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

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The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 10 A.M. on Thursday, the 10th March, 1960.

PRESENT

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury, B.L., Speaker in the Chair, Seven Ministers, Three Deputy Ministers and Sixty-eight Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Location of the office of the District Transport Officer, Gauhati

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati) asked :

*14. Will the Transport Minister be pleased to refer to his reply to Starred Question No.290(*g*) and (*h*) asked by Shri Hareswar Goswami regarding location of the Office of District Transport Officers given on the floor of the Assembly on 2nd May 1958 and state—

(*a*) Whether construction of the Office building in question has since been started on the plot of land for which the price of Rs.45,451·19 nP. has already been paid by Government ?

(*b*) What is the location of the plot of land ?

(*c*) What is the area of plot ?

(*d*) Who are those officers who selected that particular plot of land in that particular locality as the most suitable place for the purpose ?

(*e*) Whether the proposal for that particular site originated from the District Transport Officer, Kamrup ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Transport) replied :

14. (*a*)—No.

(*b*)—The land is located in the Mouza Panbari, Gauhati, Tokowbari village in the district of Kamrup.

(*c*)—Two kathas and thirteen lessas.

(*d*)—State Transport Commissioner.

(*e*)—No.

†**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA** (**Gauhati**) : Sir, with regard to answer (a) when the Government has decided in the negative what was the basis on which the Minister assured this House on May 1958 that the Office Building would be constructed on the plot of land which purchased on payment of Rs.45,451·19 which already were paid ?

†**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA** (**Minister, Transport**) : As the questioner knows that there was a dispute with regard to this plot of land, this matter was therefore referred to the Hon'ble High Court by the owner. Recently the land has been made avilable. The Hon'ble High Court has given a decision in favour of the land owner. But now the land is made available to the Government for construction.

†**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA** : That is not my question. My question is when the Government know that a dispute was going on and the matter was referred to the Hon'ble High Court, what was the basis on which the Minister gave assurance to this House on 2nd May, 1958 that the office building would be constructed ?

†**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA**: The assurance was given on the expectation that the land would be made available to the department in due course when the construction work would be started. I have already informed the hon. Member that the construction work would be started as soon as the possession of the land is given by the District Authority.

†**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA**: Is it not a fact that the land is available now ?

†**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA**: The land is available now, but we have not taken possession of it.

†**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA**: May I know from the Minister on what basis such a huge amount of public money has been paid to the private individual without getting possession of the land ?

†**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA**: I have already informed the hon. Member that the compensation was paid when the land was made available to the department. But subsequently a dispute arose and the dispute was referred to the Hon'ble High Court and if I remember correctly the Hon'ble High Court in the month of July delivered its judgment and held that the land in dispute was unemcumbered. Now as soon as the land will be formally handed over to the department by the Deputy Commissioner, the construction work would be started.

†**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA**: Is it not an extremely strange that payment was made to a piece of land which is not received possession of ? Is it not a very peculiar position ? Why the payment was made so hurriedly ?

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†Speech not corrected.

†**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Transport)**: For this, I have already informed the hon. Member that it has been proved that the land is free of encumbrance and that is why the compensation was paid to the party.

†**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA (Gauhati)**: With regard to (*b*) is it not a fact that the land is located in the Southern side of the over-bridge which is an extermely congested area where there is no place for parking the cars. But even then the land was found suitable for this purpose.

†**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA**: It may be true, because Gauhati is growing fast at present day. But when the site was selected it it was not so congested.

†**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA**: Is it not a fact that the money was paid to the party even after the proposal of the over-bridge was finalised and the land is situated at the Tip of the over-bridge ?

†**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA**: I want notice for that.

†**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA**: What are the reasons for which recommendation of the district officer was not taken and the Commissioner himself took the initiative ?

†**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA**: When the site was selected by the Commissioner, he surely consulted the District Transport Officer.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Who was the District Transport Officer at that time ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: It was one Mr. Sharma.

†**Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi)**: May I know, Sir, why it was not throughly examined before the payment was made whether the land was unencumbered ?

†**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA**: Government was of the opinion that the land was unencumbered. This fact has been proved by the Hon'ble High Court also.

†**Shri RAMNATH SARMAH (Lumding)**: Who is the owner of the land ?

†**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA**:: One Mr. Deka.

†**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA**: Who was the District Transport Officer whom the Commissioner had consulted ?

†**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA**: I want notice for that.

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†Speech not corrected.

Installation of weigh-bridge at Gauhati

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) asked :

*15. Will the Minister-in-charge of Transport be pleased to state—

(*a*) What is the progress so far made in the proposed installation of the weigh-bridge at Gauhati since 1955 ?

(*b*) How many years more it will take to complete the installation ?

(*c*) Whether it is a fact that the foundation of the weigh-bridge has been constructed wrongly by the Public Works Department authority requiring complete reconstruction of the same ?

(*d*) Whether Government are aware that a private company, *viz.*, the Malik Soap Factory has installed such a weigh-bridge at Ulubari, Gauhati within no time ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Transport) replied :

15. (*a*)—Completion of weigh-bridge at Gauhati is expected by the 31st March, 1960.

(*b*)—Does not arise in view of reply to question (*a*).

(*c*)—Yes. Defects in the foundation were to be removed.

(*d*)—Government have no information.

Shri GAURISHANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati) : Has the Government initial informations necessary with regard to this Bridge ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA : I want notice for this.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : So far as the (*c*) is concerned, how could this defect occurred ? Whether there was a plan beforehand or this had to be modified subsequently ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA : The plan was prepared by the Avery Company. But when it was detected that it was not according to the specification as recommended by the Company, then this defect had to be removed.

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI :** What was the time lost for this defect ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA : I want notice for that.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): It is not a fact that the Company which was given the assingnment has informed the Government that the progress in the matter was done not according to the specification given by them nor even according to the drawing that was supplied by them ?

Capt. WILLAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Transport): It was according to the specification as recommended by the Avery Company.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): Who committed the mistake ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: Must be Public Works Department.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: On whom the responsibility for this defect should be fixed, the Public Works Department or the Avery Company?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: It must be fixed on the executing agency, which was entrusted to execute the work.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): In reply to question 276 on 4th April, 1959 on the same subject it was stated "steps have however been taken to complete the work with the help of experts of the manufacturers immediately". May I know why their help was not taken in installing the weigh-bridge ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: It was thought that the work could be taken up without their help in the first instance. But when the defect was pointed out by the Avery Company, from whom we purchased the weigh-bridge, that had to be removed. It was not anticipated that there would be defect.

Regarding possession of land for the construction of District Transport office, Gauhati

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) asked:

*16. Will the Minister-in-charge of Transport be pleased to state—

(*a*) Whether the private plot of land measuring approximately two kathas only acquired as far back 1955 or so at an enormous cost of Rs.46,000 by Government for construction of the office building of the District Transport Officer, Kamrup at Gauhati has been taken possession of by the Department ?

(*b*) If not, why not ?

(*c*) Whether it is a fact that the allotment of Rs.30,000 in the Public Works Department budget for construction of the said office building is being lapsed for want of site ?

(*d*) When the aforesaid project will be actually implemented ?

(*e*) Whether Government consider the site to be suitable one for construction of the D. T. O's office building which is situated as it is in the heart of the city and is a trade centre on the Assam Trunk Road in a most congested locality ?

(*f*) Who are the officers responsible for selecting such a site for a Motor Vehicle Office ?

(*g*) Whether Government even now consider the desirability of abandoning the aforesaid site for the Motor Vehicle Office in public interest ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Transport) replied :

16. (*a*)—The land measuring two kathas and thirteen lessas aquired at a cost of Rs.45,451·19 nP. for the Office of the District Transport Officer, Kamrup has not yet been given possession of by the Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup to the Department.

(*b*)—The Government order vacating the order of requisition of Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup was disputed before the Hon'ble High Court, Assam. The Hon'ble High Court has recently passed judgment in favour of the owner of the land from whom land was acquired. Now Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup has been requested to give the vacant possession of the acquired land to the Department.

(*c*)—Yes.

(*d*)—As and when the vacant possession of the land is made over by Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup.

(*e*)—Yes.

(*f*)—The State Transport Commissioner, Assam.

(*g*)—Does not arise in view of reply to question (*e*).

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) : In reply to question No.116 on 21st March, 1959 on the same subject the Minister was pleased to state that the land was purchased at Rs.43,040·25 nP. Now, the reply has been given that it was acquired at a cost of Rs.45,451·19 nP. What is the cause of this discrepancy ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA : I do not remember what was the reply previously. But the compensation for the land has been fixed at Rs.45,451·19 nP.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Construction of a sluice-gate in Chintamonigarh on breach No.4

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked:

37. Will the Minister, P. W. D. (E. & D.), be pleased to state—

(*a*) Whether Government is aware that the people of Jakaichuk Mauza, Sibsagar Subdivision, are demanding a sluice-gate in Chintamonigarh on breach No.4 ?

(*b*) If so, what is the decision of the Government in the matter ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [Minister, P. W. D. (E. & D.)] replied:

37. (*a*)—Yes.

Of late a proposal for providing a sluice-gate in the Brahmaputra Dyke at Chintamonigarh was received.

(*b*)—The proposal is under investigation. Technical feasibility and soundness of the proposal will be known after collection of necessary hydrological data and completion of ground survey of the area.

Construction of a bund from Namdang-mukh to Dikhumukh

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked:

38. Will the Minister, P. W. D. (E. & D.) be pleased to state—

(*a*) Whether Government is aware that a Bund from Namdang-Mukh to Bharalua village closing the mouth of Mari Dekhow on the left bank of Dekhow river, Sibsagar Subdivision, is urgently necessary ?

(*b*) If so, whether Government will be pleased to make the Bund at the earliest ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [**Minister, P. W. D. (E. & D.)**] replied:

38. (*a*) & (*b*)—Yes. The scheme "Construction of a tributary dyke from Namdang outfall to Dikhumukh" has already been administratively approved for Rs.3,24,900, but the work could not be taken up due to some dispute regarding the alignment. An agreed decision as to the alignment has been recently taken and work will be executed as soon as the possession of land is received.

Erosion of the embankment of Puthimari at Village Hahara

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) asked:

39. Will the Minister-in-charge, Public Works Department (E. and D.) be pleased to state—

(*a*) Whether he is aware that embankment of Puthimari at village Hahara was eroded by the last flood and breach of the embankment is threatened in that point as the river has already eaten up the embankment ?

(*b*) Whether he is aware that last year during the flood the houses and basti of one family were destroyed to put up palisadings by the countryside of the embankment ?

(*c*) Whether he is aware that there is no scope for retirement of the embankment further as again a large number of families will have to be removed who were once removed from their holdings at the time of alignment of the embankment and were subjected to heavy loss due to damage of houses, orchards and cultivable lands ?

(*d*) Whether he is aware that these families are opposing the shifting of their dwelling and thus opposing the retirement of the embankment ?

(*e*) Whether it is possible to divert the river by straightening the loops of the river and thus training the river ?

(*f*) Whether it is a fact that wooden spurs will be ineffective to protect the embankment because of the peculiar trend of current in that portion of the river ?

(*g*) What effective measure Government have undertaken to protect the embankment ?

(*h*) Whether Government will be pleased to consider putting of stone spurs at that portion of the embankment ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [Minister, Public Works Department (E. & D.)] replied:

39. (*a*)—Yes, a portion of the embankment at this place has been partly eroded by last flood.

(*b*)—An earthfilled palisading had to be constructed through the homestead compound of a family to prevent flood spills entering the countryside in the event of complete erosion of the dyke. For this purpose no house had to be destroyed or shifted.

(*c*)—It is proposed to raise the village road to the specification of a ring bund and to extend it to meet the existing embankment without disturbing any houses. This will serve as a second line of defence in case the protective measures now being taken fail to arrest the erosion.

(*d*)—Yes, the villagers are opposing the construction of the ring bund even though it will not involve shifting of any houses, but there is no other alternative if the vast area behind the embankment is to be protected.

(*e*)—Such a proposal is not considered technically sound.

(*f*)—No. Wooden spurs are found to be quite effective in this river which carries sufficient silt while velocity is moderate.

(*g*)—In addition to the ring bund along the village road, some wooden spurs are being constructed to check the erosion and to induce silting.

(*h*)—No.

***Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur):** In reply to (*b*) it is stated that no house had to be destroyed or shifted. Will the Hon'ble Minister enquire whether the house of one family was removed and the Executive Engineer was pleased to assure that he would compensate for the loss.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [Minister, P. W. D. (Embankment and Drainage)]: The report is positive that no house was removed.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Will the Minister make an enquiry whether one house was demolished, materials thereof carried and rebuilt elsewhere ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: If the hon. Member says he has got personal knowledge I will make an enquiry.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Yes, Sir, I have got personal knowledge.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: I will make an enquiry ?

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is to elicit information and not to give it.

Fire Service Act

Shri NANDA KISHORE SINHA (Sonai) asked:

40. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) Whether Government have lately received a copy of the resolution adopted in a public meeting at Silchar on the 8th February 1960 urging upon Government to enact provisions of the Fire Service Act of Bengal with suitable modifications for the State of Assam ?

(*b*) If so, whether Government propose to enact such an Act for Assam ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied:

40. (*a*) & (*b*)—It does not appear that Government have received any resolution from any quarter on the subject. But Government propose to enact legislation based on the Model Fire Force Bill of the Government of India. The matter is still under consideration of Government.

Number of persons who went to jail in Freedom Movement Since 1921

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog) asked:

41. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) How many persons went to jail in Freedom Movement since 1921 ?

(*b*) What are their names ?

(*c*) Whether all of them have been granted relief either in the shape of political pension or in any other way ?

(*d*) If so, what are those reliefs ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Deputy Minister, Political Sufferers) replied:

41 .(*a*) & (*b*)—Government records showing conviction etc., are destroyed after twelve years, except in cases of conviction involving moral turpitude. As such it is not possibly to get records of a date prior to 1947 from any source.

(*c*) & (*d*)—As the number and names of such persons are not available with Government, it is difficult to say whether all have got relief or not. However, it may be mentioned that about 2,000 political suffering how so far been granted relief in the shape of monthly pension, lump-sum grant, free medical treatment, etc., as, recommended by the A. P. C .C and the Subdivisional Advisory Boards for political sufferers.

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog): It is stated in reply that about 2,000 political sufferers have so far been granted relief. May I know how many more cases are pending ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) : A batch of about 110 cases are at present under the consideration of Government. But that does not mean that there are no more pending cases beyond these because the procedure is that all cases are send to the Subdivisional Advisory Boards, the Boards send their recommendations and on the basis of those recommendations the cases are considered.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY (Nalbari-East): It is stated in reply to (*c*) & (*d*) "As the number and names of such persons are not available with Government, it is difficult to say whether all have got

relief or not". One particular case was pointed out to the Chief Minister—the case of Padmapani Datta who resigned his service. May I know why this case was not considered and relief granted to him though the matter was pointed to the Chief Minister ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): With regard to particular cases I want notice.

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog): How many persons have been granted relief in the Barpeta subdivision ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: I do not have subdivision-wise figures at the moment. If desired, I may supply the information later.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): Has Government fixed any date after which no more application would be entertained ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : We generally go by the recommendations of the State Advisory Board in these matters. As a matter of fact, such dates were fixed before, but we had to reconsider the decision on account of many representations received subsequently. At the moment the matter is open. We may again place the matter before the State Advisory Board whether they consider it desirable to fix a date after which no applications will be entertained.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East): What is the definition of a political sufferers ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: I would refer the hon. Member to the rules for giving relief to the political sufferers where the difinition of political sufferer is given which were published on the 3rd September 1959, If you like Sir, I can place a copy of the rules on the Library Table.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY : Is it a fact that when a person does not belong to a particular political party—the Congress Party—or leaves that party he ceases to be a political sufferer ?

Mr. SPEAKER: There are some persons in the Advisory Boards who do not belong to the Congress Party.

Appointment of a Vice-Principal and a Deputy Superintendent for the Assam Medical College

Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS [North-Salmara (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] asked:

42. Will the Minister, Medical be pleased to state—

(*a*) Why no Vice-Principal and Deputy Superintendent, have yet been appointed for the Assam Medical College ?

(*b*) Whether the Minister will be pleased to see that these two posts are filled up without further delay ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Medical Minister) replied :

42. (*a*) & (*b*)—It has been thought advisable to appoint the Vice-Principal and Deputy Superintendent along with the appointment of the Principal. Government will certainly see that these appointments are made without further delay.

Shri RAM NATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes,)] : May I know from the Hon'ble Minister since when these posts are lying vacant ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : For some months.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) : In the last Session of the Assembly this question was raised and the Minister assured that they would be appointed soon. Three months have passed since then and they have not been appointed. May I know the reason for this delay ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: The post has been advertised and we have requested the Public Service Commission to speed up the interview and send their recommendations.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : Have the posts of Vice-Principal and Deputy Superintendent also been advertised ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: So far as these posts are concerned, I have stated in my reply that it has been thought advisable to fill up those posts along with the appointment of the Principal.

Shri RAMNATH DAS: What are the reasons for which Government have thought it advisable to make appointments to these posts at the same time ?

Regarding transfer of District Transport Officer, Kamrup

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

43. Will the Minister, Transport, be pleased to state—

(*a*) What is the reason for cancelling the transfer order of the District Transport Officer, Kamrup, Gauhati, after Gazette Notification ?

(*b*) Whether it is a fact that his reliever has gone back ?

(*c*) Whether the M. L. A. of Barpeta Subdivision raised objection in cancelling the above Transfer order, and if so, whether the Minister-in-charge has taken any action on it ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Transport Minister) replied:

43. (*a*)—On consideration of domestic troubles as represented by Shri Saikia, District Transport Officer, Jorhat and on consideration of strong recommendation of Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup not to transfer Shri Sarmah District Transport Officer, Gauhati for sometimes transfer of Shri Sarmah and Shri Saikia has been kept in abeyance.

(*b*)—No.

(*c*)—Yes, as per reply to question (*a*).

Shri MAHADEV DAS [Barpeta (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: May I know from the Government when the cancellation order was published ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: 31st December, 1959.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOWDHURY (Nalbari-East): Whether it is a fact that the transfer was taken at the initiate of some influential person ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: No, I have no such information. The transfer of the officer was kept in abeyance on the strong recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup, the interest of the Department.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): Whether it is a fact that the officer concerned realised a huge amount of arrears from the brother of an Member, Legislative Assembly ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: I have no information, Sir.

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi): May I know from the Government whether there is any difficulty in passing the transfer order ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: Transfer officers is done in the interest of the Public. But in the particular case the transfer order has to be kept in abeyance in the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner's recommendation has to be accepted as he is closely connected with the working of the Department at the District level.

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Marongi): My question is—Government once passed a transfer order of a particular officer and next moment it is cancelled. May I know from the Government whether Government is facing some difficulty in doing so ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Transport): This is not the question of difficulty.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): Before the order of transfer was passed whether instructions were taken as to whether this transfer was absolutely necessary for the administrative purpose ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: Yes Sir. It was considered so and the transfer was not cancelled but kept in abeyance in the interest of the Department.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD IDRIS (Rupohihat): May I know from the honourable Minister how long the transfer order will be kept in abeyance ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: It will not be able for me to answer this question at this stage.

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA: Whether Government has ascertained that this transfer is due to domestic trouble ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: It is not the duty of the Department concerned to ascertain from the individual officer whether he has any domestic difficulties.

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is whether that particular officer is free from domestic troubles or not.

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA : This is answered in 43(*a*) the officer's domestic difficulty is not the main reason for keeping the transfer in abeyance. Transfer order has been kept in abeyance on account of Deputy Commissioner's strong recommendation.

Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: Whether the Deputy Commissioner has recommended the Government to keep that officer there permanently or for a temporary period ?

Mr. SPEAKER: The order is kept in abeyance.

Shri RAMNATH DAS: When the order will be given effect to again ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: It is not possible at this stage to suggest.

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA : The hon. Minister is not replying to my question. My question was that on consideration of domestic troubles the order has been kept in abeyance. Now whether the Government has ascertained whether the domestic troubles is over or not.

Mr. SPEAKER : This is apart from the domestic trouble of the officer concerned.

Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: May I know what was the period for which the Deputy Commissioner Kamrup requested the Government to keep the order in abeyance ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Transport): The recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner is to keep the officer for some time.

Shri RAMNATH DAS: The Minister said that till he gets a reply from the Deputy Commissioner, he will keep the officer there. I want to know when the Minister can expect to get a report from the Deputy Commissioner ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: There is no certainty.

Shri RAMNATH DAS: My question is not clearly replied. There is no necessity for calling a report from the Deputy Commissioner. My question was after what length of time the transfer order will be vacated ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: As I have told earlier, it will take some time.

Raising of Sepon-Sunpura Road in Sibsagar

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thawra) asked:

44. Will the Minister, P. W. D. (R. & B.) be pleased to state—

(*a*) Whether the questioner put any question about raising of the Sepon-Sunpura Road in Sibsagar for protection of crops of the area from Nagaolamora to Patsaku and if so, how many times ?

(*b*) Whether the matter was also represented to the authorities by the questioner, the Bokota Mandal Congress Committee and Bokota Rural Panchayat ?

(*c*) Whether it is a fact that Government have proposed to repair, reconstruct Public Works Department roads affected by floods for protection of the roads and also of crops ?

(*d*) If so, whether Government is aware that due to not raising of the road in questions, three-fourth of the produce of Bokota Mouza were damaged regularly since the last 4/5 years ?

(*e*) Whether Government will be pleased to consider the proposal and sanction the necessary amount either from Flood Protection or General Fund within this year ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Deputy Minister, P. W. D., (R. & B.)] replied:

44. (*a*)—Yes. Twice.

(*b*)—Yes.

(*c*)—Yes.

(*d*)—May be, but Government have got no such difinite information, except a reference made in question No.301 in the Winter Session of Assam Legislative Assembly in 1959.

(*e*)—Yes. An estimate amounting to Rs.3,64,400 has since been administratively approved under flood damage repairs (permanent restoration).

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra): মই জানিব খোজো অহা বাৰিষাৰ আগতে কামটো শেষ হোৱাৰ সম্ভাবনা আছেনে ? আৰু এই বিষয়ে কি ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হৈছে ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: এই সম্বন্ধে ক্ষীপ্ৰগতিত কাম কৰিবৰ বাবে যোৱা ২৬ ফেব্ৰুৱাৰীত তাৰ যোগে Executive Engineer-ক জনাই দিয়া হৈছে।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): মই জানিব খোজো যে এই ৩,৬৪,৪০০ টকা যোৱা বছৰ ছৈখোৱাৰ বাবে বাজেটত ধৰা ৯ লাখ টকা—যি টকা খৰচ কৰা নহল, তাৰে পৰা ইয়ালৈ অনা হৈছে নেকি ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: ছৈখোৱাৰ কথা কব পৰা আহিল।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: মোৰ প্ৰশ্নটো হৈছে যোৱা বছৰ ছৈখোৱাৰ বাবে ধৰা টকাটো খৰচ নকৰি ইয়ালৈ অনা হৈছে নেকি ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: এইটো নতুন প্ৰশ্ন। নটিচ লাগে।

Shrimati LILY SENGUPTA (Lahowal): ছৈখোৱাৰ ৯ লাখ টকা যোৱা বছৰ খৰচ কৰা নহল আৰু এই বছৰৰ বাজেটতো সেই টকা ধৰা হোৱা-নাই। এই টকা কি হল জানিব পাৰো নে ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: ছৈখোৱাৰ কথা ইয়াত নাই।

Adjournment Motion re: situation arising out of wanton, lathicharging, teargassing and opening several round of fire by police on the unarmed and peaceful refugees at Borbil in Namati area of United Mikir and North Cachar Hills District.

Mr. SPEAKER: I have received notice of 3 adjournment motions, of which one is from Shri Biswanath Upadhayaya. It was tabled some times back, and the incident, he wants to discuss took place on 4th February, 1960. He may have a discussion under Rule 57 if he so desires, and as it is not of recent occurrence I rule it out.

Next adjournment motion is from Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya, Shri Phani Bora, Shri Prabhat Narayan Chaudhury, Shri Nilmoney Borthakur, Shri Prakritish Barua, Shri Sahadat Ali and Shri Biswanath Upadhayaya. It is in connection with the Mikir Hills firing. I have seen in some News Papers that the incident had been published in exaggerated manner. Therefore, I propose to read the adjournment motion tabled by the hon. Members for the information of the House.

"This Assembly do now adjourn to discuss a matter of urgent public importance and of recent occurrence, namely, the situation arising out of wanton lathicharging, teargassing and opening several rounds of fire by the Police on the unarmed and peaceful refugee people at Borbil in Namati area of United Mikir and North Cachar Hills District, killing two persons on the spot and injuring more than 50 persons on 8th and 9th March, 1960 a rousing racial hatred of one section of the people against the other; and employing a few thousands of Mikir people armed with lathis, bows and arrows shot guns and other weapons to set fire to the houses, barns, etc., of the refugee people and to destroy all their belongings and properties including foodgrains, resulting in the loss of thousands of rupees".

In this connection my attention has been drawn to a Press Note issued by the Director of Information and Publicity, Government of Assam, on behalf of the Government of Assam on 9th March, 1960 where they stated the circumstances under which the police resorted to firing. It will be better if the Leader of the House makes a statement in this connection.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while participating in the debate on the Governor's Address, I endeavoured to enlighten this House with the history of the case relating to encroachment in the United Mikir and North Cachar Hills District. Now I do not propose to take the time of the House by repeating what I said on that day. With your permission, Sir, I read out the Press Note that was issued yesterday in this connection in which the incident took place on the 8th March, 1960 also has been stated.

"The situation in the United Mikir and North Cachar Hills has received wide-spread attention and News Papers coverage. The Government wish to place the position in its proper perspective and briefly indicate the background leading to the present situation. The present Uttar Borbil area of the United Mikir and North Cachar Hills, which is the scene of eviction operations, used to form part of the Namati Mauza of the Nowgong district. In 1951 this area went to the newly consistuted United Mikir and North Cachar Hills. During 1952, when the Mikir Hills District

Council was constituted, the Council decided that they wanted flat land for wet paddy cultivation for the Mikir people, and encroachers on this land should be evicted. The Mikir M. L. As. saw the then Chief Minister of Assam and impressed upon him the necessity of safeguarding Tribal interest particularly in an autonomous district where land its use is under the control of the District Council. In order, however not to cause any undue hardship to genuine displaced families who had rightly or wrongly come to occupy the land, it was decided to hold a census. The families were asked to come to Doboka and show proof of their displaced status. 565 families only could show their displaced status. It was decided after considerable persuasion of the District Council Members that they would agree to set apart 3,390 bighas of land at the rate of 6 bighas per family for settlement of the 565 families in a planned manner. The Government of India also agreed to advance the necessary funds, various obstructions and delays, however, resulted and no actual eviction or planned settlement could immediately take place. By next year, *i.e.*, 1953, the number of families in this Uttar Borbil area had considerably swelled and on a rough census, it was found that approximately 1,024 families could claim displaced status. Besides this, there were about 750 families consisting of other elements of the population. The District Council was continuing to request the State Government to help them with Police and to see that encroachers were evicted. In the subsequent years also, efforts were made to evict some of the encroachers and such operations were carried out but the areas were promptly re-occupied and the numbers of the persons encroaching continued to increase. The latest position seems to indicate that there are roughly 3,000 families of which about 1,800 are displaced and the rest of other elements.

2. It is just not possible, without seriously jeopardising the interest of the Mikir people, to accommodate all the families which are now in this area. A number of scheme to absorb about 285 displaced families in the Nowgong District and Golaghat Subdivision have been prepared. Besides this, on the basis of land on the rate of 8 bighas per family, the District Council has agreed to accommodate 450 such families within the Mikir Hills. Planned settlement of these families has been held up due to obstruction to the District Council plan and to the Government. This year again the District Council had been requesting Government for help. The Police were sent to the area to maintain law and order, while the District Council authorities carried out their eviction operations against encroachers. These operations commenced in early February, but were suspended due to serious obstruction.

3. The operations recommenced on 7th March 1960. Reports being received by Government indicate that violent resistence has been offered by about 5,000 persons. In order to disperse crowds and maintain law and order, tear-gas and lathi charges have had to be resorted to by the Police. This has only resulted in the crowd becoming more violent and they have been hurling brickbats, using all kinds of weapons which can come in their hands and also used some guns wherever they could lay hold of them.

As a consequence of these violent activities, a number of persons engaged on eviction duty together with police men have been severely injured. In the morning of the 8th instant one Constable had been very severely injured. Despite repeated warning that firing would have to be resorted to, the crowd continued in a violent manner and a round had to be fired at 12-45 hours on the same date. Two persons received injuries in the crowd

and the crowd became even more violent. Two more rounds were then fired at approximate intervals of five minutes each. On the crowd continuing to take up a violent attitude, a warning was issued that more firings would have to be resorted to. The crowd, about a thousand strong, themselves set fire to a number of houses and tried to scare away the elephant engaged in the demolition work. On further violent being evident, three more rounds had to be fired by the Police resulting in two further injuries among the crowd. After this, the crowd retired taking away the injured. The eviction operation was then continued and 15 houses demolished and the eviction operation was then stoped for the day, *i.e.*, 8th March, 1960. Government regret to note, however, from a report just received, that as a consequence of firing yesterday, *i.e.*, 8th March, two dead bodies of evictees have been recovered to-day, the 9th, by the Police.

4. Ten Police personnel have been injured of whom the condition of one Jamadar and one Constable is precarious. Of the eviction party as many as 16 have so far sustained injuries due to the violence of the crowd. Of these also, the condition of one is serious.

The eviction will be continued on 9th March 1960.

It appears that various exaggerated reports are appearing in sections of the Press. The position indicated in paragraphs 3 and 4 above is what is authoritatively known to Government upto the present.

Mr. SPEAKER: I want to know from the hon. Leader of the House about the admissibility of the adjournment motion.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): It is a matter for you, Sir, to decide, but since you have asked me, I feel that this is a matter of normal administration because eviction operation is not only going on in Mikir Hills but in other places also. With regard to certain matters which have been mentioned in the adjournment motion, that is, about rousing of racial feelings, I would submit, Sir, that Government cannot encourage these things. There is no doubt that the Mikir people are very much excited. You have heard, Sir, the other day the speech made by one of the M. L. As., from Mikir Hills, I mean Shri Chatrasing Teron, who gave the full picture of the case and also gave an expression of the reaction of the Mikir people.

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati)**: Mr. Speaker, Sir, for an adjournment motion to be admissible three factors are necessary. Firstly, the matter must be urgent, secondly the matter should be of public importance and thirdly, it should be of recent occurrance. So, these are the three factors which you have to consider while deciding about the admissibility or otherwise of the adjournment motion. Now, so far as the facts are concerned, there are so many common features in the adjournment motion which we have tabled and also in the Chief Minister's speech which he delivered from a report received by him and at the same time there are certain facts which do not tally. The first common feature is that we have all agreed that two persons have been killed as a result of the firing. Killing of persons is not an ordinary administrative matter. Rather it is a highly extra-ordinary matter. Government cannot just say that they are going on killing men as an ordinary administrative business. Secondly, Sir, it is stated that a large number of people have been injured

*Speech not corrected.

as a result of firing. That is also not a part of ordinary administration. According to the Chief Minister, there are thousands of refugees in a fighting mood and on the other hand there are thousands of Mikir people in a fighting mood. That is also not a part of ordinary administration. That is a very serious matter especially when we want unity in the country. Thousands of people are fighting among themselves before the very nose of the Police and it is a very serious matter which should not be taken lightly. Last but not the least, there has been a lot of burning of houses and destruction of property which is also a very serious matter. So, Sir, I feel that this matter should be discussed by this House and the adjournment motion should be allowed because it satisfies all the conditions required for admission of an adjournment motion.

I further suggest, Sir, that a small delegation of Members of the House, from both sides, may be sent immediately to the spot so that killing of men may be stopped and peace may restored. This is a matter which should be considered serious y both by Government as well as by the Opposition. This civil strike must be stopped immediately. So, I would request you, Sir, to consider whether it would be possible to send a delegation of the Members of this House to that place for advising the people of both sides not to take law into their own hands.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is nothing in the Rules (Rules 57) of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assembly that an adjournment motion shall not be allowed if it relates to ordinary business. But no where in the present adjournment motion I find anything that can be said the matter is of ordinary nature. Moreover killing is not part of ordinary administration. So, there is no reason why is should not be allowed. The matter is of recent occurent of very urgent and of public importance. According to Rule 57(*iii*) of the Assembly Rules, the motion must not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same session. So, on that account objection may be taken. But, Sir, here the subject matter is not eviction. Our subject is that two persons have been killed, several others have been injured and many houses and properties have been burnt or destroyed. So, this subject was not discussed here before. The matter is of utmost public importance and of recent occurrance and so this adjournment motion can be allowed. Sir, I do not want to go into the merits of the subject whether these persons are to be evicted or not, but my point is that two persons have been killed, several others have been injured and vast properties have been destroyed. Therefore, if we do not discuss this matter here, we will be doing dis-service to the people of the State.

Secondly, Sir, so far as the eviction is concerned, we can suggest various means as to how this can be carried on in a planned way without causing any inconvenience to anybody. I agree with the suggestion given by my friend Shri Bhattacharyya that it will be better if a delegation of the Members of this House can be sent to the spot so that normal atmosphere may be restored there and peace may be maintained. I would also suggest that so far as the eviction is concerned, Government should consider that unless alternative arrangement is made, no eviction should be carried on.

I would again reiterate that considering the urgency of the matter the adjournment motion should be allowed.

Shri BISWANATH UPADHAYAYA (Patharkandi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already stated and again I want to say that my district is very much agitated over the matter. So I want that this matter being of urgent importance should be discussed here.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): I beg to submit, Sir, that this adjournment motion cannot be admitted because the sponsor of the motion says that it is a matter of recent occurrence. As the House knows these eviction proceedings have been going on for sometime past and there has been planned resistance by about 10,000 people against these eviction proceedings taken by the Government to save about two lakhs of Mikir people of the Mikir Hills district. If 10,000 of people go on resisting eviction, it will only show what happened 10 years back in Mangaldoi.....

Mr. SPEAKER: You please keep confined yourself within the points raised.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: I am trying to do so, Sir. It is the regular consequence of illegal resistance against maintenance of law and order.

Mr. SPEAKER: It must be urgent, of recent occurrence and of public importance. On these three things only you can speak.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: Sir, This is not a matter of recent occurrence. The firing of two persons may be of to-day. But what has led to the firing? It is the resistance of the encroachers against the eviction proceedings of the Government which has led to the firings. There may be more deaths and casualities when the encroachers fight against the eviction party of the Government which has tried to remove the encroachers from there. Therefore it is not a matter of urgent public importance. This incident took place just to save the Mikir people from being exploited in their own homes. Therefore I beg to submit that this adjournment motion cannot be allowed. An adjournment motion should be the last report as has been declared by the hon. Speaker of the India Parliament in connection with such an incident. An adjournment motion amounts to censure of the Government Therefore, I submit, Sir, they can take advantage of Rule 50 and Rule 54 of the "Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Assam Legislative Assembly" in discussing such matters. If the adjournment motion purports to be a the question is censure of the Government, whether the facts before the House are such that this motion should be allowed. The whole facts are there. This is the result of an organized encroachment and resistance on the part of the misled refugees and they have to suffer the consequence of this misled that has been given by the political parties. We have sympathy for them; but they have been misled we may hear more of such incidents as long as this an lawful resistance exists. This is an ordinary course of events. This is not a matter of public importance. Therefore, I beg to submit that this adjournment motion cannot be admitted as it is not a matter of recent occurrence.

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I can appreciate the anxiety expressed by Mr. Goswami and Mr. Bhattacharyya regarding the admissibility of this adjournment motion. I would like to point out that under Rule 57(*viii*) of the "Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly" it must not relate to

a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government of the State. Now this eviction policy is the primary concern of the District Council. So it is very doubtfut whether this policy of eviction can be discussed in this House or not.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): Mr. Hazarika was not present when there were discussions on the Supplementary Demand regarding eviction in the Mikir Hills.

Mr. SPEAKER: He might have read it in the proceedings or in the papers.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): To-day the subject is not eviction at all.

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi): That subject was discussed during the previous days' debates on the Governor's Address and on also the Cut Motions. Especially whether this can be discussed again by an adjournment motion is very doubtful. This is a subject matter which concerns the District Council. (*A voice*-we have spent money). I beg to submit that it was discussed in the last session of the Assembly whether this eviction in the Mikir Hills can be discussed by an adjournment motion or not. If I remember aright there was a ruling from the Chair in this last session of the House regarding the policy of eviction in Mikir Hills that this House has no jurisdiction except in the matter of maintaining law and order. So in my humble opinion it is not a fit matter to be discussed in this House by an adjournment motion as it will go to jeopardise the affairs of the District Council.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs): One of the principles of adjourment motion is that the matter discussed should be more than a matter of normal law and administration. My Friend, the Leader of the Opposition has said that our rules for this House do not say anything about it. But in fact it says so—the rule expresses that the matter must be of urgent public importance. But these words have not been defined at length. In fact, what are the rights and privileges of this House have not let been defined. As such all our rights and privileges are circumscribed by a Constitutional provision, *viz.*, that the matters which are not specifically defined as the rights and privileges of a legislative Assembly should be the same at those enjoyed by the House of Commons.

If you will kindly look into May's Parliamentary Practice, you will find that the subject matter of an adjournment motion must be something which is more than a matter of ordinary law and administration. Now, in this case the eviction proceedings are going on for a long time. It is a continuing matter. When eviction proceedings are taken up, the question to maintaining law and order comes. When a Revenue Officer goes to evict encroachers, if there be resistance, it is expected that the resistance will have to be stopped. As such in this case it is a matter of normal law and administration. This is not a matter of urgent public importance as has been contemplated in Rules 56 and 57 of the "Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly". Here the matter is a continuous one. In course of eviction there may be resistance.

One day there may be lathi charge as was referred to in this House, In course of the discussion on the other day of the cut motions. It was said that the police was sent they attacked some people, injuring many of them that houses were set on fire, etc. Now since as I have said, the eviction, proceedings are continuing there may be more such and new occurrence, may be of a graver in nature. As such I feel this matter is nothing of the nature which is attracted by an adjournment motion.

Secondly Sir, I would refer to clause (*iii*) of Rule 57 which says "the motion must not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same session". Now Sir, this matter was discussed only the other day—I think two or three days back—there was almost a whole day discussion by this House in dealing with the cut motions. My friend the Leader of the Opposition and also the Leader of the Communist Party in the House want to distinguish between firing and the discussion that took place the other day. But as I have said, if my first argument is accepted, namely, that this matter is a continuing one then there is no scope for further discussion of the same subject matter without infringing clause (*iii*) of Rule 57, namely that the motion must not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same session merely because new facts have come to light or have occured. If you will kindly look to the proceeding of the discussions on that day Sir, you will find that the question of sending the police there and the question of the police using force to quell the disturbances and all the rest of it were discussed in this House, therefore, Sir, the matter should not be allowed to be discussed again by an adjournment motion in or other words by adjourning some other important business of this House.

The next point, Sir, clause (*iv*) of Rule 57 is attracted in this case. The clause reads "the motion must not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration, or with reference to which a notice of motion has been previously given regard being had to the probability of the matter anticipated brought before the House within a reasonable time". This rule is exhaustive is not explanative but illustrative. It lays down a want to underline the words "reasonable time". Now, why the House should be adjourned ? The House should be adjourned to discuss an urgent matter of public importance which the House may not have an opportunity to discuss at an early date. But this matter was discussed an can also be discussed in course of the general discussion of the budget tomorrow or while voting on demand later on. Even at the end of the discussion on demand division can be called and if the House accepts the argument of the Opposition who are sponsoring the adjournment motion then the Government can be censured. So my point is this according to the principles Government discussion of an adjournment motion, as I have said earlier, this matter should not be allowed to be discussed and the same be over-rule.

Shri HIRALAL LATWARY (Panery): মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মন্ত্রী মহোদয়, শ্ৰীহাজৰিকা আৰু শ্ৰীদাস ডাঙৰীয়াই যি কথাৰ উল্লেখ কৰিছে সেই কথা আজিৰ সভা স্থগিত প্ৰস্তাৱৰ লগত ঠিক খাপ খোৱা নাই। এই সভা স্থগিত প্ৰস্তাৱৰ দ্বাৰা উচ্ছেদ সম্বন্ধে আলোচনা কৰিব খোজা নাই। যিটো দুৰ্ঘটনাত দুজন মানুহক হত্যা কৰা হৈছে আৰু ৫০ জন জখম হৈছে আৰু মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীৰ ভাষণৰ পৰা জানিব পাৰিছো যে আমাৰ চিপাহীও জখম হৈছে। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা সংবিধানৰ 88 ধাৰাও

ভঙ্গ কৰা হৈছে এটা সম্প্ৰদায় আন এটা সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ বিপক্ষে যোৱাৰ বাবে। এই ঘটনা গোটেই অসমতে বিয়পি পৰিব পাৰে। আমি উচ্চেদৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা নকৰি পুলিচৰ আচৰণৰ বিষয়েহে আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ বিচাৰিছো। সেই কাৰণে প্ৰস্তাৱটো আলোচনা কৰিব পাৰে বুলি যথেষ্ট যুক্তি আছে।

Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Hailakandi): Mr. Speaker Sir, I beg to submit a few words in support of the arguments raised by the Hon'ble Minister and other Members opposing this motion. The point to be taken into consideration is whether these occurrences are the result of anything unexpected or whether these occurrences are the result of the eviction proceedings. Now Sir, eviction proceedings have been continuing and as such these thing may happen again today or, the day after unless the Government of course give up the whole idea of eviction due to illegal resistance by some people. But these same occurrences which occurred yesterday may, as I have said, occur again so long as these eviction proceedings are continuing. So, in view of these facts these occurrences are not unexpected but they many happen again. Moreover, this matter has already been discussed here before. In this view of the matter, I think this motion should not be allowed to be discussed.

Mr. SPEAKER: The question of eviction in the Mikir Hills was discussed at some length in the course of the discussion of a Cut Motion on a Supplementary Demand on Land Revenue moved by Shri Bhattacharyya and a considerable time of this House was taken by that discussion. The adjournment motion tabled by some hon. Members today is only a repercussion of the eviction proceedings which we already discussed at some length the other day. So, if you hold that this is a repercussion from what has already been discussed, as it rightly is, then I think we cannot discuss this adjournment motion. In the Assembly Hand Book at page 167 which contains a Bihar ruling, for the information of the House I would like to read it out. "A repercussion to a question happening earlier does not constitute a matter for an adjournment motion after that question was once discussed in the House". Therefore, this ruling is very clear for our purpose today. Then again, three things are essential to constitute a subject matter for an adjournment motion. Shri Bhattacharyya has rightly stated that, it must be recent, it must be urgent and it must be of public importance. On that as to which constitute three conditions point, I have consulted our Rules, but they are silent on that point. I have consulted May's Parliamentary Practice, 16th Edition page 310 I find it takes the view that a question which is continuing for some time and which was in some form or other discussed once in the House does not in itself make the matter one of urgency. "The fact that new information has been received regarding a matter that has been continuing sometime does not in itself make that matter one of urgency". This is therefore very clear to us. This matter of eviction is continuing and in such matters of eviction the threat of force is always there because as we discussed the other day in the House, that the police went there armed with lethal weapons, rifles, lathis, etc. Then also as Shri Bhattacharyya mentioned some Mikir people were standing side by side with the police armed with similar weapons.

Therefore, it can rightly be assumed that the threat of violence, the threat of firing and threat of killing were there, so I feel that it is a continuing matter. I express my deep symphathy with those people who

had been victims of firings and were killed. These poor people have been victims of a misguided leadership. I am unable to allow discussion of the Adjournment Motion in this House.

I can inform the hon. Members of the House that there are other alternative methods by which we can discuss this matter. Under Rule 50 of the Assembly Rules we can also have a two and a half hour discussion on this matter. But whatever it may be, I regret I can not accept the arguments advanced on this behalf by my friend the Leader of the Opposition, and Shri Bhattacharyya and other friends, sitting behind them. In view of these I rule out of order the adjournment motion.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): Sir, we bow down to your ruling but still I would request the Chief Minister to meet a small delegation and have a discussion on this important matter.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): I shall be glad to discuss this matter with the Leader of the Opposition and others.

The Governor's reply to Motion of thanks moved by Mrs. Jyotsna Chanda

Mr. SPEAKER: There is a message from the Governor. The message reads like this——

"No.GA-58/360
Raj Bhavan,
Shillong.
March 9, 1960.

My dear Shri Choudhury,

Thank you for your letter No 5174/L. A., dated 3rd March 1960, informing me that the motion moved by Mrs. Jyotsna Chanda, M. L. A., on the Address which I delivered before the Assembly on the 26th February, 1960, was unanimously adopted. I shall be grateful if you will kindly convey to the House my deep appreciation of the keen interest shown by the Members of all sections of the House who participated in the debate in regard to the matters mentioned in my address. I hope that the Members of the House will work together in the best interest of the State and their deliberations will be constructive and in conformity with the highest democratic traditions and standards of parliamentary decorum.

Sd/-
General
(S. M. Shrinagesh)

Shri M. M. Choudhury,
Speaker, Assam Legislative Assembly
Shillong.

Further discussson on the pending Motion moved by Shri Hareswar Goswami during the winter session, 1960 of the Assembly *re*: Size, Schemes and Targets of the Third Five Year Plan

***Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla)**: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was dealing with the problem of unemployment in our State. Sir, we find from the Planning Committee's Report that the matter of unemployment is throughout India and also in our State. The unemployment in the rural areas is by way of surplus labours and in the urban areas it is by way of unemployed educated youths. Therefore, the whole country now is facing this very important problem. Sir, every year our boys and girls passed in the different examinations and so in the course of time, the number of educated unemployed youths in our State will be stupendous. How are we to face this problem now. It would not be possible for Government to employ all these educated youths in Government services, therefore, we must devise ways and means so that these educated unemployed youths in our State may find employment just to show their parts and abilities in free India. I have already stated that it is not possible to absorb all these unemployed educated youths in the Government services but we should try to employ them in the various administrative department of our State. We should also try to induce the Government of India to absorb a portion of our unemployment educated youths. So far the administration of the State is concerned, we should leave no stone unturned to absorb in some of the services these qualified and these unemployed educated youths in any of our administrative department. Sir, there is now a growing discontent among our unemployed educated youths and this has been published in the newspapers and also some sort of propaganda has been created in the villages that our educated boys do not find employment in the different administrative departments of the Government. Sir, we have seen in yesterday's newspapers also in the *Notun Assamiya* the statement of the Minister concerned that so far as Oil Refinery is concerned, whether it is in Delhi or in the State, the report stated that gross injustice has been done to the sons of the soil, and although educated and qualified youths are available in the State they are not absorbed in any vacancies in the Oil Refinery. Whether the report the published correctly or not, I request the Government to examine the report and necessary action should be taken to see if the report is true or not. Government should take proper appreciation of the facts otherwise such reports may create suspension, may create discontent and may also create hatred against Government and against certain communalities. This is a very dangerous thing, therefore I request the Government to examine the report and give a Press statement so as to clarify the issue. Therefore Sir, I would plead that so far as the unemployed of the local talents, unused labour and qualified boys and girls are concerned, the State Government should make an all our efforts to absorb them in whatever capacity they appear to be suitable. Otherwise this unemployment problem will remain as it is. I would request the Government to examine this report throughly and give a contradiction because this report might have created discontent and discouragement in the might of the educated youths of the country. I donot know what is the meaning of the planning if the regional disperity cannot be reduced. I may read here the opinion of the Political Conference about the Planning. It says that the economic structure should be so drawn as every body is ensured of a reasonable standard of living which means that the problemes of the primary necessities of lierfood clothing and shelter are solved. Every body in the country is also to be

*Speech not corrected.

ensured of social security by making provision against unemployment old age and incapacity created by ill health. Therefore, our State plan, *i. e.*, the 3rd Five Year Plan should be framed in such a way as to cover the all backward areas of the State. We must implement the resolution of the Avadi Session with aims at bringing down the inequality. We must establish the Socialistic Pattern of Society about with we have been committed to our people.

(At this stage the Speaker vacated the chair and Shri Ram Nath Das Chairman, occupied it).

Therefore, if we cannot make our State equally developed then we shall not be able to progress according to our desire. We must assess the achievements so far made during the First Five Year Plan and during the Second Five Year Plan. We must examine thoroughly and find out our shortcomings and discovered the defects, deficiency and lacune. We must, at any rate, correct our defects, and lacunes that are found in the first or second five year plans. We may have several plans, but it will not be any useful for our people. So before the 3rd Five Year Plan is started, the Government should assess the achievements made in these two plans and rectify the defects which arrested the progress of the country.

It is found that there are regional disparities in our State. These regional disparities remain during the first fiive year plan and also during the second five year plan. There are backward places which are still remaining as backward inspite of the two Five Year Plans. Therefore our Third Five Year Plan should be so drafted so as to cover these backward areas for their development so that the existing disparity may go. These areas should be development along with other areas of our State. We may take the case of Goalpara in this connection. If these backward areas cannot be covered by the Third Plan, I would request the Government to take up special programmes to cover these areas for their development. If these areas remain unattended to far a long time, then the progress of the state will be unequal and the establishment of the Socialistic Pattern of Society would be absolutely impossible. The Government should therefore assess our achievements and find out defects and lacunes for rectification so that we may adequately progress in our third five year plan. This is a very vital point and I urge upon the Government to do it as early as possible. Otherwise these communities of the backward areas of our society will always remain in their undeveloped state. Much social injustice will be done to them. It we make a survey we find that there are still many backward areas in our state. This is done to the imporper assessment of our achievements. This social injustice must be remedied. Otherwise this will be grant handicape for the development of our state.

Otherwise, these will be a great handicape for the development of our society. Even with 25 lakhs or so, people of Assam cannot go ahead, if their needs are not covered by the programme of the Government so, it is the duty of the State and Central Government to adopt measures to uplift the backward classes so that they can make a socialistic pattern of society in Assam during the next five or ten years. Unless we can remove disparity and unless the diseases are not eradicated, we will remain as backward and weak as before. But it is not the intention of the Government that any part of our country remain backward and undeveloped.

If all the sections of the community are combined together, every backward community including the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and including backward classes as well as high and low should come together for mutual help. Protection and mutual prosperity so that we may achieve our goal, *i. e.*, the socialistic pattern of society, where there is no complaint, no difference between the rich and the poor, where there is no illiteracy, where there is no poverty, and where every citizens are having, not luxuries, but only the necessaries of life. That should be the aim of our planning.

Mr. CHAIRMAN (Shri RAMNATH DAS): How long you will take ? You have spoken more than 15 minutes.

***Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla)**: How much I have spoken Sir, I shall take five minutes more.

Mr. CHAIRMAN (Shri RAMNATH DAS): You will be given 2 or 3 minutes.

***Shri MOHIKANTA DAS**: Therefore, our Third Plan should conceive all these difficulties and our next programme should be for developing the backward areas which have remained backward as long and also make provision in the Budget for the upliftment of the other backward classes scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and the hills. These backward classes have become the stumbling blocks to our uniform progress. Therefore we should remove this if you want a strong and united Assam.

Then I want to speak a few words about our River Valley Projects. We have got several rivers and in our Third Five Year Plan we should have some River Valley Projects. Of course I heard that survey is going on so far as our River Valley Projects. We must try to initiate if not complete at least one or two such projects within the 4th Plan. All States are starting to River Valley Projects and they have prepared schemes for that. We should keep abreast with them. If we can utilise the rivers then our people will be benefited. We must also have the electricity for power. Without electricity our industries cannot grow. So we must have definite programme for electricity. We have got Umium Hydro Electric Project Barapani Project and we have got a very number of many rural electricity centres. I have seen and many other places. I do not want electricity for housing and street lighting purposes. I want electrity for developing our industries. In this connection, I like to give an instance how we are seriously lagging behind in setting up industrial projects at Dhekiajuli. Our machines are there, houses are completed and our machines are rotting and rusting for want of electricity. Some sort of permission is necessary from the Electricity Board. There is no decentralisation of power in Electricity Boards as we have in the Panchayats. Such thing must go. People will not be benefited if their industrial problems remain there for want of electricity. Only 10 K. W. power is necessary to start these machineries which are still there. Barapani Projects is going to

Speech not corrected.

light the whole Assam. We want electricity for the purpose of developing our industries otherwise it will be meaningless. Apart from this, we should give special facilities to train our youths for the development of industries. We want more technical schools and technical avocation and we want avenues for cottage industries, so that our boys can find employment. Otherwise, the usurge which will be consequent upon unemployment problem may be difficult to resist.

Last of all, Sir, I would submit that what I have stated in my speech at the very out set about agriculture and other things. I have given much emphasis on agriculture. If we do not implement and improve the condition of 'Pothar Parichalana Committee' if we look down upon it, if we do not implement all the schemes relating to agriculture then we will kill ourselves. If we do not enforce intensification of agriculture, if we fail to have about 25 maunds of paddy from a bigha of land by manuring and by intensification of cultivation then we will not be able to solve the problem of unemployment. Then the village people would come to towns and ask for employments and thereby make our lives miserable. Therefore, I would request every hon. Members just to implement all the schemes, specially the 'Pothar Parichalana Committee.' If we follow the principles underlying the 'Pothar Parichalana Committee' then we will be able to employ many of our youths there.

Then secondly Sir, regarding State Trading. By Panchayats you can augment the production. But if that agricultural production do not find proper price then it is of no use. Therefore, in our Congress session it was decided that there should be stabilisation of price. We must see that the peasants get fair price for the crop.

(At this time bell rings).

Therefore, I also feel myself what vital things are inherent in the State Trading. Sir, some friends expressed headache regarding formation of service co-operatives by raising share capital and raising deposits. Sir, this headache may lead to insanity and it will throw them to jail. Therefore we must.....

Mr. CHAIRMAN (Shri Ram Nath Das): Order, order. Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise here to participate in the discussion about the 3rd Five Year Plan. The Government of India decided to bring progress to the country and its people through different 5 year plans. The First Five Plan is over and the 2nd 5 year plan also going to be over after a year or so. So, Sir, we can say that the "honey moon" period of our planned development of our country is over. Now we are to face the grim reality.

When we think of a plan of a country we must know the people, habits, outlook, ways of thinking as well as historical backgrounds. Without knowing the immotion and historical backgrounds of its people, if one is to plan for them, in my opinion, it would be an abstract plan. The Planners and the Executors must have sincerity and sympathy to the people besides knowledge about them.

India is a vast country. The conditions from one place to another differ. Similarly the outlook and capacity also differ. Economic outlook of the people of Assam was some what different, if I am correct, with that of Bengal, Uttar Pradesh or other places of India. While the Britishers occupied other part of India they brought their ideas of industrialisation. When they established their kingdom as far back as in the beginning of 18th century in other parts of India we the people of Assam was independent upto 19th century. Our country, mother Assam was a land of plenty. We did not have the difference between rich and poor that exists to day. When we have wedded to the socialistic idea and aiming at forming a socialistic society, we must plan to bring down the difference. I do not think that we should copy the idea of other place of India, where the difference between rich and poor was high in the past also and formed a tradition in them which might take more time to remove these differences. Assam is a fertile land for socialism and if we can give correct approach, I believe, we shall be able to guide other parts of India in socialism. I also do not think that to solve our problems we must be reoriented in United State of America or United Kingdom or other foreign countries. Too many foreign ideas, I am afraid, migh to prove to be abstract to the people of Assam, nay to the people of India

Increase in *per capita* income always not necessarily indicate the improvement of the condition of poor. A small number of people who can be very rich and a small number of serviceholders with very fat salaries, either in Government or in private concerns, may increase the *per capita* income. If you permit me, Sir, I like to tell a story :—

> "A father 6′ feet tall had to cross a river with his son whc was only 2′ feet high. The water of the river was 3½′ deep. The father was good in calculation of datas and finding out averages. He found that he and his son's height was 4′ in average and thought that they would be able to cross the river easily. The result was that the son was drawned in water and the father only could get to the other bank."

Sir, our State of Assam and its people were free from capitalistic idea. They could be happy with the bare necessaries of life but they were self-respecting people. We were rather unknown to the idea that one will live in palatial buildings with a large number of attendants and other will live like a street begger. Our Planners should see that there is no futher infultration of such of idea into this State. There should not be room that certain sections of people will feel mere important and more patriot while the others, the large majority, will be treated as less important. Feelings

should be created amongst all classes of people that they are equal partners of the State. Sir, if frustration and discontenment is allowed to accumulate, I think it would be very unhealthy for a State like Assam which is surrounded with foreign countries on all sides. It is perhaps natural to him to resist foreign aggression to his last breath whose homelands, place of fortune, is only Assam. Anybody who can have alternative place as his home and place of fortune may not have the same strength of mind, in case of emergency. Here, Sir, I am speaking about the civil population.

I like to suggest that during the Third Five-Year Plan none of the local men should be left out, unemployed or under-employed. I say local men because in other parts of India industrial development is on rapid progress and people of our State will hardly go out for employment there. Here in Assam due to transport bottle-neck and other difficulties scope of industries are limited. In this limited scope if we do not utilise the maximum man-power, I do not know whether we shall be able to solve our problem. Our people generally have more affection to our land and they do not like to go out of the State. Even a man from one district finds it difficult to go out to another district for employment. Therefore, I would suggest that preference in employment should be given to those who are nearer to the industry. I would also suggest that the location of different industries should be well distributed all over the State. There might be prospect for a particular industry in Cachar. That should be located there and prior facilities should be given to the people of Cachar in the matter of employment.

Sometimes we find, Sir, that our people are denounced like anything and inspite of good intention inferior feelings are created in them. We find generally people who used to denounce our people as lazy, averse to labour and in other terms, is found to be the victim of same diseases. Psychologist will perhaps testify that who are deficient in on respect generally finds fault with others in that respect. When we have been elected by the people and they made us leader, I could hardly find reason that we should denounce electorates nay our Masters mercilessly. We should realise their difficulties and adjust our programme so that our people can reap the benefit.

Sir, we have got deficiencies. These deficiencies in official and non-official organisational efforts, deficiencies in creation of necessary social outlook, lack of sufficient regard for values on which we have decided to base the new social order, the lack of sensitive regard for the lot or plight of our people in the lower social ladder and last but not the least, to chose changes that are coming about in our economy under the impact of changing world conditions as well as domestic conditions. I think these are relevant to the preparation of the Plan and the determination of its approach and formulation of proper strategy, but these should not be mixed up with the basic idea of planned development.

Sir, now I like to come to some specific items. In respect of food production, the agricultural sector should be so developed so as (1) to supply the needs of the existing population, (ii) to meet the needs of the

additioual population, (iii) to raise the standard of living of the people in those areas and finally (iv) to provide its share of surplus for the development of the economy as it is the predominent sector in economy of the country. Our State is also predominently an agricultural State and so it should move in the right direction to achieve its success.

Then coming to education, I would suggest that there should be free and compulsory education upto the age of 14. Then I would also suggest that students hailing from poor families, *i.e*, having an income of less than Rs.1,000 a year should be given free education in all stages. We should have facilities of technical and scientific education so that we can produce rather surplus technicians, engineers, medical men, scientists, etc., to most the demand of the State as well as to help other parts of India. Educational institutions should be well distributed all over the State. Similarly, Sir, I would suggest that medical and social service activities also should be well-distributed all over the State.

Regarding communication I would suggest that priority should be given to the backward areas. In this connection may I suggest that roads connecting different divisions of North-East Frontier Agency should get priority. Then priority should come to roads linking our Hills districts. The 3rd priority of the State should be on roads to under-developed areas of the State, it may be either in plains or in Hills.

Mr. CHAIRMAN (Shri Ram Nath Das): How long you will take Mr. Hazarika ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Sakihowa): I am finishing within a minute or so.

Sir, I do not like to discuss different items in details by taking the time of the House. My earnest request is that all parts of the State should get equal treatment in the Third Plan. Those areas which could not get proper place in the 1st and 2nd Five-Year Plans should get priority in the Third Plan.

Lastly, Sir, I would request the Government, to make necessary provisions so that the talented men of villages need not go out of the villages to towns and cities. If we cannot retain the talented people in villages and make good use of them in reconstruction of the country, I am afraid we shall not be able to make our plan and programme a succees and to reach the target we aimed at.

I would like to conclude expressing my idea with that of Shri U. N. Dehbar that "the democratic planning will have no meaning if it has not the support of the masses in thinking and in working out the plan."

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, हमारी तृतीय पंचवार्षिक योजना संबन्धी इस आलोचना में अपना विचार प्रकट करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूं। यह योजना कैसी हो, किन किन महत्वपूर्ण बातों की ओर ध्यान रखा जाय इसे बनाने में इस बारे में हमें हमेशा ध्यान रखना चाहिए। देश की सर्वतोव्यापी और सर्वतोमुखी उन्नति ही हमारी इन योजनाओं का परम लक्ष्य है। इसके लिए हमें विस्तारित रूप से तथा गंभीरतापूर्वक सोचना चाहिए। किन्तु सब से पहले और विशेष रूप से हमें अपने संविधान के उन निर्देशों की ओर ही ध्यान रखना चाहिए जो मूल अथवा बुनियादी नीति (Basic Principle) और Directive Principles के रूप में हमारे सामने आई है। अगर हम अपने संविधान के इन निर्देश तथा बुनियादी नीति की ओर ध्यान रखते हुए अपनी योजनाओं की रूप-रेखा तैयार करे तो मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि हमारी यह योजना सफल होगी और हम भी अपने लक्ष्य की ओर तेजी से बढ़ सकेंगे।

हमारे संविधान में जो Directive Principle हैं उनसे आप परिचित हैं। ऐसी है एक नीति अर्थात निर्देश संविधान की ४४ वीं धारा में है। इसके अनुसार ही हम एक समल्लित समाज (United Society) निर्माण करना चाहते हैं। अपने देश के गरीब, भुखे और नंगे किसान मजदूरों की गरीबी दूर करके उन्हें भी अपने समाज के समान सदस्य और देश के पूर्णांग नागरिक बनाना चाहते हैं। जो समाज के दूर्ब्बलतर विभाग हैं जैसे स्त्रियाँ और अन्य ऐसे लोगों की रक्षा का भार हमारे ऊपर है। अलावा इसके, संविधान की ४५ वीं धारा के प्रति जिसके अनुसार हमें अपने देश के ६ से १४ साल तक के बच्चों की निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए, ध्यान देना चाहिए। अपने संविधान के इन निर्देशों के प्रति अपना ध्यान रखते हुए हमें अपनी तृतीय पंचवार्षिक योजना बनानी चाहिए। पहले हमारे यहाँ British शासन चलता था। उस समय देश की उन्नति का भी ऐसी किसी योजना का प्रश्न नहीं उठता था। अब देश भी स्वाधीन है। स्वाधीनता की प्राप्ति के बाद हमने अपनी उन्नति के लिए इस तरह की योजना बनाई है। यह बड़ा ही आवश्यक है कि ऐसी योजनायें बन इन योजनाओं के बनाने में अपने संविधान के निर्देशों की ओर ध्यान दें। साथ साथ कंग्रेस ने समय समयपर जो नीति घोषणा की है उनके प्रति भी ध्यान दें। संविधान में बातें हैं --

No.1—Medium of instruction of the levels should be regional language. 2. Up to Primary and Secondary level education should be provided through the mother tongue of the peoples, etc. 3. At the Secondary and University level every attempt should be made to evolve common technical terms for the various courses. 4. Adequate knowledge of Hindi should be provided to all students in High Schools and Colleges. 5. Study of at least one foreign language including English should be compulsory at the higher Secondary University stage.

इसी तरह हम stage by stage उन्नति कर सकते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि अपनी योजना एसी हो कि जिससे हमें हर प्रकार की Security हो। समाज में किसी प्रकार का शासन न हो। सब की अपनी उन्नति के लिए बराबर का मौका हासिल हो।

सभापति महोदय, देश का विभाजन हुआ। इस विभाजन से हमारे मनका भी विभाजन हुआ। इस विभाजन से कई बड़ी बड़ी और महत्वपूर्ण समस्यायें हमारे सामने उपस्थित हुई। शरणार्थी समस्या ने एक विकट रूप धारण किया। हमें चाहिए कि शरणार्थियों को full security दें। इस समस्या का समाधान करें।

संविधान ने पुरुष और नारी को समान अधिकार दे रखा है। लेकिन वास्तव में हम क्या देख रहे हैं। अपने राज्य में चाय के बगान हैं। इन बगानों में पुरुष और स्त्री को समान समान बेतन नहीं मिलता है। पुरुष को ज्यादा और स्त्री को कम बेतन मिलता है। क्या यही हमारा समानाधिकार है? क्या इस असमानता को दूर करने के लिए हमारी सरकार कुछ नहीं कर सकती?

पराधीनता के कारण हमारा नैतिक पतन हुआ। नैतिक सुधार के लिए भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

Mr. CHAIRMAN: (Shri Ram Nath Das) इसके लिए आप को suggestion दीजिए।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): महोदय! हम उन Directive Principles के अनुसार काम करें तो यह काम हो सकता है। संविधान ने हमें अधिकार दिया है। संविधान ने अपने ही स माज का एक दुर्बलतर विभाग स्त्रियों को एक विशेष मर्यादा दे रखी है। हमारे आदर्श के अनुसार भी महिलाओं का विशेष आदर है। हम उन्हें घर की मालकिन मानते है। अगर उनकी उन्नति के लिए हम उचित ध्यान दे तो अवश्य ही देश की उन्नति होगी।

महोदय! संविधान ने गो-जाति की उन्नति के लिए भी उचित निर्देश दिया है। गो-पालन और संवर्धन ने हमारे देश की आर्थिक उन्नति में बहुत बड़ी सहायता कर सकता है। आज हमारे सामने जमीन की समस्या उपस्थित हुई है। आप को मालुम है कि अपनी आर्थिक अवस्था को संतुलित रखने के लिए किसी भी किसान को १० बिघे जमीन की जरूरत है। लेकिन गौ पालने के लिए इतनी जमीन नहीं चाहिए। इसके लिए १-२ बीघे जमीन ही काफी है। गो-पालन और संवर्धन देश के जनस्वास्थ्य की उन्नति में भी काफी सहायता कर सकता है। दूध, घी, छना आदि स्वास्थ्य के लिए बहुत ही आवश्यक है। अगर हमें आवश्यकीय परिमाण में दूध, दही आदि प्राप्त हो तो हमारे स्वास्थ्य की उन्नति होगी।

तीसरी योजना में जनस्वास्थ्य और चिकित्सा के लिए विशेष महत्व दिया गया है। इसके लिए काफी पैसे भी खर्च होंगे। किन्तु मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर हमारा स्वास्थ्य ही अच्छा रहे, हम बीमार ही न पड़े तो चिकित्सा की क्या आवश्यकता है? इसलिए मैं यही चाहता हूं कि सरकार गो-पालन और संवर्धन के प्रति तीसरी योजना म उचित ध्यान दें।

इसके अलावा adulteration of food पर भी हमें ध्यान देना चाहिए। आज कोई भी खाद्य-पदार्थ विशुद्ध नहीं है। हर चीज में मिसाल रहता है। इसके परिणाम स्वरूप भी हमारे स्वास्थ्यपर भी भीषण प्रतिक्रिया हो रही है। इसी के कारण हम बीमा पड़ते हैं, और हमें चिकित्सा के लिए किसी डाक्टर और अस्पताल की शरण लेनी पड़ती है। अगर हमारा स्वास्थ्य ही अच्छा रहे तो अस्पताल की कोई जरूरत नहीं होगी। इस दृष्टि से भी गो-पालन तथा संवर्धन और साथ ही adulteration आदि बातों का महत्व बहुत बड़ा है।

अब मैं आता हूं शिक्षा के लिए। हमें हर्ष है सरकार ने शिक्षा के लिए २० करोड़ रुपये रखे है। किन्तु वर्तमान जो शिक्षा प्रचलित है, उसके प्रति भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। इस बात को सभी लोग मानते हैं कि वर्तमान की शिक्षा बड़ी ही त्रुटि-पूर्ण है। इसी शिक्षा के कारण देश में बेकारी बढ़ रही है। शिक्षित नवयुवकों की संख्या दिन-ब-दिन बढ़ रही है। यह क्यों? इसलिए कि वर्तमान की शिक्षा-पद्धति में युवकों को निर्माणकारी शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए कोई मौका नहीं मिलता। यह शिक्षा सिर्फ किरानी ही तैयार करती है। किन्तु किरानियों की संख्या सीमाबद्ध है। जब किरानी की कोई नौकरी नहीं मिलती है तब हमारे शिक्षित नवयुवक बेकार रह जाते हैं। यही कारण है कि बेकारी की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है। इसलिए हमारी शिक्षापद्धति में आमूल परिवर्तन होना चाहिए। आज की शिक्षा युवकों के दिल में किसी प्रकार की भावना उत्पन्न नहीं कर सकती। शिक्षा वैसी होनी चाहिए जो हमारे दिल में भावना उत्पन्न कर सके। आज की शिक्षा हमें प्रकृत ज्ञान नहीं दिला सकती। इसके अलावा discipline का भी सवाल बहुत बड़ा है। आज की शिक्षा हमें discipline नहीं सिखा सकती। उसके लिए हमें धार्मिक शिक्षा की आवश्यकता है। धार्मिक शिक्षा ही हमें discipline सिखा सकती है।

शिक्षा के लिए २० करोड़ रुपये खर्च होंगे। शिक्षा की परिकल्पना करने में हमारे संविधान निर्देशित Basic Principle हमारी सहायता कर सकती है। इस बैसिक प्रिन्सिपल के अनुसार आंचलिक भाषा के माध्यम से हमारी शिक्षा होनी चाहिए। श्रीमति इन्दिरा गांधीजी के नेतृत्व में Congress की जो Sub-Committee गठित हुई थी, उसके अनुसार भी Regional Language ही हमारी शिक्षा का माध्यम होना चाहिये। Basic Principle of Planning—Not Community Projects no N. E. S. Blocks.

Congress Committee के सुझाव के अनुसार अंग्रेजी भाषा की शिक्षा ऐच्छिक भाषा (optional subject) के रूप में ही होनी चाहिये। अंग्रेजी भाषा के लिए कोई अनिवार्यता नहीं होनी चाहिए। इस बारे में कंग्रेस Sub-Committee के परामर्शों की ओर सरकार को उचित ध्यान देना चाहिये।

तीसरी योजना में गावों की उन्नति के लिए उचित ध्यान देना चाहिए। सरकार शहरों के लिए ध्यान नहीं दे तो भी शहर आगे बढ़ सकते हैं। उन्नति के लिए शहरों में विभिन्न वस्तुओं के उत्पादन करने के लिए बहुत-सी सुविधायें है। किन्तु गावों में वैसी कोई सुविधा नहीं है। इसलिए गावों की उन्नति के लिए योजना में विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये। गावों में उद्योग के विकास के लिए गावों में उचित कारवाई सरकार को अपनी इस तीसरी पंचवार्षिक योजना में अवश्य करनी चाहिए। गावों में उद्योग धंधों के विकास के लिए उचित व्यवस्था ही हमारे गांववासी भोले किसानों की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधरेगी। गाँव आगे बढ़ेगा तो देश आगे बढ़ेगा। हमारे किसानों की आर्थिक स्थिति अच्छी होगी तो देश उन्नत होगा।

इसके अलावा हमें Cash crop के उत्पादन के लिए भी आवश्यकीय व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। तीसरी योजना में इसके प्रति ध्यान देना बड़ा आवश्यक है। आसाम की जमीन में बहुत-सी कीमती और जरूरी चीजें प्रचूर परिमाण में पैदा होती है। यहाँ के सतरे, पपीते अनरस वगैरह बहुत ही अच्छे हैं। यहाँ काजु जैसे कीमती चीज भी पैदा हो सकती है। हम क्या देखते हैं कि पपीता जकृत कि बहुत गुणकारी फल है, वैसे ही सड़

जाते है। उसका सदुपयोग नहीं होता है। यहाँ टमाटर एक/डेढ़ आने सेर में मिलता है। किन्तु उसका आदर नहीं होता है। वही टमाटर डिब्बे में भरकर बाहर से आता है और हमीं सवा या डेढ़ रुपये डिब्बे में खरीदकर खाते हैं। अगर हम भी अपने यहाँ की टमाटर, पपीते जैसी चीजों को उस तरह बाहर भेजे तो हमें कितना फायदा होगा? हमारे पास Raw Materials भी काफी है। हमें अपार प्राकृतिक सुविधायें मिली है। उन सब का उपयोग किया जाय तो अपने प्रान्त की उन्नति अनिवार्य है। अन्य प्रान्त आज जिस गति से विकसित हो रहे हैं हमारा प्रान्त भी विकसित हो सकता है।

कृषि ही हमारे प्रान्त का प्रधानतम पेशा है। कृषि की उन्नति के लिए सरकार को सभी प्रकार के वैज्ञानिक खोज होनी चाहिए। आधुनिक वैज्ञानिक प्रणालियों का अवलंबन हमें करना चाहिए। नहरों की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। हमने देखा है कि हमारे किसानों ने अपने अपने इलाको में छोटी छोटी नहरें बनाई है। इसके लिए उन्होंने काफी मेहनत की है। किन्तु हम क्या देखते है कि सरकार की Agriculture Department की ओर से Sign Board लगा दिया जाता है। मुझे पता नहीं कि यह क्यों होता है? मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार नयी नयी irrigation Project लें। लोगों को कृषिऋण दें तो कृषि की उन्नति हो सकती है।

मंगलदै में करीब २ लाख बीघे जमीन बेकार पड़ी है। अगर यह जमीन काम में लाया जाय, अगर उस में खेति की व्यवस्था करे तो उसमें कम-से-कम ८० हजार मन धान उत्पन्न हो सकता है। वैसा हो तो हमारे लिए एक Extra Production होगा और धान के दाम निर्धारण में सहायता होगी। एक Level Price के निर्धारण में सहायता होगी। इस दो लाख बीघे जमीन के लिए irrigation की व्यवस्था हो तो अधिक शस्य उत्पादन होगा। इस बारे में मैंने भारत सरकार के खाद्य-मंत्री श्रीअजितप्रसाद जैन से भी वार्तालाप किया था। उन्होंने इसके लिए ५ करोड़ रुपये दिये थे। किन्तु २।३ साल बीत जानेपर भी हमारी सरकार ने कोई कारवाई नहीं की। मुझे पता नहीं कि कब यह काम होगा?

हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्रीमहीकान्तजी दास ने पिछड़ी हुई जातियों की उन्नति के बारे में काफी कहा है। इन पिछड़ी हुई जातियों को ऊपर उठाने के लिए एक Plan है। Article के अनुसार भी काफी रुपये खर्च होते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि केवल 275 के अनुसार ही नहीं बल्कि General Plan से भी उनको उन्नति की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

हमारे यहाँ N. E. S. के जरिए समाज की उन्नति की व्यवस्था की गई है। किन्तु मेरा अनुभव है कि N.E.S. से समाज की उन्नति नहीं हो सकती।

(*A voice*—We will be very much obliged if the hon. Member gives some suggestions.)

पंचायत शासन की व्यवस्था हमारे लिए बहुत ही जरूरी और समयानुकुल हुई है। संविधान को ४० वीं धारा के अनुसार यह व्यवस्था हुई है। इसके जरिए हमारी जनता को अपनी शासन-व्यवस्था का मौका दिया जा रहा है। किन्तु मेरा कहना है कि पंचायत के मंत्री को मासिक ५० रुपये वेतन देना कहाँतक उचित है यह मैं नहीं समझ सकता। एक ग्रामसेवक को भी मासिक ७० रुपये मिलते हैं। पंचायत के मंत्री स्थानीय व्यक्ति है। वह अपने अंचल के सभी उत्थानमूलक कामों में जिस उत्साह के साथ

भाग लेता है वह उत्साह किसी ग्रामसेवक में नहीं हो सकता। क्योंकि ग्रामसेवक गाँव के बाहर का व्यक्ति है। इसके अलावा पंचायत को गाँव के एक administrative Block के रूप में बना लेना चाहिए। गाँव की उन्नति तथा विकास के लिए गाँवपंचायत को जिम्मेदारी और अधिकार होना चाहिए। किन्तु पंचायत जैसी एक महत्वपूर्ण और गणतांत्रिक संस्था के लिए सरकार ने जो मनोनयन किया है, उस नीति का हम समर्थन नहीं कर सकते।

(*Voice*—वह तो सिर्फ दो-तीन महीने के लिए है। अब चुनाव होनेवाला है।)

फिर भी मनोनयन की नीति का हम समर्थन नहीं कर सकते। उससे गणतंत्रपर कुठाराघात होता है।

हमारे गावों में अधिकाधिक और Extra आय हो, उस ओर भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए। मैंने पहले ही Cash के उत्पादनपर महत्व दिया था।

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour): आप इसके लिए सुझाव दीजिये। हम भी यही चाहते है गावों की आमदनी बढ़ें और गाँव के लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति अच्छी हो।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery): मैं तो वही कर रहा हूँ। Cash Crop जैसे कि काजु, कमला, ताम्बुल और अन्य ऐसे बहुत-सी वस्तुयें हैं जिन्हें हम गावों में प्रचूर परिमाण में उत्पन्न कर सकते हैं। ये चीजे हम बाहर भेजकर अपनी आमदनी बढ़ा सकते हैं और इस Extra Income से भी अपनी योजना को सफलीभूत बना सकते हैं। आप को मालूम है कि बिकानेर से भूजिया जैसी साधारण और सस्ती चीज यहाँ आती है। उसकी मांग भी काफी है। लोग उसे खूब चाव से खरीद कर खाते हैं। उसके लिए क्या चाहिये ? सिर्फ बेसन और घी। हम भी इस प्रकार की चीजें अपने यहाँ तैयार कर सकते हैं। और अपनी आमदनी बढ़ाने में मदद कर सकते हैं। शिक्षित युवकों को भी ऐसे कामों के लिए हम उत्साह दिला सकते हैं। अगर वे भी इन बातों की ओर ध्यान दें, Cash Crop जैसे कि पपीता या ताम्बुल की खेति करें तो उन्हें कितना लाभ होगा। हमारी बेकारी की समस्या के हल करने में वे कितनी सहायता पहुँचा सकते हैं। Cash Crop के अलावा गृह उद्योग भी हमारी योजना की सिद्धि में बहुत बड़ा और महत्वपूर्ण अंश ग्रहण कर सकता है।

आखिर मैं चाय बगान के काम करनेवाले उन लाखों मजदूरों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूँ। सरकार ने पिछड़ी हुई, दलित और निस्पेषित जातियों की उन्नति के लिए काफी महत्व दिया है। इसके लिए Basic Principles बनायी है कि समाज के दुर्ब्बलतर विभागों की रक्षा और उन्नति का विधान करें। इसमें दूसरा मत नहीं हो सकता कि चाय बगान के मजदूर जैसी पिछड़ी हुई और दुर्ब्बलतर दूसरा कोई विभाग हमारे देश में नहीं है। यद्यपि हमारी स्वाधीनता प्राप्ति के दस साल हो गये हैं तो भी उन्हें प्रकृत स्वाधीनता का कोई भी सुख या सुविधा नहीं मिले हैं। उन्हें पता ही नहीं कि हम भी स्वाधीन है। उनको यह भी पता नहीं कि उनका अधिकार क्या है।

केवल वोट के समय ही हम उनके पास पहुंचते हैं और उनकी अज्ञानता का अनुचित लाभ उठाकर निर्वाचित होने में तत्पर होते हैं। अपनी तीसरी योजना में इन मजदूरों की उन्नति के लिए भी उचित विधान करना परम आवश्यकीय है। उनकी उन्नति के लिए जो ६ करोड़ रुपये रखे गये है, उसका ठीक से उपयोग होना चाहिये। उनको भी अन्य उद्योगों के प्रति आकर्षित करना चाहिये।

Mr. CHAIRMAN (Ram Nath Das) : The hon. Member has finished his time. He has also finished this speech.

Adjournment

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

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ আচনি লবৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে কিছুমান চৰকাৰী বিভাগৰ মূৰ্বী আৰু বেচৰকাৰী লোকৰ পৰা Recommendation লৈছে আৰু সেই বিষয়ে আমাৰ জাতীয় কংগ্ৰেছৰ তৰফৰ পৰাও কি কি বিষয়ত বিশেষকৈ জোৰ দিব লাগে, সেই বিষয়ৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ গৃহীত হৈছে।

আমাৰ যি পৰিকল্পনা, বিশেষকৈ গোটেই ভাৰতৰ পৰিকল্পনাত দেখা যায় যে আমাৰ দেশৰ উৎপাদন আৰু আয় বৃদ্ধি কৰাৰ লগে লগে আমাৰ নিৰনুৱা সমস্যা নো কেনেকৈ সমাধান হয়, সেই বিষয়ে গুৰুত্ব দিছে, আৰু সেই বাবেই তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাত আৰু কেইটামান বিষয়ত গুৰুত্ব দিছে, যেনে খাদ্য, কৃষি বিদুৎ-শক্তি, উদ্যোগ, শিক্ষা আদি বিষয়ত। এইটো সচাকৈ উত্তম হৈছে।

আমাৰ দেশত যদি উৎপাদন বঢ়াব পৰা নাযায়, লগতে বৰ্দ্ধিতসংখ্যক লোকক কামত নিয়োগ কৰিব পৰা নাযায়, দেশৰ সমস্যা কেনেকৈ সমাধান হব, সেইটোও ভাবিবলগা কথা।

মই কওঁ যে আমাৰ প্ৰথম পৰিকল্পনা শেষ হৈছে আৰু দ্বিতীয় পৰিকল্পনা প্ৰায় শেষ হওঁ হওঁ; তাত যদিও আমি বহুখিনি আগবাঢ়িছো তথাপি কিছুমান কাম পৰিকল্পনাৰ ভিতৰত সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰিব লাগিছিল, তেনেদৰে সম্পূৰ্ণ হোৱা নাই। তাত কোৱা হৈছে যে আমাৰ Technical Personnel ৰ অভাৱ। অৱশ্যে সেইটো নুই কৰিব নোৱাৰি, কিন্তু লগতে আমাৰ শাসন-ব্যৱস্থাও ঘাই; আৰু তাৰ দ্বাৰাই যথেষ্ট তাত বাধা পৰিছে, যেনে P.W.D., E.&D., Medical আদিত বিশেষজ্ঞৰ সংখ্যা আৱশ্যকতকৈ কম। কিন্তু তথাপিও যে আমাৰ কামত বাধা হৈছে এনে নহয়, বাধা হৈছে বিশেষকৈ মাটি Acquisition কৰোতে আৰু অন্যান্য Formation বিলাক কৰোতে বেচি। সেই কাৰণেও আমাৰ পৰিকল্পনাৰ যিমান আগবাঢ়িব লাগে সিমান আগ বঢ়া নাই মই ভাবো, আমাৰ তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাত আমাৰ শাসন-ব্যৱস্থাত বিশেষ তৎপৰ হয় তাৰ বাবে পৰিকল্পনাত preference দিব লাগে।

তাৰ পিচত আমাৰ তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাত মানুহ আৰু পশুৰ স্বাস্থ্যৰক্ষাৰ বিষয়ে গুৰুত্ব যিমান দিব লাগে, সিমান দিয়া হোৱা নাই। এতিয়া এটা কাৰণ দেখুৱাইছে যে আমাৰ দেশত বিশেষজ্ঞ কম কিন্তু সদায় আমি কম বুলি অসোয়াহ দেখুৱাই থাকিব নোৱাৰো। পশু পালন আৰু মানুহৰ চিকিৎসাৰ বিষয়টোৰ

গুৰুত্ব কাম নহয়। মানুহ বা পশুৰ স্বাস্থ্য ভাল নহলে দেশৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক অৱস্থাৰ উন্নতিত আৰু উৎপাদনত বাধা পৰিব। আমাৰ দ্বিতীয় পৰিকল্পনাত দেখা যায় ২৭ হাজাৰ মানুহৰ ভিতৰত এখন হস্পিটাল হৈছে; বিশেষকৈ শিৱসাগৰ মহকুমাৰ পৰা পশু চিকিৎসাতো সেই হিছাবে বেচিহে পিচপৰি আছে। আমি দেখো যোৱা বছৰ গৰু মহৰ যেতিয়া বেমাৰ হৈছিল তেতিয়া দেশৰ আৰ্থিক বিপৰ্যয় হৈছিল—খাদ্য উৎপাদনত পিচপৰিছিল। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও গৰুৰ গাখীৰ আমাৰ প্ৰধান খাদ্য, গতিকে ভেটেৰীনেৰী বিষয়ত চৰকাৰে যিমান জোৰ দিব লাগে সিমান জোৰ দিয়া নাই। তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাতো দেখা যায় অন্যান্য বিষয়ত ২।৩ গুণ টকা ধৰিছে, কিন্তু Animal Husbandryত ধৰা টকাৰ পৰিমাণ দ্বিতীয় পৰিকল্পনাতকৈ যদিও দুগুন ধৰিছে মোৰ হিচাবত ই কম হৈছে। এই বিষয়ত আৰু বেচি ধৰিব লাগে। মেডিকেল সম্পৰ্কত দ্বিতীয় পৰিকল্পনাতকৈ ডবলটো নধৰিলেই আন কি Department অৰ পৰা অহা প্ৰস্তাৱতকৈও কমালেহে। মই আশা কৰো দ্বিতীয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ ভিতৰতে আমাৰ প্ৰস্তাৱিত দ্বিতীয় মেডিকেল কলেজ অসমত স্থাপন কৰি বিশেষতে বাহিৰ কৰিব লাগিব। আমাৰ ডাক্টৰ কম বুলিলে নহব—বেচি কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবই লাগিব। অসমৰ বাহিৰে অন্যান্য ৰাজ্যত প্ৰতি ২।৩ হাজাৰ লোকৰ ভিতৰত একোখন হস্পিটাল আছে; বিশেষকৈ U.P., Bihar, Bengal। গতিকে অসমত সেই বিষয়ে বহু পিচপৰি আছে। আমি মন কৰিব লাগিব যে মানুহৰ স্বাস্থ্য ভালে নাথাকিলে মনত সাহস নাথাকে, উৎসাহ কমি যায় সেই কাৰণে আমি দেখো মানুহক নানা ৰকমৰ বেমাৰে ধ্বংশ কৰিব ধৰিছে—বহু মানুহে বেমাৰত কষ্ট ভুগিবলগীয়া হৈছে—গতিকে ইয়াত খৰচ কমাবৰ কোনো যুক্তি নাই। পৰিকল্পনাত E. & D., Industry, Education আদিয়ে যেনেকৈ বিশেষ দৃষ্টি লাভ কৰিছে ঠিক তেনেকৈ চিকিৎসাৰ বিষয়তো বিশেষ দৃষ্টি দিব লাগে বুলি মই অনুৰোধ জনালো।

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati)**: Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the very outset I must congratulate my friend Shri Goswami for initiating the discussion on such an important subject. As a matter of fact, it is due to this initiation that several Members have taken keen interest in the subject not only on the floor of the House but also in the Advisory Committee which was formed by Government to advise them on the matter of planning. And I must say that the interest which was canvinced by the different members has helped our State planners to a certain extent. In this matter our basic approach should be very clear So far as the needs of the people are concerned, they are divers and multifarious. If we go on enumerating the problems, the demands of the aspirations of the people there will be no end to them and, as a matter of fact, it will take a pretty long time for any tube of Government to solve all the existing problems of the country and also the problems that will naturally arise in a developing community. So while we take up the matter we must have these limitations in our mind and with that appreciation we are to attack the problem. Up till now what is the basis of our economy ? From the figures that are before us we find that so far as the economy of India is concerned, it is predominantly an agarian economy, based again on very rudimontary and archaic forms of cultivation. If we look from the dimontion of the principal industry, *viz.*, agriculture, or if we look from the number of people engaged therein, or if we look from the point of view of percentage of national income which is derived therefrom, we find that in India up till now by far the biggest industry is the agriculture industry. It has not yet, as a matter of

*Speech not corrected.

fact, reached the stage of industry and when we look to our State, *i. e.*, Assam, we find that it is more so. Without going into details I may just refer to a few salient features which have been placed before us by Government in the name of "Economic Background for Development Plan in Assam", we find that in 1950-51, agriculture and allied pursuits contributed about 56.5 per cent of the total State's income as against 40 per cent in the country as a whole. So, we find while for India the percentage is below 50, so far as Assam is concerned, it is above 55-56·5. If we look again to the population involved we find the same picture. Out of a total woking population of 37.8 lakhs in 1951 about 24.2 lakhs, or 64 per cent were engaged in agriculture and allied pursuits. So, from the point of view of population 64 per cent and from the point of view of income 50 per cent that is the position of agriculture in our State. Here two things come out; one is the backwardness of our agriculture because the production is not commensurate with the percentage of the people involved. While the people involved is 64 per cent production is only 56 per cent. The second aspect is that the State is more than 50 per cent dependent on agriculture. Now, so far as the allocation of population in the State as a whole is concerned, it is conceded that a little over 10 per cent of people may be termed as belonging to the working classes. The State still remains predominantly agricultural at a much lower position than Bombay where also the working class population is almost the same. Therefore, if we really want to make a qualitative change, the primary task before us is to decide our perspective. Whether our perspective will be agriculture or industry, that should be made clear first. My own view is that we in Assam are in such a position that our future depends on changing over to industry. This I say from another point of view. From this very report we find that so far as the physical position of Assam is concerned, out of an area of 47,098 sq. miles only 23, 033 sq. miles fall within the plains division and 24,056 sq. miles fall in the hills division. The hills division is greater in area than the plains division. However much we may try we cannot expect the hills division to be a flourishing agricultural area. But from whatever study the Geologists have made, it has been found that the hills division in Assam is equally rich in different kinds of minerals as the plains division. Our petroleum is a matter of pride not only for Assam but for the whole of India. Our coal resources, though not of a very high quality, are also immense and when they are used for synthetic purposes they may be very profitable for the whole of India. When we consider this we shall see that if there is to be an allround development throughout all the parts of Assam then we must change our gear from agriculture to industry.

In changing that gear we must, of course, understand that there must be adequate human institution for that purpose. The other day, I was reading a report of Mr. Donald David, Chairman of the Council of Trustees for the Committee of Economic Development for United States. He referred to the Scientific and Technological achievement of Soviet Union. He said that when the Soviet has sent the Sputniks to the space, there was a consternation in the whole of America and at that time, he reminded the American people, that there was a rocket behind the Sputniks and behind the achievement of science there is nothing more. It is that social system—the system of human institution. When this what an expert Amrican economist says, we, who are striving to make some amount of planning, even

within this capitalistic orbit, should be given more attention to his work here and now. This question of human institutions, the social structure, the social system is a very important factor in the development of the country.

Here we find that the Department of Planning of the Government of Assam has brought out a paper known as Certain Basic Consideration for the Third Five Year Plan. They have done one thing. They have at the very outset said so far as the background is concerned, this paper is not going to deal with that. The background is to be found somewhere else. This paper goes on enumerating certain condition and they at the very beginning had said that the needs of the State of Assam and its people are diversed.

Here, what I find missing in the basic approach is a clear perspective. If there would have been a clear perspective of institution then this conglomeration of so many things and so many possibilities would not have constituted the report, as it has done. As a matter of fact, we find in the report of the Congress Planning Sub-Committee, it was said that the central objective of planning in India at the present stage, that is during the first Five Year Plan is to initiate a process of development which would raise the living standard and open up to the people a richer and more varied life by utilising more effectively the potential resources available to the country. I am giving special emphasis over the term "potential resources". While our Plan should be within the frame work of the All-India Plan we must make the best use of our potential resources. There is no good trying to be self-sufficient in everything. Let us pick up those very important factors, those potential resources on which we can specialise, on which we can not only be self supporting but we can be supplier for the rest of India. While it is always proper to have as much self-reliance and self-ufficiency as far as possible for every State, for a State geographically placed as we are, we must remember that are propose to be a part and parcel of the Indian Union. Therefore, if there be certain specific and tremendous development in certain spheres in certain parts of India, we need not have the pleasure of competing in that sphere in this State also. At the same time let us see that the Government of India and ourselves as well gives special emphasis to breacking the bottlenecks to solve the problems that are immediately there. So far as the First Five Year Plan is concerned there was a great failure on our part. The All-India Plan first took up self-sufficiency in food and development of transport. Now when the Planning Commission of India gave emphasis on self-sufficiency in India it need not visualise that every State, every District should be self-sufficient. It need not be. So far as those areas which are situated adversely from the geographical point of view there must be some amount of special emphasis on transport. In that way we should break up the transport bottlenecks for Assam. Unfortunately Assam lag behind. The Assam Rail Link is a frail link. The reverine traffic in Assam is still depending on the mercy of a foreign company. The Air Service upto Assam is extremely costly and the State Transport system which has been rightly taken over by the State has not been adequately developed. The result is that we ought to have overcome this by the middle of the Second Five Year Plan but this has as remained a big problem for us. So what we should see just at this moment is that this transport bottleneck should be immediately removed with the utmost speed. It is good that the bridge over the Brahmaputra has been taken up. It is good that there has been some progress made in the extension

of the railway line. But what I think is this that the State of Assam should impress upon the Government of India for estabilisation and broadening, is not developing, the Link line because that has uptil now remained a bottle neck.

The second matter on which utmost importance is to be given is the development of our mineral resources, and with that end in view also the transport system has to be developed. It is not only for our tribal brethren in the Garo Hills but it is just to raise the tempo of industrial development in that region that the rail line should extend to the border of the Garo Hills. On that there ought to be a special emphasis under the Third Five Year Plan. But that emphasis is lacking.

Then you have also seen so far as the development of power is concerned there has been some amount of mistake somewhere. When the Umiam Project was started it was with the purpose of supplying power but it will not help flood control or irrigation. This project will have only one single purpose that is the generation of power. In regard to the starting of the Kopili Project all the data were available. This Project should not only have produced power but it would have helped controlling flood and also would have provided irrigation facilities. There was some amount of mistakes in the selection of the Project.

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY (Minister, Industry):** Government has this Project in view.....

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** I have got all the materials and if it is desired I can submit them before this House. So far as the Kapili Valley Project is concerned, the Government of India have sent from the Central Water and Power Commission some investigators, a Reconnaissance party, and that Party's report is with the Government. I do dot not know whether the Minister has gone through it. But the Minister will find that reconnaisance party's report has made it amply dear that not only this Kapili Valley Project was feasible but it was also desirable for the purpose of power and for the purpose of irrigation.

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** There is no conflict about the desirability. The project cannot be taken unless the perliminary report is made about desirability and feasibility. Once that is done then the project is prepared.

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** What I am exactly saying is that while the first two stage were over and the third stage could have been started just at the moment, it was kept in cold storage in abeyance. While Kapli Valley Project was kept in abeyance certain investigations were being made with regard to Jamuna Project which would be for a very limited purpose. So, what I was submitting is this that at the time of taking up these projects we ought to have learnt from the experience of the Damodar Valley Corporation and also from the experience,of Bhakra Nangal. Then again, there is another factor. If we compare the progress between the Bhakra Nangal on the one hand and the

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Nagarjune Sagar Project on the other, we find that while in the Bhakra Nangal project there was special emphasis on the capital investment on use of machineries, there was in the Nagarjuna Sagar project there was special emphasis on the use of man power. So far as Assam is concerned we find that for certain purposes there is shortage of personnel, *i. e.*, the technical personnel. But so far as the unskilled labourer is concerned for certain purposes there is no dearth of personnel, and as a matter of fact from the very basis which is there in the Government report itself we find that there is a lot of unemployment in the State. In that way we ought to have given preference perhaps to the Nagarjuna Sagar project. My submission is that Sir, about the Kapili Valley Project. This Project would have been perhaps a more desirable one than the Umiam Project. At any rate when the Umiam Project has been started, I wish it good-speed. Let it go ahead. Only in future when we select any project we should see, if possible, that the project is multi-purpose.

Now another important aspect on which I want to say is this. In the report it has been said that in the State's food production there was a severe set-back, and we have not been able to keep pace with the progress made in the rest of India itself. It has also been said that just about a year after the Second Five Year Plan was launched, prices tended to move in an indifferent way irrespective of what had been foreshadowed at the beginning of the Second Plan. It has also been said that the State is lagging behind in the field of industrial development, and the factors responsible for the slow progress in this regard still continue to dominate the scene. If that be so, there ought to be a little more emphasis on the industrial sector. In Assam in the manufacturing industries only 8,632 per cent are employed. In west Bengal the number of people employed in such manufacturing industries is 4,99632; in Bombay 6,23,822; even in Bihar the number is 122951, and therefore in spite of the greater dependence on agriculture we find that in comparison with the other States of India as a whole the price index in Assam is much higher compared to 1955. The general whole sale price in Assam in the first 8 months of 1955 were 18 per cent higher, while the food price was about 25 per cent higher, and in the whole of India at that time the trend was at a lower stage. So, we find that there is the disparity. Assam remains agrarian, and for the agricultural produce and other consumer goods the people of Assam are to pay more than any other part of the country. In this context naturally comes the question of resources because if the people go on becoming poorer-by people I mean the vast majority of the people then how can there be capital formation in the country ? If there be no capital formation then the State itself shall have to depend on the friendly donations or loans taken from outside the State. Here, in this respect, what has unfortunately happend? Only last year a loan was floated. That was subscribed and over subscribed. But uptil now, we have seen, that loan is not used to the fullest extent for the industrial development. I think that is not a very good augur. While the Government appear to appreciate the urgent need for financing the industrial projects that money was not used in that sphere. Then secondly we find that we cannot go on budgetting in the old fashion. We cannot expect that we shall finance our Plans and fulfil our targets by taxation direct or indirect. The State shall have to go more and more to outside. Here in this sphere there are certain aspects, certain items wherein Government can improve its resources. This is particularly necessary because I find that in the so-called basic projects there have been brought some very optimistic ideas for resources. Once

it had been said that by economy in administration some five crores of rupees would be available. My submission is that in an expanding administration where more and more public services and more and more administrative work is bound to develop, you cannot save to the tune of five crores of rupees. It is good that you are thinking some thing from the administrative side ; but I shall thank you if you can save even 50 lakhs out of those 5 crores that you expect to save.

* **Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries) :** With your assistance it may be possible.

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA (Gauhati)** : We are always ready to give assistance. We want to co-operate, and we shall be only too glad to see some economy in administration.

* **Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI** : Our Finance Minister assured economy in administration in the meeting of the Resource Committee. But unfortunately the Members on the opposition did not attend. I would again request that you may be kind enough to attend the meeting.

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA**: If I am a member of the meeting I shall surely attend. I have made it a point to attend, as far as practicable, all the meetings. I can just say that for finding out resources I am always prepared to give suggestions if I am asked to do so. It is very good that opposition participation is welcomed. We are always for participation. But my only submission is that I think this expectation of our Finance Minister is rather a bit too optimistic. I know our Finance Minister is a robust optimist but his optimism becomes dream rather than reality.

At any rate it has also been said that there would be additional taxation by compulsory saving to the extent of 19 crores and 50 lakhs of rupees. I think the people are at present economically very hard-hit and from the date are before us it is clear that it will not be possible to get additional resources from the people by imposing more tax. No doubt, in this year's budget there is no provision for additional taxation, but we cannot say that from our Budget alone because in the Government of India's Budget there is a provision for new taxation and that burden will naturally fall on our people also. From the figures given by Government, it is apparent that the price structure is rising gradually. I do not, of course, accept these figures as gospel truth because most of them are guess-work. Even then we find that 1944 has been taken as base year. We all know that at that time Assam was the war zone and the prices of all commodities went abnormally high. By taking 1944 as the base year Government found that in Tinsukia, Gauhati and Silchar the cost of living index has gone up and not gone down. Therefore, we find that inspite of all these years' planning the cost of living has gone up. We know that so far as the vast majority of our population is con-

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cerned, their income is abnormally low and we have also seen that the people in the countryside are becoming poorer and poorer day by day. Now, if there be some more taxation on these people, well I think it will be too much because the last straw has already been put or the camel's back. So, I do not find any scope for drawing additional amount by imposition of new taxes.

The third item for getting additional resources is the commercial undertakings like Electricity etc. There it is expected that 10 crores and 50 lakhs of rupees would be available. I think under this head there may be some more resources. If we can further develop our State Transport, for example, and make it more effective then some more money can come from that source. We know that there are many private traders who run lorries from Gauhati to Nowgong, Jorhat and even to Dibrugarh by road. These roads are built at the cost of public, that is to say, with public money, and whatever profit is made it mostly goes to the private traders. If the State can take up passenger buses, which are not always very profitable, I do not see any reason why the State cannot take up goods carrying also. It might hard-hit a few traders' families of Fancy Bazar at Gauhati, but so far as the State is concerned, it will gain to a great extent. From our experience in Gauhati-Shillong route we can say that it is the goods carrying which is more profitable than the passenger.

Then there is another thing. We have heard that there is a Kerosene Enquiry Committee and that Committee revealed that crores of rupees are earned by the concern. It is a very simple thing and it does not require very big investment. If the State takes up as a monopoly the business of Kerosene, Patrol and Diesel then, I think, it can make a profit.

Then, Sir, State can also undertake certain other commercial matters. For example, in the matter of printing the State has to spend a good deal of amount and this money goes to some private persons. If the Government can utilise the machines that are lying idle in Gauhati and Shillong and purchases some more machines then it can run a first-class printing press at Gauhati. This would not only save a lot of money which the Gevernment is to spend for its own printing but the State can also earn some money by doing printing job of the outsider. At present we find that the Government Press is in a horrible state of affairs and it cannot cope with the volume of work that it has to do. So, by starting a printing press Government can not only get its things printed but it can also augment its resources. Of course, at this stage it is not possible to say all the possibilities that are there. But my view is that we are to change the gear from taxation to non-taxation. That is to say, the State has to undertake commercial enterprises which would give additional resources. When the Government is no longer a Police State and it is undertaking so many social programmes, there is no reason why the State should not undertake commercial enterprises. Government can also make some levies on those who can afford to pay.

In this connection I would refer to another matter which is of great importance. That is, at the time of starting the industries we should see that employments are given to our people. This I do not say from any narrow or parochial point of view. I already quoted an American specialist, who said that the human institution is very important. So, uniess and until the people are inspired to do something in a venture, that venture

cannot be made successful. You can draw the horse to water but you cannot make it drink by force unless it is thirsty. So, by force we cannot rouse the people for fulfilling the destiny to quote the Prime Minister of the Indian Nation to-day. If we are to achieve the destiny, the people must be roused and that can only be done if the people are made to think that it is for their benefit. But what we find here to-day? In the matter of employment the local people are not getting any scope. When we are discussing the Plan we should remember not only the physical targets, and financial targets but we should also remember the human targets. When we start a particular industry we should immediately think about the personnel. How the personnel would be found out, and how and where we can train them, all these things should be considered. I am not saying that the people from outside should not be brought for the building of an industry. So long as we do not find necessary personnel in our State, we shall have to bring people from outside, but at the same time we should try to train our own people so that they can be employed in these industries. That can only be done if there is a programme for building up technical personnel.

The other day, well, the Soviet Premier Mr. Khruschev said in India that we must visualize a State where we will have worker engineers. That is to say the workers must be sufficiently developed. Now if for our few industries, we have to depend on outside men, there will not be popular enthusiasm which is so very essential for our Planning and development. Therefore special emphasis is to be given for building up a cadre. Cadres decide everything. You may have a lot of raw materials, you may have resources, but if you do not have the cadre necessary for the purpose, your plan and programme will not succeed and that cadre must be found amongst those who are rooted in the soil. Man is not just machine; he has feelings, sentiments and consciousness. He has to feel that this is my country, it is the place where my forefathers were born and their bones turned into its soil; in whose water he has been reared and it is the place where his progeny will come and go. He must have this rabust optimism. Outsiders and very good men may come but he will come as mercenary; he will come just for the money. He will do his work and perhaps you will get an efficient service but you cannot get the man, the heart. The heart can come only when one completely identifies himself with the place. That identification does not come in a single generation, not to speak of a few years. Therefore, I give special emphasis on the training and development of personnel from within the State itself. This is necessary not only because of unemployment but also because of the urgent need for developing the country. If we do not open the avenues of employment for our own people in the country if I come from Bihar, at the time of need I like to think of going back to Bihar; or to Bengal, U. P. or Delhi as the case may be. But so far as the area is concerned, where the children of the soil would go to? We do not live if Assam dies and we do not die if Assam lives That is the feeling which Assam has. Therefore at the time of planning the human factor must be given prime importance because as Mr. David said:

> "In the long analysis it is the social system, the system of human institution, the man that matters."

With these few words, Sir, I conclude my observations on this subject.

***Shri RAM NATH SARMA (Lumding):** অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই, তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ size আৰু scheme কেনেকুৱা হব লাগে—সেই সম্বন্ধত দুই-চাৰিষাৰ কথা কবলৈ আগবাঢ়িলো। আমাৰ প্ৰথম আৰু দ্বিতীয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ কাল-ছোৱাত যিমান খিনি আমি আগ বাঢ়িব লাগিছিল—যিমান আমি আশা কৰিছিলো—আশানুৰূপ কাম নহল। দ্বিতীয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ শেষৰ বছৰত ভাবিছিলোহি আৰু ইয়াৰ যি আমি পাইছো—তাৰ দ্বাৰাই ৰাইজ সন্তুষ্ট হোৱা নাই আৰু ইয়াৰ কাৰণেই জনসাধাৰণৰ সহযোগীতা আৰু কাৰ্য্য সমাধা ক্ষেত্ৰত তেওঁলোকৰ সহানুভূতি পোৱা নাই। যেই কোনো 'প্লেন' কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবলৈ হলেই—People's participation লাগে আৰু People's participation নাথাকিলে সেই প্লেন হব নোৱাৰে। সেই কাৰণেই মই কও যে আমাৰ পৰিকল্পনাত—আমি যিমান দূৰ আগবাঢ়িব লাগিছিল—সিমান আগ বাঢ়িব পৰা নাই। আজি আমাৰ দেশত 'প্লেন' কৰিবলৈ যাওতে—Resources অৰ্থাৎ সম্পদ বুলি যিটো কথা উঠে—সেইটোলৈ বিশেষ লক্ষ্য কৰিব লগীয়া আৰু এই সম্পৰ্কত শ্ৰীযুত ভট্টচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়াৰে সৈতে মোৰো একে মত। যিবিলাক process ৰ দ্বাৰা ৰাজ ভৰাবলৈ ৰাজহ আনিব পৰা যায় যেনে কেৰচিন, পেট্ৰল আদি—শিল্প-বিলাক যাতে Public Sector লৈ আনিব পাৰি—তাৰ বিবেচনা কৰিব লাগে।

আজি আমাৰ দেশৰ Basic Resource হিচাবে—আমাৰ দেশৰ 'ট্ৰেইনড্ মানুহকে গণ্য কৰিব লাগিব। যদি শিল্প চলাবলৈ উপযুক্ত 'ট্ৰেইনড্' মানুহ নাথাকে তেন্তে সেই শিল্প তিষ্ঠিব নোৱাৰে আৰু সেইদৰে কোনো প্লেনেই—না কৰিব নোৱাৰে। সেই কাৰণে, মই কও আমাৰ তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ ফলত যেন এই অতি দৰ্কাৰী aspect টোলৈ চৰকাৰে দৃষ্টি দিয়ে। কাৰণ, National Council ত ভাৰতৰ প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰী নেহেৰুৱে কৈছিল—I believe, in any country. The only basic resource is the trained human being. Almost everything follows from that. Of course, other resources are necessary. But the trained human being is the basic thing in a country. We see countries, which have been devasted in war, being built up in a short time, because of this trained human being and hard work put up by these groups of human beings. And training is a thing which take time specially the training of the specific individuals who have to perfom trained task. Looking at it from this point of view the most important thing becomes education at all grades and stages.

আজি আমাৰ Basic Resource গঠনৰ পথত যদি অসমীয়া মানুহক প্ৰশিক্ষণ দি উপযুক্ত কৰি লব পৰা নাযায় তেন্তে—কোনো শিল্পই গা কৰিব নোৱাৰিব। মই অসমীয়া শব্দটো এই অৰ্থত প্ৰয়োগ কৰিছো যে—যিসকল লোকে অসমক মাতৃভূমি বুলি গণ্য কৰিছে- আৰু যি অসমক, "জননী জন্মভূমিশ্চ—স্বৰ্গাদপি গৰিয়সী" বুলি গৌৰব কৰে—; সেই সকলেই অসমীয়া ; কেৱল অসমীয়া কোৱাকেই অসমীয়া বুলি অভিহিত কৰিব খোজা নাই। গতিকে, আজি, আমাৰ অসমীয়া লোকসকলক যদি বিভিন্ন শিল্পৰ বাবে বিভিন্ন প্ৰশিক্ষণ দি অনা নহয়, তেন্তে, কোনো ৰকমৰ শিল্প আমাৰ ইয়াত তিষ্ঠিব নোৱাৰিব আৰু কাৰ্য্যকৰী নহব আৰু সেই ক্ষেত্ৰত প্লেন—প্লেনেই থাকিব। সেই কাৰণে মই কব খোজো যে—যি প্লেন আমি হাতত লম, সেই প্লেন

*Speech not corrected.

অসমত কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিব পাৰিম--এই মনোভাব লৈ প্লেন কৰিব লাগিব। আমাৰ ইয়াত লেখত লবলগীয়া শিল্পও নাই আৰু আন হাতে শিল্প সম্পৰ্কীয় প্ৰশিক্ষণ প্ৰাপ্ত মানুহো নাই। এই দুয়োটা কোনেই চিন্তা কৰি--অসমীয়া লৰা ছোৱালীক বিভিন্ন শিল্পৰ কাৰণে উপযুক্ত শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিব তেহে প্ৰকৃত পক্ষে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত শিল্প গঢ়ি তোলাত সহায় হব--আৰু শিল্প কাৰ্য্যকৰীহৈ উঠিব। তাকে নকৰি যদি শিল্প গঠণৰ নামত পৰৰ দেশৰ মানুহ লৈ ফেক্টৰী চলাবলৈ আৰম্ভকৰা হয়, তেন্তেকেৱল কলকাৰখানাৰ শব্দহে শুনাযাব আৰু ওপৰেদি ধোঁৱাহে দেখা যাব আৰু মোৰ বিশ্বাস, এই ধোঁৱা দেখি আমাৰ মানুহে সন্তুষ্ট হব নোৱাৰে যেতিয়ালৈকে আমাৰ দেশৰ লৰাছোৱালীয়ে--উপযুক্ত প্ৰশিক্ষণ প্ৰাপ্ত হৈ --সক্ৰিয় ভাবে অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰিব নোৱাৰে। -গতিকে আমাৰ তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনা কাৰ্য্যকৰী হবলৈ হলে শ্ৰীনেহেৰুজীৰ National Council ত দিয়া পৰামৰ্শ আমাৰ প্ৰকৃত সম্পদলৈ পৰিণত হব লাগিব।

তাৰপিচত আন এটা কথালৈ মই আঙ্গুলিয়াতও যে আমাৰ 'দাটা' (Data) সংগ্ৰহ কামেই--আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত--অন্ত নহয় অথচ অন্যান্যৰাজ্যত সেইবিলাক কাম সোনকালে হৈ যায়--

(ক'ত--*Voice*)

পঞ্চবতী প্লেনত। অৱশ্যে শুনি আনন্দ পাইছো যে কপিলী ভেলি প্ৰজেক্ট তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাত আৰম্ভ কৰাৰ কথা আছে। কিন্তু মই কও তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাত এইটো শেষ কৰিব লাগে। দুই এটা multipurpose River Valley Project নাথাকিলে দেশ আগবাঢ়িব নোৱাৰে। আজি আমি উমক্ৰ পাইছো। উমক্ৰত যি power production হব সেই হিচাবে যেন gap নপৰে তালৈ মন কৰিবৰ বাবে জনালো।

আমাৰ যিটো economy সেইটো নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে food production ৰ ওপৰত। food production বঢ়াব নোৱাৰিলে আমি কেতিয়াও আগবাঢ়িব নোৱাৰো। food production বঢ়াবৰ কাৰণে বহুত কাম কৰা হল, embankment কৰা হল কিন্তু আমি কিয় প্ৰকৃতিৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰি থাকিব লাগে? যদি এতিয়াও প্ৰকৃতিৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰি থাকিব লাগে তেনেহলে embankment কৰাৰ লাভ হল কি? গতিকে আমি চাব লাগিব যাতে প্ৰকৃতিৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ নকৰাকৈ আমি food production ত আগবাঢ়ি যাব পাৰো। মই কও ইয়াৰ একমাত্ৰ পথ হব service co-operative বোৰ দৃঢ়তৰ কৰা। এই service co-operative বোৰ দৃঢ়তৰ হব কেনেকৈ সেই চিন্তা কৰিব লগীয়া এই বোৰ সুচাৰুৰূপে চলিবলৈ হলে লাগে জনসাধাৰণৰ সহযোগিতা-- জনসাধাৰণৰ সহযোগিতা নাপালে service co-operative কেতিয়াও কাৰ্য্যকৰী নহব। এই serviee co-operative বোৰ ভালদৰে কাৰ্য্যকৰী হলে Directorate ৰ কাম নাইকিয়া হব। এইবোৰ কাম ৰাইজে মিলি কৰি লব পাৰিব। সেই অৱস্থালৈ যদি আমি আনিব নোৱাৰো তেন্তে আমাৰ কৃষিৰ উন্নতি হব পাৰে বুলি আশা কৰিব নোৱাৰো। গতিকে service co-operative আৰু field management কমিটিৰ যোগেদিহে এই বিষয়ে আগবাঢ়িব পৰা যাব।

তাৰ পিছত গৱেষনাৰ কামত আমি যিদৰে কৰিব লাগিছিল সেইদৰে কৰা হোৱা নাই। ইয়াৰ বাবে দৰকাৰী বস্তু বোৰৰ যোগাৰ দিব লাগিব আৰু তাৰ লগে লগে লাগিব প্ৰচাৰ। আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ কিছুমান seed farm আছে কিন্তু সেই Farm বোৰ দেখিলে হতাশ হব লাগে। মেকানাইজ খেতিৰ কথা বহুত শুনা যায়--কিন্তু মেকানাইজ খেতি আমাৰ ভাৰতৰ কাৰণে উপযোগী নহয়।

আমাৰ পুৰনি খেতিৰ পদ্ধতিকে উন্নত কৰিলে আমাৰ কৃষিৰ বেচি উপকাৰ হব। সেইদিনা আমাৰ প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰী জৱহৰলাল নেহৰুৱে কৈছিল-- Mechanical cultivation is not suitable for Indian soil; We want the old method with improved in plener 5 কিন্তু এই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰে মন দিয়া নাই। গতিকে তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাত এইবোৰ কথা চিন্তা কৰি চোৱা হব বুলি আশা কৰিলো।

তাৰ পাচত শিক্ষা। শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্ৰত কাৰীকৰি শিক্ষাৰ প্ৰতি উচিত মতে মন দিয়া হোৱা নাই। এইটো মাত্ৰ নামত আছে কামত নাই। গতিকে তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাত Technical education ৰ প্ৰতি বিশেষ মন দিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো। গতিকে মই যি কেইটা বিষয়ৰ প্ৰতি আজি দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো সে কেইটা কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিব পাৰিলেহে আমাৰ নিবনুৱা সমস্যা নিশ্চয় কমিব। আমাৰ children of the soil নিবনুৱা হৈ থকাটো অতি দুঃখৰ কথা। আমাৰ লৰাই চাহ শিল্পত স্থান নোপোৱাৰ কাৰণ কি ? আমাৰ লৰাবোৰৰ মাজত এতিয়াও জাগৰণ উঠা নাই--কিন্তু যেতিয়া জাগৰণ উঠিব তেতিয়া শিল্পবোৰৰ হাহাকাৰ লাগি যাব। গতিকে এতিয়াই ব্যৱস্থা লব লাগে যাতে আমাৰ শিক্ষিত যুৱকবোৰে শিল্প আদিত নিয়োগ হব পাৰে।

Service co-operative ৰ লগত State Trading আহি যাব। এটা ডাঙৰ কথা হৈছে ইয়াৰ যিটো টকা তাত অলপ আসোৱাহ আহি পৰিছে। আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত ২৭২ কোটি টকা আয় হয়। ১০ কোটি গাও ইনদাৰীৰ পৰা--৫০ কোটি গাওঁ শিল্পৰ পৰা আৰু কেবা কোটি টকা কৃষিৰ পৰা আহে। যদি আমি চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা সহায় কৰিব নোৱাৰো তেনেহলে খেতিয়ক সকলৰ বিশ্বাস নেথাকিব। সেই কাৰণে আমাক যদি ২০০ কোটি টকাৰ এক-তৃতীয়াংশ দিব লাগে অৰ্থাৎ ৭০ কোটি টকা চৰকাৰে দিব লাগে, তেন্তে ক'ৰ পৰা দিব ? চৰকাৰৰটো টকা নাই। গতিকে প্ৰত্যেক পৰিয়ালৰ জমাৰ (savings) পৰা জীৱন বীমা কৰোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। (*A voice*—Compulsory) হয়, কম্পালচৰী কৰিব লাগে। আশা কৰো তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত এই কথা চিন্তা কৰিব।

(At this stage the Speaker vacated the chair and Shrimati Usha Borthakur occupied it).

***Maulavi RAHIMUDDIN AHMED (Jamunamukh)**: মাননীয়া সভানেত্ৰী মহোদয়া, আমাক পৰিকল্পনাৰ বাবে যি বৃহত্তৰ অংশ টকাৰ আৱশ্যক তাক সংগ্ৰহ কৰা সহজে সম্ভৱপৰ নহয়। গতিকে আচনি প্ৰস্তুত কৰোতে দুৰদৰ্শিতা থাকিব লাগে যাতে প্ৰতি বছৰে খৰচ কৰা টকাৰ পৰা লাভ কৰিব পাৰো আৰু সেই লাভৰ টকাৰেই পুনৰ পৰিকল্পনা কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিব পৰা যায়। এই দৃষ্টি ভঙ্গিৰে পাঁচ বছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনাত আগ বাঢ়িলে আমি আশানুৰূপ ফল পাম বুলি আশা কৰিব পাৰো। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে--অধিক শষ্য উৎপাদনৰ কাৰণে নানান আঁচনি লোৱা হৈছে। উৎপাদনত সহায় কৰাৰ বাবে বানপানী নিৰোধৰ বাবে মঠাউৰী বন্ধা আচনি লোৱা হৈছে। এই মঠাউৰীয়ে যদি বানপানী নিৰোধ কৰাৰ লগতে খেতিয়কৰ উপকাৰ নকৰে তেন্তে এই বান্ধ দৰদৰ্শিতাৰ পৰিচায়ক নহয়। এই বান্ধ প্ৰকৃতিৰ অনুকূলে কৰা দৰকাৰ আৰু প্ৰতিকূলে কৰিলে উপকাৰৰ ঠাইত অপকাৰহে হোৱাৰ আশঙ্কা। এই প্ৰসঙ্গত কব খোজোঁযে কপিলী মঠাউৰীত ৫০-৬০ হেজাৰ টকা খৰচ হল। কিন্তু এই মঠাউৰী বান্ধি গৰু বাট মৌজাক বিপদতহে পেলালে। কপিলী নদীখন পাহাৰৰ ওপৰৰ পৰা ভৈয়ামলৈ নামি আহিছে, কিন্তু মঠাউৰী বান্ধিছে তলৰ পৰা ওপৰলৈ। ফলত গোটেই গৰু বাটে মৌজা পানীয়ে তল পেলাইছে। এই মঠাউৰীটো প্ৰকৃততে প্ৰকৃতিৰ লগত সমন্বয়ৰাখি কৰিব লাগিছিল, আৰু যেতিয়া বান্ধিছিল তাক একেবাৰে সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰিব লাগিছিল। আধা

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† Speech not corrected

কৰা হোৱাৰ বাবে মেৰামতি কৰিব লগা হৈছে আৰু তাৰ বাবেও আকৌ ৫০-৬০ হেজাৰ টকা খৰচ হব অনাহকতে। মঠাউৰী বান্ধোতে প্ৰকৃতিৰ লগত সমন্বয় ৰাখিব লাগে যাতে পানী ওলোৱা-সোমোৱা সহজ হয় আৰু ইয়াৰ পৰা খেতিয়কৰো লাভ হয়।

আমি অকল শষ্য বৃদ্ধি কৰিলেই নহব, লগতে শাক-পাচলী, মাছ হাঁহ-ককুৰা আদি উন্নতিৰো আৱশ্যকীয় সকলো ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। আজি আমাৰ দেশত মাছ নোহোৱা হৈছে। যদি আমাৰ আচনিবোৰ সুপৰিকল্পিত হলহেতেন তেনেহলে শষ্যৰ লগতে অন্যান্য ব্যৱসায়বোৰো চলি থাকিল হেঁতেন আৰু আমাৰ সমস্যাও সফল হলহেঁতেন। আজি আমাৰ দেশত নতুন দৃষ্টি ভঙ্গিৰ অভাব হৈছে। বঙ্গদেশত দেখিবলৈ পাইছো বৈজ্ঞানিক প্ৰণালীৰে সাগৰৰ পৰা মাছ আহৰণ কৰি মীন মহল খোলা হৈছে। আমাৰ ইয়াত ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰত যথেষ্ট মাছ আছে কিন্তু তাৰ বৈজ্ঞানিক সম্প্ৰসাৰণৰ বাবে কোনো আচনি লোৱা নাই।

আজি আমাৰ কুটিৰ শিল্প আৰু অন্যান্য শিল্পৰ বাবে যি টকা খৰচ কৰাহৈছে তাত সফলতা অৰ্জন কৰিব পৰা নাই। সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰো যে আমাৰ শষ্য বৃদ্ধিৰ লগতে অন্যান্যআৱশ্যকীয় বস্তুবোৰ কাৰণেও চিন্তা কৰা উচিত। আজি আমি তেল শোধনাগাৰত অসমীয়া কৰ্ম্মচাৰী দিব পৰা নাই কাৰণ আমাৰ কোনো পৰিকল্পনা নাই। আমাৰ মানুহক সেইবোৰ শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ কোনো বন্দবস্ত নাই।

কপিলী উপত্যকা আচনিৰ বাবে প্ৰথমতে ৬৭ কোটি টকাৰ খৰচ দেখুৱা হৈছিল যদিও পিচৰ হিচাপ মতে ৩৭ কোটি টকা কৰা হল। যি দেশত বিজুলী শক্তি নাই সেই দেশত শিল্প গঢ়ি উঠে কেনেকৈ? আমাৰ ইয়াত যথেষ্ট প্ৰাকৃতিক সম্পদ ৰাজি আছে কিন্তু তাৰ উন্নতি সাধন কৰা যায় কেনেকৈ? গতিকে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক টানি ধৰা উচিত যে এই কপিলী আচনি কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিব লাগিব।

প্ৰথমতে এইটো অসম চৰকাৰে চাবলাগিব যে প্ৰথম বছৰত ১৫।২০ কোটি টকা খৰচ কৰিব লাগিব, দ্বিতীয় বছৰত ১০ কোটি আৰু তৃতীয় বছৰত ৭ কোটি টকা খৰচ হলেহে কমিউনিটি প্ৰজেক্টত সফলতা লাভ কৰিব পাৰিব। মোৰ বোধেৰে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা সাহায্য নকৰিলেও আমাৰ চৰকাৰে বিত্তৰ সহায়ত আমি আমাৰ কৰ্ত্তব্যত আগবাঢ়ি যাব পাৰো।

আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ যি পৰিকল্পনা আছে তাত টকা খৰচ কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আমি আমাৰ অপাৰ্গতাহে দেখুৱাইছো। আমাৰ দুৰ্ভাগ্যৰ কথা যে আমি কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ পৰা পোৱা টকাও খৰচ কৰিব নোৱাৰাত Lapse হয়। আন আন ৰাজ্যই যাবতীয় টকা খৰচ কৰিও আৰু টকা দিবলৈ কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক ব্যতিব্যস্ত কৰে কিন্তু অসমে আচনিত সময়মতে খৰছ কৰিব নোৱাৰি ফিৰাই দিয়ে।

দেশত State Trading কৰিছে তাৰ জৰিয়তে প্ৰকৃততে যি কাম হব লাগে সেইটো হোৱা নাই। Service Co-operative কৰিছে।; আজি চৰকাৰে শষ্য মজুত কৰি ৰাখি পিচত কৃষকক বজাৰত বিক্ৰি কৰিবলৈ সুবিধা দিব লাগিছিল। আমাৰ শস্য পথাৰৰ উন্নতি সাধন কৰিব লাগিছিল।

কমিউনিটি প্ৰজেক্টৰ জৰিয়তে Seed আৰু সাৰ আদি বিতৰণ কাৰ কৃষকক নলা খান্দি বুদ্ধি পৰামৰ্শ দিব লাগিছিল। মোৰ সিমান হিচাব নাই তথাপি ইমান সচ দিলে ইমান শষ্য হব— কিমান আয় হব—পথাৰত কিমান মাটি উন্নত হৈছে—কি তেনে সুশ্ৰী চিন্তাধাৰা নাই। এইবিলাক বিষয়ে আমি চাব লাগিব।

চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা যিবিলাক ডেকাক Training দি আনিছে, সেই সকলে কাৰবাৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰি চাকৰী বিচাৰে ।

মই উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে মুৰ্গীৰ ব্যৱসায়ৰ কথাকে কও । এই বিষয়ে শিক্ষালাভ কৰিবলৈ Non Matric হলেই হয় । আমাৰ গাৱলীয়া হোজা মানুহেই জানে । মুৰ্গীৰ চিকিৎসাৰ কাৰণে আমি নিৰ্ভৰ কৰো ভেটেৰীনাৰী বিভাগৰ ওপৰত ।

একোজন ডেকাই যদি দুহেজাৰ মুৰ্গী লৈ পোহে এহেজাৰৰ পৰা পাচশ কণী মাহে পায় । এইক্ষেত্ৰত ৫শ কণী বিক্ৰি কৰি এবছৰতে ঋণ পৰিশোধ কৰি সুন্দৰভাবে থাকিব পাৰে । কেৱল মুৰ্গী থাকিবলৈ পৰিস্কাৰ ঠাই দিব লাগিব আৰু মহামাৰী হলে পৰিপাতিকৈ চিকিৎসা কৰিব লাগিব । এনে আৰামৰ কাম নকৰি চাকৰী বিচাৰিছে ।

সেইকাৰণে মই কব খোজো যে এনেকুৱা দৃষ্টিভঙ্গীৰে সকলো আচনি কৰিব লাগে যে জনসমাজে সকলো কাম কথা ভালকৈ উপলব্ধি কৰিব পাৰে । তেতিয়াহে আমাৰ আচনি সাফল্য মন্দিত হব ।

মই আশাকৰো যে চৰকাৰে পৰিকল্পনাৰ জৰিয়তে যিবিলাক আচনি লৈছে তাত এনে ধৰণৰ বাস্তৱৰ দৃষ্টিভঙ্গীৰে যদি চায় তেখেত সকলে বহুতো কৰিব পাৰিব ।

Dr. GHANASHAM DAS [North Salmara (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: Madam Chairman, I want to speak a few words regarding all-round developmental work of the State and in doing so I want to suggest some points for consideration of the Government. In planning the same emphasis should be given to the backward areas which are not yet developed. For the Development work in our State, and efficient administration is required. It has been seen in the past that serious consideration is not given to these backward areas, but only an attention was given to those areas where local and influential people are concious about it and to those who are vocal.

(*a voice like-Gauhati*).

In the matter of communications also there are some districts which are not at all developed. In the Third Five Year Plan, I hope these backward areas would be included. Some of my hon. friends have already spoken about these. The North Bank of Assam, Southern part of Assam, the districts of Cachar, Goalpara and Garo Hills are not developed in respect of communications. The district of Goalpara is particularly backward in communications as during Zamindari period no development work appears to have been done there and that is why I request Government to give special attention to this district. Because in comparison with the development of other districts this has remained backward. I would refer to the turbulent rivers over which construction of bridges are necessary. Discussion took place inside the House regarding communications which is still backward particularly in this area. Some of our members of that district have mentioned about this I mean Bijni area.

So far as the economic condition of the Scheduled Castes people are concerned, it has deteriorated. Therefore, we should do in such a way that there is appreciable improvement in the social and economic condition of the people.

So far as the welfare projects are concerned, the Scheduled Caste people have not yet though majority are landless they have not been allotted land. It is said that these people are not habituated in cultivating land. A good majority of these people have no means of earning except few fortunate ones who have Mahals or contracts. Repeated representations have been made in this connection. We are concerned with the economic condition of the State. Therefore, if a large majority of these people remain economically backward, then how can we except that our State will be prosperous ? In the name of welfare scheme by mere alloting money for housing scheme and Education is not enough.

I want to place particularly two points of which one is land. Special prohibition should be made so that backward people can take up to agriculture improve their condition. I know that there is dearth of land and it is very difficult to get cultivable land. But when the question of allotment comes, special consideration should be given the for such indigeneous landless people who have been suffering very much from year to year for want of land. Formerly, they used to earn their livelihood by doing pottery works and fishing, but as the fisheries are not settled with these people, it has become very difficult for them to find out means for earning. They have to remain at the mercy of rich people and rich Mahaldars. Therefore, in our planning, special attention should be given for the amelioration of these class of poople. At the same time we should see that the production of rice and paddy including fish poultry augmented. Without land they cannot take up all these schemes. So Government should revise the fishery rules and adopt certain measures to provide land so that these landless people are benefited.

I have already stated about medical facilities to be given while speaking on the Finance Minister's Budget Speech. I find that the money which has been allotted for the development of the Medical Department, in comparison with other States' is quite inadequate. Therefore, I am raising this question again. In the past dispensaries have been established at a distance of 2 miles, but still there are places where within 15 miles of radius, there are no dispensaries at all. This should not happen any further. This could happen because these dispensaries were not properly planned.

Now, I come to another important problem, *i.e.*, the family planning. In papers we have seen that Government has taken up this scheme. A good deal of propaganda and publicity in this connection is necessary to popularise it. The Medical Department has devised some schemes in this respect which are not so satisfactory. This is a matter which should receive our serious consideration. We find that our population is increasing at the rate of two lakhs a year. Unless special attention is given to the family planning, how the population problem which is mounting can be solved ? It is the educated people who can be convinced, but we should consider to give more attention amongst the illiterate mosses. That can be done only through propaganda. Therefore a propaganda machinery for this is necessary.

These are the points I have to say and lay emphasis so that more importance is given to these problems.

Shri RADHAKISHAN KHEMKA (Tinsukia) : माननीय सभानत्री महोदया! आज सदन के सामने हमारी तीसरी पंचवार्षिक योजना के बारे में जो आलोचना हो रही है उसपर चंद बातें बोलना चाहता हूँ। क्योंकि यह आलोचना बहुत ही जरूरी है। इसी आलोचना के आधारपर हमारी तीसरी पंचवार्षिक योजना की रूप-रेखा बननी चाहिये। आप जानते है कि इसके पहले हम पहली पंचवार्षिक योजना समाप्त कर चुके हैं। एवं दूसरी योजना भी समाप्त करने जा रहे हैं। इन योजनाओं का अनुभव हमें है। इनमें जहाँ जहाँ कमियाँ हुई थी उनका भी पूर्ण अनुभव हमें हो सका है। हमें आशा है कि हम अपने इस अनुभव का पूरा फायदा उठा सकेंगे और एक सुन्दर तथा सर्वांगपूर्ण परिकल्पना तैयार कर सकेंगे। हम चाहते हैं कि अपनी प्रथम एवं द्वितीय योजना में जो जो कमियाँ एवं त्रुटिया हुई थी वे तीसरी योजना में न रहने पावें। आशा है कि हम एक ऐसी योजना बना सकेंगे जिसके द्वारा अपने प्रान्त की हर दृष्टिकोण से उन्नति कर सकें।

भारत के दूसरे प्रान्त जैसे कि बंगाल, बिहार तथा उड़ीसा आदि प्रान्तों ने भी इस तरह की योजनायें बनाई है जो वहाँ के आर्थिक विकास में काफी सहायता पहुँचा सकी है। उन प्रान्तों से भी हम शिक्षा ले सकते हैं और फायदा उठा सकते हैं। हम भी उन्हीं की तरह अपनी योजना बना सकत हैं जिस के द्वारा अपने प्रान्त का आर्थिक विकास ला सकते हैं।

अपनी पहली पंच वार्षिक योजना को देखने से मालूम होता है कि अपने प्रान्त में उद्योग को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए विशेष रूप से ध्यान नहीं दिया गया था जिसके कारण आज उद्योग के बढावे में जिन साधनों की हमें आवश्यकता होती है वह साधन आज हमारे पास बहुत ही कम होने के कारण से उद्योग के क्षेत्र में हमारा प्रान्त अब भी बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। पहली योजना के द्वारा भी हम अपने प्रान्त के औद्योगिक विकास में आशानुरूप सफलता प्राप्त नहीं कर सके। यह अवश्य है कि अपने यहाँ औद्योगिक विकास के लिए प्रचुर साधन पड़ा हुआ है। मेरा मतलब है कि बिजलीशक्ति के उत्पादन का साधन। यह मानी हुई बात है कि हमारे प्रान्त में बिजलीशक्ति की बहुत बड़ी कमी है। बिजिलीशक्ति के बिना कोई भी उद्योग नहीं हो सकता है। यही कमी हमारे यहाँ है जो उद्योग के विकास में बहुत बड़ी बाधास्वरूप है। हम जानते हैं कि तीसरी योजना में बिजली के उत्पादन के लिए सरकार ने काफी ध्यान दिया है। हमें कम दाम में अधिक-से-अधिक बिजलीशक्ति की आवश्यकता है। अन्य प्रान्तों में सस्ते मूल्य में बिजली प्राप्त होती है। इसलीए वहाँ बहुत छोटे से बड़े उद्योग खड़े हो गये हैं। बहुत-से घरों में छो छोटे कारखाने बन गये हैं। जिससे बहुत-से लोगों को काम-धंधे मिल गये हैं। अगर सस्ते भाव में बिजलीशक्ति प्राप्त हो जाय तो हमारे प्रान्त में भी इस तरह के काफी छोटे-बड़े उद्योग हो सकते हैं। सरकार ने इस बारे में चिन्ता भी की हैं। हमें विश्वास है कि हमारे प्रान्त की बिजली की कमी जल्द से जल्द दूर होगी और हमारे प्रान्त की आर्थिक स्थिति के सुधारने में उद्योग के ारा सहायता पहुँचेगी। मैं आशा करता हूँ छोटे-बड़े उद्योगों के साथ साथ हमारे गृह-उद्योग के प्रति भी विशेष रूप से हमें ध्यान देना चाहिये। अगर वैसा हो तो हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति सुधरेगी और साथ ही बेकारी की समस्या को दूर करने में सहायता मिलेगी।

छोटे-बड़े उद्योग एवं गृह-उद्योग के लिए कच्चे माल के रूप में भी हमारे यहाँ अपार साधन है। उनकी खोज करके उपयोग किया जाय तो यह निश्चित है कि हम अपने प्रान्त को बहुत आगे बढ़ा सकेंगे। सरकार को उनकी खोज की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये।

इसके अलावा एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर सरकार का ध्यान मैं आकर्शित करना चाहता हूँ । वह यह है कि इसी सदन में माननीय कई सदस्यों ने स्थानीय लोगों को उद्योग में काम न मिलने के कारण आलोचना की है लेकिन मैं अभीतक यह नहीं समझा कि स्थानीय लोगों की परिभाषा वे किस रूप में करते है । लेकिन जहांतक मैं समझता हूँ, स्थानीय लोग वेसब है जो कि इस प्रान्त में वर्षों से रहकर इस प्रान्त की प्रगती को ही अपनी प्रगती मानते है, जैसे चाय बगान में काम करने के लिए आये हुए मजदूर जो अब बगान का काम छोड़कर अपने गावों में रहते है या बिहार या यु० पी० आदि प्रान्तों से जो लोग आकर यहां बस गये है इसके अलावा जो शरणार्थी भाई-बहन यहां बसे हुए है इन लोगों को आज जो उद्योग हो रहा है उसमें अगर काम मिलता है तो क्या स्थानीय लोगों को नहीं मिलता? मैं जहांतक जानता हूँ ये लोग इसी प्रान्त को ही आज अपना प्रदेश मानकर अपनी जिवीका निर्वाह किसी तरह कर रहे हैं । अगर येसब लोग बेकार रहेंगे तो हम अपने प्रदेश की बेकारी समस्या कभी भी समाधान नहीं कर सकते । प्रदेश की बेकारी समस्या बहुत ही विकट है। अतः हमें चाहिये कि इस प्रान्त में रहनेवाले हर व्यक्ति को काम मिल सके उसकी हम चिन्ता करें । जो लोग इन लोगों की समस्या को बाद देकर प्रान्त की समस्या समाधान करना चाहते है मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद वे गलत सोचते हैं। आशा है कि सरकार इस बात की ओर भी उचित ध्यान देगी ।

इसके अलावा, उद्योग के साथ साथ खाद्यवस्तुओं के लिए भी हमारी सरकार को विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिये । तीसरी पंचवार्षिक योजना में इसके लिए काफी रुपये रखे गये हैं । इस ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हुआ मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि सरकार उन रुकावट को दूर करें जिनसे अधिक खाद्य उत्पादन योजना में बाधा पहुँचती है । उदाहरण के तौरपर मैं डिब्रुगड़ जिले के एक विशेष समस्या की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूँ । वह है नदी के कटान । जैसे कि दिहिंग नदी के कटान से हजारों बीघे जमीनें बरबाद हो गई है । इस प्रकार बहुत-सी ऐसी नदियाँ सारे प्रान्त में हैं जिनके कटान के कारण बहुत-से लोग भूमिहीन बन चुके हैं । सरकार को इसके लिए नियंत्रण की परिकल्पना लेनी चाहिये । इसके अलावा हमारे प्रान्त में जो बाम माटी इसी तरह पड़ी हुई है उसमें ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा फल एवं सागसब्जी की खेती कि जाय तो हमारे कृषक बन्धुओं को काफी आर्थिक सहायता प्राप्त हो सकती है, कारण हमारे यहां जो बाम माटी पड़ी हुई है हम फल की खेति कर सकते हैं । उसपर काफी परिमाण संतरे, अनान्नस, ताम्बूल और अन्य ऐसे बहुत तरह की खेति कर सकते हैं जिनसे हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति सुधार सकती हैं । आबादी कंग्रेस के मौकेपर मैं मद्रास गया था और उधर मुझे यह देखकर बड़ा आश्चर्य हो रहा था कि वहाँ काफी तादाद में ताम्बूल की बाड़ी बड़े पेमाने में कर रखी है । हम भी उस तरह की बाड़ी अपने यहाँ आसानी से कर सकते हैं । आज उधर के वही ताम्बूल सुपारी के रूप में हमारे यहाँ आता है और यहाँ से काफी रुपये बाहर चले जाते हैं । हम भी ताम्बूल की खेति विशेष रूप से कर सकते है और अपने यहाँ से बाहर ताम्बूल भेज सकते हैं । इसी तरह हम अन्य फल-मूल उत्पादन करके बाहर भेजकर अपनी आर्थिक दशा सुधार सकते हैं । मैं इस ओर भी सरकार की दृष्टि आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ ।

प्रान्त का विकास लाने के लिए सरकार ने बड़े बड़े शहरों के साथ साथ छोटे छोटे शहरों की प्रगति व विकाश करने के लिए योजना बनाई है । हमारे प्रान्त में ऐसे बहुत से छोटे शहर हैं जहाँ न Municipality है और न Town Committe है। हमारे जिले में ही नाहरकटिया, माकुम, मोरान जैसे बहुत-से स्थान है जहाँ Town Committee नहीं है । लेकिन आज वहां टाउन कमेटी गठन करने की योजना सरकार द्वारा कर रखी है। अतः इन स्थानों के विकास के लिए भी आवश्यक योजन होनी चाहिये ताकि ये स्थान भी आगे बढ़ सके ।

हमें हर्ष है कि गौहाटी आसाम के एक सुन्दर और उच्च श्रेणी के शहर के रूप में परिणत होने जा रही है। अन्य शहर जैसे कि तिनसुकिया इसी प्रकार का एक शहर है जो एक प्रथम श्रेणी का सुन्दर शहर बन रहा है। इस शहर के आसपास भी बड़े एवं छोटे काफी उद्योग के क्षेत्र है, जैसे उधर बरडुबी के पास Oil Industry टाउन का निर्माण हो रहा है इधर माकूम की सुविधा के लिए तिनसुकिया का सब-डिवीजनल के रूप में परिणत करने के लिए सरकार से मैं अनुरोध करता हूं। साथ ही इस शहर के विकास के लिए Drainage स्किम एवं Water Supply तथा अन्य विकाश की Scheme सरकार को लेनी चाहिये। जिससे तिनसुकिया शहर भी अपनी चतुर्दिक उन्नति व विकास का मौका पा सके। आशा है सरकार इसपर गम्भिरतापूर्वक विचार करेगीं। अतः इन शब्दों के साथ मैं धन्यवाद देकर अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

Shri GAURISANKAR ROY (Katlicherra): माननीय सभानेत्री महोदया! तीसरी पंचवार्षिक योजना के बारे में मैं दो-चार शब्द बोलना चाहता हूँ। अब हमारे देश में बेकारी की समस्या दिन-ब-दिन विकट रूप धारण कर रही है। उसी ओर मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करूंगा, निवेदन करूंगा कि सरकार अपनी योजना को इस तरह बनायें जिससे बेकारी की इस समस्या का समाधान होने में सहायता पहुँचे। आप जानते हैं कि केवल शहर या गावों में ही नहीं बल्कि आसाम के चाय बगानों में भी यह समस्या विकट रूप धारण करती जा रही है। मैं काछाड़ जिले के चाय बगानों के प्रति ही सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूँ। आज काछाड़ जिले के बगानों में बेकारों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है। इन बेकारों को न काम-धंधा है और न उनके पास खेति करने के लिए कोई आवश्यकीय जमीन है। और हमारे पास न कोइ शिल्प है कि उनसब को काम देकर हम उनकी आर्थिक कठिनाई को दूर कर सकें। इस-लिए सरकार को कोई अन्य उपाय काम में लाना चाहिये जिससे इनकी बेकारी की समस्या हल हो सके और इन्हें दूसरा काम मिल सके। दूसरे काम से मेरा मतलब है गृह शिल्प से। तीसरी योजना में हमें गृह-शिल्प का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिय कि हम इन बगानों के श्रमिकों को दूसरा काम दे सकें। इसके अलावा स्थान स्थानपर कुछ Training *cum*-Production Centres खोलना चाहिये। इन Training-*cum*-Production Centres में चाय बगानों के लड़कों को सीखने के लिए और साथ ही आवश्यकीय चीजों का उत्पादन करने के लिए मौक़ा दिया जाना चाहिये। इस प्रकार की शिक्षा इस पिछड़ी हुई जाति के लिए बहुत ही जरूरी है। इसके अलावा उनके लिए Special Scholarship की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। Technical School में उनके लिए reservation की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये जिससे वे Technical शिक्षा प्राप्त करने में मौका पा सकें।

बहुत-से चाय बगानों में जमीन बेकार पड़ी हुई है। यह जमीन Surplus है। न इसमें चाय का खेत है और न चाय लगाने की कोई योजना बगानों की है। इस पड़ी हुई जमीन का उपयोग करके भी हम अपनी बेकारी की समस्या हल कर सकते हैं। काछाड़ जिले में ऊख की अच्छी उपज है। और साथ ही एक Sugar Mill की बहुत आवश्यकता है। इस Surplus जमीन में हम बेकार श्रमिकों द्वारा ऊख की खेती कर सकते हैं। इसके अलावा काछाड़ जिले में प्रचुर परिमाण में बांस मिलते हैं। जंगल के जंगल बांस से भरे पड़े हैं। उनका भी सदुपयोग हो सकता है। एक Paper Mills की स्थापना की जाय तो उन बांसों का सदुपयोग होगा और साथ ही लोगों को काम-धंधे दिलाने में बहुत सहायक सिद्ध होगा। आशा है कि हमारी सरकार इस बारे में भी मनोनिवेश करेगी। इस Paper Mills की स्थापना हो तो बेकारी की समस्या बहुत हल होगी।

सभानेत्री महोदया, देश की बेकारी की समस्या हल करने में और साथ ही हमारे लाखों गावों के आर्थिक विकास और निर्माण में गृहउद्योग सब से बड़ी सहायता कर सकता है । इसके लिए हमारे पास साधनों की कोई कमी नहीं है। उनका उपयोग होना चाहिये। मैं सस्ती विजली की ओर आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ । उद्योग के विकास के लिए विजलीशक्ति की बड़ी आवश्यकता है। काछाड़ जिले में ही कई ऐसी नदियाँ है जिनका उपयोग विजलीशक्ति के उत्पादन में किया जा सकता है । इन नदियों की Survey होनी चाहिये । इनसे Hydro-Electric पैदा करने के लिए कोशिश करनी चाहिये ।

इसके अलावा यातायात की अच्छी व्यवस्था का न होना भी हमारे प्रान्त के लिए बहुत बड़ी रुकावट है । यातायात-व्यवस्था का अच्छा प्रबन्ध न हो तो हम कैसे उन्नति कर सकते हैं । हमारे उद्योग-धंधे कैसे विकसित हो सकता हैं ? इस ओर भी सरकार को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये । रैल तथा मोटर के रास्तों से प्रान्त के सभी स्थानों का संयोग स्थापन करने के लिए तृतीय पंचवार्षिक योजना में विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये । आज अपने मिजो पहाड़ जिले का हाल सुना है । अगर वहाँ के लिए अच्छी यातायात-व्यवस्था होती तो अवस्था का रूप इतना भयंकर न होता । हम उनके लिए आवश्यकीय सभी वस्तुएँ पहुँचवा सकते और स्थिति का यह भयंकर रूप न देखते । खाद्य-वस्तु वहाँ पँहुचाने में इतनी दिक्कत न होती । इसलिए हम समय के लिए अच्छी यातायात-व्यवस्था का प्रबन्ध करना बहुत जरूरी है । जहाँतक मिजो पहाड़ के लिए रैल-व्यवस्था का सवाल है, उसके लिए मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि Hailakandi-Lalaghat रैल ष्टेसन से साद्रन (आइजल) को काटाखाल नदी की तीर से रैल-रास्ते से यह संयोग स्थापना सहज हो सकता है और साथ साथ मोटर की रास्ता भी हो सकता है । शिलचर से मनिपुर, अगरतला, शिलंग की अच्छी संयोग-स्थापना अति आवश्यक है । नदियोंपर पुल जल्द-से-जल्द होजाना चाहिये ।

अगर हम इन व्यवस्थाओं के प्रति ध्यान दें और उसके अनुसार कारवाई करें तो हमारी समस्याओं के समाधान में बहुत बड़ी सहायता हो सकती है। आशा है सरकार इस ओर सोचेगी और उचित ध्यान देनेकी कृपा करेगी ।

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 9 A.M., on Friday, the 11th March, 1960.

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