আজি বজাৰ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে শ্ৰমিক শ্ৰেণীক সন্তুষ্ট কৰিব নোৱাৰে। যদি দাম নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ নহয় তেন্তে শ্ৰমিকসকলে দৈনন্দিন সামগ্ৰী কিণাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে subsidise কৰিব লাগিব। শ্ৰমিকে দুবেলা দুমুঠি খাবলৈ নেপালে কাম নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰিব লাগে। বেতন নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰোঁতে বজাৰ দামৰ লগত সামঞ্জস্য ৰাখি বেতন কৰিছে—আমাৰ ইয়াতো সেইটো কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে কোনো সন্তুষ্ট নহয়।

শ্ৰমিকৰ কাৰণে Subsidised Labour Housing Scheme হাতত ল'ব লাগে; আহমদাবাদত আৰু ভাৰতৰ অনেক ঠাইতে তেনে কৰিছে। তাৰ কাৰণে শ্ৰমিকক জমি দিব লাগে।

আজি শিল্পৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত Industrial Dispute বিলাক নিষ্পত্তি হোৱা নাই। আজি-কালি শ্ৰমিকসংগঠন বিলাকে শ্ৰম বিবাদসমূহ Tribunal ত দিব নোখোজে। সেই কাৰণে তেওঁলোকে Conciliation ত নিদিয়া হৈছে—তাৰ পৰা Tribunal ত গলে এ বছৰেও নিষ্পত্তি নহ'ব বুলি ভয় কৰে। সেই কাৰণে অসমত যাতে তাৰ হাত সাৰিব পাৰি তাৰ কাৰণে Arbitration ব অৱস্থা শান্তিশালী কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। এইটো নোহোৱা কাৰণে অসমৰ ঠায়ে ঠায়ে বনুৱাৰ মাজত অসন্তুষ্টিৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে।

অসমত যাতে Trade Union শান্তিশালী হয়, তেনে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ মই শ্ৰম মন্ত্ৰীক অনুৰোধ কৰিলো। এই পাঁচ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত এটা সুস্থ শ্ৰমিক নীতি অসমত অৱলম্বন কৰিব বুলি মই আশা কৰিলো। গতিকে অসমতো যেন শান্তিশালী আৰু প্ৰথম Tribunal এখন তৈয়াৰ কৰে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনালো।

চতুৰ্থ পৰিকল্পনাৰ আঁচনিত ভাৰতত এখন শক্তিশালী শ্ৰমিক অনুস্থান গঠন কৰা উচিত।

সেই কাৰণে ট্ৰেড ইউনিয়নৰ বাবে rivalry নহয় তাৰ কাৰণে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা উচিত। খেতিয়ক শ্ৰমিকৰ মাজত দলীয় প্ৰতিদ্বন্দ্বিতা হয় তেতিয়া এটা অসুস্থ পৰিস্থিতিৰ উদ্ভৱ হয়। ফলত শিল্পত অশান্তি উদ্ভৱ হয়। গৱৰ্ণৰৰ ভাষণত কোৱা হৈছে যে দুখন বাগিছাত পুলিচৰ গুলিত দুজন বনুৱাৰ মৃত্যু হয়, এইটো বৰ দুখ লগা কথা। বালাধনা আৰু নাহৰণী বাগিছাত দুই জন মানুহ মৰিছে পুলিচৰ গুলিত। এইটো অতি দুখৰ কথা। বাগিছাৰ শ্ৰমিকসকল সৰল মানুহ। তেওঁলোকনো কি কাৰণে excited হয় সেইটো বিচাৰ কৰি চাব লাগে। তেওঁলোকক provoked নকৰিলে নিজে তেওঁলোকে কেতিয়াও শৃঙ্খলা ভঙ্গ নকৰে। উদাহৰণস্বৰূপে মই কব পাৰো যোৰহাটৰ এখন বাগানৰ আৱকাৰী বিভাগে হাৰিয়া কিছুমান বাগিছাৰ লাইনত খানাতালাচ কৰি আনি লৰিত ভৰালে। ফলত গোটেই বাগিছাৰ মজদুৰ সকল গোট খাই আৱকাৰী বিভাগৰ মটৰ আৰু মানুহ ঘেৰাও কৰি আবেলিলৈকে ঘেৰাও কৰি ৰাখিলে। এই পৰিস্থিতি দেখি তাৰ মেনেজাৰে মোক মাতি পঠালে। কিহৰ কাৰণে গোলমাল হৈছে মই নিজে কবলৈ যাবলৈ ওলোৱাত মেনেজাৰে কলে আপুনি নাযাব, আপোনাক মাৰি পেলাব। কিন্তু মই নিজে জোৰকৈ ঘটনা স্থললৈ গলো। তালৈ গৈ দেখিলো excise ৰ মানুহে ৫২ কলহ হাৰিয়া-গোটেই খিনি মদ seize কৰিছে। মই তেওঁলোকক কলো তোমালোকে যিখিনি বেচি পাইছা সেইখিনি seize কৰি ১২ ঘৰ মানুহক ১২ কলহ মদ এৰি যোৱা। সেইমতে কৰাত গোলমাল গান কাটিলে। গতিকে ইয়াৰ পৰাই বুজি চাওক মজদুৰ সকলে কি কাৰণে excited হয়।

শিল্প ক্ষেত্ৰত আমি অসমত বিদৰে আগবাঢ়িব লাগিছিল যোৱা দুটা আঁচনিত আমি সেইমতে আগবাঢ়িব নোৱাৰিলো। মাত্ৰ ১৯৫৭ চনৰ পৰা এই বিষয়ত আমি কিছুদূৰ আগবাঢ়িছো। অসমত বহুত Petroleum gas এনেয়ে লোকচান যাৰ লাগিছে। এই গেচ যাতে কামত খটায় তাৰ বাবে ভাৰত চৰকাৰক দাবী জনাব লাগে। বাৰ'ণী আৰু গুজৰাটত petrochemical complex স্থাপন কৰিবলৈ ভাৰত চৰকাৰে ইতিমধ্যেই স্থিৰ কৰিছে। অসমত যত গেচৰ খনি আছে তাকেনেকৈ গেচ কম হয় আৰু তেনে এটা শিল্প অসমত কিয় গঢ়ি নুঠিব? গতিকে অসমতো ইয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা হ'ব লাগে। Hindustan Machine Tools ৰ এটা ফেক্টৰী অসমলৈ আনিব পাৰিলে আমাৰ বহুত মানুহে চাকৰি পাব। এই বিষয়েও চৰকাৰে মন দিব লাগে। ইমানকৈ কৈ মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

Shri SURENDRA NATH DAS [Barama (Reserved for scheduled Tribes)] মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় মহীকান্ত ডাঙৰীয়াই যি শলাগণী প্ৰস্তাৱ ডাঙি ধৰিছে তাৰ বাবে তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো আৰু সেই প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰাৰ লগে লগে তেখেতৰ ভাষণৰ ওপৰত আলোচনা কৰি দুআষাৰ মান কম। চীনা আক্ৰমণৰ পিছৰ পৰা মানুহৰ মনৰ উদ্বেগৰ বিষয়ে সকলোৱে উপলব্ধি কৰিছে। তাৰ বাবে কেন্দ্ৰীয় গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে যথোচিত ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে যদিও সেইটো যথেষ্ট হোৱা নাই। আমাৰ প্ৰতিৰক্ষা শক্তিশালী কৰিব লাগিব। চীনা আক্ৰমণৰ সময়ত এখন প্ৰতিৰক্ষা কমিটি গঠিত হৈছিল কিন্তু তাৰ এতিয়া কোনো সংস্কৃতি নাই। সেই কাৰণে মই ভাবো আমাৰ গাঁৱৰ ভিতৰত যিবিলাক গাওঁ ৰক্ষা বাহিনী আছে সেইবিলাকৰ পুনৰ সংগঠন কৰি আমাৰ ডেকা সকলক ৰাইফল আদি শিক্ষাৰে প্ৰস্তুত কৰিব লাগে। জনসাধাৰণে উপলব্ধি কৰিছে যে আজি দেশত খাদ্য বস্ত্ৰৰ অভাৱত তেওঁলোকে কি অৱস্থাত পৰিবৰ্তে তাৰ কোনো ঠিকনা নাই। এই খাদ্যাভাৱ দূৰ কৰাৰ কাৰণে নানা ৰকম তদাৰক কমিটি গঠন কৰা হৈছিল,

তারো আজি কোনো নাম গোন্ধেই নাই। গাওঁ অঞ্চলত মানুহে চেনি দেখিবলৈকে নাপায়। অথচ কিলো প্রতি দুটকা আট্ট টকা দিলে চোৰাং বজাৰত যথেষ্ট চেনি পোৱা যায়। এনেকুৱা ক্ষেত্ৰত আজি আমাৰ যোগান বিভাগে খুব তৎপৰতাৰে কাম কৰিব লাগিব। বিতৰণ ভাল হ'ব লাগে।

অন্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ কৃষকে যি বস্তু উৎপাদন কৰে তাৰো উচিত মূল্য বাতৰ পাৰ পাৰে তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিব। তেওঁলোকে পৰিশ্ৰমৰ কোনো ক্ৰটি কৰা নাই। সেই কাৰণে তেওঁলোকে যি বস্তু উৎপন্ন কৰে সেইবোৰ যেন উচিত মূল্যত বিক্ৰি হয় তাৰ বাবে মন কৰিব লাগে। চৰকাৰে অৱশ্যে Primary Marketing Co-operative Society গঠন কৰি ধান সংগ্ৰহৰ ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লৈছে কিন্তু এই ক্ষেত্ৰতো দেখা যায় যে Service Co-operative বিলাক একেবাৰে নিচিহ্ন অৱস্থাতে আছে অৰ্থাৎ নাম মাত্ৰ Sign Board খনৰ বাহিৰে আন একো নাই। আৰু Service Co-operative বিলাকে কেনেকৈ Marketing Society ৰ লগত সমন্বয় ৰাখিব লাগে তাকো ভালকৈ নেজানে। কিন্তু যিবিলাক বেপাৰীক এজেক্সী দিয়া হৈছে তেওঁলোকে বহুত দূৰৰ গাৱলৈ গৈ যি বস্তু ১০ টকাত কিনিব লাগে তাক ১০ টকাত কিনি পোনে পোনে মিলত জনা দিয়ে। সেই কাৰণেই যি পৰিমাণ সংগ্ৰহ হ'ব লাগে সেই পৰিমাণ হোৱা নাই। গতিকে এই বিষয়ত চৰকাৰে যেন ভালকৈ চকু দিয়ে।

আজি আমাৰ যি আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়ত আৰু ঋণ উন্নয়ন কমিটি আছে তেওঁলোকেও ভালকৈ নেজানে কেনেকৈ উন্নত প্ৰণালীৰে খেতি কৰিব লাগে, পচন সাৰ কৰি ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব লাগে। আৰু বানপানী প্ৰতিৰোধৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। বানপানীয়ে প্ৰতি বছৰ লক্ষ লক্ষ মোন ধান নষ্ট কৰিব লাগিছে। চৰকাৰে যি ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লৈছে আৰু কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰেও যি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে সিও যথেষ্ট হোৱা নাই। ভূটানৰ পৰা ওলোৱা দক্ষিণ বাহিনী নদীবোৰৰ প্ৰবল সোতত গৰাখহনীয়া হৈ সাধাৰণ খাল বা জানবোৰো নদীত পৰিণত হয়। সেই বাবে গোটেই উত্তৰ অঞ্চলতে ধুবুৰীৰ পৰা উত্তৰ লক্ষ্মীপুৰলৈকে লক্ষ লক্ষ মোন উৎপন্ন বস্তু বেকী, পছমৰা, পাগলাদিয়া, দিক্ৰং, ভৰলী আদি নদীৰ বানপানী আৰু গৰাখহনীয়াই প্ৰতি বছৰ নষ্ট কৰিব লাগিছে।

আমাৰ ৰাজ্যলৈ পূব পাকিস্থানৰ পৰা বহু সংখ্যক শৰণাৰ্থী আহিব লাগিছে। অৱশ্যে মানৱতাৰ ফালৰ পৰা তেওঁলোকক আশ্ৰয় দিব লাগিব। কিন্তু এইদৰে বহুৱাই খুৱালে তেওঁলোক অকামিলা হৈ পৰিব আৰু ভৱিষ্যতে এটা সমস্যাৰ সৃষ্টি হৈ যাব পাৰে। সেই কাৰণে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ লগত ভালকৈ আলোচনা কৰি তেওঁলোকক পুনৰ বসতি কৰি জীৱন নিৰ্বাহৰ উপায় কৰি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। তেওঁলোকৰ কিছুমানে আমাৰ জনজাতি অঞ্চলত বিজাৰ্ড বেদখল কৰি অশান্তিৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে।

গৰাখহনীয়া আৰু বানপানী প্ৰতিৰোধৰ বাবে যি মঠাউৰি বা বাস্তা কৰা হৈছে তাতো চৰকাৰৰ বহু টকা অপব্যয় হৈছে আৰু প্ৰকৃত কামত কিমান লাভ-বান হৈছে কোৱা টান। সেই কাৰণে এই গৰাখহনীয়াৰ বিষয়টো ভালকৈ পৰীক্ষা কৰি লৈছে মঠাউৰি বা বাস্তা বন্ধাৰ কাম হাতত ল'ব লাগে। যিহেতুকে অসমত প্ৰতি বছৰ গৰাখহনীয়া আৰু বানপানী হয় সেই বাবে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক দৃঢ়তাৰে জোৰ কৰিব লাগে মঞ্জুৰী বেচিকৈ দিবৰ বাবে।

এই কাৰণে মই ভাবো আমাৰ বান নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আমাৰ চৰকাৰে বেচি টকা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। আৰু তাৰ কাৰণে এই সদনৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ লৈ কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰতো হেচা দিয়াৰ চেষ্টা কৰিব লাগে।

মদ নিৰাবণীৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰে বহুতো কাম কৰিছে। এই নিৰাবণীয়ে আমাৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ মানব স্বলভ নৈতিক চৰিত্ৰ গঠনত সহায় কৰিছে আৰু এই কথাটোকে জনসাধাৰণক বুজাই দিব লাগে। জনসাধাৰণৰ মনত এই ধাৰণাটো বদ্ধমূল হলেহে নিৰাবণীৰ কাম সফল হ'ব বাহিৰৰ পৰা হেচা দিলে আমি এই কামত সিমান কৃতকাৰ্যতা লাভ কৰা টান হ'ব। আমাৰ অঞ্চলত আবকাৰী বিভাগে বহুতো দুখীয়া মানুহক জুলুম কৰিছে, তাৰ পৰা দুৰ্নীতিহে বাঢ়িব বুলি মোৰ ধাৰণা।

১৯৫৮ চনলৈকে Organiser সকলে চাৰিওফালে ঘূৰি মেল মিটিং কৰি সন্মাজত প্ৰচাৰৰ যোগেদি, চিনেমা আদিৰ যোগেদি মানুহক এই নীতিৰ সাৰমন্ত্ৰ বুজোৱাৰ এটা ভাল ব্যৱস্থা আছিল। কিন্তু আজি ২১৩ বছৰৰ পৰা সেই ব্যৱস্থা নোহোৱা হৈছে। আবকাৰী বিভাগৰ দ্বাৰা মানুহক হেচা দিয়াতকৈ মই ভাবো ইয়াৰ সংগঠক নিয়োগ কৰি পুনৰ প্ৰচাৰৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। প্ৰচাৰ বিভাগৰ দ্বাৰা চিনেমা আদি দেখুৱাই প্ৰচাৰ যোগেদি মানুহক এই বিষয়ে শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা পুনৰ কৰিব লাগে। মই ইয়াকৈ কৈ ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ক তেখেতৰ ভাষণৰ কাৰণে ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন কৰিলো।

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়

ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ক তেখেতৰ ভাষণৰ কাৰণে ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন কৰি অনা শ্ৰীমহীকান্ত দাস ডাঙৰীয়াৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটো মই সমৰ্থন কৰিছো। ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে “I would earnestly appeal to this House as well as to all sections of the people to forge complete unity of purpose and march and toil together with the object of reaching the goal of a prosperous and smiling Assam”.

ইয়াত এই কথা কৈছে যে আমাৰ সকলো একতা হ'ব লাগে। লগতে তেখেতে কৈছে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ যিবিলাক বিভিন্ন বিভাগ যেনে Agriculture, Sericulture ইত্যাদি আছে, তাৰ কাম আৰু Law & Order সকলো ভালকৈ চলিছে। শুনি ভাল পাইছো। আৰু এই কথাত সকলো একতা হ'বই লাগিব। নহলে কোনো কোনো উন্নয়ন কামত বাধাত পৰিব। কিন্তু এই সহযোগীতা নোহোৱাৰ এটা গুৰু কাৰণ আছে। চৰকাৰে গোটেই শাসনৰ ভাৰ দিয়ে আমাৰ চাকৰীয়া সকলৰ ওপৰত। কিন্তু আমাৰ যিবিলাক I.A.S. আছে। ইংৰাজৰ দিনত I.C.S. আছিল-সেই সকলৰ ওপৰত চৰকাৰৰ কাম পৰিচালনা কৰাৰ গুৰু ভাৰ। সেইসকল আমাৰ দেশৰে মানুহ। কিন্তু তেওঁলোকৰ কোনো কোনোৱে কিনয়ে, মানুহক মানুহ বুলি গণ্য নকৰা হৈছে আৰু দুখীয়াৰ দুখ নোচোৱা হৈছে। তেন্তে দেশখন কেনেকৈ চলিব? সহ-যোগেই বা কেনেকৈ পাব? তেওঁলোকতো ৰজা নহয়—তেওঁলোকও জনসাধাৰণৰ সেৱক। জনসাধাৰণৰ সহযোগ পাবলৈ মানুহক মানুহ বুলি গণ্য কৰিব লাগিব। আজিৰ I.A.S. হলে প্ৰশাসন প্ৰণালী জানক বা নাজানক তেওঁ S.D.O., D.C. পাবলৈ বেচি দিন নেলাগে-লাগে অভিজ্ঞতা হওক বা নহওক। আগৰ I.C.S. হলে সকলো বকমৰ অভিজ্ঞতা অৰ্জন কৰাৰ পিচতহে জিলাৰ S.D.O. বা D.C. হৈছিল—কিন্তু আজি I.A.S. হলেই S.D.O. বা D.C. ও হলেই। ফলত তেওঁলোকে উন্নয়ন মূলক কাম কেনেকৈ পৰিচালনা কৰিব লাগে, ব্যৱহাৰ কেনে হ'ব লাগে, চৰকাৰৰ কাম কেনেকৈ প্ৰচলিত কৰিব লাগে। ইত্যাদি কথা নাজানে। বৰং অভিজ্ঞতা থকা A. C. S. অথবা I. A. S. বিষয়া হলে বেচি ভাল আছিল।

মই উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে শিৱসাগৰৰ S.D.O. জনৰ কথা কওঁ—তাত যিজন I.A.S. অফিচাৰ আছে, তেওঁক ১ বছৰলৈকে বিচাৰি পোৱা টান আছিল, বন্দুক লৈ চিকাৰলৈ যায়। আবেলি ৩৪ বজাৰ পৰা ৯:১০:১১ বজা বাতিলৈকে পোৱা টান। উন্নয়ন মূলক কথাৰ ফালেতো নায়েই। মন্ত্ৰী নেমানে। মেজিষ্ট্ৰেট সকলৰ কাম যিয়েই নহওঁ তেওঁলোকক যত তত চাহ, তামোল খাই কামৰ সময়তগ কুৰে, বানপানীত বাইজৰ দুৰ্দ্দশা নেচায়, কিন্তু আনহাতে বাইজৰ আপত্তি কোনোবা নেতৃ স্থানীয় লোকে পঠালে show cause কৰি কাছাৰীত হাজিৰ কৰিব লাগে। (Voice : কোন নো S.D.O.) সেইজন হৈছে শিৱসাগৰৰ S.D.O. Mr. P. C. Misra। চানেকি হিচাবে মই এখন চিঠি পঢ়ি শুনাওঁ

“From the perusal of the Enquiry Report of the Magistrate on the petition, signed by one Tileswar Dutta regarding overpayment of compensation money at Teladanga which was forwarded by you, I am satisfied that the said petition is totally false and is not filed by the person under whose name it was sent.

Hence, I, Shri P. C. Misra, I. A. S., Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Sibsagar direct you either to appear in person or through pleader before me on 15th December, 1964 at 10 A. M., to show cause as to why suitable legal action U/S182/193/419/109 I. P. C. will not be taken against you. Given under my signature and seal of my Court.

Sd/- P. C. MISRA,

Subdivisional Magistrate, Sibsagar.

Forwarded to Sub-divisional Officer for favour of instituting an enquiry before the compensation money of the Dekhumukh Brahmaputra Dyke is disbursed.

Sd/- P. CHALIHA

4-11-64

Member, A. P. C. C.

মহোদয়, আমি সকলোৰে জানো যে শ্ৰীপুৰুষ চলিহা এজন গণ্যমান্য লোক— তেওঁ কংগ্ৰেচৰ মুখিয়াল সেৱক আৰু নানা অনুস্থানৰ যেনে, Vigilance কমিটিৰ সভ্য, Municipality ৰ Chairman আৰু অন্যান্য বহু চৰকাৰী কমিটিৰ মেম্বাৰ। এনে বহুতো দৃষ্টান্ত আছে।

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Saikia, Judicial proceedings cannot be discussed.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Mr. Speaker, Sir. You have given directive to all Members with instructions that if any Members want to speak against certain officers, he has to take prior approval of the Speaker. But, here the hon. Member has referred to certain allegation against an officer without doing so.

Mr. SPEAKER: By way of reference the hon. Member is speaking and I have given him directive not to do so.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA মই নকৰো। এতিয়া দেখা যায় যে যিবিলাক A.C.S. আছে, সেইসকলে যদি প্ৰশাসনত ভাল অভিজ্ঞতা অৰ্জন কৰিছে, তেন্তে তেওঁলোক নিশ্চয় অনভিজ্ঞ I.A.S. তকৈ শ্ৰেষ্ঠ। বহু ক্ষেত্ৰত A.C.S. সকল I.A.S. তকৈ ভাল।

Mr. SPEAKER আপুনি কয় নেকি যে I.A.S. উঠাই দিব লাগে ?

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA মই কব খোজো যে, এনেকুৱা I.A.S. অফিচাৰ নালগে। যিবিলাকে মানুহক বজ্জছে দেশৰ মঙ্গলৰ কাৰণে চিন্তা কৰে তেনেকুৱা I.A.S. অফিচাৰহে লাগে। গতিকে, A.C.S. অৰ পৰা অভিজ্ঞতা থকা লোকক I.A.S. Nominate কৰিব লাগে।

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) যি জনে কংগ্ৰেছ মেম্বাৰৰ ওপৰ নোটিচ দিয়ে সেই I.A.S. নালগে ?

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA : মই সেইটো কোৱা নাই।

Mr. SPEAKER : Mr. Saikia, how long will you take to finish your speech ?

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA : Sir, I will take about 20 minutes or so.

Adjournment

The Assembly then adjourned till 10 A. M. on Tuesday, the 25th February, 1965.

Shillong :
the 16th August, 1965 }

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

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finalised and approved by the Planning Commission. So, it is too early to indicate any expected allocation for this project.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding): Whether the Gauhati Municipality will be converted into a Corporation ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: That is a separate question. A one-man Commission was set up and the Commission has submitted its report, and that report is under consideration of the Government in the Local Self Government Department. But the allocation of fund has not been connected with the findings of the Commission.