

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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong, at 10 A. M. on Thursday, the 8th March, 1956.

PRESENT

Shri Kuladhar Chaliha B.L., Speaker, in the Chair, the nine Ministers, the two Deputy Ministers, the two Parliamentary Secretaries and sixty-eight Members.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

**UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**

(To which answers were laid on the table)

**Employment of Tribal candidates in Government Departments**

**Shri DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI** asked:

1. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether any provision has been made for the employment of the Tribal candidates in different Departments save and except Civil Service Class I and Class II?

**Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister)** replied:

1. Yes. There is a general reservation of 10 per cent of the vacancies for members of the Scheduled Tribes belonging to the Plains Area and 12 per cent for members of the Scheduled Tribes, belonging to the Hills in all services and posts in connection with the affairs of the State.

**Discussion on the Governor Address**

**Shri BIMALA KANTA BORAH:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Member of the Assam Legislative Assembly assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the Governor for the address which he has been pleased to deliver to this House on March 6, 1956.

Sir, in moving this Motion I crave the indulgence of this House to address a few words on the illuminating address delivered by the Governor. The Governor in his address made a comprehensive survey of the entire administrative situation of our State and referred to the various problems that our Government

are facing and are liking to face in the coming financial year. He has spot-lighted the most important administrative matters with which our Government are engaged at present and has indicated in his speech the various schemes which our Government propose to implement in the coming year. The Governor has also shown in his address not only the problems that our Government are facing but also the steps taken by them to solve them. The various problems and the difficulties experienced by the Government in tackling them, the achievements of the Government in the different branches of administration during the years under reference, the plans and programmes for the next financial year and the broad policies guiding the Government in their manifold activities form an important part of the speech. The Governor's address is a comprehensive analysis of Governmental activities of the current year and also a broad picture of the plans and programmes which our Government propose to implement next year. We are grateful to the hon. Members of this House in appreciating the various problems of our State Government. Almost at the beginning of his address, the Governor has emphasised the great necessity of an integrated administration for the region to the North East of East Pakistan to enable this unit to develop as a self-sufficient economic zone under a plan. This has been the persistent demand of the people and the Government of Assam for a long time. Our Chief Minister has also been expressing this view on more occasion than one and the entire Assam is behind him in this demand. National unity, solidarity and security of India are the most paramount considerations which must be kept in view in redrawing the map of India. The geographical position of the frontier State and administration and other considerations also should be carefully weighed. It is gratifying to know that the States Re-organisation Commission have accepted the view of the Assam Government and rejected the demand for disintegration of the State of Assam.

The Governor has also referred to the floods and the measures adopted by our Government to combat them. Flood has become an annual occurrence in Assam and they are responsible for large-scale devastation of Government as well as private properties. The Government through Public Works Department and Embankment and Drainage Departments and other agencies have been trying to save vast area of land including towns like Dibrugarh, Palasbari from flood and erosion. It has been shown in the address that more than a thousand miles of embankment have already been completed in our State and

that another 376 miles are going to be added during the current year. It is further stated that another two thousand miles are included in the Second Five-Year Plan.

This is no mean achievement for our Government. When all the schemes are fully implemented, the economic conditions of our masses are bound to improve as our country will be free to some extent from the effects of devastating floods. It is also gratifying to learn that Assam is going to get some River Valley Projects in near future if the expert investigations now being conducted justify such a project. We have been crying hoarse for such a project and the people of Assam will be extremely happy to see the early fulfilment of their long cherished demand.

Another important matter to which the Governor has been pleased to refer at length is the urgent necessity of developing the Tribal areas. The Governor has expressed his sincere desire for the quick development of these areas which are really very backward in matters of communication, education, etc. He has given details of the measures taken by our Government to improve the lot of these backward people. It may be stated here that our Government are really anxious to bring these backward brothers and sisters of the Hills and Plains to the level of other progressive sections of the community so that we may march side by side in our journey towards a Welfare State.

We are grateful to the Governor for the detailed discussion of the Naga problem which has become a headache to our Government. Punitive measures against the subversive elements and appeal for co-operation to those who are law-abiding has been the guiding policy of our Government in this matter. Firmness in dealing with anti-social elements accompanied by welfare measures for the all-round development of the people of this district has been rewarded with good results and we hope very soon the Naga problem which has become like a chronic disease on the body politic of Assam will be solved to the satisfaction of all law-abiding people. We appeal to all citizens of the Naga Hills to co-operate with the Government in the interest of peace and development of our State. We also appeal to the members of the Naga National Council to give up their violent movement and campaign of terrorisation. We, on our side, assure them that we have nothing but best of feelings for our brothers in the Naga Hills.

The Governor has also made a reference in his speech to the problem of displaced persons. The relief and rehabilitation measures of the State Government have been elaborately dealt with by the Governor in his address. It is the desire of

our Government to rehabilitate this uprooted humanity in our State as far as practicable. It is a gigantic task which requires patience and good will of all concerned even for a partial solution of this vast problem. We wish that the refugee problem is kept above party politics.

Another very important matter to which reference has been made in the speech is the land and land reforms measures of the Government. It is really gratifying to see that our Government are proceeding according to plan in this matter of land reforms. Land reform is a very difficult problem in the State of Assam. The various kinds of land tenures and absence of uniformity in them, have added to the difficulties of land reforms. Lakhs of indigenous landless people and huge influx of people from outside the State have further aggravated the situation. Though much has been done to improve the lot of the tenants, landless people and people having no economic holdings, yet a good deal remains to be done to reach the goal of socialistic pattern of society. The day is not far distant when our Government's attempts will be crowned with success. The decision to convert the annual Pattas into periodic is a great step forward towards the land reforms programme of our State.

Second Five-Year Plan also finds an important place in the address of the Governor. The major industries which our Government propose to establish during the 2nd plan period are also indicated. The unemployment problem referred to in the address cannot be satisfactorily solved unless some big industries are established in our State. A beginning has already been made in this direction with a sugar mill and we hope through the untiring efforts of our Government all the industrial schemes included in the plan will be implemented. It should be remembered that our Government fought hard to get more allotments in the second plan from the Centre, but our efforts have not yet proved successful. Let us hope that the case of this undeveloped State will have sympathetic considerations from the Centre.

The Governor has also referred to other problems affecting our State and I do not like to reiterate them. In the exhaustive and comprehensive survey of Governmental activities of our State, all aspects of the different problems have been shown in details in the address. Our Government by their various developmental projects and welfare measures have been trying to improve the economic conditions of the masses and raise their standard of living. The various schemes of rural development, irrigation works, improvement in communications bringing inaccessible areas within trade centres, opening of

hospitals and health centres, in different parts of the country, check in the downward trend of prices of agricultural produces—all have combined to rouse a good deal of enthusiasm in the minds of our rural population. The voluntary efforts of the people and their contributions for building schools, colleges, roads, bridges, hospitals, etc., are the clear proof of a new resurgent spirit. A slumbering people is awake and is on the march. Let us all co-operate with the Government in building up a Welfare State which is the object of us all here.

Sir, we are extremely grateful to the Governor for the illuminating address which he has delivered to this House and we offer our humble thanks for the excellent speech.

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

**Shri NARNARAYAN GOSWAMI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, before supporting the Motion moved by my Friend, Mr. B. K. Borah, with your due permission I beg to raise a point of order. My point of order is this: under rule 10 and rule 166 of the Assembly Rules we may be enlightened by the Chair whether in the legal sense the Opposition Party exists in the House or not.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** It will be discussed afterwards. First of all let us hear what you have to say about the motion of thanks.

**Shri NARNARAYAN GOSWAMI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am taking my stand to support the Motion moved by Shri Borah. The Governor's speech is to narrate in a way the achievements of the Government and to lay out the policy that is to be followed in this year. From the Governor's speech it has been made clear what achievements have been made by the Government. The Five-Year Plan is a landmark in the recent history of our country. Upon this foundation we shall build, brick by brick and stone by stone, a great edifice to commemorate the independence of our country. Through this plan we are fighting against poverty, against low standard of life and against illiteracy. This Five-Year Plan is to usher in an era of social order in which every man will have a right to work and a right to earn an adequate wage. Under the First Five-Year Plan it is quite clear that we have attained much. Under the Second Five-Year Plan attempts have been made to canalise all our natural resources of Assam so that we can go ahead with our various development projects. With regard to Flood Control we have been able to contact China and Bhutan and other independent

countries to help us in this gigantic problem. And as a matter of fact our Government have been able to induce our neighbouring countries like China and Bhutan to come forward to help us in the matter of Flood Control.

With regard to land tenure also we have advanced much. The question of fixation of ceiling is still pending but if we be successful in getting the Bill passed in the Assembly, a great thing may be done to the landless people. We hope that all parties in the House will join their hands in getting this Bill passed. There is also an attempt to legislate in the matter of temple lands and if we be successful in getting that legislation in the statute book we shall have made a great advance in regard to land tenure. With regard to temple lands and with regard to the fixation of ceiling we hope we shall be able to show an example to the rest of India. Assam has already gone fast in the matter of many legislations. Assam has introduced first the prohibition, Assam has tried first to implement the Provident Fund scheme for the tea garden labour, and Assam has given a lead to the whole of India in such other matters. In this way our Government has been able to draw the attention of India in many matters and it can be well realised from the speech of the Prime Minister. It is quite clear that the Congress Government has achieved much and it is showing good light to the rest of India. With regard to the Industries, Sir, if we are successful in exploring the natural resources of Assam then we shall be able to give lead in this matter to the rest of India too. The rest of India depends on Assam in the matter of supply of oil and tea. Now what is wanted is initiative and co-operation from all the parties of the State as well as from all Members of the House. We are progressing much in the matter of prohibition too. In the recent polling in the bye-election of a seat in the Parliament, the other parties—the leftist parties—went so far as to encourage the voters specially in the Tribal Areas to cast their vote in favour of their candidate stating that if they voted for their candidate they would be able to take liquor. So my submission to the Opposition and as a matter of fact—there is no Opposition in the sense—is to co-operate with the Government. If we get their co-operation, the Government plan will succeed. The Governor has given indication in his address as to the various legislations that are going to be placed and passed in the House which are designed to better the condition of the common people of the State. Sir, this State is a strategic one and my submission to the Government of India is that they should pay special attention to this State

for its all round development and that in the matter of reorganisation of the State they should treat it in a different way. On the safety of Assam depends the safety of the whole of India. In this matter Assam's case should be dealt with differently.

With this submission, Sir, I beg to support the Motion moved by my Friend, Sri Borah.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The Motion moved is that the Members of the Assam Legislative Assembly assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the Governor for the address which he has been pleased to deliver to this House assembled on March 6, 1956.

Mr. Bhattacharyya.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, Sir, that at the end of the Motion moved by Shri Bimala Kanta Borah the following be added:

“But regret that there is no mention of any effective measure to be taken by the Government in order:—

1. to secure Assam's legitimate share in the Second Five-Year Plan ;
2. to immediately distribute land among landless peasants and agricultural labourers ;
3. to establish key and basic industries ;
4. to harness the profits earned by British Capital in Assam for industrial development of the State ;
5. to check the deteriorating economic condition of the masses ;
6. to lower the cost and raise the standard of living of the masses ;
7. to lighten the burden of taxation on the common man ;
8. to end nepotism, favouritism, and corruption in the Administration ;
9. to solve the problem of displaced persons ;
10. to solve the Naga problem ;
11. to counter the move of grouping together of several States including Assam.”

Sir, at the outset, while we associate with the sentiments expressed by the Governor in paying tribute to the memory of the departed souls mentioned in the address of the Governor, it is also our duty to pay tribute to the memory of late Dr. Meghanad Saha, the world renowned scientist and an illustrious son of India and also to the memory of late Sri Bijon Kumar Mukherjee, the *ex-Chief Justice* of India.

Sir, with respectful attention we have listened to the address given by the Governor. We are grateful to him for all the good things he has said. We are glad to note that he has said that the task before the Government is to create a welfare State free from disease, poverty, want and ignorance. But taking the address as a whole, do we find any remarkable achievement or serious efforts to achieve these ends ?

Time will not permit me to go into details, I shall therefore confine myself only to the salient features of the Address. Although I do not propose to quarrel with those gentlemen who like pettifogging, I do remember that even though I am a member of the Opposition group in the Assembly and in spite of my weak and failing health, while I was trying to do my best in co-operation with the Minister concerned, for the furtherance of the cause of prohibition in Gauhati, these illustrious gentlemen were nowhere in the field.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Mr. Bhattacharyya, will it not be better if you would meet their objections afterwards, and deal with the address first ?

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** I, therefore, wish to confine myself exclusively to the address given by the Governor and then to the points that have been raised by the hon. Members on the other side and also try to justify the points which have been raised in my amendment.

In more than one place the Governor has given us the advice to have an all-India out-look, to place unity and solidarity of India above everything else. This, Sir, I submit is not a new advice. All big people coming from the North, South and West always give us this sort of sermons. But when we look to the distribution and allocation of the different funds for the reconstruction and development of the country we find that water seeks its own level, and most of the money flows to the North, South and West leaving poor Assam with a begger's bowl. The Governor has rightly said that in the interest of national security and unity of India, the entire region to the North-East of East Pakistan should be a self-sufficient economic zone under a plan. The first Five-Year Plan has clearly shown that all these considerations are only pious platitudes. Out of the total allocation of Rs.2,249 crores in the first Five-Year Plan the total share of Assam was only Rs.20·8 crores, *i. e.*, less than 1 per cent of the total allocation. And Assam is one of the 9 Part A States in India. We have been accustomed to wax eloquent over the Hydro-electric Project which is expected to be completed in 1957 and which is expected to cost Rs.158 lakhs. This is our



only project under the category of State Power Projects. Under this category as against Assam's one Hydro-electric Project costing Rs.158 lakhs, Bihar has been allotted 1,120 lakhs, Bombay 1,412 lakhs, Madhya Pradesh 1,384 lakhs, Madras Rs.7,773 lakhs, Orissa Rs.874 lakhs, Uttar Pradesh 2,930 lakhs. Thus, Assam is in the lowest of the rung.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Mr. Bhattacharyya, have you worked out the per capital expenditure?

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** No, Sir, I have worked out my figures only on the State basis. This far about State Power Projects. Even with regard to the Umtru Hydro-electric Project we are told that the distributing agency for the town of Gauhati of the power that will be generated from this project is going to be given to an outside agency. We seek a clarification from the Government whether it is true. Because if this distributing agency is given to some 'big brother' he might be satisfied, but the consumers and industrialists of the State will not get power at a cheap rate and therefore, all our hopes for industrialisation will be shattered. Now going to the Central Sector of Irrigation and Power, over an estimated cost of Rs.765 crores, not a single project was allotted to Assam under the first Five-Year Plan while some other States of India in addition to the big multipurpose projects like Harike, Barrage, Bhakra-Nangal, Hirakund and Damodar Valley Projects, have got numerous other projects like the Chambal, the Koyna, the Koshi, the Rihad the Krishna even in the State sphere according to the Progress Report of the first Five-Year Plan, originally there was a provision Rs.200 lakhs for Assam for Irrigation Projects. It has been later reduced to Rs.158 lakhs. Of this paltry sum also our worthy Government have been able to spend only Rs.32 lakhs, *i. e.*, Rs.20 per cent up to the end of March, 1954.

In the field of Industry, the less said the better. We have been told that in the field of industries, both cottage and major, the objectives have been consolidation, improvement and expansion. But you can consolidate, improve or expand something only when it exists. You cannot be a Don Quixote fighting against the wind-mill. Now, from the Progress Report of the First Five-Year Plan, we find that Assam's share in the cottage industry was only Rs.11.1 lakhs while Andhra got Rs.46.3 lakhs, Bihar Rs.59.2 lakhs, Bombay Rs.103 lakhs, Madras Rs.44.4 lakhs, Orissa Rs.32.4 lakhs, Punjab Rs.47.2 lakhs, Uttar Pradesh Rs.308.7 lakhs, West Bengal Rs.91.3 lakhs, Hyderabad Rs.24.7 lakhs, Madhya Bharat Rs.64.5 lakhs,

Rajasthan Rs.38·5 lakhs, Travancore-Cochin Rs.89 lakhs, Mysore 157·7 lakhs, Jammu and Kashmir 21·3 lakhs, and so on. Under the head "Other Industries", Assam was allotted nothing. Thus, in the sphere of cottage industry also our position is the lowest in the rung. Here, Sir, apparently the allocations were not made according to per capita basis. Because we find that although Mysore has a comparatively lower population than Bihar she has been allotted Rs.157·7 lakhs, whereas Bihar has been allotted 59·2 lakhs.

In view of the injustice done to Assam in the First Five-Year Plan and also in view of the special geographical position and her strategic importance, Assam ought to have received some more generous treatment in the Second Five-Year Plan. We find that the Draft Second Five-Year Plan for Assam envisaged an expenditure of Rs.290·7 crores. Governor has rightly said that having regard to the comprehensive need of the State and the necessity to achieve the minimum economic targets of per capita income and employment, it was felt to be the necessary minimum. And in view of the injustice done to Assam under the First Five-Year Plan, Assam's case ought to have received special consideration. But adding insult to injury, Assam's plan has been ruthlessly slashed down fixing a ceiling of Rs.59·39 crores only in complete disregard of the recommendations of the various working groups and this too after insistence and parleys by the Chief Minister and the Ministers of Finance and Planning. In other words our worthy Ministers had been to Delhi like hawks and returned like owls, as is said in Assamese : "শেনটোৰ দৰে গৈ ফেচাটোৰ দৰে উভতি আহিল".

The four principal objectives for the Second Five-Year Plan for the country are said to be :—

(1) A sizeable increase in national income so as to raise the level of living in the country, (2) Rapid industrialisation with particular emphasis on the development of basic industries, (3) Fuller employment, and (4) Social justice.

In the case of Assam one and all the objectives have been forgotten. At the end of the 1st Plan period, the level of per capita income in Assam is expected to be Rs.250 against Rs.282 for all India. Thus the reduced outlay on the Revised Plan of Assam as approved by the Planning Commission, instead of reducing the gap between Assam's low per capita income and the all-India average, will actually increase the gap still further.

Not to speak of basic industries and rapid industrialisation, Assam has been totally neglected in the industrial sector. Going back upon all past promises the idea of the proposed railway extension to Garo Hills has been dropped. The proposal of the much needed bridge over the Brahmaputra has been shelved. The Governor has said in his address that some expenditure it is expected to be provided for. We would have been very grateful if he would have indicated the amount. We are informed that as a crying baby is sought to be consoled by a toy, in place of a minimum requirement of Rs.5 crores, a sum of Rs.60 thousand is going to be provided for investigation. The Assam Rail Link which in fact is a frail link failing for the major part of the year is not going to be strengthened. In spite of availability of raw materials and other requisites, paper, jute, cotton, cement and coal industries, etc., have not been included in the public sector. Even village plans, River Valley Projects, Local Board and District Council roads, inland water transport, port, Tourism, Jail Reforms, etc., which were included in the original plan have since been dropped. In short, the revised 2nd Five-Year Plan seeks to keep Assam as a backward hinterland for supplying raw materials to others. It might be said that the Government also is not happy on the allocation to Assam under the Second Five-Year Plan. The point however is whether the Government will be satisfied with the beggar's bowl or will do something effective to right the wrong done to Assam or has it got to do anything effective? What measure has been taken by the Government to have our just demands fulfilled? This is the point on which I beg to give strongest emphasis.

Thorough Agrarian Reform is the *sine qua non* for transforming our country from a semi-colonial agrarian economy to an economy based on science and industry. As has been said in the Progress Report of the First Five-Year Plan—"Measures for agrarian reform can be judged by 2 standards, namely, the extent to which the land system becomes capable of promoting economic development and yielding increased production and the extent to which it serves the objects of social justice by securing to the cultivator permanent rights in the land and a fair reward for his labour".

Following the above principles, abolition of all types of intermediaries and distribution of land to landless peasants and agricultural labourers, are the key tasks in the agrarian front. This Government has dismally failed in fulfilling these tasks

The Governor has said that land has been provided "to the landless people and also those without economic holdings". The reality is that more people have been evicted than settled. In discussing the economic trend under the First Five-Year Plan, even Sri V. T. Krishnamachari, Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, admitted that "in the general economic situation the more serious development has been the appearance of signs of growing unemployment". It is more true in the case of rural Assam. The Governor has also referred to the conversion of annual land into periodic. It is no doubt a good step. But the imposition of a premium of Rs.5 per bigha tells heavily on the poor peasants. The Governor has also commended the trend of Tenancy Reforms in Assam. But the Progress Report under the First Five-Year Plan gives a contrary picture. At page 108 of the Report we find that Assam is one of the few States where legislation for the abolition of intermediaries has not yet been implemented. Again, at page 109 of the same Report we find that legislative measures have yet to be undertaken in Assam in respect of temporarily-settled areas. Again, at page 111 of the same Report we find that the recommendations in the plan in respect of tenants-at-will have not been adopted in Assam. But why should we go on hunting the pages of Government reports when the hard facts of life are writ so large? And how can the poor peasants and agricultural labourers in Assam expect to get land so long as the Government tenaciously protect the lakhs of bighas of cultivable waste land in European tea gardens and the so called "reserves" of the Government, etc. ?

It is true that taking India as a whole in the post-independence period there has been some industrial development including key and basic industries and the plan-frame of the Second Five-Year Plan has made it one of the 4 basic objectives. But Assam has been completely neglected in this respect. Assam still remains a rich land with a poor people. Basic industries are so to say the mother of other industries. We have all necessary potentials for some such industries. For example, we have reserves of about 1,443 million tons of coal in Assam, lime-stone is available in abundance in the Garo Hills, Mikir Hills and Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Of all the States in India, Assam probably has the greatest resources of raw materials for producing paper. We have also enviable resources of hydro-electric potentials. According to Geologists we have immense quantity of high grade iron ores in the Garo Hills; we have many other rare mineral resources in Assam. And yet our worthy Government has failed.

to induce the Union Government to allot any key or basic industry to this State.

Coming to my fourth point, the Governor has spoken about the flourishing tea industry and the successful operations of the Assam Oil Company. Sir, we find that from Digboi oil fields, this British concern gets more than 5,000 barrels of crude oil per day and from operations in the Naharkatiya area, we know from the information received upto the first quarter of 1954 that an additional quantity of 2,000 barrels per day is being obtained. We find that this company has been expanding its activities further. Some eight wells are being worked in the Naharkatiya area; of these except well No.5 all the others have been producing oil. So, this oil industry is really flourishing. But who is flourishing thereby? Who is getting the profit? We find that in spite of so much crude oil being produced in Assam, the proposed Refinery is going to be installed not in Assam but in Calcutta, hundreds of miles away from Assam. Can our worthy Government not do something to stop this? Can our worthy Government not urge upon the Union Government and also upon the Assam Oil Company that the proposed Refinery must be installed here in Assam, because it will help to solve the unemployment problem and it will also provide avenue for the production of many bye-products like gasolene, kerosene, wax and also diesel, which is so much required for our State Transport Organisation. But we find that the refinery is not going to be started here, but elsewhere outside the State. We find also that the tea industry, though the Governor said that it is not as prosperous as it was last year, is yet prosperous. In this industry also we find that it is the European concerns who have got by far the major hold and all the profits they get either from oil or from tea are not harnessed for industrial development of Assam. Most of it is taken away outside to their own country. We find another British concern, the Joint Steamer Company, has from 1st February, 1956 increased the freight on cargo only to and from Assam including Cachar. Company will thereby derive an extra income of about 50 lakhs of rupees annually. Our Government has not been able, or is it even willing, to stop this discriminatory exploitation of the people of Assam, because this increase in freight is not with regard to cargo which is sent from Calcutta to Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and only with regard to Assam, including Cachar. This is a clear and unkind discrimination.

It is, therefore, necessary for this Government to see that the profits that the British capital earns in Assam are harnessed for the industrial development of this State.

Then, regarding my fifth point, we find that as a result of the policies mentioned above, the economic condition of the masses in Assam is deteriorating every day. The other day the Union Deputy Finance Minister, Shri B. R. Bhagat, had said that social and economic inequalities had been accentuated by the First Five-Year Plan; the rich have become richer and the poor have become poorer. This is more true in the case of Assam, because so far as Assam is concerned there was no industrial development in the First Five-Year Plan period except for that small Umtru Hydro-Electric Project, which is yet to be completed. Now, Sir, in his Budget speech, Shri Deshmukh, the Union Finance Minister, admitted that since May 1955, the cost of living index has shown an upward trend. In Assam it is higher than in any other State of India due mainly to transport difficulties. What has this Government done to remove this transport bottleneck? I think Government has not been able to do anything. We find that while the people in Calcutta can get a seer of sugar at annas nine, we here have to pay Re.1 for a seer of sugar. And our Government instead of seeing that our people get things cheaper are going to impose an extra taxes a result of which we shall have to pay more for this commodity. The result has been that the cost of living is gradually going up and in spite of monetary earnings, whatever that may be, the real income of the people, those who are employed or those who are middle-class professionals, has actually gone down in Assam. In view of this, it was the duty of Government to see that the burden of taxation is lowered. But we find that the Government instead of reducing the tax burden on the common people proposes to increase it all the more. In the Governor's address also we have got indication thereof. We find also that apart from all this economic injustice and apart from this hard life of the people, the administration, which has become a big colossus, is full of nepotism, corruption and what not? We see that any gentleman or lady of influence or apperance would come to Shillong and next day we shall hear that his or her son or relation has become an officer of some Development Department. (A voice :—Can you give instances ?) I can cite instances but they will not be savoury for many Members of this House. Sir, there is the Rural Development Department, the Community Project Department, the Co-operative Development Department and so on and many of the jobs in these Depart-

ments go to the sons or relatives of Ministers or Members or their political supporters. Appointments are made without any reference to the Public Service Commission and after keeping them for some years, the Public Service Commission is faced with a *fait accompli* and all these are regularised. We have found such instances in the report of the Public Service Commission itself as to how these irregular things are regularised. The Members will see many more cases when the reports of the Public Service Commission for the current year and the previous year are laid before the House. Then, Sir, the sons and relations of Ministers, who are actually not businessmen are getting business permits not for the purpose of doing business but for selling on profit.....

**Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister):** Sir, let him specify this.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** Sir, there are innumerable cases, may be the son of one Minister, brother-in-law of another Minister and cousin of still another Minister.

**Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister):** Sir, these are all vague allegations, I take strong objection to his remarks. Can he cite a single instance in which a son or brother-in-law of a Minister got any permit?

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** Yes, I can cite instances. What about the brother-in-law of the Chief Minister?

**Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister):** Sir these are not facts. He has said that my brother-in-law got permit. Sir, this is not correct, it is absolutely false. My brother-in-law did not get any business permit.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** This sort of statement is unsavoury. You ought not to have said all these things when they are not facts. Why this sort of scramble?

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** Sir, some people were convicted in a certain case, namely, the Nazira Dacoity case. One of the convicts who is a close relation of the Chief Minister got a mercy and was sent to England and is now employed in a Government Hospital, but the others did not get any mercy and are now rotting in jail. Why this sort of discrimination is there? If this is not nepotism, what nepotism is? I am sorry, Sir, that these unfortunate things have to be said in this august House, but the people outside are feeling too much for all these things. Sir, everybody wants the reconstruction of our State,

the development of our State and the progress of our State. Sir, I don't say that our Ministers are not patriotic but the common man is also patriotic. So, Sir, I say that our leaders should be like Ceasar's wife. Unless and until those who are at the helm of affairs be not like Ceasar's wife not only chaste but above suspicion, crores of rupees coming from the common man as tax are not properly spent and there will be no sufficient popular enthusiasm to work in fulfilment of the tasks ahead. With a constructive attitude I say that favouritism, nepotism and corruption must go and then everybody will surely be eager enough to help and work and our administration will be more effective and stronger.

Then, Sir, coming to the question of displaced persons, the Governor has said some very kind words about it. We are grateful to him. Sir, by displaced persons I don't mean the refugees coming from Pakistan only. There are displaced persons within the State itself, due to flood, earthquake and other natural calamities. These unfortunate displaced persons are still to be rehabilitated, but unfortunately we have not an agreed number of these displaced persons. The Governor has said that in order to solve this problem effectively we are to know the number of such persons and the type of work. But unfortunately that has not been done up till now though more than eight years have passed. Not only that, Sir, my Friend, Shri Bimala Kanta Borah while moving his Motion has said that the question of refugees should be above party politics, but it seems that Government want to keep them outside politics altogether. Every hon. Members know that a legislation, namely, the Citizenship Act, 1955 has been adopted and according to that Act the refugees shall have to get themselves registered as Indian citizens and if they will not get themselves registered on or before the 1st of March they will not get the right of franchise in the next General Election. Sir, as the Government did not make necessary arrangement for the refugees to get themselves registered as envisaged in that Act on the appointed time, lakhs and lakhs of the refugees will be deprived of their citizenship right. The refugees will be deprived of the most important right of citizenship as they were not given opportunity to get themselves registered as envisaged in the Act before March 1955.

**Shri NARNARAYAN GOSWAMI:** My Friend is shedding crocodile tears.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** My Friend, Mr. Goswami, would be right if he said that Government is shedding crocodile tears; because one ounce of work is more valuable than a ton of platitudes.



Then, Sir, coming to the Naga problem, I know, Sir, this is a very knotty problem. We are grateful to the Governor for giving a lot of space in his address. I don't want to dilate too much on this. I want to stress only one thing, a very healthy thing which is very much necessary and which has been lost sight of. Sir, a movement in this direction was started by the Congress itself when Sri Bimala Prasad Chaliha was the President of the Assam Pradesh Congress Committee. That movement was to understand the Nagas and to make them also understand the other sections of the people. I think, Sir, it was that move of mutual understanding and closer co-operation which had prompted a fair section of the Naga people to appreciate the development activities of the Government. Sir, in the address we find that certain things have been done, but at the same time we don't see any mention of the non-Governmental agencies there. Some such agencies should be there to go there and convince the people and try to make them understand things better and to come into closer contact with the people themselves. But, Sir, it appears that this very healthy thing is not there, I think greater emphasis should be laid on this and that it should not be left as a monopoly of the Congress Party alone, because so far as consolidation of the State is concerned, I think the other parties also should be allowed to go there to contact the people and to understand each other properly. Sir, Naga land is a part of Assam and if there is no discrimination the other parties also may be allowed to go there to make the Naga people understand about our activities and I hope in that way more effective result will be had.

Sir, it is said in some places that the situation has improved and simultaneously it is said that except the Dimapur Police Station, the entire Naga area is declared to be a disturbed area. How is it that except the Dimapur Police Station, the entire Naga land is so bad that it should be declared a disturbed area? When the special Act was being discussed in the form of a Bill, the Chief Minister said that this Bill was necessary, because some people of Tuensang area were trying to create trouble and that Tuensang has not been declared a disturbed area. I hope the Government, especially the Chief Minister will appreciate the political implication of this move, that a portion of North-East Frontier Agency which is supposed or said to be a troubled centre goes on in a normal way and that a portion of Administered Naga Hills should be declared a disturbed area. We have also seen that after the unfortunate death of Sakhrie, operations were started. This gives a general impression that without making any trial it has already been decided or taken

for granted that the Naga National Council or other political terrorists have been held responsible for this death which may not be the reality. This death might be caused by some one else or for some other reasons. So, unless and until a trial is held, unless and until the guilty person is found out, it is too bad to put the blame on any organisation or individual because, after all, if they are innocent of this crime they will have good reason to be bitter about the Government. We do not think that any Government can function successfully with a blood and iron policy like this. Even the British Lion had failed with this policy. Will a pair of bullocks—not even bulls—succeed where the lion failed? (*Laughter*).....

**Shri RAMNATH DAS (Minister)**: Why this inferiority complex?

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA**: This policy of blood and iron must be stopped. I do not mean thereby that maintenance of law and order be ignored. Law and order must and should be maintained but not in the way as is prevailing. During the Russo-German War we saw Press Headlines like "Enemy hideouts found out", "Enemy positions bombed, etc." Unfortunately enough same appears to be the order of the day regarding Naga land. It is extremely bad for a welfare State.

Then I come to the last point. We are very grateful to the Governor for saying something specific and I should say, bold. About that I have already stated at the beginning of my speech. But this assertion of the Governor cannot be taken or considered outside the Press Communique of the Government of India. We find in this communique in paragraph 19 that, it is proposed to group the States and areas in the following zones for the purpose of establishing Zonal Councils. And here in paragraph 19, sub-paragraph (3) we find—"Eastern Zone"—comprising of the proposed States of Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Assam (including North-East Frontier Agency), Manipur and Tripura. We want, and we expect from the Government a clear attitude that we are opposed to this sort of grouping with Bihar, West Bengal and so on.

**Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister)**: He will get sufficient opportunity to speak on this point, Sir, when the question comes before the House.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA**: That is well and good. But we get from the papers in the form of speeches from many illustrious leaders of the Government dwelling on this subject, but nowhere have we found any clear and categorical opposition to this proposal.

**Mr. SPEAKER**: What about the Governor's address?

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** In the Governor's address also we do not find any mention whether we would be integrated or not nor any opposition to this proposal. At least we want to have a clear attitude from the Government that we are opposed to this proposal because we know there is a definite reason behind this proposal of grouping us with Bihar, West Bengal, etc. One of the reasons is that Bara Bazar of Calcutta wants to rule this entire area. We find that in spite of many good things said by the Governor in his address, there are very serious lapses and we expect that the Government if they really want to build up a welfare State will see that these lapses are removed and that more concrete and positive measures are taken for the development of the country. And if the Government adopts this attitude our co-operation is there with the Government. I do not think I need deal with the points raised by my Friend, Mr. Goswami, because I think it will be useless to argue when we find some people who themselves are making money through Excise practices are coming here and making speech on prohibition and the like. I do not think it is worth while.

With these words, Sir, I move this amendment for the acceptance of the House.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The amendment moved is:

"That at the end of the Motion moved by Shri Bimala Kanta Borah, the following be added:—

'But regret that there is no mention of any affective measure to be taken by the Government in order:—

- (1) to secure Assam's legitimate share in the Second Five Year Plan ;
- (2) to immediately distribute land among the landless peasants and agricultural labourers ;
- (3) to establish key and basic industries ;
- (4) to harness the profits earned by British capital in Assam for industrial development of the State ;
- (5) to check the deteriorating economic condition of the masses ;
- (6) to lower the cost and raise the standard of living of the masses ;
- (7) to lighten the burden of taxation on the common man ;
- (8) to end nepotism, favouritism and corruption in the Administration ;
- (9) to solve the problem of displaced persons ;
- (10) to solve the Naga problem ;
- (11) to counter the move of grouping together of several States including Assam' "

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the amendment moved by my Friend, Mr. Bhattacharyya, and offer my gratefulness to the Governor for delivering such an illuminating speech on the floor of this House. The Governor in his address has clearly depicted the full picture of the policy and programme to be followed in the next year. He has touched all vital problems of the State. In most cases, he has discussed the vital problems of these days in details. I am sorry to find that Mr. Bhattacharyya has made an attack against some of the Ministers on certain vague allegations in the name of nepotism and favouritism. I am sorry, Sir, that a man of his position could have made such vague allegations. These allegations are very vague as it is clear from the fact that if they have been found to be true allegations he would have reported the matter to the Ministers concerned in time instead of waiting to give vent to his feelings at the time of the Assembly.

Secondly, Sir, Mr. Bhattacharyya has expressed regret that in the Governor's address he has not mentioned of some minor problems. If he would have gone through the Governor's address he will find that all the vital problems that he has complained of have been mentioned by the Governor. For instance, Sir, in the first instance, the Governor at page 17 of his Address has discussed about land and land reforms. Then land reform measures will give more land to the landless people. The fixation of ceiling on land holding has been taken up by Government.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA :** It has not yet been done.

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS :** It was introduced in the last session of the Assembly. Now the fixation of ceiling on land holding will give surplus land to the landless people. It is true that by this means the intermediaries have not, altogether, been abolished. This is a preliminary step towards abolition of intermediaries. Besides this, there are certain other measures passed by this Assembly. For example, Non-agricultural Urban Areas Tenancy Act by which the Government is giving relief to the people although the rights of the tenants are limited, but certain rights are given to those people. Mr. Bhattacharyya had informed the House that no relief to the people of the town or rural area was given. I also appeal to the Government that while the Government has brought a Bill on agricultural holding in fixing the ceiling, I hope the Government will fix the ceiling on land holding in the urban areas also. Now in

giving relief to the tenants, in the last session of the Assembly, the Government has brought amendments to the Adhiars Protection Act and amendments to the Assam Tenancy Act thereby giving more relief to the tenants. But in the Adhiars Protection Act, I find, Sir, the Conciliation Board has not yet been formed. I hope the Government will take steps to form the Consiliation Board so that the tenants may get relief.

Next, Sir, I draw the attention of the Government to one fact that there is no record-of-rights of the tenants in the Nisfikheraj lands. In Kamrup District alone, there are about 3 lakh bighas of such Nisfikheraj land held by the tenants. Now the settlement operations are going on in some of the districts, and if Government gives direction to the Settlement Officers for preparing record-of-rights of the tenants then it would be more beneficial to them.

Secondly, Sir, the Governor in his address has made a reference to the Temple Settlement Act. Now my point in this regard is that in protecting the Temples and in protecting the tenants the Government should enact legislation for protecting the tenants in Temple lands from the exploitation of the Dolois. So from all these facts, it is clear that the Government is taking steps for giving relief to the tenants and for finding land to the landless people. Besides this, from the last year's Budget Speech it appears that lakhs of bighas of lands have been made available from the tea gardens and other areas for settlement with the landless people in the State. So, the complaint of my Friend, Mr. Bhattacharyya, that the Governor has not mentioned about land and land reform is quite incorrect.

Next, Sir, Mr. Bhattacharyya has mentioned about the Second Five-Year Plan and said that in the Second Five-Year Plan, the State of Assam has not got adequate money from the Centre. If Mr. Bhattacharyya compares the figures given to other States he will find that Assam has been given more than what is due to her according to population basis, because the population of Assam is about 94 lakhs, and that according to population basis we were entitled to get only about 46 crores of rupees whereas Assam has been given about 60 crores of rupees. Besides this, our Government is making demand for another 40 crores of rupees. If the whole amount is sanctioned, we may not have much complaint and I hope that considering the special case of Assam, the Central Government will sanction this amount.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** You mean to say that this is a *per capita* grant ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS :** Yes, Sir, this is according to *per capita* grant. Other States of the Indian Union have been given grants according to *per capita* basis. Our Government is making a demand for another sum of rupees 40 crores, and if this is given, our Government will be given more than what we were entitled to get. Taking into consideration the special case of Assam which is protecting the borders of India, I am sure, the Central Government will give another sum of rupees 40 crores.

With regard to flood control, Sir, I want to speak a few words. The Governor has in his address said that sufficient measures have been taken by the Government in this regard. It is true that the Government has taken all possible steps with a view to protect the people in town and rural areas from floods. But, Sir, we hear a lot of complaints from the people living in between the rivers and the embankments and there are lots of people of this kind. These people always suffer from floods. So far I could learn that the Government is also considering for rehabilitation of these people in a safer place. Sir, my submission is that before the next flood the Government should take measures for shifting those people to safer places and to give them gratuitous relief for shifting their homes and loans for construction of their houses; because every year Government cannot spend money for giving gratuitous relief to those persons as their number is in no way less.

Then, Sir, I beg to point out one thing. The Government has sanctioned a second town at Palashbari as more than two-thirds of the town have already been washed away. It is the opinion of many that in the rainy season the rest of the town will be washed away. But the work there is very slow. So, immediate measures should be taken by the Government for the establishment of the new town in the place selected by the Government.

With regard to other points of the amendments moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Bhattacharyya, I think he has submitted these amendments for making a discussion

only. He is not serious in his amendments as these are too vague and all these points are included in the Governor's address.

With these few words, Sir, I oppose the Motion moved by Shri Bhattacharyya and support the Motion moved by my Friend, Shri Borah.

**Shri JOGA KANTA BARUAH:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I take my stand to support the Motion of Shri Borah and to oppose the Motion of Shri Bhattacharyya. Sir, I thank the Governor for his lucid exposition of the state of things for the State for the current year. He has shown clearly what will be done during the next year also. I am glad to find in his address the idea of a prosperous North-Eastern State comprising of Manipur and Tripura and it is also natural that the North-East Frontier Agency would be also included in it. Regarding the language question I am glad to see that in our State we have no prejudice against any language although there are many troubles over this question in the rest of India. Though we may be backward in many matters, but we are leading India in this respect.

Regarding the natural calamities, he has stated what the State Government is doing to ameliorate the condition of the people. There are organisations in the State as well as Central Government which are taking steps to lessen the hardship that may arise due to natural calamities.

Regarding the flood control, enough has been done. We are glad to find that at least in Dibrugarh it is a big success. And Dibrugarh is the gateway of floods in Assam. Surveys are being conducted with regard to the tributaries of the Brahmaputra so that these can be controlled, and my suggestion is that this should begin from the upwards and not from the downwards of the Brahmaputra. If it is taken first in the upwards in that case it would benefit the whole of Assam.

Regarding the Naga affairs, Sir, when we find that some of our innocent citizens are brutally murdered, our Government cannot remain passive though we are pledged to non-violence as Congressmen. It is a good thing that our Government is taking the utmost care that the minimum force is applied to suppress the lawlessness. Along with that the Government is going on with the development works in the Naga Hills so that that part of the country could be brought to the same level with that of the rest of the country.

About the displaced persons our Government is doing their utmost and is taking a statistical survey now so that

more help can be given to these persons. In all places, Sir, we find that these people are better off than the indigenous people, so it is clear that our Government is doing much for them.

About the land policy, the Zamindari system is being abolished. Surplus land from the tea gardens are being taken and they are being distributed to the landless people. A Bill is being introduced in this Assembly for limiting the ceiling of the land holding, and land thus found surplus would be distributed among the landless people. Though we have only 12½ per cent as Reserve Forest, yet people are settled there. Our people want paddy land and in high land they are not accustomed to cultivate. Steps should be taken to grow food in high land. Necessary encouragements and help should be given to them in this respect.

Regarding the amendment of Shri Bhattacharyya I think he has made it as a matter of formality, otherwise there is no real substance in it. Regarding the allotment of funds for the Second Five-Year Plan, we are getting about Rs.60 crores and we are not satisfied with that amount and as a matter of fact, our State Government is moving the Government of India for the grant of another sum of Rs.40 crores for this purpose. I hope the Government of India would be pleased to sanction this supplementary demand and thus help this State placed in a strategic position to become a strong bulwark for defence of the north-eastern corner of the Indian Republic.

Regarding Industries, our Government has taken up steps for setting up a sugar mill and I hope it will make sufficient advance during the Second Five-Year Plan. About the capitalists, the Communist Member here said that special consideration be given against the British capitalists. Why make difference between an Indian and British people? We do not find any difference between any capitalists whether British or Indian and our Government is doing their best to extract much from all capitalists as far as it is possible. He has further said that measures are not being taken to check the deteriorating economic condition of the masses, to lower the cost and raise the standard of living of the masses, to lighten the burden of taxation on the common man, to end nepotism, favouritism, and corruption in the administration, etc. These are vague. Our Government policy is to establish a Socialistic Pattern of Society and we are fighting for this goal. He may catch the imagination



অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ইয়াৰ পিচত শিল্প সম্পৰ্কে বিশেষকৈ কুচিৰ শিল্প সম্পৰ্কে এইটো পৰিলক্ষিত হৈছে যে বৃহত শিল্প আৰু কুচিৰ শিল্পৰ উন্নয়নৰ পথত চৰকাৰৰ দুমুখী নীতিয়ে কুচিৰ শিল্পৰ আশানুকৰ্ষণ উন্নতি সাধন কৰিব পৰা নাই। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত যিমান অৰ্থ ব্যয় কৰা হৈছে তাৰ তুলনাত আশানুকৰ্ষণ কুচিৰ শিল্পৰ উন্নয়ন হোৱা নাই বুলিব লাগিব আৰু এই দুমুখী নীতিৰ গ্ৰহণৰ ফলতেই নিবনুৱা সমস্যাৰ ওৰ পৰা নাই। মোৰ বিশ্বাস বৃহত শিল্পৰ লগে লগে কুচিৰ শিল্পই গা কৰিব পাৰিলেহে আমাৰ নিবনুৱা লোক সকল কামত সোমাই পৰিব। এই খিনিতে এই কথা উল্লেখ কৰিব লগীয়া যে আমাৰ দ্বিতীয় পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিকী পৰিকল্পনাত কুচিৰ শিল্পতকৈ বৃহৎ শিল্পৰ প্ৰতিহে জোৰ দিয়া হৈছে। তাৰ দ্বাৰাই বিদেশী ব্ৰিটিচ শাসনৰ দিনত হোৱাৰ দৰে আমাৰ পৰা আমাৰ কৃষ্টি কলা সৰু সৰু শিল্প বিলাক আতৰাই নিয়া ব্যৱস্থাহে হ'ব যেন লাগিছে। কাৰণ যেতিয়া দ্বিতীয় পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিকী পৰিকল্পনাত Spinning Mill আৰু ৰেশম সূতা কটা কল বহুৱালৈ সিদ্ধান্ত কৰিছে তেতিয়া হলে আমাৰ এনি, মূগা, পাট সূতা কটা আমাৰ মাজৰ পৰা আতৰি যাব আৰু আমাৰ মানুহৰ মাজত আকৌ বেচি সংখ্যক নিবনুৱা হৈ পৰিব। সেই কাৰণে মই কব খুজিছো যেন এনেধৰণৰ বৃহত শিল্পৰ স্থাপনকৰা মজল দেখা নাই। উক্ত ধৰণৰ শিল্পৰ ঠাইত অস্বৰ চৰ্খা আদি প্ৰচলন কৰি যেন কুচিৰ শিল্পৰ পৰিসৰ বৃদ্ধি হয়। নহলে নিবনুৱা সমস্যাৰ সমাধান হোৱা টান হৈ উঠিব।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ে আমাৰ দেশত শান্তি শৃঙ্খলা আৰু আইনৰ সম্পৰ্কে যি কথাৰ উল্লেখ কৰিলে সেই বিষয়ত আমাৰ চৰকাৰ বিশেষ ভাবে তৎপৰতাৰে কামত অগ্ৰসৰ হৈছে যদিও আৰু বেচি তৎপৰতা হোৱা দৰকাৰ বুলি ভাবো। কাৰণ নানান কাৰণবশতঃ মিকিব পাহাৰ, নগা পাহাৰ আদি পিচ পৰা অঞ্চল সমূহত বহুতো দুফৰ দল সোমাই সৰল চিতিয়া নিৰীহ লোক সকলৰ মাজত সোমাই সমাজ বিৰোধী কাৰ্য্য কলাপৰ প্ৰচাৰ অভিযান আৰম্ভ কৰিছে। এই কাৰ্য্য বন্ধ কৰা অতি প্ৰয়োজন।

আমাৰ দেশত যাতে শান্তি আৰু শৃঙ্খলা প্ৰতিষ্ঠা হয় আৰু সকলো মানুহ সুখে সন্তোষে নিৰাপদে বস-বাস কৰিব পাৰে তাৰ কৰণে যত্ন আৰু ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। কিন্তু মই এই খিনিতে এটা কথা কব খোজো যে স্বাধীন হোৱাৰ ৮ বছৰৰ পিচত যাতে আমাৰ দেশত দুবৃত্ত বেচি নহয় তাৰ নিমিত্তে সাজু হ'ব লাগে। চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰাই হওক কিংবা জনসাধাৰণৰ তৰফৰ পৰাই হওক আমি নিৰাপত্তা আৰু শান্তি শৃঙ্খলা বক্ষা কৰিবৰ কাৰণে বিশেষ ভাবে ব্যৱস্থা অবলম্বন কৰা উচিত।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ নীতি সম্পৰ্কে ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত উল্লেখ কৰিছে আৰু আমাৰ চৰকাৰেও যে উন্নয়নৰ কামত যথেষ্ট আগ বাঢ়িছে তাক মই স্বীকাৰ কৰিছো। ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণৰ প্ৰতি সমখন জনায় আমাৰ শ্ৰীযুত বিমলা বৰা ডঙৰীয়াই যিটো প্ৰস্তাৱ উত্থাপন কৰিছে সেই প্ৰস্তাৱটো মই সৰ্বাস্তঃকৰণে সমখন কৰিছো।

**Shri PRATAP CHANDRA SARMA :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Motion moved by Mr. Bimala Kanta Borah and oppose the Amendment of Mr. Bhattacharyya.

We have all heard the brilliant speech given by the Governor under Article 176 of the Constitution. Sir, so far as our Constitution is concerned, this Article is really very specific. It is not a cyclostyle copy of the English Constitution and in this Article we have adopted only a point from

the English convention. Under the provision of our Constitution the Governor first is to give an address and inform the Legislature of the causes of the summons and then a discussion regarding the matters actually referred to in the address is to follow. So, Sir, matters which are not referred to in the address cannot come within the scope of our discussion now. The Governor is not to give us a catalogue of things that shall have to be done. He is to give a broad survey of the programme of works and policies that are to be followed and executed by the Government in a certain period. Apart from delivering the address under the provision of the Constitution he has no other duty to perform. The executive side of things is to be done by the Government and not by the Governor. This principle is accepted even in England in the House of Commons where the King does not deliver the speech, but it is the Speaker who reads out the speech. So, Sir, the Governor has no responsibility regarding the execution of the works referred to in the address given in the Legislature. In the debate over the address there are two parts. One part is concerned with the policies and the other part is regarding the works to be executed under the said policies. Now, Sir, let us see what amendments have been moved. It is to be shown in the amendment that the policies accepted by the Government are not healthy for the growth of the State or the works executed under the policies fall short of our expectation. That is what is to be done. We are to see how far the amendments which criticise our policy satisfy the above principle. In the amendments I find no new principle or new policy which is not known to the Government or which has not been accepted by the Government or implemented by our Government. It is the Opposition party which is to suggest alternative policies and it is this party which is to show that the policies adopted by the Government is not good or is not beneficial to the interest of the State. In this respect my Friend has hopelessly failed. I am sorry to remark that they have not been able to maintain the high position which the Opposition enjoy in parliamentary life. I know Mr. Bhat-intelligence and he is a non-sparing critic of the Government. Even after 4 years of his experience in this House, Sir, he has not been able to find any fault with the policies followed by the Government up till now and this fact brings additional confidence to my mind that the Government has been run in sound and proper lines.

Now, Sir, I come to the details of the amendments.

Most of the points raised in the amendments have been explained by some of the speakers. I now want to deal with only 2 items, that is, item No. 2 and item No. 10. Item No. 2 wants immediately to distribute lands among the landless peasants and agricultural labourers. Sir, this reminds me of a question put by the Leader of the Opposition about 2 years ago asking how much land had been thrown open at Nowgong to the landless people and in reply the Revenue Minister said that 1,48,624 bighas of land were thrown open till 1952 December and after that about another 70,000 bighas of land have been thrown open. This shows that on the whole about 2 lakh bighas of land have been thrown open to the landless peasants of different communities in the district of Nowgong. In other districts also Sarkari lands have been thrown open to innumerable agricultural families whose number will be more than one lakh. If we take it that at least 15 bighas of land have been allotted to each landless family then the total amount of land so far allotted will be about 15 lakh bighas. This figure, I beg to submit, Sir, does not include about 1,70,000 bighas of land requisitioned by the Government under the Land Acquisition and Requisition Act. So, Sir, the dark hint given by Mr. Bhattacharyya that Government has not done their duty to the landless peasants is not correct and is not supported by facts and documents.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** What is the total land thrown open ?

**Shri PRATAP CHANDRA SARMA:** I think about 15 lakh bighas of Sarkari land and 1,70,000 bighas of requisitioned land.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Requisitioned from whom ?

**Shri PRATAP CHANDRA SARMA:** Requisitioned from the tea gardens mainly.

Now, Sir, Mr. Bhattacharyya has stated one thing that people have been evicted from Sarkari lands. This also reminds me another fact. One evening I was present in the Gauhati residence of the Chief Minister. Mr. Bhattacharyya went there with certain people and moved a petition. His grievance was that these people had been treated as encroachers and were being evicted. He urged that they should be allowed to remain there. It was a professional grazing reserve which they encroached. I also moved a similar petition to Government before on behalf of people against whom stringent measures had been taken. Not only were they driven away from the land, but even the crop they grew had

been confiscated by Government. I moved the Deputy Commissioner and also the Revenue Minister, but could not succeed. When Mr. Bhattacharyya moved his petition, I told him that if he could get an order from the Chief Minister to help the encroachers, I would be grateful to him. I gave my full blessings to him, for if he could get protection for his encroachers from the Chief Minister then I could get similar protection from the Revenue Minister and get my case reviewed. The Chief Minister, however, told Mr. Bhattacharyya that he had not become Chief Minister to protect trespassers and thereby go against the interests of the common people. He asserted that if once any quarter was given to trespassers, there would be no end of it, and so in the interest of the common man they should never be allowed to remain on encroached land. That was the reply given by the Chief Minister. A big question of policy is involved in this matter. It is one thing to find out land for the landless and settle them there, but it is quite a different thing to allow trespassers to remain where they are. If the latter policy is accepted, there will be lawlessness and chaos throughout the State. So, Sir, the objection raised by my Friend, Mr. Bhattacharyya, that people have been evicted has no legs to stand upon. If he wants to help landless people he should take recourse to constitutional methods.

Then, Sir, he said another thing ; he said that there are lakhs of bighas of reserve land in tea gardens. Yes, Sir, there are lakhs of bighas of reserve land in the tea gardens, but lakhs of bighas have also been requisitioned for landless people. But there should be a limit. We should requisition land in such a way that this industry is not killed. If we kill this industry, then thousands of common men, employed by this industry, will become unemployed. So, we must be very cautious. So, Sir, the contention of Mr. Bhattacharyya that all the lakhs of bighas of reserve lands should be taken away from the tea gardens of our State, is not sound because that will affect most the common people who are employed in thousands by the tea industry. So, Sir, so far as this matter is concerned, he has not been able to show us any alternative policy which will be more beneficial to the State. than the one pursued by Government for giving land to the landless people.

Then, Sir, I come to my second point, *i. s.*, the Naga problem. Regarding this problem, attitude of the Government is well-known. The Government want our Naga brethren to take their proper share in the administration. But a handful of Naga leaders under the camouflage

of an organisation called the Naga National Council have misled the Nagas and these so-called leaders are taking recourse to nefarious and anti-State activities at the instance of some foreigners. Now, Sir, this brings to my mind a statement made by the Chief Minister on the floor of this House more than a year ago. In the year 1952, the Chief Minister said, he went to the Naga Hills to receive the Prime Minister. He went ahead to make arrangement for Prime Minister's reception. There the Chief Minister learned that a peculiar sort of reception would be given to the Prime Minister by celebrating the Naga Independence day. Circulars were issued by some foreigners in the name of the Naga National Council to observe the Naga National Day just on the day when our Prime Minister would arrive in the Naga Hills. When this fact came to the Chief Minister's notice he called one Mr. Anderson and asked him to withdraw the circular. That Mr. Anderson did not plead innocence or ignorance. He told the Chief Minister that he would think over the matter. Sir, is this not high treason? In similar circumstances what has America, the land of Anderson, done? People of international fame have been executed there for anti-State activities. What has been done in China? In that very year, 1952, some American agents found guilty of anti-State activities were roped in by the Government of Chou En Lai and they were dragged and thrown into the nearest British Colony. These are the steps that were taken by other countries for anti-State activities. But, Sir, our Chief Minister, being a votary of democracy and non-violence, did not take any violent step whatsoever. When I heard him, I thought within myself that we were having too much of democracy and too much of non-violence. Yes, it seemed too much. My heart and mind revolted because I thought, Sir, for this anti-State activity, certain punitive measures should have been taken, as in America and China. Sir, that was in my mind and that feeling continued in my mind till the 6th March when I heard the address of the Governor. Sir, I have heard from the Governor that the Naga National Council leaders are on the run and the Naga people have now formed committees to join hands with the Government and take proper share in the administration. Sir, I was wrong in thinking that punitive measures would correct the Naga people and it was also wrong that I entertained some grievances against the Chief Minister as stated above. But, Sir, it is one thing to liquidate a man physically, but it is a different thing to transform him by mental reformation. The Chief Minister knew this and that is why he did not introduce any policy of blood and iron in that area. Sir, my Friend, Mr. Bhattacharyya, has said about the policy of blood and iron in the

Naga land and he has further suggested that the Government must try to understand the Naga people so that the Naga people may understand us. Sir, this very policy has been followed by the Chief Minister in the name of the Assam Government, and that is why he did not take any step against that Anderson, a small fry. Why he did not take any step? It was because the Chief Minister wants to bring about mental transformation in the Naga land, and that policy, Sir, the Government is still pursuing as far as Naga land is concerned.

Sir, my Friend, Mr. Bhattacharyya, has not been able to show any alternative policy in this matter also and that is why I say that the Opposition has failed to discharge the most sacred and important part of their duty—the duty of suggesting an alternative policy.—and they have also failed to show that Government have failed to execute the policy they have already adopted to transform Assam into a welfare State.

With these few words, Sir, I support the Motion moved by my Friend, Shri Bimala Kanta Borah and oppose the Amendment moved by my Friend, Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya.

**\*Shri A. ALLEY:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Governor's address being a statement of policy of the Government of Assam is not supposed to be gone into details of any matter which we shall have to amend. Sir, at page 2 of the Governor's address it is read as follows:—

“The State Government are of opinion that national unity, solidarity and security of India are of the most essential factors and are the most overriding considerations to be borne in mind in any scheme of reorganisation of the States in India”.

That is, Sir, the national unity and solidarity, these are the means what we shall take as our means for discussion here. In another way, Sir, how to gain happiness—how does a man gain happiness? It is only when he gets two square meals a day and he will also be satisfied if he gets the freedom of the country he lives. But, Sir, how to get that happiness? How to get those two meals a day and to that end, Sir, in India we have enacted in the Constituent Assembly an Act whereby we have been directed that it is our primary duty to see that everybody gets two meals a day. Speaking for myself as an individual if I have got enough food and cloths for myself I shall not be happy if I find that my next door neighbour does not get the bare necessity of food and cloths. Sir, my happiness will be a real happiness only if I find that those people also are getting enough food and cloths. This is, Sir, our sacred duty towards our people, and therefore, Sir, to that end in view Assam also has got a duty to see to all her people and thus it will create a welfare State. To

*\*Speech not corrected.*

that end, Sir, the Government of India and the Congress Party have materially taken up the responsibility to try to raise the living standard of our people to a higher level.

Sir, what we have in the First Five-Year Plan—the First Five-Year Plan is the main plan towards the economic betterment of our people. Therefore, we should achieve that happiness because it is through happiness that we get the national unity. Sir, what about the Second Five-Year Plan? In the whole speech of the Governor I have not seen any indication about this problem of national unity, how to gain it and how are we going to gain it in the Second Five-Year-Plan. Sir, we have seen only that the public sectors have got to spend something like Rs.4,000 crores. In the Budget provision we have seen only Rs.2,400 crores. How are we going to do the rest? If we are to spend Rs.12,000 crores, how are we going to balance our Budget? Not even he can say where from the Government will get this sum of Rs. 12 thousand crores. Is it not our duty, my duty and your duty to start thinking how we can get this money? Is it by investment, or is it by foreign investment, say for example American investment? I don't think we are prepared to accept American investment because consistent with our policy of non-violence and our self-respect we do not agree with their policy. As you know, Sir, the American people are misusing the power given by God, they are misusing this atomic energy; how then can we accept their aid? Therefore, it is our duty to take up the responsibility of finding this money by investing and tapping our resources. Let this responsibility be ours—men, women and children of India.

(At this stage the Speaker left the Chamber and Shrimati Usha Barthakur took the Chair).

I count it a privilege and a distinction to have to address a Lady in the Chair because I will have more inspiration.

Now, Madam, I was saying that our duty is how are we to get this Rs.12 thousand crores. There may be foreign investments, but are we going to accept that? In my opinion, it is only through our own efforts, through the effort of every man, woman and child either by small savings or other means that we can do this. If I invest in small savings I will get interest and thereby help myself as well as the Government to finance the development schemes. There ought to have been some indication of this duty and sacrifice from every one of us.

Now, Madam, while discussing the Five-Year Plan there are two things here which I want to draw your attention. Firstly, it is about employment. It is said that about 10 million people will be employed at the end of the Plan period. Secondly, increase of the purchasing power of everyone. Regarding this increasing of the purchasing power of the people, it is understood that if everyone gets,—say, Rs.150 per month, his purchasing power is increased and thereby the standard of living of that person is automatically lifted up. So, it is necessary that the purchasing power of the people should be increased when we are going to build welfare State.

The next point I would like to touch, Madam, is about these development schemes. In Assam, it is said, the National Extension Service Blocks will cover every village so that the people, especially in the rural areas, can develop themselves with the aid of these development schemes. In this respect, I was comparing, Madam, our Nation, India with the neighbouring Nation, China. There also they have got similar development schemes. But where is the difference? The difference lies only in the basis. In China they have adopted the Russian pattern, that of utilising force for the development of their schemes. But we in India, we cannot do that. We are a democratic people. We want to develop ourselves on democratic lines by teaching the people and by seeking the co-operation of the people for the success of our schemes. If they do not give that co-operation, it does not matter, we will still strive to get their co-operation by educating them. But we will never force anybody. It does not matter even if the country is ruined for some years to come, we will not force the people against their conviction. This is our policy and in spite of that India is now rising in the face of the world. The people of China are no doubt dynamic, they may be more dynamic than our people, but their basis is wrong. Their approach is wrong.

Another point, Madam, that I want to attract your attention is to paragraph 2 at page 2 of the Governor's Address. It is said there—"This Government welcome the recommendation of the States Reorganisation for merger of Tripura in Assam, etc., etc." on this I think we will hear from our Leader in due course. But my personal idea about this merger question previously was that for the purpose of development the smaller the States the better because we can devote ourselves more to



it and thereby can develop more. That, Madam, was my idea previously. But now we have realised that that was wrong. The bigger the States, the better for their development. In that context I would have liked that Assam, Tripura and Manipur be joined with West Bengal, Bihar and so on so that we can be developed together. But we must think about our culture also. Of course if we get in contact with more advanced people our culture will be advanced also. But for that we must make a small beginning at first. So it is necessary that Manipur and Tripura with Assam can be made one State. Also, Madam, I would like to say to my brethren in Tripura and Manipur that we the people of Assam assembled in this Assembly extend our invitation to them to please come with us so that together we can march forward without any reservation. If they come, I for one will accept them with open arms. So let us appeal to them to come with us and make a bigger State for our mutual development and advancement.

Regarding the Naga problem, I think, Madam, the Governor in his address has stated the position and my speech will not improve matters. I can only hope that as hill men we can live together. Let us appeal to the people of Naga Hills, those who at the moment are opposing the Government, to reconsider their point of view. This morning I read in the papers that our friend, Mr. Phizo, is offering to surrender to the Government. About that of course I have nothing to say. It is for the Government to consider. My suggestion is that we should appeal to the people of Naga Hills to reconsider their case with the request not only to keep themselves away from all these things but to co-operate with the rest of India and march forward for the development of the country and thereby making themselves and India strong.

With these words, Madam, I resume my seat.

**Shri JADAV CHANDRA KHAKHLARI:** সভানেত্রী মহোদয়া, আমাৰ ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ে যি অভিভাষণ পাঠ কৰিলে তাক মই সাদৰেৰে সমৰ্থন কৰিছো। আমাৰ যিবিলাক সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে হাতত লৈছে আৰু যিবিলাক কৰা একান্ত আৱশ্যক, সেই সকলোবোৰ কথা তেখেতে ভাষণ প্ৰসঙ্গত উত্থাপন কৰিছে। ইয়াতকৈ বেচি বাহুল্য কৰাৰ আৱশ্যক নকৰে আৰু সম্ভৱপৰ নহয়। যদি কিবা বাকী আছে সেইবোৰ আমাৰ মন্ত্ৰী লৈ ৰাখি থৈছে।

মোৰ বোধেৰে এটা কথা ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত আলোচনা কৰা নহল আৰু সেইটো হৈছে শিক্ষা। নেফাৰ প্ৰশাসন তেখেতৰ অধীনত। শিক্ষা প্ৰচাৰৰ কাৰণে তাত কিছুমান নিম্ন প্ৰাইমাৰী স্কুল খোলা হৈছে। সেই স্কুলবোৰৰ পৰা কিমান ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীয়ে পাচ কৰিছে, কিমানে হাইস্কুলত পঢ়িছে আৰু কিমানে কলেজত পঢ়িছে তাৰ এটা হিচাপ দিয়া হলে সুখী হ'লোহেঁতেন।

আমি আলি পদূলী বন্ধা কামত যঠেঠ আগ বাঢ়িছো আৰু সমূহীয়া আঁচনিত এই কেই বছৰত যি দৰে আগ বঢ়া হৈছে, সেই অনুপাতে অতি সোনকালে আমাৰ যাতায়াত ব্যৱস্থাৰ

সুবিধা হ'ব তাত সন্দেহ নাই। কিন্তু য'ত চৰকাৰে টকা পয়সা দি সহায় কৰিছে তাত হে কাম হৈছে বাকী গাঁৱত বিশেষ একো হোৱা নাই। কিছুমান গাঁৱত বাট-পথ কৰা হৈছে যদিও বাইজৰ খাবলৈ য'বত ভাত নাই আৰু শিক্ষাও নাই। সেই কাৰণে কৃষক সকলৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা কেনেকৈ ভাল হয় তাৰ কাৰণে চিন্তা কৰি আঁচনি যুগুত কৰা উচিত। আৰু তেনে আঁচনি কৰা হৈছে নে নাই আমি এতিয়াও জনা নাই।

আমাৰ দেশত নিবনুৱা সমস্যা কি দৰে সমাধান কৰা হ'ব তাৰ এটা নিৰ্দিষ্ট পন্থা গৃহণ কৰা নাই যেন লাগে। দুটা তিনিটা চাকৰীৰ কাৰণেই হেজাৰ হেজাৰ দৰখাস্ত দিয়া দেখা যায় আৰু তাৰ পৰাই নিবনুৱা সমস্যাৰ গভীৰতা উপলব্ধি কৰিব পাৰি। সেই কাৰণে য'ত আমি পতিত মাটি আবাদি কৰিছোঁহক, যেনে ফিলবাৰী, তাত আমাৰ ডেকা লৰা বোৰক আগবাঢ়ি আহিবলৈ উপদেশ দিব লাগে। চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰাও সমৰ্থন কৃষি ফাৰ্ম আদি খুলিবলৈ সহায় কৰি উদগনি আৰু উৎসাহ দিব লাগে।

আমি সাধাৰনতে দেখিবলৈ পাওঁ যে চহকী মানুহেই সদায় চহকী আৰু দুখীয়াবোৰ দুখীয়া হৈয়ে থাকে। চৰকাৰে কৰেই বিভাগত যিবিলাক 'কুপ' দিছে সেইবোৰ দুখীয়া মানুহে পোৱা নাই। Unclassed Forest বিভাগত প্ৰায় ২০১৩০ হেজাৰ টকাৰ 'কুপ' দিছে; কিন্তু সেইবোৰ দুখীয়া মানুহে ল'ব পৰা নাই যাৰ ধন আছে তেওঁহে লয়। আমাৰ কিছুমান ডেকা লৰাই অৱশ্যে লোৱা দেখা যায়, কিন্তু তাকো ধনী মহাজন সকলক দি দিয়ে। মহাজন সকলে পুৰা লাভ আদায় কৰি আমাৰ ডেকা হতঁক নামমাত্ৰ অংশ এটাহে দিয়ে। সেই কাৰণে আমি দেখিছোঁ চাৰিওফালে ধনীৰহে সুবিধা দুখীয়াৰ কতো একো সুবিধা নাই।

আমাৰ আজি যি আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা সেইটোৰ যাতে ক্ৰমান্বয়ে উন্নতি হয় তাৰ কাৰণে পৰস্পৰে পৰস্পৰক সহায় কৰা উচিত। কিন্তু গাঁৱৰ মানুহে কয় যে তেওঁলোকৰ ভিতৰত সহায় কৰিবৰ কাৰণে তেওঁলোকক কোনো সুবিধা দিয়া হোৱা নাই। সেই কাৰণে মই কওঁ যে আমাৰ দুখীয়া মানুহবোৰৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থাৰ উন্নতি কৰিবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে চকুদিয়া দৰকাৰ।

আমাৰ চৰকাৰে যি কৃষি ঋণ দিছে তাকো ভোগ কৰিছে ধনী সকলেই। দুখীয়াই সেই সুবিধা ল'ব পৰা নাই। চৰকাৰেনো কেনেকৈ সেই টকা আদায় কৰিব ক'ব পৰা নাই এজন মানুহে হয়তো ২০০ টকা ঋণ পাইছে আৰু তাকে পাবৰ কাৰণে অফিচলৈ অহা-যোৱা কৰোতেই কিছু খৰছ হৈছে আৰু বাকী টকা কাপোৰ কানি কিনোতেই শেষ হয়।

**The CHAIRMAN:** আপুনি এটা উপায় দিব পাৰেনে ?

**Shri JADAV CRANDRA KHAKHLARI:** এতিয়াই এটা উপায় কেনেকৈ দিও ? (Voice—পিচত দিব।) পিচত লিখি দিব পাৰো। এতিয়া এটা বক্তৃতা দিবলৈ কৈছে কাৰণেহে দুখীয়া কৈছে। (হাঁহিব বোল উঠে) (Voice বক্তৃতা দিব লাগে দিছে, উপায় কেনেকৈ দিয়ে) আমি সদায় দেখিছোঁ যিবিলাক মানুহে বক্তৃতা দিয়ে মুখেৰে কথাখিনি ক'ব পাৰে, কিন্তু কামটো সমাধানৰ উপয়ে কেতিয়াও দিব নোৱাৰে।

(Voice—উৰ্দ্ধাচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়াৰ কথা নকয় নে ?)

হয়, তেখেতে অলপ বিৰোধিতা কৰিছে। তেখেতৰ আসোৱাহ যে, মন্ত্ৰীসকলে নিজৰ মানুহ বিলাকক সুযোগ সুবিধা দিছে। সকলো মানুহৰ লৰা-ছোৱালী আছে আপোন মানুহৰ কাৰণে আপুনি নাচালে চাব কোনে ? (হাঁহি) আপোন মানুহক নোচোৱা মানুহ পৃথিবীত কিনান আছে ? অৱশ্যে কিছুমানে নিজৰ জ্ঞানৰ বলত সকলোকে সমদৃষ্টিৰে দেখে। তেনে মানুহ কেইজন। তেখেতে কিয় তেনে আসোৱাহ ভোলে। তেখেতো যদি মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী হ'লহেঁতেন তেন্তে তেখেতেও তাকে কবিলে হেঁতেন। এই সৰু সৰু কথা বিলাক উল্লেখ কৰাত মই তেখেতক বেয়া পাইছোঁ। তেখেতে চাব লাগে চৰকাৰে উন্নয়ন মূলক কি পৰিকল্পনা হাতত লৈছে। সেই বাবে মই তেখেতক প্ৰতিবাদ কৰিছোঁ।

**The CHAIRMAN:** Anybody else to speak ?

**Maulavi NURUL ISLAM:** Madam, Chairman, I support the Motion moved by my Friend, Shri Bimala Kanta Borah, and offer my thanks to the Governor of Assam for his illuminating speech on the floor of the House, dwelling on the various aspects of the problems of Assam, and I oppose the amendments of Shri Bhattacharyya. Madam, the Governor has touched almost on all the points of Assam and discussed in his speech the policies to be followed in the next year. Assam is very poor and it is a very complicated State and her problems are innumerable. Madam, there are various classes of people with different languages and outlook and ways of life. Madam, the natural calamities caused great havoc in Assam and to her people. The Governor of Assam has shown the path how to tide over these calamities and the other problems. As a matter of fact all the measures were adopted to save the country from destruction. Madam, we are very happy that the States Reorganisation Commission has accepted the States view points and kept Goalpara within Assam as before. For the control of floods effective measures have been taken by making embankment, canals, drainage, etc., and these are the only measures for the protection of the villages and cultivable lands from floods, but these should be completed as soon as possible so that flood water cannot take advantage of them. Madam, I feel Assam was never in want of food and she will never be in want of food, provided the measures that are required to be taken are carried out immediately by making the Bunds, embankments, drainage, canal, etc., and by giving sufficient loans to the poor people who have suffered most on account of floods, drought, to buy cattle and other agricultural implements. Madam, it is our desire to make Assam self-sufficient in food and other things. It is a fact that Assam cannot be industrialised all on a sudden, but steps should be taken to industrialise it, if the economic salvation is our aim. Without industrialisation no country can thrive. We have only few tea gardens in Assam for which we boast and in the field of other industries there is nothing appreciable done as yet, though something has been done towards agriculture and cottage industry. Madam the land problem now-a-days is becoming very acute. There are thousands of people who are without land. People are increasing, by birth or by migration but the land does not increase. Instead land goes under the water and is damaged by earthquake. Madam, to solve the unemployment question and to ameliorate the condition of the people some sort of avenue should be found out such as establishment of big

or small industrial firms, etc., without opening such industries, unemployment question cannot be solved by Government service alone. Madam, the First Five Year Plan is almost over and let us hope that by the Second Five Year Plan we shall be able to raise Assam in par with other prosperous States. What I have stated now have found place in the Governor's address. Let us hope that all sections of people combine and unite together and take Assam to its desired goal. Let us learn to depend upon each other with trust and confidence. In that way Assam will get a position along with other States of India in all respects and, if we work together unitedly and rely upon each other then Assam will be prosperous and happy and will be able to go apace with other States in India.

With these few words, Madam, I support the Motion moved by Shri Borah and oppose the amendment moved by Shri Bhattacharyya.

### Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 1-30 P. M. on Friday, the 9th March, 1956.

SHILLONG :

The 5th October, 1956.

R. N. BARUA,

*Secretary, Legislative Assembly,  
Assam.*

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