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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber; Shillong,
at 10 A. M. on Saturday, the 28th February, 1959.

PRESENT

Shri Dev Kanta Borooah, B. A., LL. B., Speaker in the
Chair, eight Ministers, three Deputy Ministers and eighty-two
Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

**Tractor drivers' dwelling houses under the C. T. O.
at Ramkrishnanagar**

**Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved
for Scheduled Castes)] asked:**

*7. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the tractor drivers' dwelling houses under the C. T. O. at Ramkrishnanagar though they are of kutcha type with bamboo roofings, bamboo walls and posts and of the size $21' \times 3\frac{1}{2}'$ had cost of Rs.1,400 each ?
- (b) What is the number of such houses ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

7. (a) Yes, the houses are Kutchha type with brick plinth-wall, wood frame and wood post, bamboo roofs and walls and pucca floor in latrine. The floor space is 336 sq. ft. Each such quarter cost Rs.1,440 or about Rs.4.2 nP. per sq. ft.

(b) The number of such houses is 45.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) : Is it a fact that only about Rs.900 is granted as refugee loan for construction of houses ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : No Sir, there are some loans which are for about 3,000 rupees and there are some smaller loans also.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : My point is this. If houses of this type.....

Mr. SPEAKER : What type ? Have you got the photograph also ?

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : Yes Sir, I have got the photograph here : now, if houses of this type cost 14 hundred rupees, can a loan of rupees 9 hundred only in any way help in building such houses ?

Mr. SPEAKER : In the Chief Minister's reply, he says, there are various types of houses.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : Yes, Sir.

Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar-West) : Is it a fact that refugee loans that are paid are not paid at a time but by instalments ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : Sir, I cannot understand how this question of refugee loan can arise out of this Question.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati) : The Chief Minister has stated that there are various types of loans, apart from the Central loan, i.e., the loan given by the Central Government. Is it a fact that so far the loans that are issued through the State Government are concerned, on the average these loans are for only Rs.900 ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):

I repeat Sir, that the question of refugee loan cannot arise out of this Question.

Mr. SPEAKER: Yes, I quite see your point. The Question relates to houses of the C.T.O. employees.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):

But these houses are built for the purpose of rehabilitating the refugee.....

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, order. The question of refugee loan for construction of houses will arise only when we discuss the question of building houses for the refugees. As I said this Question relates to Government buildings for the staff of the Central Tractor Organisation. Therefore the question of loan does not arise out of this.

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi): The Chief Minister says that the floor space is 336 sq. ft. ; may I know from Government what was the estimated rate per sft. and who prepared the estimate ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: The estimates were prepared by the Relief and Rehabilitation Department in consultation with the Public Works Department. In some cases the Public Works Department rates were slightly higher than the rates of the Relief and Rehabilitation Department.

Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: বামনীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় আমার প্রশ্ন হচ্ছে যেখানে গভর্নমেন্ট C.T.O. Tractor Driver দের জন্য ১,৪৪০ টকা ব্যয় করে মাত্র একটা ঘর করছেন সেখানে একটি উন্নত পরিবারের জন্য মাত্র ৯৭৫ টকা পুনর্বাসন লোন কি করে হয় ?

Mr. SPEAKER: No, no, I don't think that question arises.

Suspension of operation of the C. T. O. at Ramkrishnanagar

Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] asked:

*8. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) When the operation of the C. T. O. was suspended at Ramkrishnanagar ?
- (b) Whether the rumour that this operation has been abandoned for good is a fact ?
- (c) If so, what is the total expenditure incurred by the C. T. O. at Ramkrishnanagar ?
- (d) What scheme the Government has in mind in incurring huge expenditure with regard to the C. T. O. even after the abandonment of the said operation ?
- (e) What measures have been adopted or have been proposed to be adopted by the Government for rehabilitating the refugees for whom the Land Reclamation Scheme with the help of the C. T. O. was taken up even after the scheme was abandoned ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

8. (a)—C. T. O. stopped work from April 1958. On 7th May 1958, a notice was served on the C. T. O. for discontinuance of the scheme.

(b)—It is a fact that reclamation work by the C. T. O. has been abandoned for good.

(c)—The total expenditure incurred in connection with the scheme for reclamation of land by C. T. O. is Rs.2,71,005.27 nP.

(d)—Since the scheme for reclamation of land by the C. T. O. in Cachar has been dropped, and no further expenditure being incurred on that account.

(e)—Ever since the discontinuance of the scheme for reclamation of land by the C. T. O., Government are trying to explore the possibility of finding land elsewhere for the refugees.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA (Gauhati) : Whether this amount of rupees two lakhs and odd also includes incidental expenses ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Sir, I am afraid the hon. Member was absent from the House yesterday when I replied to a similar question in course of which I gave full details.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): I only want to know whether this amount includes incidental expenses apart from the expenses incurred for reclamation scheme?

Mr. SPEAKER: The Chief Minister gave full details about this in a similar question but the hon. Member was away from the House.

Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: 8(a) প্রশ্নের উত্তরে মুখ্য মন্ত্রী বলেছেন যে গত ৭ মে 'হইতে অপারেশ্যন বন্ধ করা হয়েছে। এর পর C. T. O. কর্মচারীরা রামকৃষ্ণ নগরে আছে। আজ পর্যন্ত তাদের জন্য কত টাকা খরচ হয়েছে?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: So far as we are concerned we gave notice from that date.

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj): May I know when the operations had begun?

Mr. SPEAKER: The Chief Minister had already replied to that yesterday.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: If the operation has been stopped since 7th May, 1958, why the staff concerned are at Ramkrishnanagar up till now?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: Because the C.T.O. is a big organisation, they have not only a big staff but they also have heavy equipments. So until these equipments are removed, some of the staff had to remain there.

Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh): Why his reclamation work in Ramkrishnanagar was entrusted to the C. T. O. after a similar experience in Phillobari area near Doom?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: The reclamation work was not successful, because the standard of work was below that was expected from the Central Tractor Organisation and the cost of reclamation was also considerably high. That is why this scheme was discontinued.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Grants-in-aid to Tribal authors and publishers

Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked :

3. Will the Minister-in-charge of Tribal Areas Department be pleased to state whether Government propose to sanction grants-in-aid to the writers belonging to the Tribal Community who write books and article in their own mother tongue or language ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Tribal Areas Department) replied :

3. There is a provision for grants to authors and publishers of approved books. Tribal authors and publishers are also eligible for these grants.

A semi-Autonomous Publication Board has since been set up by the Government for encouraging and assisting publication of good quality books in different languages. Deserving tribal authors will be equally eligible for grants from the Board.

Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS : Whether Grants have been given to the tribal writers who have written books in their own mother tongue ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA : We have sanctioned Rs.750 to a tribal author Shri S. M. Dohling for publication of his book, in August 1958.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : Who are the members of the Semi-Autonomous Publication Board ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA : 1. Minister, Education, Chairman ;

2. Padmashri Nalinibala Devi, Vice-Chirman ;

3. Director of Public Instruction, Assam, *ex-officio* member ;

4. Dr. S. K. Bhuyan, Vice-Chancellor of Gauhati University, member.

5. Dr. B. K. Barua, Secretary, University Classes, Gauhati University, member ;
6. President, Assam Sahitya Sabha (ex-officio). Member
7. Shri Jogiraj Basu, Principal, Dibrugarh Kanoi College, member ;
8. Shri Hem Barua, M. P. Principal, B. Borooah College, Gauhati, member ;
9. Justice Shri Holiram Deka, member ;
10. Shri Mahadev Sarma, Ex-M. L. A., member ;
11. Shri Bijoy Chandra Bhagavati, Member, Lok Sabha, member ;
12. Shri Ataur Rahman, Ex-A. D. P. I., member ;
13. Shri Nagendra Chandra Syam, member ;
14. Shri Tankeswar Chetia, M. L. A., member ;
15. Shri Benudhar Sarma, member ;
16. Dr. Rohini Kumar Barua, Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh, member ;
17. Shri Primrose Gotphoh, Shillong Government High School, member ;

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): Is the Minister aware that Government of India have issued a circular that Padmashri and such other awards cannot be used as titles ?

Mr. SPEAKER: Yes, that is correct. Padmashri cannot be used as a prefix to one's name like Rai Bahadur or Rai Sahib in the past (*Laughter*).

Shri BAIKUNTHA NATH DAS [Rangiya (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Whether plains tribal authors will also be recognised for such grants ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Tribal Areas): Yes, they will be also eligible.

Shri Khogendra Nath Barbaruah's point of order regarding Questions submitted in Assamese

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Aimguri):

On a point of information, Sir, whether we can submit questions in Assamese with a hope to get the answer in Assamese? I submitted some questions in Assamese, but I am told that I am to submit them in English.

Mr. SPEAKER: It is a question of mutual convenience and adjustment. If the hon. Member is not acquainted with English than it is understandable that he submits questions in Assamese. But if I am not mistaken, he made a speech in English the other day. So, if there is any hon. Member who does not know English and submits questions in Assamese, naturally we shall accept them and translate them into English for the benefit of the House. But if the hon. Member knows English and makes speeches in this House in English then it will be difficult for us to come to the conclusion that he does not know English.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH: The public is not acquainted with the English language.

Mr. SPEAKER: We are concerned with the working of this Assembly. So far as public is concerned, speeches are published and they are published both in English and Assamese according to the language of the newspaper concerned.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): May it be arranged that a Member puts a question in Assamese as also submits therewith an English translation?

Mr. SPEAKER: We are here in order that we can work efficiently and by adjusting each other's difficulties and shortcomings.

Adjournment Motion regarding the lay off of the tea gardens in Cachar district of the Macneil Bary Company involving 20,000 workers

Mr. SPEAKER: I have got notice of an adjournment motion to be moved by Shri Hareswar Goswami. It is in regard to the closing down of certain tea gardens in Cachar involving 20,000 workers who have been made idle. My difficulty is that in the statement submitted by Sarvashri Goswami and Upadhaya and Namasudra it is mentioned that

these tea gardens have been closed down for 45 days. 45 days is too long a period and therefore it does not make a matter of urgency. I will show again a ruling of the House of Commons what the definition of urgency of the matter is. "When the matter could be raised by moving an amendment to the address in answer to the King's speech then the matter is not of urgent importance". So the hon. Members could have taken advantage of the Governor's speech and move an amendment.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): I have received a telegram just today.

Mr. SPEAKER: But it is not a matter of recent occurrence.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: I am not speaking about 45 days, I am speaking of the question of laying off of 20,000 workers without giving them any wage.

Mr. SPEAKER: It is no doubt a very important matter. But it is not only to be important enough, it is also to be urgent in point of time. This is the definition of urgency so far as May's Parliamentary Practice is concerned. The fact that the hon. Member got information of this only to-day which happened quite sometime ago cannot make it a matter of urgent public importance.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: I think I have said 'commencing from the 18th of February'.

Mr. SPEAKER: I am afraid that when the matter could be discussed by moving an amendment in the Governor's address, it cannot be admitted. I think that disposes the matter.

Dr. RAM PRASAD CHAUBEY (Lakhipur): I have also submitted an application to the hon. Speaker, calling attention of the House on this particular matter, 3 days back, Sir I also want to speak about this matter.

Privilege Motion

Mr. SPEAKER: It cannot be done now.

Shrimati Padma Kumari Gohain's complaint regarding allegations against her by Shri Nilmoney Borthakur in his speech on 26th February, 1959 on the debate on Governor's Address which were published in the Assam Tribune and Naton Assamiya, dated 27th February, 1959.

Shrimati PADMA KUMARI GOHAIN (Moran) : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, যোৱা ২৬ ফেব্ৰুৱাৰী তাৰিখে ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ৰ ভাষণৰ সন্মেলোচনা কৰি দিয়া বক্তৃতা প্ৰসঙ্গত তেখেতে কৈছে যে ডিব্ৰুগড় ভূমি উপদেষ্টা বোৰ্ডে ডিব্ৰুগড় জিলা কংগ্ৰেছ কামটিৰ সভাপতি গৰাকীৰ সহায়তে এজন লাখপতি মাৰোৱাৰীৰ জৰীয়ে চৰকাৰী মাটি পাকিস্তানীক ৰাতি দিব খোজে। তেখেতে দিয়া বক্তৃতাটো ২৭ তাৰিখৰ অসম ট্ৰিবিউনৰ ৫ম পৃষ্ঠাৰ ৬ষ্ঠ স্তম্ভত আৰু ২৭ তাৰিখৰ নতুন অসমীয়াৰ ৫ম পৃষ্ঠাৰ ২য় কলমত প্ৰকাশ পাইছে।

নতুন অসমীয়াত লেখিছে যে তেখেতে অভিযোগ কৰিছে যে “ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ ভূমি উপদেষ্টা বোৰ্ডে চৰকাৰী মাটি দখল কৰা এজন পাকিস্তানীক উচ্ছেদ কৰিব খুজিছিল; কিন্তু এজন লাখপতি মাৰোৱাৰীৰ সহায়ত ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ জিলা কংগ্ৰেছ প্ৰেচিডেণ্টে সেই পাকিস্তানী জনকেই বসতি দিব খোজে। পাকিস্তানী জনৰ বিৰুদ্ধে এতিয়াটো কোনো ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হোৱা নাই।”

সিদিনা তেখেতে বৰ খৰকৈ ইংৰাজীত কৈ যোৱাত বুজিব নোৱাৰি মই সেইদিনা লগতে প্ৰতিবাদ কৰিব নোৱৰিলোঁ। এতিয়া কাগজত পঢ়িহে বুজিব পাৰিছোঁ আৰু আজি মই আপোনাৰ অনুমতি লৈ ইয়াৰ যোৰ প্ৰতিবাদ কৰোঁ যে শ্ৰীবৰঠাকুৰে সন্মান হানি কৰ অশোভনীয় আৰু অমৰ্য্যদাকৰ আৰু দৰ্শামূলক অসত্য কথাৰে ৰাইজৰ ওচৰত মোক হেয় কৰিছে। ময়েই জিলা কংগ্ৰেছৰ সভাপতি, তাকে শ্ৰীবৰঠাকুৰে জানে। গতিকে মোৰ সন্মান ৰক্ষাৰ্থে আপোনাৰ জৰীয়ে এই অভিযোগ মই সদনৰ ওচৰত নিবেদন কৰিছোঁ আৰু মাননীয় সদস্যসকলে আৰু আপুনি বিবেচনা কৰি এই অভিযোগ বিচাৰৰ কাৰণে Privilege Committee ত দিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো। আৰু এই অভিযোগ আসাম ট্ৰিবিউন আৰু নতুন অসমীয়া কাকত দুখন আপোনালৈ পঠালো।

Mr. SPEAKER: I find that there is a discrepancy in the report published in the Assam Tribune and also in Naton Asamiya and the official report. The official report says “We find that there are any number of Pakistani people with or without valid passports and in Dibrugarh alone there are many Pakistani people without passports. In our tea gardens many contractors are Pakistrni nationals. We find that a plot of land near Barbaruah was allotted to a Pakistan national. This was brought to the notice of the Government and was also placed in the Advisory Board to evict the Pakistani national and resettle the plot of land to somebody else. But we find that Government, aided by the Congress President, gave the land to a Marwari millionaire who is trying to build a permanent structure on that plot of land. Unless we take measure to defend our frontier, it is not necessary to weed out the Fifth Columnists from the State”.

Now, in the official report there is no mention that the Congress President tried to give land to Pakistani nationals; instead it says “we find that Government aided by the Congress President, gave the land to a Marwari millionaire who

is trying to build a permanent structure on that plot of land". Now, on the face of it there is a discrepancy between the report in the Assam Tribune which says "He pointed out that when the Land Advisory Board of Dibrugarh ordered for eviction of a Pakistani from the Government land the District Congress President with the help of a Marwari millionaire wanted to rehabilitate him. He also said that no action had been taken against the Pakistanis".

So it is a very serious matter not only involving the privilege of the House but the procedure of reporting the speech of one hon. Member against another in the House. Therefore, it is a matter which has to be taken note of. I will consider this matter and give my views before the House day after tomorrow whether it is a case to be sent to the Privilege Committee or not.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery) : Sir, is not the word 'Marwari' unparliamentary? (*laughter*) Kerala Legislative Assembly has declared the word 'Marwari' as unparliamentary.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) : Whether Marwaris are unparliamentary?

(The House rocked in laughter)

Mr. SPEAKER : About the question Mr. Patwary put, I have no answer like the question which Pontius Pilate asked Jesus Christ without waiting for any reply (*laughter*).

Speaker's announcement of the recommendations of the Business Advisory Committee for the current Session of the Assembly

Mr. SPEAKER : I have to make an announcement.

In view of the fact that the Muslim festival Id-ul-Fitr falls on the 10th April, 1959, some of the Members approached me to consider whether the duration of the current Session may be curtailed by few days so that the Muslim Members may be in their respective home to observe the festival on that day. I accordingly convened a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee on the 27th February, 1959. The Committee after considering the state of business and the progress so far made recommended as follows:

1. The Assam Local Board Elections (Emergency Provisions) Bill, 1959 be introduced on the 3rd March, 1959. Its motion for consideration be fixed on 10th March, 1959. The Bill may be considered clause by clause and then passed on the 20th March, 1959.

2. One day may be curtailed out of days allotted for debate on Governor's address. As Siva Ratri falls on Saturday, the 7th March, 1959 which was a day fixed for Debate on Governor's address it is proposed that Assembly might sit only for the first half from 10 a. m. to 12-30 p. m. on that day to transact Private Members' Business.

3. As Government propose to refer the Assam Slums Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Bill, 1959 to a Select Committee may be taken up on the 10th March, 1959.

4. The Government Business programmed for the 11th April, 1959 may be shifted on the 7th April, 1959 so that the current Session may terminate after the conclusion of its sitting on Thursday, the 9th April 1959.

I hope this has the concurrence of the hon. Members.

(after a pause)

(The motion was carried.)

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilashipara) : Even if the House be adjourned on the 9th, it will not be possible for us, the Muslim Members living at distant places, to attend the Idd on the 10th of April.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) : My suggestion is Sir, let the Assembly businesses be carried on as per the arrangements made now. If we find some time on Wednesday, we shall be able to take up Private Members' business on that day.

Mr. SPEAKER : The Business Advisory Committee draws up the programme for the whole session but changes are made from time to time on different occasions with the concurrence of the House.

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED : If we sit on the 8th Sir, then the hon. Members will be able to leave here on the 9th enabling them to attend the Idd on the 10th even at distant place like Dhubri.

Debate on the Governor's Address

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati) :
Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the very outset I should like to congratulate the Governor for the patience which he showed at the time of giving his address. Because as all of us know, he had to give his address under certain exceptional circumstances, I should say, unprecedented circumstances when all of us were literally in tears due to the entrance of tear gas into this House, tear gas which was thrown against some workers including ladies with babies in their arms. Of course the Chief Minister had said the other day that this procession was led by a man who was, according to the opinion of the Medical Officer in charge of the Civil Hospital, Shillong, out of control because he was drunk. But I have been forwarded with a signed statement by that gentleman which he has requested me to forward to you, Sir, stating that the statement made by the Chief Minister on the floor of this House was entirely incorrect. He has stated that not only that he was not at all drunk but the statement that he was examined by any Medical Officer of any category was absolutely false, and that he was never brought before any medical officer of any category. Now, Sir, we stand here in a very privileged position—not only the Chief Minister but every Member of this House, and if the Chief Minister was wrongly informed by any officer, then I hope, the Chief Minister will be pleased to look into the matter. I therefore pass this letter of that gentleman through you Sir, to the Chief Minister and I hope the Chief Minister will please see whether the report he received is correct or the statement which this gentleman has given is correct. As that gentleman is not present in this House, to defend himself it would be highly improper to say things about him which are not correct.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)
Mr. Speaker, Sir, all that I want to say at the moment is that the statement I had made on the floor of the House may be taken as correct as when a man was drunk and not in sense, it was quite natural that he was not likely to know where he was taken and whether he was examined or not by Doctor.

(laughter)

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : I am extremely sorry, Sir, to have this light hearted remark from the Chief Minister. The man concerned has stated that he was absolutely in sense ; he has stated that it was not an unauthori-

sed procession ; the procession was taken out on a valid permit issued by the Superintendent of Police, United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District. We have seen in so many papers that the procession was headed by ladies with babies in arms and this gentleman, when he was ordered to disperse, argued with the Police Officer stating that when the procession was taken out on the strength of a valid license, it was improper for the Police to stop them. So it appears that if any body was responsible for what had happened in front of the Assembly building, it was the Police officer in charge and not this gentleman who came there on the strength of the valid license. But his arguments did not avail with the Police but he was arrested and sent to the Jail Hajot. He has now made a detailed statement to the effect that he was never taken to any Medical Officer or Hospital. Now there are two conflicting statements one made by the Chief Minister on the basis of the report received by him from his officers and the other is the written statement sent to you through a Member of this House by a person who is not privileged to take part in the proceedings of this House, who has been insinuated by no less a person than the Leader of this House. Therefore I beg to request you, Sir, to take this matter up because this matter involves the prestige and the privilege not only of this House but of the entire people in the country. It is for you to see whether in the privileged position in which we are, we have a right to pass any remark against any body, more specially against a person who is not here.

There is another thing. The second thing which the Governor was pleased to say in his address was about the co-operation of the people as well as the co-operation of all political parties which alone can bring success to our plans. I fully agree with what he has said. There are so many problems in our State that all of us must put ourselves together in trying to bring a solution. There are some national problems which do not know any political differences, for example, the question of defence and integrity of the State, the question of agrarian reforms and their implementation, the question of building up a planned socialistic economy in our State, the question of solution of the food crisis and State trading in food to curb black-marketeers, etc. These are matters wherein we want to co-operate and I want to make this statement categorically as I have been making all the time on the floor of this House on behalf of this side of the House that we are always ready to co-operate with the Government in all matters that serve the cause of the people. But I beg to submit that co-operation is not a one-way traffic. We want to be co-operators not in the

sense that we shall simply organise certain meetings for some of the dignitaries where they will come and give certain lectures to the people. We want association of our views at all levels ; from the State down to the village panchayat, there should be consultations. But I am extremely sorry to find that in these matters this Government has not shown a helpful attitude at all. I shall place before the House some documents to prove this. Let me at the very outset take an important matter on which the Governor has been pleased to give so much emphasis in his address. Not only the Governor, even the Inspector General of Police just after he was installed to his position has given special emphasis in his public utterances on some matters. It is a new thing that we have seen in our State. After the new Inspector General of Police was placed in his position he took the role of almost a propagandist and he has been addressing the bar associations and other public bodies and has been attending civic receptions and so on. He has been making many policy statements which we generally expect to hear or get from the Chief Minister and other Ministers. Now, the policy statements are being made by the new Police Chief. I want to read out one such policy statement which was reported in the Amrita Bazar Patrika of 16th December, 1958 in answer to a civic reception to the new Inspector General of Police at Silchar. He was pleased to say as follows: "He disclosed that the illicit infiltration of a large number of foreigners through Cachar and Goalpara had already become a big problem and that it would be tackled with strong hands. He regretted that a section of the local people were actively collaborating with these foreigners and were undermining the security of the country by transferring their allegiance beyond the borders. Unless they mended their ways they would be dealt with very firmly, the Inspector General of Police emphasised." This was reported in the paper and I shall place this paper on the table of the House. After this what we have seen is that some innocent Muslims in different places of the State have been harassed by ordinary policemen. If a particular Muslim is not liked by a particular policeman then he is dubbed as a Pakistani agent and on the strength of this sort of remarks he is unnecessarily harassed. I have documents in my possession to show that some Muslims of Gauhati town itself have been unnecessarily harassed and their Indian passports to go to Pakistan have been seized and finally they have not been returned. I agree that there may be some people—Muslims, Hindus and others—who may be acting as agents of foreign countries or may be helping Pakistan in the border troubles, or may have put their allegiance to other countries. But it will be extremely dangerous and unbecoming

in a State like ours to make large scale and indiscriminate harassment to any section of the people simply because of their religion. If simple allegations are taken to be gospel truth then there are some people of high position who ought to have been tackled. I have got with me certain documents to show that there are some people who have been actually transmitting certain news beyond the border. One or two such letters were intercepted. * * *

Now, my point is that the Police Department is unnecessarily harassing many people who are actually not at fault, whereas there are persons who are in collaboration with men from Pakistan who are here as businessmen or so in India and are sending out messages over the borders. My submission is that there should be a public enquiry. Let there be a public enquiry with a High Court Judge as its Chairman. I am sure, all these things will come out.

Then, may I submit that these borders have been made dangerous by bringing in many undesirable persons for party purpose? There was a gentleman, I need not name him but if the Chief Minister wants the name, he knows that man also as he was busy in canvassing for him during the last Badarpur Bye-election. I can furnish him with the name. He is residing at present at Patharkandi. He is a member of the Karimganj District Congress Committee. Formerly, before partition, he was a Treasurer of the Karimganj Muslim League. He is the cousin of a former Muslim League Member of Legislative Assembly of Assam. This cousin's original home is village Khosba, Police Station Bianibazar, District Sylhet. This man after partition remained a Pakistani national though kept his business at Patharkandi Bazar. After introduction of the India-Pakistan Passport system he took a Pak Passport and applied for Indian visa. While this was pending, he stealthily crossed the border and overnight posed as an Indian citizen and applied for Indian Passport. Due to adverse police report the passport was not issued. Then he came to Shillong and managed to get the Indian passport on the intervention of a Congress Minister. He married an Indian lady of village Deorail, Police Station Badarpur, District Cachar and made her a Pak national. She was made the owner of his properties lying in Pakistan and she was given a Passport and an Indian visa. His children also have become Pak nationals with Pakistani passport and Indian visas. The Congress Government has chosen him as the permit holder for two public carriers one of the two being inter-State between

Assam and Tripura. Moreover, he was given settlement with the Bamboo Mahal of Tilbhum Reserve of Patharia Police Station. His partner in this business is one Manu Mia of Pakistan. He sent most of the bamboos of that Mahal to Pakistan via Thalganj rivulet. The employees of his business also are Pakistanis. He has no investment in India. A man of this sort has been made a member of the Karimganj District Congress Committee. If this is to be the state of affairs how can we strengthen our borders from infiltration? In spite of exhortations and supplications when we go to them with requests for conferences they reply us with bullets. When we are threatened, we are bringing in people of questionable loyalty to occupy prominent public places in the State and yet when these things are causing concern and when the Governor gives a clarion call that we should co-operate for the betterment of the State, a conference was convened to go into border questions but not a single member of the Communist party was taken into it, not even the local Member of Legislative Assembly of the Communist Party, who represents a border Constituency. So, in spite of our anxiety for co-operation, how can that be in this state of affairs?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Will the hon. Member name the Committee?

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): The Chief Minister convened a conference or a Committee to enquire into the morale of the border people. I actually do not know the name. ((Voice:—It was a Conference)). At any rate, there was a Conference to discuss about the border problems and how to solve the same and to that Conference, Shri Gopesh Namasudra, M. L. A. was not invited, although he belongs to a major political party, the Communist Party. But a person of doubtful loyalty was invited.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : I shall be grateful if the the hon. Member gives me the name of that particular gentleman.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: I shall give him the name. I have not given here the name, because he is not here to defend himself.

All these things have appeared in the shape of evidence in the Court. One gentleman involved in corrupt practices according to the findings of the High Court has become a pet of the Government. This man is helped by his brother in Pakistan. In the election even a vehicle came from Pakistan to help a man in India with Congress ticket. These things are there in the High Court Judgment.

Now, another thing I should like to say is the type of co-operation that is sought. The Chief Minister was very pleased to say during the last Session of the Assembly that he had instructed all the district officers to seek co-operation of all the political parties and public bodies. The Finance Minister was also pleased to say so and I remember him asking the district officers in my very presence to take the help of everybody. And yet what happened in the distribution of grants and loans?

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. Member will please be brief. As I said I will give half an hour's time to the leaders of the parties. He started speaking at 10.34 A.M.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): There were so many interruptions.

Mr. SPEAKER: That cannot be helped.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: That's true, Sir,. But may I be permitted to submit one thing? Taking into consideration these interruptions and also the fact that my Friend Shri Tarun Sen Deka, who was also scheduled to speak, wants to sacrifice his time in my favour, you will be pleased to give me some more time.

Mr. SPEAKER: I have great appreciation of the mutual sense of self-sacrifice which is developing in this House. But you know I have to go by certain procedure and certain decisions. I am prepared to give 30 minutes to the hon. Members who are leaders of political parties. In fact I have already given the hon. Member 25 minutes and I shall give him another ten minutes.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Thank you, Sir, I shall be brief. As I was saying, Sir, what happened at the time of distribution of grants and loans? Only the Congress Committees were consulted. The Deputy Commissioner of Kamrup, after perhaps reading the statement of the Finance Minister, wrote a letter to the Government suggesting that in addition to the Congress, other political parties and associations also may be consulted in this matter. And to this the Government had given a reply, copies of which were forwarded to me and to my Friend Mr. Goswami. This letter of the Government No. RGR 35/58/5, dated 29th October 1958, from the Secretary to the Government of Assam to D. C. Kamrup, reads as follows:—

"With reference to your letter quoted above (*i.e.*, No. RL.XIII-101/58/11, dated 9th October 1958). I am directed to say that it is not necessary to consult all sorts of people's organisations in distributing loans and grants. But the Congress organisations,.....as people's representatives should be consulted". Then a copy of letter No.RGR.35/58/3, dated 2nd September 1958, from the Secretary to the Government of Assam to all Deputy Commissioners and Subdivisional Officers of Plains Districts states "In continuation of the Department letter under reference I am directed to say that the Sub-Deputy Collectors and other officers engaged in distributing loans and grants may be directed to consult the local Congress organisations as peoples' representatives.....in order to create public confidence". This is the type of co-operation they want from us ! We should be hewers of wood and drawers of water for them so that they may distribute certain favours through the local Congress organisations. So, I say, Sir, co-operation is not a one way traffic.

Then, another thing, Sir. At present for the sake of defence of our country, not only the Army but also the Police force should be very clean. But we have seen the sample of Army discipline. In the Gauhati-Shillong Road there are certain timings which all vehicles have to conform to. But so far as Military and Military-marked vehicles are concerned, they are often driven against timings, they will never care to give pass to a vehicle following behind. I need not say much about it, as I think the Chief Minister himself must have seen this sample of Army discipline on the Shillong-Gauhati Road. This is not a subject for discussion in this House, but I think the Chief Minister can represent to the Ministry of Defence and if this be the sample of Army discipline, who else will suffer except we, who are a frontier State?

Then, Sir, in the Governor's address we find that the Government are anxious to solve outstanding disputes with Pakistan by negotiations. But that only will not serve the purpose. While we should pursue a peaceful policy and be ready to negotiate, I am not in favour of any kind of appeasement. If the people of a country are friendly towards us, we have nothing against them and we need not interfere with any form of Government they choose to have. But if the Government or the Military of that country attacks our frontiers it is not applications for negotiations

which will bring peace. This is not a peaceful policy. That may be the peace of the grave, but that is not the peace of the brave. So I would like to urge on the Government to make it very clear to Government of India that we would not like to pursue a policy of "peace of the grave" but we want the "peace of the brave"; when anybody attacks our frontiers they must be fully defended. Then, so far as our internal forces are concerned, the police must be clean first instead of their trying to cure others. The physician should cure himself first. Now, in the Press report which I have already referred, we find that the Police Chief was very frank. He sounded a very frank note by admitting that the Police have degenerated into a corrupt, inefficient and dishonest lot. To quote his own words "the Police in Assam was corrupt, degenerate and dishonest". This, according to him, was due to many factors, one of which was political interference. We should like to know who those elements are and whether this political interference comes from the Opposition parties or from the ruling party. In this connection may I refer to another thing, Sir? Even in simple matters, *e.g.*, granting a gun licence, we have seen how the Police works. It is for the Government to decide whether anybody should be given a gun licence or not. Now what happened in a particular case of an Advocate of the Gauhati High Court? He applied for a gun licence. The A.S.I., I.B., submitted a report that this man was otherwise good but he had leanings for C. P. I. and he was an associate of Gauri Sankar Bhattacharyya and Uma Sarma, both members of the local Bar Association and so he may not be given a gun licence! The Superintendent of Police wrote a note to the Deputy Commissioner on this "Not recommended in view of the above I.B.'s report" and the Advocate was not given a licence.

(A Voice:—What is the name of the Advocate?)

Shri Dharmadatta Bujorbarua. He has nothing to do with the C.P.I.. He is of course distantly related to me from the maternal side. It is no doubt true that he is a member of the Gauhati Bar and so am I. At any rate, if he is undesirable he should not be given a licence; but because of his association with somebody or because of his alleged leaning towards some ideology he should not be deprived. If this be the type, who knows that they will not someday haul up the Prime Minister saying that he has got leaning

towards Communism or Scientific Socialism? Then in this new Police regime in Assam, what has happened is that the Inspector General of Police instead of doing his own business, has been throwing mud to other Departments. Everyone knows that Judiciary is a sacred institution in the Parliamentary form of Democracy and if there be an attack on the Judiciary either by the Police or the Legislature, the Democracy is unsafe. The Police Chief has been attacking the Judiciary with impunity. May I quote another report of his? "It was a matter of deep concern that certain sections of the lower Judiciary in Assam had become corrupted. This fact, according to him, has been undermining Democracy in its last citadel, i.e., the Judiciary". He stated that he had proof to substantiate this observation. I want to know whether he has submitted any such proof or whether any judicial person has been hauled up. If he has proof, it is not to be used only in public meetings or conferences or assemblies but this should be brought to the Court and the culprit should be punished. But to make a wild remark that the lower Judiciary has become corrupted and yet not coming forward to prove a single case will not strengthen our democracy. According to him, our democracy is living on the last citadel. If he can smash this citadel, which is the Judiciary, who knows this person will not be an Ayub Khan and who knows that this is not the man responsible for the troubles in Goalpara District during the States Re-organisation Commission time. He has stated publicly that he has got the authority of the Chief Minister to do whatever he liked. I want to know from the Chief Minister whether he has given such a blank cheque to the Police Chief to do whatever he likes. Then he stated that his Police Department has become corrupted. Now, a man who is at the Head of the Department publicly says that his Department also is thoroughly corrupted. Is he sent as a Messiah to save the Police Department, to save the Judiciary and to save the country? Next he might say that he is sent by God to save the poor State of Assam. This is what Ayub Khan said after the Constitution was abrogated in Pakistan!

Mr. SPEAKER: I think you have already taken sufficient time. Moreover I have already given you 10 minutes more.

Shri GAURI SANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):
Sir, I will require another 5 minutes.

Mr. SPEAKER: I do not want to argue with anybody.

Shri GAURI SANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): All right Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: Shri Tankeswar Chetia. But before you speak I would like to make an announcement that all references to the letters which could not be admitted may be left out from the proceedings of the House.

Shri TANKESWAR CHETIA (Nazira): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the Governor's address and I also take my stand to observe a few things within the scope of this Thanks-giving-motion. I do not like to go into minute details of the address which includes food problem, border problem, etc. These problems have been adequately dealt with in the Governor's address and for which we should be thankful. In connection with the security of the State it has been pointed out that our Police have been doing commendable work in spite of the difficulties they have been facing. We also observe that since Independence, the Police have realised the gravity and responsibility towards the people and the Police have now become a part and parcel of the society. Now they are not so much afraid of. In the past they were terror to people. Now it has also become usual with all the Members and the public at large to decry the Police always when at the same time we realise that the Police should also be encouraged and given the security and be treated as servants of the people. We rarely go into the difficulties that they have been facing. For instance, since Independence, our officers of the Police Department have been increasing in the top-level. Say, in place of 1 I. G. P. now there are at present 1 I. G. P., 4 D. I. Gs. and many S. Ps and so on so forth. But the strength of the Police force has been the same as before, although the work of the police at different thana-level has been ever increasing. They cannot cope with the work entrusted to them. Moreover, they have not been given the necessary facilities, viz., conveyance in order to help them to detect crime cases. They have to tackle some other work besides detecting crimes. For instance, a lot of crimes took place under the Nazira Police Station during recent months but the Police could not detect any, for, whenever they are reported about such crimes, they cannot come in proper time to investigate and in the meantime criminals and miscreants get sufficient time to escape. Police outposts which have been installed there, specially in the border areas, are not properly equipped with men and arms. A Police outpost runs with only one A. S. I. and three

constables. Can we imagine that with this small strength of police force they can cope with crimes? Moreover, they are not delegated with powers to register ejahars. They must refer it to the police station which is situated at a distance of seven to eight miles. So they have a lot of difficulties. I would like to emphasise on this point so that the police force specially in the border areas can be strengthened reasonably. It has been also heard that the pay scales of the lower grade police officers, the constables, A. S. Is and so on are not satisfactory. It is high time that the pay scales of these police officers should get due consideration. That is, the pay scales of the police officers should be revised at an early date so that they can also devote themselves sincerely to the service of the country and the people. There are difficulties and troubles arising out of border boundary—for example, in Ougurijan of Sibsagar subdivision, the Nagas have been troubling the local people by preventing them from harvesting their paddy. These difficulties arise because of non-existence of proper boundary between the Naga Hills and Sibsagar district. This question has been raised on the floor of this House, but so far I understand proper steps have not yet been taken. I hope Government would take up this matter at an early date.

We are grateful to the Governor for making mention of education and of the steps that have been taken to improve the educational system and the pay scales of Aided High School teachers. In a democratic country education is the most important subject. Unless people are educated, democracy cannot work efficiently. It is heartening to know that a good number of schools has been increased in our State and Government are also active to remove the difficulties which our teachers and educationists have been facing. From the primary to the university stage teachers should be given the utmost satisfaction to enable them to devote themselves to duty whole heartedly.

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara): On a point of order Sir, may I know whether we have a quorum of the House?

Mr. SPEAKER: Does the hon. Member know what is the quorum? (*laughter.....*). In this connection I should like to point out that before any hon. Member wants to raise any point of order he should ascertain himself first about the rules because otherwise it only shows lightheartedness in raising improper points of order on the floor of the House. Yes, Mr. Chetia, go on.

Shri TANKESWAR CHETIA (Nazira): It is the directive principle of the constitution that primary education for the age group of 6 to 11 should be made free and compulsory by 1960. So far this aspect of the matter is concerned, our State has been making much headway. But this involves not only finance but also it involves some other factors, namely requisite qualified teachers. It can be easily imagined that although training centres have been opened, teachers must take sufficient time to get themselves qualified and take to work. So rapid progress cannot be made even if Government desires so.

Now, as regards M. E. and M. V. Schools some difficulties arise. Government have decided to introduce English in M. V. schools so that M. V. school passed students may not suffer two years' loss. The usual practice is that M. V. passed students are admitted in class V whereas M. E. passed students are admitted to class VII. Now by introduction of English in M. V. schools this difficulty can be removed. But then another difficulty arises. That is whether tuition fees should be charged in M. V. schools. The usual practice is that fees are not charged in M. V. schools. Now if English is introduced and fees are not charged then the M. E. schools will not get students and they will die out. So this should be decided whether fees should be charged in M. V. schools also or fees should be abolished in M. E. and High schools up to class VI.

Another thing which I should like to say as regards the revision of pay scales which Government are contemplating: The disparity that exists between the pay scales of Aided High School teachers and Government High School teachers should go. I understand that Government have not clearly decided what should be the pay scales of undermatric, matriculate and intermediate teachers. But only graduate teachers of aided schools are going to be benefited. It is an admitted fact that there are a lot of unqualified teachers who are still serving in the aided schools. They cannot be thrown out of service. All these things should be taken into consideration. Thus there are a lot of anomalies now existing between different grades of pay scales of different grades of teachers. Government have to very carefully go into the details of the various grades of teachers, their qualifications, length of service etc., so that there may not be any discontentment. When the steps taken by Government are encouraging the people also will be coming forward with their initiative and in-

centive to open more schools. I can cite instances. For example in Sibsagar subdivision there are at present 45 recognised high schools and in this year also many venture high schools have been started. If Government decide to bring the pay scale of all aided high schools at par with Government high schools, it will involve serious financial implications, when new high schools are also going on where such schools are necessary, Government will have to give them aid. But in areas where these schools are unnecessary even in such places these schools are growing. So I think it is proper time for Government to declare a policy as regards starting of high schools, otherwise, it will so happen that with the bringing of this higher pay scale if anybody wants to be a headmaster in order that he may enjoy the better scale he will go away and start a high school. So Government should as in case of land reform, declare a policy as regards educational institutions and spread of education and starting of High Schools. My next point is agriculture, which is vital at present. Agricultural bias be introduced in the rural High Schools to give fillip to it. Collectivisation and individual enterprise of agriculture should go hand in hand. In an underdeveloped country socialised cultivation is not possible. Thank you, Sir.

U JORMANIK SIEM [Nongpoh (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in my opinion, the Governor's address this time is an honest record of normal achievements and shortcomings of the Government. I have only a few observations to make because all the hon. Members who spoke before me have already spoken on various matters. In the first place, the Governor at the outset admitted in his address the inability of the Government to solve the border problem. I have heard many comments from various speakers on this issue. It is hardly necessary for me to say more. What I want to point out is that while we are holding joint conference of top ranking officers from both sides of the border, we are getting replies in bullets. If this is the result of these conferences what is the use of holding such conference? We know, Sir, how the people of border have been harassed; how they have been driven out from their own hearth and home and what suffering they are undergoing. As a result, some of them have become refugees in their own home. We hear that the Piyain river is going to be the boundary between Assam and East Pakistan in this part of the country. We do not know

which course of the river they are going to take as the boundary. This river does not always follow the same course. The river Piyain does not follow the same course as it was 80 years ago. It is because of the inability to arrive at an agreed boundary that these border troubles have been repeated time and again. It appears to me that our Border Security force even coupled with the Village Defence Organisation could not cope with the task to efficiently protect the border. If the Pakistanis are not sincere in their effort to come to some amicable settlement, I feel we from our side also should adopt some other methods to deal with them. Why can we not get every male adult living in the border, trained in the use of rifles? This can supplement the Border Security forces in protecting the lives and properties on the border of our country.

As a result of the Pakistani firings quite a number of the people had to leave their hearth and home and the relief measures taken so far have been going at a very slow pace. Sir, we are living in the age of aeroplane but the relief measures adopted with regard to these unfortunate border people are going at a snail's pace. The Chief Minister and the Tribal Areas Minister had to see the hunger marchers from the Bhoi area to Shillong. They were given some doles. But these doles will be of no help. They should be rehabilitated properly. Substantial grants should be given so that these people can start their lives anew. The Governor did not say a word about the condition of these people of Bhoi area, but I feel it my duty to bring it to the notice of the House that these people have now to depend on cutting fuel wood and selling them by the road side, because no proper rehabilitation has been arranged for these people. I would appeal to the Government to see that these people are saved from ruin and that they are properly rehabilitated as we are going to do for people living in the border. Sir, as I said before, the lives and properties of the people living in the border have not been effectively protected. I hope that the Government will reinforce and try to increase the forces and also to adopt such other measures so as to give the best protection to these people, so that they can harvest their crops and live in peace in their own homes. If we are complacent and depend on the joint conferences, I am afraid there will be no improvement in the situation.

Now coming to the people of Bhoi area again I would like to mention that they were given Rs.950 loan per family. What can we expect a family to do with this meagre sum of money in the matter of their rehabilitation? I am afraid, if the border firing continues more and more people will leave their hearths and homes and come to the other areas as refugees. Government ought to be alive to the situation and be prepared to meet it whenever

the circumstances demand.

It is also disappointing to note that our Government could not defend Sibsagar and the United Mikir and North Cachar Hills from a handful of Naga rebels. I fail to understand when the Naga Hills have got their own administration—why these Naga Hostiles continue harassing our people in Sibsagar and in the North Cachar Hills. Does not this show inefficiency on the part of the Governments both of the Naga Hills as well as of Assam? Because of the inefficiency of the Governments concerned the handful of Naga hostiles are harassing our villagers. Sir, I am not well acquainted with the locality, but as far as I could gather from the newspapers although there was hope that the Naga issue was being solved, but every day we find in the newspapers that the Naga hostiles are still attacking the villagers, robbing them of their properties and guns, etc.

I hope, Sir, the Government will see that the people in our State are sufficiently protected whether from the Pakistanis or from the Naga rebels.

Now, regarding the improvement of the food situation, it is true that during the past year the people have been given rice through the fair-price shops. But how far the Government is alive to the situation that is prevailing in the interior villages where there are no proper communications and where no rice can be taken except by loading them on heads, is not quite apparent to us. In my opinion the Government should open shops in some central places in the interior. If it is the intention of the Government to combat high prices and black-marketing in the interior villages, Government must keep sufficient stock of rice available to the people at a fair price or at a reasonable rate so that the poor villagers can get their need from the Government stock itself. It is said Government have now decided to stop distribution of rice through the fair-price shops. I do not know whether Government propose to give effect to this proposal in the next year. But I am afraid, if the villagers, specially in the hills, who have lost much of their crops due to the attack of pests and bugs and also drought, do not have sufficient rice in their own villages, they will have to starve or die. I hope Government will realise that these people who are living in the interior villages, do not grow sufficient food crops to carry them through the whole year. The stock of rice grown by themselves can at the most last only two to three months in the year. If Government has got buffer stock, as they say, they should be prepared to open Government shops in some central places specially in these parts of the State

where there are no communications. This is, however, only a temporary solution of the food situation. The more permanent solution will be to improve the method of cultivation, protect the cultivation from the attack of pests menace which takes away a considerable part of our food crops every year. I do not know if the Agricultural Department has got an adequate staff to combat the pest menace and also the equipment to protect the crops against the attack of pests and bugs or other types of insects. My experience has been that when the Government people arrive at the villages equipped with medicines and other implements to combat these pests and bugs, major part of the crops has already been destroyed. So if Government really intend to help these helpless villagers, the help given should be timely so that it may be effective. Therefore my appeal to the Agriculture Minister is to call for reports from the Department well in advance to ensure that adequate staff and equipment are there, so that timely help can be given to the cultivators and also to destroy the insects or other pests from destroying the crops.

Another point I would like to point out is that in the Governor's address he was referring to certain development through powers, through river projects. I am glad to hear that the Government of India has agreed in principle to such river projects. But I would like to point out that these river projects are also liable to failure if the rivers get silted up. If my information is correct, there are some river projects in this country which are facing failure because of silting up of rivers. So here also unless we have got experts who can devise ways and means against the rivers being silted up, I am afraid, all the money that has been invested or proposed to be invested in such projects will go to waste.

The next point which I would like to refer to in the Governor's address is about the Advisory Council for Hills and Plains Tribal people. It is true that this Council had had some meetings. But unfortunately, although I am one of its members I am not quite conversant with the powers and functions of this Advisory Council. I do not know whether this Council's recommendations are merely advisory or mandatory, whether the advice given to by this Council will be translated into action by the Government. We should be given to understand what this Council can do and what it cannot do.

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, T.A.D.): Mr. Speake, Sir, as a Member of the Advisory Council, I think the hon. Member is aware that in the meeting of the Advisory Council held last, it was made known to its members what were the Council's decisions which were accepted by Government and what were not.

U JORMANIK SIEM [Nongpoh (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : I wanted to know whether the recommendations made by the Advisory Council were accepted by the Government or not.

Mr. SPEAKER : If the hon. Member pauses for a reply, he will not be able to finish his speech.

You will have now to be brief.

U JORMANIK SIEM : The next point in the Governor's address which I would like to refer to is about the back-load of the coal trucks coming from Gauhati. How many of these trucks have been allowed to carry back-loads from Gauhati. It does not seem to me that all the trucks are allowed to carry back-loads from Gauhati. I therefore request the Transport Minister to see that impartial treatment is meted out to all truck-owners in the matter of carrying back-loads from Gauhati to Shillong and all the trucks should be allowed this privilege so that price of food-stuffs and other essential articles of life at Shillong may be reduced.

With these few words, Sir, I resume my seat.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank the Governor for his address in this House and support the Motion moved by Shrimati Komol Kumari Barua in this connection. I must at the outset say that Shri Nilmoney Borthakur in his speech on the last occasion referred to the Co-operative Sugar Mill at Dergaon as a signboard sugar mill and that it has produced Assamese sugar. He spoke in such a light hearted manner that I must express my feelings about it. I am very much shocked to hear his unkind remarks in this regard. It is the first major venture in the shape of a co-operative sugar mill in Assam. If such an industry is criticised in that manner, we do not know how far we can proceed with other measures. All hon. Members know how to proceed with other and how with contributions from the poor people of Assam we have just started our co-operative sugar mill which Government have also financed. There may be some defects here and there which may be removed by mutual discussion. It is expected that all sections of the House would express congratulation on the establishment of such a major industry as it is the only one of its kind in Assam. Some of us in public platform and other places denounces Government for having no major industry. But when one actually comes into being we denounce it. If

that be our attitude then we do not know how far we can proceed in the implementation of various developmental measures. My Friend Shri Bhattacharyya criticised the Governor when he in his address asked for co-operation of different sections of the society and various political parties. He cited certain instances in which co-operation from other political parties has not been sought. He cited instances in which some of the Communist members were not invited to certain Government functions. I think the Chief Minister will give reply to that. The Governor in his address has sought co-operation of different sections of the people and also different political parties in the implementation of different measures that are adopted in this House. But, Sir, I regret to say that in the implementation of Community projects and in other developmental measures the amount of co-operation that should have come either from the Communist Party or the Socialist Party has not been forthcoming. This is my humble opinion. I will give one simple instance. In the Advisory Committee of the Demoria Community Project Mr. Bhattacharyya is a member. What co-operation my Friend has given in the deliberations of that Committee? In different meetings of this Advisory Committee his contribution is almost nil. I am of course subject to correction (*laughter*).

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati) : I am grateful to my Friend for reminding me of this. It is a fact that I could not participate cent per cent in the meeting because I could not attend some of the meetings. The first meeting was held while the Assembly session was going on. When the second meeting was held I could not attend because I had at the time some very serious bereavement and on the third occasion I was to be picked up according to the arrangement made by the Deputy Commissioner. But somehow he forgot to do so and in the next meeting he said that it was due to his fault that I was left out. Otherwise in all the meetings I was present. In the subsequent meetings I was present.

Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla) : In the implementation of different developmental projects it is the Congress Party which has created enthusiasm in the mind of the people who have constructed thousands of miles of roads and done similar other things. I can challenge the Communist Party or the Socialist Party to show any instance in which they have created enthusiasm on the mind of the people in the implementation of any developmental measure of the Government with the co-operation of the people. They do not give even the minimum co-operation

in such matters. All Members of the House are responsible for implementation when any measure is passed by the House. But, Sir, in this regard the amount of co-operation from them is almost nil. (*Some disturbance followed*). I am simply expressing my regret for want of adequate co-operation from them. If we had got that co-operation from them we could have advanced further. But in spite of this non-co-operating attitude of other political parties mentioned above our Congress organisation, Congress workers and Congress M.L.A.s are giving their full co-operation to the Government in the implementation of the various measures.

Sir, when my Friend, Shri Borthakur spoke, against our Assam's only large industrial peoples' venture, *i. e.*, the Assam Co-operative Sugar Mill, I cannot conceive how an Assamese gentleman can make such a remark about an industry which is the only one of its kind in our State and which is run on co-operative basis by the people of the State.

Shri GAURI SANKAR BHATTACHARYA (Gauhati): That was constructive criticism.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Sir, the Governor's address has given top priority regarding firing in border areas because Government is greatly concerned for the security of our borders which is a vital thing for all of us. Hon. Members are aware how Pakistan Government has been breaking agreement after agreement and how the sanctity of our borders have been broken every time. We are also aware of Tokergram. The Pakistan Government have by force taken Tokergram but they must remember that Tokergram is ours, Tokergram is always India, it shall be in India as it forms part of India. Our State Government is repeatedly making attempt to get it back by discussion and through negotiation but unfortunately when our Chief Secretary wrote to the Chief Secretary of the East Pakistan Government for a Conference, he has not replied as yet. You will find from the Governor's address about this thus:—

“The evacuation of Tokergram village by Pakistan was linked up with the solution of the difficulties in the Patharia Reserve Forest area which was to be discussed by the Conservators of Forests and the Chief Secretaries of East Pakistan and Assam. A meeting between the Conservators of Forests took place in Sylhet in November, 1958, at which no agreement could be arrived at. The Chief Secretary of East Pakistan

was requested in December 1958, to arrange a meeting for the next stage of discussion between the Chief Secretaries of Assam and East Pakistan but so far, no reply has been received from the East Pakistan Government." Sir, linking of the question of Tukurgram with Patharia Reserve is really not understandable. I do not understand what connection Tukurgram has got with Patharia Reserve?

It is further unfortunate to note from the Governor's address that inspite of the Nehru-Noon agreement, there have been several instances of aggressive activities and firings on the border by Pakistan. Besides, firing in these borders, there have been firings by Pakistan in Garo Hills borders near Bhagmara where there was no trouble in the past and the border there was fully demarcated. When the border is demarcated, what is the meaning of this firing? The Pakistan Government may have aggressive designs but our Government and the Government of India are strong enough to repel any attack. Sons and daughters of Assam and every one of us are prepared to defend our soil and are ready to sacrifice for even an inch of land they want to take by force. We will not tolerate any onslaught. After the sacred Nehru-Noon agreement which was entered into by the highest dignitaries of the two States, we cannot understand how Pakistan can resort to firing on our borders. Our hearts go to the people of the border areas who are facing bullets boldly and at the sametime maintaining their morale. They have not moved an inch from their hearths and homes. Our Government have also given them relief and have taken measures for the mitigation of their hardships, but; Sir, sense of security and sense of fear are always in their mind. With such mental insecurity, how can these people live and work peacefully in the borders. Therefore, Sir, I suggest that the Government should evacuate them to safer zones if border firing continues as at present.

Mr. SPEAKER: I hope, the hon. Member will be brief.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : Yes, Sir.

The second thing, which I want to impress upon the Government is that our Government must take all security measures against unlawful infiltration from the Pakistan side into our State. We have got our Border Security Forces. They are guarding our borders day and night and have given good account of themselves. Our military is

fully prepared to meet any onslaught. It is our duty to see that our border force, our police and military are not discouraged and disheartened by our utterances. They are defending our hearths and homes. They are in full vigilance for the security of our borders. They are defending our peace. I am sorry to say that petty matters such as military drivers violating traffic rules in the Gauhati-Shillong Road etc., should not have been brought to the floor of this House by Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya. He could have disposed of such a matter by a simple reference to the Chief Minister. Therefore, my suggestion is that, so far as internal security is concerned we should join hands with the Chief Minister, who has declared that sufficient security measures have been taken to defend our borders and our police force, Border Security Force and military are there to see that undesirable elements do not infiltrate into our State and create troubles.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. Member has taken more than 18 minutes. He may continue for another two minutes.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): All right, Sir, I will finish in two minutes.

As regards Naga depredations, Shri Bordoloi stated in this House that the military outposts and police outposts, near Naginijan area did not respond. This is a regrettable thing and I hope the Chief Minister will enquire into this matter and do the needful.

As regards the refugees, Sir, we have all sympathy for them, but one thing we would expect from them and this is that they should never get themselves mixed up with political parties and thus jeopardise their own interests. Their cause is a humanitarian one and we are all sympathetic towards them, but they should not play themselves in the hands of the political parties. They should also be careful of touts who appropriate much of the grants given to them.

Then, Sir, Government have done a lot of work for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. But much more remains to be done. We are glad to learn that Government have taken steps to form an Advisory Committee with a view to ameliorate the conditions of other backwark classes such as labour,

ex-labour, and other people who are in a backward condition. These backward classes form an integral and very important part of the population of Assam. If we neglect them it will be against the interest of the State. Therefore, I congratulate the Government who have made an Advisory Committee for the purpose of devising welfare measures for the amelioration of the conditions of other backward classes.

With these few words, Sir, I congratulate the Governor for his speech and also the mover of the Thanks-giving Motion, Shrimati Barua. I also request my Friends opposite to forget the past. Let us combine together in belief, words and deed, so that all the measures that have been passed by this august House are implemented through co-operation of all concerned including the Opposition Members. Thank you, Sir.

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilashipara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the Motion of Thanks moved by Shrimati Komol Kumari Barua, which was supported by Shrimati Lily Sen Gupta, and support the amendments moved by the Opposition.

We are glad, Sir, that our fair sex has been entrusted by the Government Party to move the Motion of Thanks on the Governor's address. But even Mrs. Barua could not be fair in her appreciation of the policy of Government. What a pitiable and miserable condition our people are in, not to speak of those living in border areas. We have heard many hon. Members speaking about the condition of the people in the border areas. It is a pitiable and unfortunate tale of their utter helplessness. The Border Security Force are unable to render timely help or any help at all to the people of these areas. Neither have the people of the border areas been helped by Government to defend themselves. If Government cannot give them protection, nor are they allowed to defend themselves, how can the people have confidence in such a Government? What is the reason for it is not understandable. Why our Border Force cannot give protection to them? There must be something wrong somewhere and we must try to find it out. Up till now we have not been able to find out what is wrong in our policy and programme. It is not only the case of border areas. Everywhere we find the same condition. In every sphere of Government's activity, you will find corruption, nepotism, bribery, favouritism and what not. This will be borne out if we take any policy that any Department is following. Say for example, the land settlement policy. We do not find that the

actual tillers get settlement of land. The hard-working cultivators do not get land. Settlement of land is generally made with middlemen, who can satisfy the officers concerned and procure favourable reports by unfair means. The poor cultivators who are not in a position to satisfy the officers will never have any favourable report because they are landless and penniless. Only the middlemen, who are not real cultivators, can get the help of the officers. Sometimes our Congress people and big guns also support their cause. Sir, if the real cultivators are not given land, how can we expect that our province will be self-sufficient in food. Similarly, if we go into the Eviction Policy and illegal occupation, Forest reserve, unclassified Forest or in Grazing Reserves, etc., you will always find that willingly or unwillingly our officers are not looking into the matter and why they are not looking into the matter is not known to us. But there is a policy being pursued by some of the officers and that is this as what I have found. Everybody knows that these illegal occupiers are occupying land not only for a few weeks or for a few months or even for a year or two, but they are occupying land for 10 or 12 years. Is it believable Sir, that these people are occupying land without the knowledge of the officers concerned? Is that believable? It is not believable. It is not possible that these people can remain there for 10 or 12 years without the knowledge of any officers. It is simply impossible. So if it is impossible, there must be something somewhere going on and it is the officers concerned under whose encouragement they are occupying that land on the simple belief that they will get settlement of the land and probably the officer concerned has earned a lot of money by giving them false assurance and encouragement. I find that this policy is being pursued by some officers and Government have taken some eviction cases which are personally known to me. These people were in the forest reserves about whom I spoke in the last Budget Session and the matter was also referred to the then Hon'ble Minister of Forests—Shri Rupnath Brahma—who did not or could not give protection to these illegal occupiers who were there for long 10 to 15 years. Why Sir, these people were not given any shelter before they were evicted? Without providing any land, any shelter or making any arrangements for rehabilitation of these people, how is it possible to evict them when they have lived there for so many years. Only eviction will not solve the problem. They should have been given some shelters or some arrangements should have been made to rehabilitate them. Similar is the case that we find everywhere, with the refugees, in the Mikir Hills etc., we find the same thing. The same thing is being followed in our

District in the Monabari and Takimari reserves. People have been occupying the land for long years but without making any arrangements they are evicted. That is the thing, Sir, which is going on in every Department. It is not only the case of the Revenue Department but it is also the case of other Departments. Of course about the Police Department same corruption is going on and it is admitted by the highest Police Officer of this State that his Department is the most corrupted one and I do not know whether he has been able to eradicate any of these corruptions from his Department with all the zeal against corruption. I need not go into the details of his Department.

Lastly, Sir, before I conclude my speech, I like to speak about co-operation, that has been sought by the Governor. Sir, what is said is that all the people and also all Political Parties should come with their co-operation and which alone can bring success. I like to emphasise his words "Which alone can bring success". I am glad, Sir, that he has mentioned about this ; but I am sorry to mention that that is only his desire ; not the desire of his Government. We have seen, Sir, and we are also finding what kind of co-operation our Government is seeking. Sir, I do not find a single committee with any Opposition Party as such. I mean, we the Members of the Assembly who are in the Opposition, may be in the Committee not as Members of the Opposition but as Members of this august House here. But in every Committee you will find that there is a Congress President or a Congress Secretary or both of them either in the District-level or in the Subdivisional-level whatever it may be. Not a single person from the Opposition Party has ever been taken in any of these Committees.

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned for lunch till 2 P.M.

After lunch

Maulvi JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilashipara): Mr. Speaker Sir, I was speaking about the co-operation which has been sought to by the Governor for his Government. Sir, I have already referred about the constitution of public committees in the districts and subdivisions formed by the Government where we never found representatives of other political parties not as a Member of this Assembly but as President or Secretary of these political parties. It is invariably found that in every committee formed by Government, either the District Congress President or the Congress Secretary are

the members of these committees. But unfortunately no member of any other political party is ever nominated there. That is the sort of co-operation that this Government is seeking from the people. I would like to mention Sir, that even in the committees formed in Aided Schools and Colleges there is not a single member from any political party. I do not know Sir, why this system of nomination is still being kept by the Government when they themselves advocated a policy of abolition of this system of nomination to these schools and other committees. Sir, not to speak of these committees, even I found that when the hon. Ministers are touring the districts we do not find any place to get an interview with them. The representatives from other political parties are never invited to meet the Ministers. Sir, I would like to mention here a particular fact that when the other side has always kept aloof or not given any opportunity, whether it is possible for the Ministers to have the view of the other side. Sir, when the Ministers are having only one side of informations of all matters in their tours, it generally becomes one-sided and it is bound to be that their decisions would also be one-sided. In this connection I would like to mention that when the Chief Minister visited Dhubri this time we from the P. S. P. party insisted on the Deputy Commissioner that some arrangements should be made to have an interview because we want to say something to point out grievances from our side. Whether the Chief Minister appreciates our view points or not is not our concern but when we have been able to place the views of the opposition before him, he can form his own opinion during his tour of the district. Sir, if the Government really wants our co-operation, I humbly request that they will please reform these committees and take proportionate representation from other political parties also.

Mr. SPEAKER : The hon. Member has exceeded his time limit.

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara): I will finish now Sir. Now Sir, if we wish to develop our country, if we want to go with speed in our national development programme we should go on a war footing if necessary. I would also like to request that even in the formation of a Cabinet, Members of the Opposition should also be taken in.

With these few words Sir, I would like to impress upon the Government that if we really want to progress like other progressive nations of the world, we should launch our programme on a war footing.

Shri MAHADEV DAS [Barpeta (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় ৰাজ্যপাল ডাক্তৰীয়াই সিদিনা এই সদনত যি ভাষণ দিলে আৰু তাৰ ওপৰত মাননীয়া সদস্য শ্ৰীমতী কমল কুমাৰী বৰুৱাই যি শলাগৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ আগবঢ়াইছে, তাকে সমৰ্থন কৰিবলৈ মই দুই চাৰিঘাৰ কথা কম। বিশেষকৈ, অধিক খাদ্য উৎপাদন অভিযান ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা যি প্ৰচেষ্টা চলোৱা হৈছে তাৰ পৰা এই অভিযান সম্পূৰ্ণ সাফল্যমণ্ডিত হোৱা নাই। কাৰণ, দেখা গৈছে এই অভিযানত শস্যৰ ওপৰতে বেচি ছোৱ দিয়া হৈছে। এই অভিযান অকল শস্যতে সীমাবদ্ধ নাথাকি, তাৰ লগে লগে ফল-মূল, শাক-পাচলী, মাছ, গাখীৰ আদিৰ উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধিৰ সম্পৰ্কেও চেষ্টা কৰিব লাগে।

(আপুনি মাছ-গাখীৰৰ কথাই কওক—Voices)

(বিৰাট হৰ্ষধ্বনি)

Mr. SPEAKER : মাছ আৰু গাখীৰৰ কথা কৈছেই নহয়।

(হৰ্ষধ্বনি)

Shri MAHADEV DAS : আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ শতকৰা ৯০ জনেই মাছ খায় আৰু মাছ আমাৰ খাদ্যৰ অঙ্গবিশেষ। অৰ্থাৎ—এই খাদ্য, মাছৰ উৎপাদনত আমি ছোৱ দিব পৰা নাই আৰু এই কাৰ্য্য অৱহেলিত হৈ আছে। চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা যি ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে সি সম্পূৰ্ণ হোৱা নাই আৰু ফলত Natural Fishery মৰহী গৈছে বুলিব লাগিব। Fishery area বিলাক গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ ওচৰত আবেদন নিবেদন কৰা স্বত্বেও আজিলৈ তাৰ সীমা নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কথা নহল তাৰ ফলত মহল বোৰৰ সীমাৰ ভিতৰতে কিছুমান মানুহক পট্টা দিছে। আৰু সেই মৰ্শে বহুত ঠাইত দেখিবলৈ পাওঁ যে তেওঁলোকে একচনীয়া পট্টা ম্যাদী পট্টাত পৰিণত কৰিছে তাৰ ফলত মহলদাৰ আৰু মাটিৰ মালিকৰ ভিতৰত কাজিয়াৰ সৃষ্টি গোচৰৰ কাৰণে আদালতৰ সহায় লবলগা হৈছে। এনে ধৰণৰ প্ৰমাণ কম বেছি অনুযায়ী প্ৰায় মহকুমাতে অনু- হৈছে। গতিকে মই চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত এইটো বিচাৰে। যেনেই মাটিৰ মালিকদাৰৰ স্বত্ব তেওঁৰ পট্টাৰ মাটিৰ ওপৰত আছে, ঠিক সেইদৰে মহলদাৰ বিলাকৰো স্বত্ব তেওঁৰ মহলৰ ওপৰত থাকিব লাগে। আৰু ৰাইজৰ অত্যাচাৰ হলে অতি সোনকালে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ দাৰ সকলে মাত্ৰ অস্থায়ীভাৱে চলোৱাৰ কাৰণেহে স্বত্ব কিছু বছৰৰ কাৰণে পায়। শুনি দুখ আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ মাইলী বেতন মহলদাৰৰ পৰা আদায় কৰিবৰ কাৰণে নোটিচ আদি দিছে। যদি সেয়ে হয়, তেন্তে মহলদাৰ সকলক ক্ষতি নকৰি সেই পাঁচৰ টকাৰপৰা অৱ্যাহতি দিব লাগে, আৰু মহলবোৰৰ উন্নতি গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ খৰচত আত সোনকালে কৰিব লাগে যিহেতু এই মহলবোৰৰ পৰা বছৰি গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে বহু টকা পায়। মই জনাত গোটেই অসমৰ মহলত বছৰি প্ৰায় ১০ লাখমান টকা পায় তাৰ ভিতৰত বছৰত ১০হাজাৰ টকাও খৰচ নকৰাত অতি দুখ পাইছো। গতিকে অনুৰোধ অতি সোনকালে ইয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লব।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ দেশত শতকৰা প্ৰায় ৮০ জন লোকে খেতি কৰে সেই কৃষক সকলৰ প্ৰতি যদিও কিছু নজৰ দিয়া বুলি ভাবিব পাৰি তাৰ পৰা বিশেষ উপকাৰ হোৱা নাই। কাৰণ ঠিক সময়ত পানীৰ যোগানৰ কাৰণে power pump নেপায়

আৰু যি বিলাক মথাউৰি আছে তাৰ প্ৰায়ভাগৰে কাম সম্পূৰ্ণৰূপে কৰিব নোৱাৰাত মহৎ ক্ষতি হৈছে, পিচপৰি থকা খেতিয়ক সকলৰ গাওঁলৈ এই বিভাগৰ বিষয়া সকলে গৈ ক'বৰণে সাৰ, গোৱৰ দিব লাগে আৰু শস্যৰ অপকাৰী পোকবোৰ মাৰিব লাগে এনে ধৰণৰ উপদেশ দিয়া সময়ত নিদিয়াৰ কাৰণে খেতিয়ক ৰাইজৰ বহুত ক্ষতি হৈ আছে। এই বিলাক কাৰণৰ উপৰিও আমি দেখিবলৈ পোওঁ যে দেশৰ বহু ঠাইত এই মাটি প্ৰকৃতিৰ বেমেজালীত তাৰ বিষয়া সকলে ঠিক ধৰণে কাম নকৰাত আৰু মাটিৰ মালিক সীমা আদি ঠিক ধৰণে সমজাই দিব নোৱাৰাৰ কাৰণে কিছুমান বেদখলী লোকে কাজিয়াৰ সৃষ্টি কৰি ভাল মাটি কিছুমানৰ পৰা উচিত শস্যৰ আয় বঢ়াব পৰা নাই।

গতিকে মই গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টক এইটোৱে ক'ব খোজোঁ যে অতি সোনকালে পানীৰ অভাৱ থকা ঠাইবোৰত দং নতুবা power pump দি আধাৰকা মথাউৰিবোৰ অতি সোনকালে সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰি খেতিৰ মাটি সংক্ৰান্ত মেলমোকৰ্দ্দমা বোৰৰ বিচাৰ অনতি পলমে শেষ কৰি খেতি বিভাগৰ বিষয়া সকলে গাঁৱে-ভূঞা উপপন্থা শক্তি নষ্ট হোৱা মাটিত সাৰৰ যোগান দি আৰু লাগতিয়াল খেতিৰ উপকাৰী প্ৰথাবোৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ মাজত প্ৰচাৰ কৰি, ৰাইজৰ আৰু খেতিয়কৰ মঙ্গল অতিসোনকালে সাধন কৰিলে বৰ্তমানৰ শস্যৰ উৎপাদনতকৈ বহুত গুণে বাঢ়িব।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমি বুজোঁ যিখন দেশৰ যাতায়াত, যান-বাহনৰ সুবিধা নাই, সেই খন দেশ অতি পিচপৰা। আমি দেখাত অসমৰ চৰকাৰী বিভাগৰ পৰা যি Transport ৰ গাৰী গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে নিযুক্ত কৰিছে, বৰপেটা চহৰত বাদে আন আন চহৰত প্ৰাই আছে। এই Transport গাৰীৰ সা-সুবিধা নথকাত বৰপেটাৰ ৰাইজে বহু কষ্ট ভুগিব লাগিছে। আনহাতে যদিও অসমৰ প্ৰধান ঠাই গুৱাহাটীৰপৰা যাতায়াত কৰাৰ কাৰণে কেইখনমান বাচগাৰী প্ৰাইভেট মালিকৰ আছে, সি নিচেই কম। সেয়েহে মই ক'ব খোজোঁ, যে অতি সোনকালে বৰপেটালৈ Transport ৰ গাৰী দিব লাগে। নতুবা যি প্ৰাইভেট মালিকৰ দ্বাৰাই গাৰী চলাই আছে সেই গাৰীৰ সংখ্যা বেছি দি দিলে ৰাইজে অহাযোৱাত কোনো কষ্ট নেপাব, লগতে বেহাৰেপাৰৰো সুবিধা কৰিব পাৰিব।

কৃষি আৰু শিল্পৰ দ্বাৰা দেশৰ মঙ্গল কৰিব পৰা বুলি সকলোৱে ভাবে। দুখৰ কথা আমাৰ ঘৰুৱা শিল্প বহুত আছে, তাক ভাল ধৰণে পৰিচালনা কৰিব নোৱাৰাত ৰাইজৰ দুখ বেছি হৈছে। তাক কোনেও নুই কৰিব নোৱাৰে। মই বুজাত এইটোৱে বুজোঁ যে অসমৰ কাৰণে ঘৰুৱা শিল্প বোৱা-কাটাটোৱেই প্ৰধান। তাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত যদি গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ ঠাইত অনুসন্ধান কৰোঁ, দেখিব পাওঁ, এই বোৱা-কাটা সমৰায় প্ৰায় অসম দেশত ১,০০০ হেজাৰ বেজিষ্টাৰী হৈ আছে। দুখ আৰু পৰিতাপৰ কথা, প্ৰায় ৩০০ খনেহে কিছু অংশ অৰ্থ সহায় পাইছে, বাকী বোৰ তেনেই পৰি আছে। গতিকে অতি সোনকালে এই সমৰায় সমিতি বোৰৰ সংখ্যা নতুনকৈ নৰচাই বৰং যি ৭০০ খন আছে তাৰ মঙ্গলৰ কাৰণে যি লাগতিয়াল সহায় লাগে ঠিক সময়ত দিব বুলি গোহাৰি জনোৱা হ'ল। যাতে ইয়াৰ সহায়ত অৰ্থসংকট কিছু মোচন কৰিব পাৰে।

সীমান্ত সংক্ৰান্তৰ বিষয়ত যি বুজ-বাগৰ আজি বহুদিনৰ পৰা চলি আছে সেই কথাত আমাৰ ৰাইজ বৰ দখী। আমি ঠাইয়ে ঠাইয়ে গুনিবলৈ পোওঁ যে যদি নগা সৈন্য সকলে আৰু পাকিস্থানী সৈন্যই সদায় আমাৰ লগত ঘনাই ঘনাই কাজিয়া কৰি থাকে তেন্তে আমাৰ ৰাইজৰ মঙ্গল নহ'ব। যদিও গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ পৰা বিশেষ চকু দিয়া হৈছে, তাৰ দ্বাৰা সীমান্তবাসী ৰাইজ সন্তুষ্ট হ'ব পৰা নাই। গতিকে টানি অনুৰোধ কৰোঁ যাতে ইয়াৰ ওপৰত নতুনকৈ অত্যাচাৰ হ'ব নোৱাৰে তাৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ দেশীয় আৰু প্ৰাদেশিক গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টক জোৰে আবেদন জনোৱা হ'ল।

আমাৰ অনুসূচীত ভাই সকলৰ মঙ্গলৰ কাৰণে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে যি আচুতীয়া সা-স্ববিধা দিছে, তাৰ কাৰণে ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন কৰিছোঁ। বিশেষকৈ এইবাৰ আমাৰ Scheduled Castes Advisory Board ৰ সলনি Scheduled Castes Advisory Council কৰাত আমি সুখ পাইছোঁ। আৰু মনত আশাৰ সঞ্চাৰ হৈছে যে ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা আমাৰ পিচপৰি থকা কামবোৰ কৰাৰ বাবে সুবিধা ঘটিব। আমাৰ জনজাতি ভাই সকলৰ মঙ্গলৰ কাৰণে তেওঁলোকৰ আঁচনিৰ শিতানত যথেষ্ট টকা ধৰাত সুখ পাইছোঁ। আমাৰ তেনে সা-স্ববিধা নথকাত কামবোৰৰ কেতবোৰ বেমেজালী আহিছে। গতিকে অনুৰোধ, যদি প্ৰাদেশিক গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে ইণ্ডিয়া গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টক জনাই টকাৰ সংখ্যাটো বেছি নকৰে আমি ভৱা অনুৰাণী আমাৰ অনুসূচীত ভাই সকলৰ মঙ্গল সাধন কৰাও টান হৈ পৰিব। যিহেতু নিৰ্দিষ্ট সময়ৰ ভিতৰত আমাৰ অৱস্থা উচ্চ জাতিৰ ভাই সকলৰ সন্মানে হ'ব লাগিব।

মাটি সৰুত মই ক'ব খোজোঁ, যি হিচাবত আমাৰ বাইজে মাটিৰ ওপৰত চলিথকা বেমেজালী বিলাক নুৰ কৰিব খুজিছিল সেইটো আজিও হৈ নুঠাত আমি দুখ পাইছোঁ। চাৰ মূলত কৰ্মচাৰী সকলে বিশেষ মনযোগ নিদিয়াত তদুপৰি ঘনাই ঘনাই হুকুম অদল বদল কৰাত এই সদনৰ বিৰোধী দলৰ সদস্য মহম্মদ টাজুদ্দিন চাহাবে আমাৰ বৰপেটা মহকুমাৰ ভিতৰত থকা বাগবৰ মৌজাৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে। আজি কেবা বছৰৰ পৰা বাগবৰ মৌজাত বহু বেমেজালী ঘটি আছে, বহু বেদখলকাৰী পন্থা আৰু ভগ্ননগাৰ মাজত নাৰামাৰি হৈ আছে। উল্লেখযোগ্য যে যোৱা বাৰত এই মৌজাতে এজন মানুহে এই মাটিৰ কাৰণে প্ৰাণ হেৰুৱাইছে। এই বাৰ হেনো গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে বেদখলকাৰী সকলক উচ্ছেদ কৰাৰ কাৰণে বিভাগীয় কৰ্মচাৰী আদিক কিছুদিন পূৰ্বে হুকুম দিয়াৰ পিছত এতিয়া আকৌ সেই কামটো বন্ধ কৰা হুকুম হোৱাত আমি দুখ পাইছোঁ। বিশেষকৈ মাটি বিতৰণ কৰা কমিটিৰ সভ্যসকলে। যদি ওপৰৰ পৰা এনে ধৰণৰ হুকুম আহি মাজে মাজে কামৰ ক্ষতি কৰাত তাৰ বাইজৰ মনত দুখৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। গতিকে মই এই নিময়ত বাগবৰৰ মাটি সম্পৰ্কে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে এটি সুবিচাৰ অতি সোনকালে কৰিব বুলি অনুৰোধ জনালোঁ।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মোৰ আৰু ক'বৰ মন আছিল। সময়ৰ অভাৱত নকওঁ। অবশেষত এই দুআৰ ক'বৰ কাৰণে সুবিধা দিয়াত ধন্যবাদ জনাইছোঁ। আৰু শ্ৰীমতী কমলকুমাৰী বৰুৱাই যি প্ৰস্তাৱ আনিছে, তাক সমৰ্থন জনাই মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলোঁ।

জয়হিন্দ।

Shri JOGA KANTA BARUA (Jaipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my thanks are due to the Governor. The Governor has outlined the various works done by the Government during the last year and proposing for the next. With regard to the Pakistani firing the Governor has said that our policy is to settle every dispute amicably. It is a very high principle, but now the things have deteriorated during the last years. The incidence was 36 in 1957 and 171 in 1958. If we go on enunciating our high principle and Pakistan go on firing how long we can continue. This must come to an end. It is no use preaching non-violence to a Nation who have no regard to this principle. I think whatever steps the Central

Government may take for the protection of our border, the people of this State should be also prepared to meet the situation. Some people say we are not a martial race, what can we do? But that is not a fact. We are a martial race. Uptill 133 years ago—till 1826 our people were all fighting and in many cases 1/3rd or 1/4th of the population could be mobilised to the front without any notice in case of need. Even now we must be prepared to fight. We may be non-violent but when other people attack shall we run away? Therefore I suggest that our people should be armed to the teeth. If we are to die at all, we should die with a gun in hand. There is one organisation named V. D. P. for helping the Government. I think it is a poor organisation. It should be strengthened. It should be a strong militia. Shri Khogendia Nath Borboruah spoke about the border militia. I think it is not enough. There should be a state militia to fight when situation demands. The same thing about the Naga Hills. I never supported the idea of the secession of Naga Hills from Assam. But when it was a fact I expected the Government of India may be able to quell the disturbances. But now we find that the Naga rebels are causing depredations in the Naga Hills border. We have sent the Police force and there are also the V. D. P. without any equipment. The V. D. P. have got only the lathis. And I think since the Naga Hills area is administered by the Central Government they should amply compensate our people who have been subjected to losses by the Naga rebels.

About internal security after independence it has gone worse. People can hardly sleep peacefully for fear of dacoits and burglars. The Governor has assured that the Police Force will be improved. That is good of course if that is done. It is rather quite necessary that these things should be improved first. It is the primary duty of the Government to ensure security of the lives and properties of the people. So I hope that our Government would see that peace may be restored both in the border and in our State.

Regarding food situation it is very sad that our country especially our State which was a land of plenty has now become a land of scarcity. Of course our Government is trying to improve the situation, I think opinion may differ but it is inadequate and if our people do not take to more production of food it is not possible for the Department of Agriculture alone to solve this problem. Therefore I appeal to the people to take to more production of food. Unless we produce enough food, how can we prosper?

Government have also proposed to set up Panchayats among the people so that power can be decentralised, but at the same time they are taking to town planning and slum clearance. If both these measures are taken more educated people will leave the villages and come to the towns. Then how can the Panchayats work? How far the principle of decentralisation of power succeed?

I feel there is a good atmosphere for industries in Assam. But I fear the industrialists will come from outside and our people will only be turned out to be labourers. This is what I am visualising for the future. But I live with the hope that labour will control everything including the State. With these few words, Sir, I resume my seat.

Dr. SRIHARI DAS (Barpeta): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on going through the Governor's speech I find no mention whatsoever was made about the activities of the Medical Department save and except the name of the department. This, Sir, is a vast department with its various branches working all over the State. Therefore, I feel, this department calls for special attention, and definitely much more attention than merely a casual reference to the Department as has been done in the Governor's address. So far as the question of supply of medicines to the patients are concerned, it is at least the professed objective of the various hospitals and dispensaries set up all throughout the state to cater to the medical needs of the patients both in the urban as well as in the rural areas, and with a view to achieve this objective better, Government have provincialised some of the hospitals owned by Local Boards and many Primary Health Units had been opened. The main purpose of doing this is to render effective help to our poor people in as large a number as it is possible and also through the Local Board Dispensaries.

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Medical Minister): Local Board dispensaries have not yet been provincialised.

Dr. SRIHARI DAS: Some of the hospitals are provincialised, as for instance, the Barpeta Local Board hospital.

The purpose of all this is to give proper medical aids to the people. But if we look around, we will see that the professed objective is belied in actual practice. Even the most ordinary and common mixtures are not found in many of these dispensaries. Very often local purchases were made for

this purpose. Again many of ingredients which are used in the common mixtures are found to have been used as reported in low dosage. If things continue in this way can we expect quick cure of patients from diseases for which they are given.

Next, Sir, if we focus our attention to the dietary conditions of the hospital, it is also not up to the mark. Not to speak of meat, even milk is not provided in adequate quantities in the hospital, and again where it is provided, milk is mixed with water in quantities greater than even milk itself. This is the state of affairs prevailing in the hospital. Again very limited stock of medicine is kept in the dispensaries. People go to the dispensaries with the hope of getting better medical facilities, but they return disappointed carrying back home their ailments in the same condition as before, if not in a much worse condition.

Coming to the question of the chest clinic, Sir, due to large-scale adulteration of food-stuffs, large number of people becoming prone to various types of chest diseases compelling to go to the chest clinics with the hope of getting medical facilities at a reasonably cheaper cost. But unfortunately facilities available there are deplorably meagre. The cost of X-Ray plate being what it is, it costs Rs.15 per plate—is rather too high for the bulk of the patients in our country. I want to draw the attention of the Medical Minister to all these matters once again as I did on previous occasions for the last two years. But unfortunately I find our Medical Minister is paying a deaf ear to our requests. I hope the Medical Minister will be pleased to take a note of these things this time.

As regards the practice of indenting medicines, previously the officers in-charge of the Hospitals were considered competent to indent medicines. But now, as the report goes, indents are to be countersigned by the Director of Health Services. Why this new system has now to be taken recourse to? Are not the Civil Surgeons competent enough to pass these indents? It is up to the Minister-in-charge of the Department to reply.

Then regarding amalgamation, of course it has been done only in name, merely change of designation of officers and offices created out of the original body. Unless a proper procedure is drawn up for expeditious execution of work, things are bound to be delayed.

Then I want to speak a few words about the propaganda work. We have our Publicity Department. There are various methods of carrying on effective propaganda work. Government should chalk out an effective means for carrying on propaganda among the people. The main purpose of propaganda to my mind is to educate the people about the preliminaries of the various types of disease. But this has not been done frequently.

I do not like to tax the patience of the hon. Members by dialating more on the subject. I want to conclude with these few words and hope that the Hon'ble Medical Minister will kindly take into consideration the matters that I have referred to in my speech.

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak a few words on the Governor's address, and I take this opportunity to support the motion moved by Shrimati Komol Kumari Barua and oppose the amendments moved by the Opposition.

When I study the address of the Governor, I find it to be a very clear statement of the activities and achievements of our Government and frank confession of the failure of the Government schemes which the Government could not implement for various reasons beyond their control. Sir, I thank the Governor for giving top priority on the recurring border incidents, Sir, it is true that we are in a position to fight tooth for tooth, but we should not forget our national policy, that is, we should always try to solve our problems through peaceful means, through negotiations, discussions and compromise which we have learnt from the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi. During the fight for liberation of the country, we should remember, Gandhiji taught us to fight the battle through peaceful negotiations, and at that time many of us even could not dream that the battle for independence could be won through this non-violent, non-co-operation movement. But now it is a living reality. I, therefore, feel constrained to say, Sir, a few sweeping remarks cannot do any good to the society. Similarly, in regard to the Naga Hills also, we should not forget that only the day before yesterday, we belonged to the same family having been under the same set up of administration. Fortunately or unfortunately, by force of circumstances, we now stand separated. For this reason we should not be enemy all on a sudden. We should try our level best to solve our problem

through peaceful manner. We are very glad to note that special attention has been given by the Government to solve the border problem and the Naga Hills problem. In this regard the activities of the V. D. P. is also appreciable. No doubt that police could not maintain peace to our expectation. Some instances at Dhubri including the instance of the Basanta Talkie and the Gemini Circus are the sad experiences. So, I request the Government to see that the Police Department becomes more alert in their duties and activities. The U. P. Police deputed on the Western border of the State is found to be very active in their duties and their manners and customs are also found to be very good ideal and far better than our police people.

As regards food situation we speak much here and also in the public platform, but that has not solved the problem as yet. It is a problem not only of our State but all over the country. What is the reason? The reason is that the pressure for land has increased very much. In old days, only one class of people in the society were the owner of land and they cultivated the land. They were Baishwa. Out of 4 (four) classes, Brahmin, Khatryas Baisya and Sudra, Baishya were cultivators and land owner. Now a day all classes of people flock on land. These people are themselves not cultivators but share the labour of actual cultivation. Thus the real cultivators are made poorer. In our State the cultivators are not the real owners of the land. When we examine we find that the rich section of our people run after the land and become the owner of land but the real cultivators remain landless and not the owner. So, if we want to solve the food problem we shall have to be vigilant about the food production. Mere speeches on the public platform will not help us. The real rural leaders must be practical workers in the villages. If we really give all possible help to the cultivators in production of food then we will be able to solve the problem within a short time. We should create enthusiasm among the cultivators for production of Grow More Food by making them real owners of land and extending all sorts of assistances, they require.

As regards State Transport, Sir, I want to say that it has made appreciable progress and practically it has covered almost the whole State with transport services. But I regret to find that the waiting rooms in the Transport stations remain very nasty. More than once I happened to take rest in some of the waiting rooms in many State Transport Stations

in our Goalpara District, but the condition of these waiting rooms were found to be very unsatisfactory and almost all of them were nasty beyond dream. I hope Government will please look into this and see to improve the condition. Though the whole State has been covered with transport services I would request the Government to do a little more to connect West Bengal by extending the transport route only by 30 (thirty) miles up to the border through Buxirhut. Upto which place, the West Bengal Government State Transport have their Transport Service.

Next, Sir, it is the first time I have noticed that the Governor has very kindly referred to the backward classes. Assam is inhabited by so many backward classes and tribes and for reasons not known to us they remain backward socially, economically and educationally. Once these backward classes were the ruling people in our State. But now they have become backward. I hope Government will be very vigilant in this matter. By special grants or by allowing them some special concessions cannot develop them. In this connection I would like to mention here that Government has kindly sanctioned some special privileges by granting some concessions, for instance, by allotting certain percentage of concession in forest and Public Works Department works to the backward classes people. But we find that orders in this regard are not executed by the officials. So, Government should do something in this regard, for the benefit of the backward classes.

My Friend Maulavi Jahanuddin Ahmed has said here that Government do not seek co-operation from the opposition parties. I strongly oppose this remark. There are many High Schools, for instance, in the management committee of which Government has nominated many members from other political parties. This also shows that for better administration, the responsibility does not lie only on the Government or only on a few Ministers or few officers. It is the duty of us all to see that we render full co-operation for the better administration of the State. Our criticism should be constructive and not destructive.

Shri DWIJESH CHANDRA DEV SARMA (Digboi):

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় বাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ৰ ভাষণৰ ওপৰত শ্ৰীমতী কমল কুমাৰী বৰুৱাই অনা ধন্যবাদগূঢ়ক প্ৰস্তাৱটো মই সমৰ্থন কৰি দুখৰে কবলৈ আগবাঢ়িছোঁ।

ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ৰ ভাষণত পাকিস্তান চৰকাৰে সকলো আলোচনা বিলোচনা আৰু চুক্তিলৈ আওকাণ কৰি অসমৰ সীমান্তত কৰা ধাৰাঘাৰে গুলিবৰ্ষণ আৰু তাৰ ফলত যটা দুৰ্যোগ নগাসমস্যা আৰু তাৰ প্ৰতিফলন, খাদ্যসমস্যাৰ সমাধান, শিক্ষাৰ বহুল প্ৰচাৰ আৰু সমাজবাদী ৰাষ্ট্ৰগঠনৰ আদৰ্শত অৰ্থনৈতিক উন্নয়নৰ কাৰণে নোৱাৰা বিবিধ আঁচনি সম্বন্ধে আলোচনা কৰা হৈছে। আৰ্থিক উন্নয়নৰ কাৰণে ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত অসমক উদ্যোগী কৰণৰ কথাও আলোচনা কৰা হৈছে। দেশক উদ্যোগীকৰণ কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে ক্ৰমবৰ্দ্ধনশীল আৰ্থিক হেঁচাৰ ওৰ নপৰিব আৰু বেৰুৱাৰ সমস্যাবোৰো সমাধান নহব। সেইদেখি চৰকাৰে তেনে এখন আঁচনি গ্ৰহণ কৰাত আমি আনন্দ পাইছো আৰু বৃহৎ উদ্যোগ সমূহ গঢ়ি উঠালৈ আগ্ৰেহেৰে বাট চাই আছো। কিন্তু বৃহৎ উদ্যোগৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত এটা অতি আৱশ্যকীয় উদ্যোগৰ প্ৰতি মন কৰা হোৱা নাই। আজি আমাৰ গাঁৱৰ ৫ (পাঁচ) লাখ শিপিনীক সূতাৰ যোগান দিবলৈ বছৰি ৬০ লাখ গাঠসূতাৰ আৱশ্যক হয় আৰু এই ৬০ লাখ গাঠ সূতা অসমৰ বাহিৰৰ পৰা আনিবলগীয়া হোৱাত আমাৰ শিপিনীসকলে বহু সময়ত সূতাৰ কাৰণে আহ-কাল পায়। তেওঁলোকক সময়মতে আৱশ্যকীয় সূতাৰ যোগান দিব নোৱাৰাৰ কাৰণে বহু সময়ত আমাৰ শিপিনী সকলে সূতাৰ অভাৱত কাম এৰি বহি থাকিব লগা হয়। বহু সময়ত আকৌ বহুত বেচি দামত সূতা কিনিবলগীয়া হয়। যদি অসমত এটা Spinning Mill থাকিলহেঁতেন তেন্তে আমাৰ ইয়াতে সেই সূতাৰ দিহা কৰিব পৰা হুলহেঁতেন। গতিকে মই এনে এটা Mill আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত অনতিপলমে স্থাপন কৰাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো।

ক্ষুদ্ৰ শিল্প আৰু কুটাৰ শিল্পৰ উন্নতিৰ হকে চৰকাৰে ঋণৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে কিন্তু সেই ঋণ বাৰে বাৰে দৰখাস্ত কৰিও মানুহে পোৱা নাই। ঋণ বিচাৰি দিয়া দৰ্খাস্তবোৰৰ শতকৰা ২ ভাগতকৈও বেচি আজিও বিবেচিত হোৱা নাই। এই ঋণ যাতে খৰখেদাকৈ দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি আঁচনি কাৰ্য্যকৰি কৰা হয় তাৰ বাবে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনাও। তেতিয়াহে ঋণৰ কাৰণে যি টকা গচিছত আছে তৰ সদ্ব্যৱহাৰ হব আৰু ক্ষুদ্ৰ আৰু কুটাৰ শিল্পক প্ৰকৃত সহায় কৰা হব। আৰু মানুহে কামত মনোনিয়োগ কৰিব পাৰিব।

আমাৰ Sericulture আৰু Weaving ৰ কাম সাফল্যমণ্ডিত হৈছে। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত আমাৰ উৎপাদনো বাঢ়িছে; কিন্তু Spun Silk Mill টো নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণে ইয়াৰ উন্নতি বহুখিনি প্ৰতিহত হৈছে। Spun Silk Mill নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণে এৰি আৰু নুগাৰ দাম কমি গৈছে। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে উনুকিয়াৰ পাৰি যে মিকিব পাহাৰত যোৱা বছৰ এবিৰ মোণে ২৪০ টকাৰ ঠাইত এই বছৰ ১৫০ টকাত বিক্ৰি হৈছে। যদি এনেদৰে দাম কমি যায় তেনেহলে মানুহে পলু পুহিবলৈ এৰি দিব আৰু তাৰ ফলত আৰু এটা অৰ্থনৈতিক বিপৰ্য্যয়ে দেখা দিব। যদি Spun Silk Mill টো প্ৰতিষ্ঠা হুলহেঁতেন তেন্তে এই অৱস্থাৰ সৃষ্টি নহল-হেঁতেন। সেইদেখি Spun Silk Mill টো প্ৰতিষ্ঠাৰ আঁচনি অতি শীঘ্ৰে কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰক দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

আমি দেখিছো, শিক্ষাৰ বহুল প্ৰসাৰৰ কাৰণে শিক্ষাৰ শিতানত যথেষ্ট টকা ধৰা হৈছে যদিও ইয়াৰ পূৰ্ণ বিকাশৰ কাৰণে ই যথেষ্ট নহয়। শিক্ষাৰ শিতানত বে-চৰকাৰী স্কুল বিলাককো নানা ধৰণেৰে অৰ্থ সহায় কৰা হৈছে। প্ৰায় বেচৰকাৰী স্কুলকেই non-recurring grant দিয়া হৈছে; কিন্তু এই টকা সময়মতে স্কুলৰ পুৰ্জিত জমা

নিদিষ্ট, বহু সময়ত অন্যায় ধৰণে খৰচ কৰা আদি নানা অভিযোগ সময়ে সময়ে শুনা গৈছে। এই বিষয়ে মই চৰকাৰলৈ এটা পৰামৰ্শ আগবঢ়াওঁ। চৰকাৰী স্কুলৰ হিচাব যেনেকৈ Audit কৰোৱা হয়, তেনেকৈ যদি বেচৰকাৰী স্কুলৰ হিচাবো চৰকাৰী Auditor ৰ দ্বাৰা Audit কৰোৱা হয় তেতিয়া হলে এই টকাৰ পৰিমাণ যিমানহে কম নহওক লাগে সেই টকাৰ অপব্যৱহাৰ নহব বুলি বিশ্বাস কৰো।

ইতিমধ্যে আমাৰ ভূমি নীতিৰ আমূল পৰিবৰ্তন হৈছে। অধিৱাস আইনৰ জৰীয়েতে অধিৱাস সকলৰ স্বার্থ ৰক্ষাৰ কাৰণে যথেষ্ট সন্নিবিধা কৰা হৈছে; কিন্তু এটা জৰুৰী কথাৰ প্ৰতি এতিয়াও লক্ষ্য কৰা হোৱা নাই। আমাৰ কিছুমান ঠাইত কিছুমান মানুহে অতিৰিক্ত খাজনাত মালিকৰ পৰা মাটি লৈ পূৰ্বসন্মানক্ৰমে ঘৰ সজাই বাস কৰি থাকে। কিন্তু সেই মাটি বেচাৰ সময়ত মালিকে আনক বিক্ৰি কৰি ইচ্ছামতে সেই দখলকাৰী সকলক উচ্ছেদ কৰে আৰু বছৰ বছৰ ধৰি বাস কৰিও শোহাস্তৰত মানুহবিলাক গৃহহীন হৈ পৰে। এই মাটিত বহি থকা মানুহ বিলাকক তেনেকৈ মালিকে উচ্ছেদ কৰিব নোৱাৰাৰ কাৰণে কোনো safeguard আনি তেওঁ লোকক দিব পৰা নাই। সেই দেখি মাটি বিক্ৰিৰ সময়ত উচিত মূল্য দিলে যাতে এই মানুহবোৰে মাটি কিনাৰ প্ৰথম সন্নিবিধা পায় তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনাওঁ।

কৃষি সম্বন্ধে কওঁ যে যোৱাবছৰ গৰুৰ যি মহামাৰী হৈছিল, তাত বিশেষকৈ। আমাৰ ওপৰ অসমত গৰুৰ মহামাৰী হোৱাৰ ফলত বহুত খেতিয়কে ভালকৈ খেতি কৰিব পৰা নাই। আজিও তেওঁলোকে গৰুৰ সংস্থান কৰিব পৰা নাই। চৰকাৰে এই মহামাৰীৰ কাৰণ ভালকৈ নিৰ্ণয় কৰিবৰ কাৰণে অনুসন্ধান কৰিবলৈ মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিলো। কাৰণ বহুত গৰু Injection ৰ পিচতো মৰিছে। তাৰ ফলত বহুত খেতিয়কে এই বেজীৰ ওপৰত আস্থা হেৰুৱাইছে। মই কেইবাজনো বিশেষজ্ঞৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰি জানিব পাৰিছো যে এনে মহামাৰী Rinderpest ৰ পৰা নহৈ Parasitic ৰ পৰাও হব পাৰে। যদি সেয়ে হয় তেন্তে তাৰ উপযুক্ত ব্যৱস্থা লোৱাৰ দৰকাৰ আন এটা কথা, যদি মহামাৰী আৰম্ভ হোৱাৰ সময়ত চিকিৎসা আৰম্ভ নকৰি আগেয়ে বেজী দিয়া হলেহেতেন, তেনেহলে হয়তো ইমান গৰু নমৰিলেহেতেন। সেই দেখি মই এতিয়াই বেমাৰৰ আগতেই সাৱধানতা অৱলম্বন কৰিবলৈ আৰু মানুহৰ নিচিনাকৈ গৰুকো Injection দিয়াৰ দিহা কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে উচিত ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰা উচিত।

চৰকাৰে ধান-চাউল সংগ্ৰহৰ নীতি নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰিছে আৰু ইষ্টাৰৰ যোগে ধান-চাউলৰ নিৰ্দ্ধিষ্ট দাম ঘোষণা কৰিছে। ধান চাউলৰ দাম চৰকাৰে নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰি দিয়া স্বত্বেও বজাৰত চাউলৰ দাম অলপো কম নাই—বৰং চৰিহৈ গৈছে। বজাৰত চাউলৰ মোণে ২৬।২৮ কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবলৈ আৱশ্যকীয় ব্যৱস্থাৱলীৰ দিহা কৰাৰ আগতেই চৰকাৰে লবখোজা ব্যৱস্থা সমূহ লবলৈ যি মধ্যৱৰ্তী সময়ছোৱাৰ আৱশ্যক হ'ল, সন্নিবিধাদী সকলে তাৰ আহিছে। একালে কিনোতা সকলে চৰকাৰৰ নিয়তি মূল্যতকৈ বহুত অধিক মূল্যত চাউল কিনি খাইছে, আনহাতে খেতিয়ক সকলে সম্ভাৱত ধান বিক্ৰী কৰিছে। মই জনাত ধান বিক্ৰী কৰি ভৰাল উদং কৰিছে। চৰকাৰৰ ঘোষিত নীতি এনেধৰণে ব্যৰ্থতাৰ পৰ্য্যাপ্ত হ'লে বা ঘোষণা অনুযায়ী কাম নহলে তেনে ঘোষণাৰ প্ৰতি সৰ্বসাধাৰণে আস্থা-হেৰুৱায় আৰু চৰকাৰো লোকচকুৰ আগত হেয় প্ৰতিপন্ন হয়। সেইদেখি মই চৰকাৰক

পৰামৰ্শ দিওঁ যেন ভৱিষ্যতলৈ লাগতীয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থাবলী গ্ৰহণ কৰাৰ আগতে এনে ধৰণৰ কোনো ইস্তাহাৰ প্ৰকাশ কৰা নহয়। ঘোষিত নীতি কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবৰ কাৰণে আৱশ্যকীয় দিহা কৰি লৈহে ঘোষণা কৰিব লাগে। কথা আৰু কামৰ সামঞ্জস্য ৰাখিবলৈ এনে ধৰণৰ দৃঢ়তা অৱলম্বন কৰিব লাগে যাতে তাৰ পৰা কোনো সুবিধাবাদীয়ে সুবিধা লব নোৱাৰে আৰু বাইজো চৰকাৰৰ ইস্তাহাৰৰ প্ৰতি আস্থাৱান হয়। মই এই বিষয়ে সাৱধানতা অৱলম্বন কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰৰ চোকা দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আন এটা সুখৰ কথা যে আজি সমবায় ভিত্তিত দেশৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থাৰ টনকিয়াল কৰি তুলিবলৈ চৰকাৰে নীতি হিচাবে গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে আৰু সেই অনুসৰি সমবায় অনুষ্ঠান বিলাকত যথেষ্ট সুবিধা দিয়াৰ দিহা কৰা হৈছে। এই সুবিধা গ্ৰহণ কৰি বহুতো বোৱা-কটা সমিতি সমবায় ভিত্তিত গঢ়ি উঠিছে। এই বিলাকৰ পৰিপূৰ্ণতাৰ কাৰণে আগতে চৰকাৰ বয়ন বিভাগে পোনপটীয়াভাৱে সহায় কৰিছিল আৰু শিপিনী সকলেও নিয়মমতে পাবলগীয়া চৰকাৰী সা-সুবিধাৰ যোগান সময়মতে পাইছিল কিন্তু এতিয়া এই নিয়মৰ সলনি কৰি বোৱা-কটা সমবায় সমিতিবোৰক সহায় দিয়াৰ আৰু সা-সঁজুলিৰ যোগান দিয়াৰ তাৰ সমবায় বিভাগে নিজে লৈছে। কিন্তু কি কাৰণত কব নোৱাৰো। সমবায় বিভাগে তেওঁলোকৰ Stock ত যথেষ্ট সা-জুলি মজুত থকা স্বত্বেও নিৰ্দিষ্ট সময়ত টকা পয়চা আৰু সা-সঁজুলিৰ যোগান শিপিনীসকলক দিবগৈ পৰা নাই। ঠিক ভাবে আৰু সময়মতে সৰ্বপ্ৰকাৰৰ যোগান ধৰিব নোৱাৰিলে তেওঁলোকে অসুবিধা পাই কাম কৰিবলৈ এবি দিব পাৰে আৰু তেতিয়া এই গঢ়ি উঠা সমবায় বোৱা-কটা সমিতি বিলাক ভাঙি যাব পাৰে বা দুৰ্বল হব পাৰে। সেয়ে হলে সমবায়ক দেখুৱা চৰকাৰী সহানুভূতিৰ প্ৰতি সমবায়ৰ সভ্যসকলে আস্থা হেৰুৱাব। এনে ধৰণে এবাৰ আস্থা হেৰুৱালে নতুনকৈ সমবায় সমিতি গঠন হোৱা দূৰৰে কথা থকাবোৰো ভাঙি যোৱাৰ সম্ভাৱনা। আশাকৰো, চৰকাৰে ইয়াৰ গুৰুত্ব উপলব্ধি কৰিব আৰু অসুবিধাবোৰ আঁতৰাবৰ কাৰণে কাৰ্য্যকৰী ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিব।

সদনৰ সদস্য মোৰ বন্ধু শ্ৰীনীলমণি বৰঠাকুৰদেৱে অভিযোগ আনিছে যে ফৰেষ্ট-ডিপাৰ্টমেণ্টে দেখুৱা পৰিমাণতকৈ বহু বেচি পৰিমাণৰ মাটি ফৰেষ্ট ডিপাৰ্টমেণ্টৰ হাতত আছে—যিবোৰ খুলি দিলে মাটিৰ সমস্যা বহু পৰিমাণে সমাধান হব পাৰে। মই শ্ৰীৰ বৰঠাকুৰৰ লগত মত মিলাব নোৱাৰি দুখ পাইছো। মই ফৰেষ্ট ডিপাৰ্টমেণ্টৰ ওপৰত ওলোট অভিযোগহে আনিব বিচাৰিছোঁ যে তেওঁলোকে দিয়া পৰিমাণতকৈ বহু কম পৰিমাণৰ মাটিতহে ফৰেষ্ট আছে। ফৰেষ্টে দিয়া পৰিসংখ্যা অনুযায়ী অসমত তেৰ অংশহে ফৰেষ্ট আছে। এই তেৰ অংশৰ ভিতৰতে খেতিৰ উপযোগী প্ৰায় সকলো মাটি মাটিহীন খেতিয়কক আৰু ভূমিকম্প আৰু বন্যাবিব্ধস্ত মানুহক পত্তন দিয়া হৈছে। তেওঁলোকে সেই মাটিবোৰত বসতি কৰি খেতি কৰাৰ ফলত সেইবোৰত হাবিৰ চিন-মোকাম নোহোৱা হৈ পৰিছে অথচ কাগজ-কলমে এতিয়াও এই মাটিবোৰক উক্ত তেৰ অংশৰ ভিতৰতে ধৰা হৈছে। যদি এই মাটিবোৰ বাদ দিয়া হয়, তেনেহলে আমাৰ বৰ্তমানতকৈ ফৰেষ্টৰ মাটিৰ পৰিসংখ্যা আৰু বহুত কমি যাব। গতিকে দেশৰ ভৱিষ্যতলৈ চাই ফৰেষ্ট সংৰক্ষণৰ দিহা কৰাৰ নিতান্ত প্ৰয়োজন হৈ পৰিছে।

এইখিনিতে মই এটা জৰুৰী কথাৰ প্ৰতি চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰোঁ। আজি ফৰেষ্ট কাটি উদং কৰা হৈছে, ফলত সম্ভাৱ্যধাৰণৰ দৈনন্দিন আৱশ্যকীয় খৰিব অভাৱ বাঢ়ি আহিছে। এনে গতিত চলিলে মোৰ ধাৰণা যে অহা ৫১১০ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত খৰিব ভয়ঙ্কৰ আকাল হব আৰু বহুত ঠাইত মানুহে গোবৰ শুকাই খৰিব কাম চলাব লাগিব। সেইদেখি সময় থাকোঁতেই এই কথাটোত গুৰুত্ব দি অনতিপলমে গছ কাটি খালি কৰা ঠাই কিছুমানত 'খৰি-গছ'ৰ plantation কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা উচিত।

সৰ্বশেষত মই ইয়াকো চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টিলৈ আনিব খোজোঁ। যে প্রশাসনীয় যোগ্যতা বঢ়াবলৈ কেৱল ওপৰ খাপৰ চাকৰী বৃদ্ধি নকৰি তলৰ অফিচবোৰৰ সুকলমে কাম চলাবলৈ হোৱা অসুবিধাবোৰ আঁতৰাবলৈ মন দিয়া উচিত। আমি কেৱল সকলো ক্ৰটি বিচ্যুতিৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ ওপৰত দোষাৰোপ কৰিলেই আমাৰ কৰ্তব্য কৰা নহয়। দোষ গুণ বিচাৰৰ লগতে তেওঁলোকে সুকলমে কাম কৰিবলৈ সম্ভৱপৰ সুবিধাবোৰ দিয়াৰো দায়িত্ব আমি লব লাগে। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে মই আঙুলিয়াই দিওঁ যে আন সুবিধাৰ কথাই নেলাগে আজি S. D. C. ৰ অফিচৰ দৰে এটা দায়িত্বপূৰ্ণ অফিচত এটা টাইপ মেচিন নাই। এনে ধৰণৰ আৰু বহু কথাই আছে যিবোৰৰ দ্বাৰা প্রশাসনীয় যোগ্যতা আৰু নীতিৰ মৰ্যাদা হানি হৈছে। সেইদেখি চৰকাৰে অনতিপলমে অনুসন্ধান কৰি তলৰ অফিচবোৰত থকা অসুবিধাবোৰ যথাসম্ভৱ আঁতৰাবলৈ ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিলেহে সকলো কাম সুকলমে চলাবলৈ বিভাগীয় কৰ্মকৰ্তাসকল সক্ষম হব আৰু তেতিয়া প্রশাসনীয় ব্যৱস্থাবো উন্নতি হব।

Shri C. THUAMLUAIA (Lungleh [Reserved for Scheduled Tribes]: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for this opportunity given to me to say a few words in connection with the Governor's address.

First of all, I shall draw the attention of the Tribal Minister and also the Education Minister to the over-crowding conditions in schools in the Lushai Hills, especially in Lungleh and Aijal. Just before I came for this Session I happened to meet some 20 children of Class IV who were turned away from the High School because there were no seats for them. More than 30 students were turned away from Class VII because there was no more seat. Government have issued instructions that Headmasters should not admit more than 35 students in one section in the middle stage and in the high school sections he should not admit more than 45 students in one section. Therefore, the Headmasters' hands are tied. Some South Lungleh students who came over to Aijal seeking admission into the school were also refused. I actually saw at Aijal more than 20 pupils seeking admission into the Mizo High School at Aijal being turned away. Some of them followed me to Shillong, and I know many of them are still waiting for a chance to be admitted into the Government High School here. Some of them have gone to Cherrapunji and I don't know what fate is awaiting them; some of them have also gone to Jowai and I do not know what happened to them. Many Lushai students are likely to lose one of their important and formative years because there is no accommodation for them in the schools. I with Government would take some immediate action to solve this urgent problem. Our students are even willing to go to schools in the plains, but the medium of teaching being Assamese or Bengali, they find difficulty in joining the schools in the plains districts. So for the Mizo students it is very difficult

to prosecute their studies for all these reasons. So I wish that Government should do something immediately so that these students might not lose one year for no fault of theirs.

Secondly, Sir, I wish to speak about the border problem of the Mizo District. Our border problem is a little different from those of the Garo Hills and Khasi and Jaintia Hills when we go to the question of rehabilitation. In regard to the Garo Hills and Khasi and Jaintia Hills Government is going to rehabilitate the native people. But with regard to the Lushai Hills, it is the question of rehabilitating the Chakmas which the Lushais do not regard them as native Lushai people. They belong to Pakistan and when we were one there was no question of coming to Lushai Hills or going out but now due to partition, a large number of Chakmas live in Pakistan contiguous to Lushai Hills. Therefore, when the Border Committee met in Aijal some time ago, we could not come to any decision regarding the long term settlement of the border problem. The official Member, the Deputy Commissioner who was the Chairman of the Committee held a different view and the non-official Members including the 2 Executive Members of the Mizo District Council and the Regional Council held a Different view. We don't want to rehabilitate them unless there is a simultaneous prevention of future influx of the people into the Lushai Hills. Otherwise by giving some 1,500 Rupees to every family according to our agreement, it will be a sort of invitation to other Chakmas living just in the border of Lushai Hills to come over and say that they have been living in the Lushai Hills for more than 10 years and Government cannot say who has been living in Lushai Hills for such a long time and whether are new comers. So when we came to that point the Chairman said that the responsibility to prevent the coming in of the Chakmas is on the Village Council and the 2 Executive Members said that it is the responsibility of the Government to prevent the coming in of unauthorised persons into the District. So there was a long argument and we could not come to any definite decision about it. But when the report was submitted by the Chairman to the Government no such argument was reported but a few points of what we stated were recorded but about this argument which is very important, it was not recorded at all. So we wish that another Committee consisting of the Tribal Minister incharge of Tribal Areas and if possible the Chief Minister himself be constituted.

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Tribal Areas Department): This particular problem has already been discussed so it will be mistaken to say that Government is not giving attention to this problem.

Shri C. THUAMLUAIA [Lungleh (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Now I wish to come to the rice position in the Lushai Hills. As the hon. Members of this House know, Lushai Hills has been threatened by a very serious famine and it is currently believed that this year's harvest is going to fail because of the calamities that are accompanying the famine. In Aijal I made a local enquiry about the price of rice. It was shooting up from Rs. 25 per maund to Rs. 28 per maund. I don't know whether it has come to Rs. 30 per maund at present. Due to this current belief that famine is actually going to happen this year, the people are alarming. Whether this would be a fact or not but speculation and hoarding is going to take place. So Government should take some action so that the people may not be too much alarming and afraid of starvation. It is the same case in Lungleh also. As communication is not good it is very difficult for individual families to walk 5 or 6 miles outside the town expecting rice sellers to turn up and many a times they had to return home disappointed. Some big merchants keep their agents in the nearby villages who can buy stock of rice but for ordinary people it is a losing thing to wait for rice sellers outside the town. So the people are panicky. And when the rains come we don't know what would happen to the common man. Therefore, we want Government to look into the matter and do something so that the people will not be too panicky about famine.

Thirdly, I wish to thank Government for the improvement of the jeep road between Aijal and Silchar. Since last year I have noticed that great improvement is being done between Aijal and Silchar and I saw that further improvement is being affected in the near future. But I am sorry to say that the improvement progress in the Aijal-Lungleh road is still very slow. If I remember correctly, only Rs. 2 lakhs was provided for maintenance and improvement of the Aijal-Lungleh road this year. 2 lakhs of Rupees is too nominal for a jeep road with a length of 128 miles. When the Finance Minister came to Lungleh he remarked that the Mizo people did not like to improve the road. But I don't agree to say that. When there is no money there is no labourers. The Aijal-Lungleh Road has been constructed after a great deal of public contribution. It is now the responsibility of the Government to maintain and improve the road. But when there is no sufficient money to maintain it properly there will be no labourers and the overseers and personnel of the Public Works Department did not do anything excepting few work here and there. When the Minis-

ter came he saw a few labourers at an interval of 20 to 25 miles and that is why he observed that the Mizo people did not like to work for improvement of the road. But I feel that the sanction for improvement of the road is very small.

And now we have new roads between Aijal and Lungleh on a different route. That road also is opened now but when rains come most of the roads will be breached again and jeeps will not be able to ply. If we want to have this important road which was constructed by the voluntary public contribution then it is up to the Government to see that proper maintenance of the road is kept and not to leave it any longer to the merciless attack of nature.

Now, we have another important road project running to Lungleh touching the Pawi and Lakher areas.

Mr. A. THANGLURA (Chief Parliamentary Secretary): With your permission Sir, I want to make a little clarification. Just now the hon. Member said that the Finance Minister during his recent tour to Lushai Hills had mentioned that the Lushai people are not willing to work. Sir, I happened to be present with the Finance Minister and he did not say so, but what he actually said was to the effect that in these projects for construction of roads very few Lushais turn up to work but most of the labourers are from outside.....

Shri C. THUAMLUAIA [Lungleh (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: No Sir, that is not a fact. He did.....

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, order. Let the hon. Member complete.

Mr. A. THANGLURA: It is not correct to say that the people do not like to improve the roads. We know how much the people did not reserve themselves to get these roads.

Shri THUAMLUAIA: No, Sir, you will find non-Mizo labourers only within a few miles of the Cachar border and at Sairang and in a camp at Tuirial. But my point is that with a small sanction from the Government you can not get many Lushai people to work. You cannot expect the people to continue in voluntary work without getting any payment.

Now, as I said, about this other important road touching the Pawi and Lakher areas, this was not done by the Government but by the voluntary public contribution of the people. The Chief Executive Member of the Pawi and Lakher Region is doing his best to open that road totalling 43 miles from Lungleh to the South. But I feel with his small capacity he will not be able to succeed without the help from Government. From the very beginning I have said that these Jeep roads were started with voluntary public contribution and with regard to the third Jeep road also it was started with voluntary public contribution. So I hope Government will look to the proper maintenance of these roads and give help to the people as soon as they can do at their convenience because all these three important roads have been, as I have stated, opened with voluntary public contributions and when the people have worked so hard they now find it no longer possible to continue their voluntary contributions. So it is up to the Government to come forward and help the people and do the necessary maintenance to our expectation.

With these words Sir, I resume my seat.

Shri RADHA CHARAN CHOUDHURY (Boko): Mr. Speaker Sir, I thank the Governor for his kind speech in this august House. Sir, in his speech the Governor has sought the co-operation of all political parties but today I am surprised to hear my Friend Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed said that while the Governor sought the co-operation of all political parties, the Government does not want that co-operation. It is strange Sir, because the Governor is part and parcel of the Government.

Mr. SPEAKER: I must make it clear to the hon. Member that the Governor only indicates the policy of the Government in his address. In other words, the Governor addressed the House on behalf of the Government to indicate the policy of the Government, therefore the personality of the Governor need not be mentioned here.

Shri RADHA CHARAN CHOUDHURY: But my Friend Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed did say like that, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: If he did actually say so and I allowed it, it was because I did not hear him correctly. In fact it was very difficult to follow what he said.

Shri RADHA CHARAN CHOUDHURY (Boko): Then again Sir, my Friend Shri Hiralal Patwary mentioned that the Governor failed to mention many things in his address. He said that the Governor failed to mention about drinking water, that he failed to mention about adulteration of food and so on. But I was wondering how in a speech of one hour the Governor could include every thing in detail. If he wants that the Governor should include everything in his speech, I am afraid his speech will be not less than a book like the Mahabharat. It is simply not possible to do so. But the Governor has well said that everything would be forthcoming in the course of the Budget speech. So Sir, the Governor has only mentioned everything vital to this State. Here the Governor mentioned that the Panchayat Bill is forthcoming. Now Sir, the Panchayats are the backbone of rural administration. Through the Panchayats decentralisation of power is being given to the masses. The mass people will get local self-administration. And moreover the Governor has well mentioned that he is finding ways and means how the Government can give greater or larger facilities and powers to the District Councils. So this Government is doing everything possible for better administration of the mass people.

Again Sir, in the Governor's address we find that he has dealt with the food situation. During the last rainy season when scarcity of food prevailed in this State we know how this Government was able to cope with the scarcity situation, how through fair price shops this Government supplied food and other commodities to the stricken people. Not only that Government supplied sufficient food but also arranged short term loans to the cultivators for cultivation. Then Sir, land reform is the most important thing that has been mentioned in the Governor's speech. This Government has been trying to implement the various acts regarding land reform. Again the Assam Hindu Religious Endowment Bill is forthcoming in this Assembly and this Government has been able to form Field managing committees so that these committees will be able to minimise the troubles in the field. Then regarding conversion of annual patta lands, Government are doing their best to convert annual lands into periodic. This Government are also trying to give land to co-operatives and not to individuals. We see that Government are doing their best in regard to land reform also.

Sir, now with regard to Education which is one of the burning problems of the State. I have seen that Education has got the 2nd place in the matter of expenditure of the State. I hope within a few years Education will get the

top priority. Last year the Primary School teachers have been given a flat rate increment of Rs.5. This time also there is a proposal that the Aided College Teachers, Aided High School Teacher's pay scale will be considered by the Government. The vital problem of Education has got due attention of the Government.

Again, Sir, due to the border troubles our people living in the border have been suffering due to lack of marketing facilities and our Government have taken steps to improve the marketing facilities for border trades. Government have been able to give facilities and relief to the political sufferers also.

Regarding road communication there is also a proposal to open inland transport wing. So if we see from top to bottom we see the Government are sparing no time to do good as far as possible for the people of the State. Yet there may be shortcomings and I will point out some of these shortcomings.

Sir, I have seen the price of Ahu seed particularly in this season is rather too high because I know the price is Rs.12 to Rs.13 per md. So if the price is so high many of the poor cultivators will not be able to purchase the seed at such a high price and the cultivation will suffer. So the price of Ahu seed should be half of what is now. Then Sir, there is also fear of pests, as the rice bugs destroyed the entire Ahu crop last time, so there is also the fear for the next crop. So the Government should be alert from now to cope with these various pests damaging the crops. Then again, Sir, during the cultivation time our cultivators experience difficulties with regard to power pumps to get the machine, sprayers etc. So from now Government should keep ready at the disposal of the District Agricultural Officers more power pumps and should also be ready to fight the pests that might come to damage the next crop.

As regards the State Transport, Sir, especially with regard to the Service in the Gauhati-Goalpara road, most of the buses on that road do not run in time. At Gauhati we have seen frequently the buses do not start at the scheduled time. Sometimes it starts one hour late. As a result of this the passengers experience great inconvenience and difficulties. I have seen the bus scheduled to start at 4 p. m. starts at 5 p. m. and

আমাৰ উত্তৰপৰীয়া বাইজ, বিশেষকৈ উত্তৰ গুৱাহাটীৰপৰা উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰলৈ বিশেষ অসুবিধা ভোগ কৰিবলগা হৈছে। বাইকৈ যাতায়ত যানবাহন, শিক্ষা, শিল্প-ব্যৱসায় আৰু বাণিজ্য আদিত নানান অসুবিধা ভোগ কৰি আছে। টংলাৰ পৰা মঙলদৈয়েদি থাক-পটীয়ালৈ আৰু বঙাপাৰাৰ পৰা চিচি-ধেমাজি আদি ঠাইলৈ কোনো বেলৰ ব্যৱস্থা আজিলৈ হোৱা নাই। বেপাৰ-বাণিজ্য আৰু যাতায়াত লনি, বা বাচৰ জৰীয়েতে কোনোমতে চলি আছে। বহুত নদীৰ ওপৰত এতিয়ালৈকে দলং হোৱা নাই। বাৰিষা কোনো কোনো বাস্তাৰ চিনচাব নাইকীয়া হয়। যদি এটা বিৰাট অঞ্চল এইদৰে পিচপৰি থাকে তেনেহলে কেনেকৈ এখন কল্যাণকামী ৰাষ্ট্ৰ গঠন কৰিবলৈ আশা কৰিব পাৰে। সেই কাৰণে আমাৰ জাতীয় চৰকাৰে এই উত্তৰপৰীয়া বাইজৰ উন্নতিৰ হৰে: আৱশ্যকীয় কামবোৰ কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো—বিশেষকৈ বেল লাইন প্ৰতিষ্ঠা আৰু শিক্ষা, বাণিজ্য আদিৰ উন্নতিৰ বিহিত ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবৰ বাবে অনুৰোধ কৰিলো। লগতে উত্তৰ গুৱাহাটীৰ পৰা উত্তৰলক্ষীমপুৰলৈ অন্ততঃ এখন চৰকাৰী মালবাৰি গাড়ী দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰে যেন।

চৰকাৰী যানবাহন বিভাগৰ Express গাড়ীত ডিব্ৰুগড়, যোৰহাট আদি ঠাইৰ পৰা চিলঙলৈ অহা যাত্ৰী সকল আহি জোৰাবাটত বৰ অসুবিধাত পৰা দেখা যায়। ঠাইৰ অভাৱত কেতিয়াবা মাল গাড়ীতে যাত্ৰীও আহিব লগা হয়। গতিকে চিলঙলৈকে এখন ৩৭ গাড়ী দিব লাগে যাতে জোৰাবাটত তেওঁলোক এতিয়াৰ দৰে অসুবিধাৰ সম্মুখীন হব নালাগে। আৰু এটা কথা। যে চৰকাৰী গাড়ী চলোৱাৰ আগতে বাস্তাৰ উন্নতি কৰি লব লাগে, নহলে এতিয়াৰ দৰে গ্ৰেভেল বাস্তাত গাড়ী চলালে গাড়ীৰ জীৱনকাল বহুত চুটি হৈ যাব।

বন্ধুবৰ, শ্ৰীযুত মহোদয়ৰ দাস ডাঙৰীয়াই ঠিকেই কৈছে যে অকল চাউলেই আমাৰ খাদ্য নহয়। ইয়াৰ লগতে গাখীৰ, মাছ আদিও আমাৰ প্ৰধান খাদ্য। কিন্তু দ্বিতীয় পৰিকল্পনা অনুযায়ী অধিক শস্য উৎপাদনৰ বাবে যিবোৰ ঠাইত মথাউৰি ৰাখিছে, তাৰ ফলত কিছুমান প্ৰাকৃতিক গীন মহল নষ্ট হৈ গৈছে। সেই কাৰণে সেই প্ৰাকৃতিক গীন মহলবোৰ যাতে মথাউৰিয়ে নষ্ট কৰিব নোৱাৰে তাৰ প্ৰতি লক্ষ কৰিব লাগে।

মাটি সমস্যাৰ বিষয়ে কওঁ যে আজি চৰকাৰে যি ভূমিনীতি প্ৰস্তাৱ লৈছে বৰ সুখৰ কথা। কিন্তু এই নীতি কাগজে কলমেতে নেৰাখি কাৰ্য্যত যাতে পৰিণত কৰে। আজি বানৰিধন্ত লোকসকল গোটেইখনে অন্যাই বনাই ঘূৰি কৰিছে, তেওঁলোকক যদি সুবিধা কৰি দিলেহেঁতেন, তেনেহলে বেদখল কেতিয়াও নহলহেঁতেন। সুবিধা কৰি নিদিয়াৰ বাবেই তেওঁলোকে বেদখল কৰিবলৈ বাধ্য হৈছে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই আমাৰ থাকপটীয়া অঞ্চলৰ কথালৈয়ে এটা কথা কওঁ যে তাৰ পৰা যথেষ্ট মৰাপাট ৰপ্তানি হয়। মই ভাবো যে তাৰ উৎপাদন পৰিমাণলৈ চাই সহজে তাত এটা Jute mill চৰকাৰে স্থাপন কৰিলে খেতিয়ক সকলে উৎপাদনৰ উচিত মূল্য পাব আৰু নিবনৱা সমস্যাও সমাধান হব বুলি মই ভাবো।

যাতায়াতৰ অসুবিধাৰ কাৰণে খেতিয়ক সকলে কম দামতে তেওঁলোকৰ মৰাপাট ঘৰতে মুলাফাখোৰ বা বিক্ৰী কৰিবলগা হয়।

মহোদয়, খাছীয়া-জয়ন্তীয়া পাছৰত আলু উৎপন্ন হয়, সেই ঠাইত আলুৰ দাম সেৰে আঠ অনা। আনফালে ভৈয়ামত আলুৰ দাম সেৰে তিনি অনা। যদি তাত যাতায়াতৰ সুবিধা থাকিলহেঁতেন, তেন্তে ভৈয়ামতো খেতিয়ক সকলে উচিত মূল্য পালেহেঁতেন। গতিকে মই কোৱা কথা বেইটা চৰকাৰে ভাবি চাবলৈ অনুৰোধ কৰিলো।

ইয়াকে কৈ মই মাননীয় ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ক তেখেতৰ ভাষণৰ কাৰণে ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো আৰু শ্ৰীমতী কমলকমাৰী বৰুৱাৰ প্ৰস্তাৱৰ সমৰ্থন জনাইছো।

Mr. SPEAKER : Shri Sarat Chandra Goswami may now speak.

(A voice from the opposition: A few minutes remain only to be 4 O'clock. Let him speak next day. Some more voices: Yes, Sir).

Then we should rise for this evening.

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A. M. on Monday, the 2nd March, 1959.

SHILLONG:
The 1st July, 1960

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