



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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 9 A.M., on  
Friday, the 3rd March, 1961.

PRESENT

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury, B.L., Speaker in the Chair,  
Six Ministers, Two Deputy Minister and Thirty-six Members.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

**STARRED QUESTIONS**

(Starred Questions Nos. 6 and 7 standing in the name of Shri Phani  
Bora were not put and answered as the hon. Member  
was absent)

**UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**

(To which answers were laid on the table)

**Re: Building of Chakchaka Government M. V. School**

**Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog) asked :**

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

- (a) Why the old and tottered buildings of the Chakchaka Govern-  
ment M. V. School have not yet been replaced ?
- (b) How many representations have been received by Government  
in this respect during the last three years ?
- (c) Whether the Chief Minister, Finance Minister, Deputy Minister,  
Education visited the School and saw the miserable condi-  
tions of the School buildings ?
- (d) If so, why the buildings have not yet been reconstructed ?
- (e) When it will be done ?

**Shri RADHIKARAM DAS (Deputy Minister of Education) replied :**

15. (a)—As the plan and estimate could not be completed.

(b)—Government received one representation from the public of Barnagar some time ago.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(e)—As soon as possible.

**Re: Shillong-Jowai-Passi Road**

**Shri BISHWANATH UPADHYAYA (Patharkandi)** asked :

16. Will the Minister-in-charge of P. W. D. (R. & B.) be pleased to state—

(a) What sum has been allocated for the improvement and black topping of the Shillong-Jowai Road ?

(b) When this black topping will be completed ?

(c) Whether some portions of the road have got very sharp turnings or are still dangerous for wheel traffic particularly for big buses ?

(d) If so, whether Government propose to examine and make the road safer for wheel traffic ?

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

16. (a)—A sum of Rs.14,00,000 has been sanctioned for black-topping of the Shillong-Jowai-Passi Road (Miles 4th to 48th).

(b)—The work is expected to be completed by 31st March, 1962.

(c)—There are no such sharp turnings and State Transport Buses are running daily without any difficulty.

(d)—Does not arise.

**Re: Assamese refugees from West Bengal**

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa)** asked :

17. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that a number of Assamese people had to migrate into Assam from West Bengal specially from North Bengal Villages and Towns during the months of July and August, 1960 ?

- (b) If so, what was the number and whether any camp was maintained for them ?
- (c) Whether the West Bengal Government arranged to take back these Assamese Refugees to their original places and sanctioned grants and rehabilitation loans to them ?
- (d) If not, where are they now ?
- (e) Whether the matter was taken up with the Central Government or the West Bengal Government ?

(f) If so, what was the reply from the West Bengal Government ?

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)**: replied:

17. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Six hundred and twenty-four families. No camp for these evacuees was opened.

(c)—The West Bengal Government are making arrangements for the repatriation of these families after verifying that they were actually residents of West Bengal and the extent of loss suffered by each. The actual nature and extent of rehabilitation benefits that will be given to these evacuees by the West Bengal Government is not known to this Government.

(d)—Those who have not yet returned to West Bengal are staying in Assam on their own arrangements.

(e)—The matter was taken up directly with the West Bengal Government.

(f)—As stated in the reply above they have arranged to take them back after proper verification of each case.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa)**: Sir, it appears that it is about 8 months that these Assamese Refugees have not yet been rehabilitated. May I know from the Chief Minister whether this matter was brought to the notice of the West Bengal Government or the Government of India ?

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA**: Sir, in the meantime about 60 families have gone back. The West Bengal Government have been examining the each case and they have informed us that they will make all necessary arrangements for rehabilitating these people.

**Shri Hiralal Patwari (Panery)**: Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether any amount was spent from this State Fund for this purpose ?

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA**: Yes, Sir, we have spent near about 2 lakhs of rupees for these families.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA** : ( **Saikhowa** ) Sir, may I know what is the exact number of population. It is replied that six hundred and twenty four families only.

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA** ( **Chief Minister** ) : Sir, the exact number is not available. It would be near about 2,500.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA** : Whether the Chief Minister will be able to say the approximate time that will be required for the rehabilitation of these Assamese refugees ?

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA** : Much depends on the going back of the refugees. Some of these refugees are not willing to go back.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA** : Sir, are these refugees unwilling to go back to West Bengal ?

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA** : Now, Sir, 60 families have gone back to West Bengal. The atmosphere there is not cool. I hope the rest of the families will go soon.

### Debate on the Governor's Address

**\*Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI** ( **Rampur** ) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I am very grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to make my observation on the Governor's Address.

Sir, I am also thankful to the Governor for giving me this opportunity to discuss the problems that faced the Government during the post-year, achievements during that period and also the future programmes.

Sir, I am one with the Governor that we have to build up a smiling and prosperous Assam. Sir, in doing so, we have to see whether we have laid the foundation for building up such a smiling and prosperous Assam.

Sir, I feel that the Government of the State today is perhaps the most worthless the in the annals of Assam History. Sir, when I say so, I donot do so for the purpose of resorting to rhetoric. I have full facts at my disposal and I shall place these facts to show that in no time seem was so misruled, in no time there was no ill feeling between the Government and the people and in no time the the Government felt so helpless as in the last year.

Sir, I will, for the purpose of my observation confine myself to four main Problems—Viz., the problem of law and orders, the problem of administrative slackness, the problem of integration and the problem of development. Sir, when I look at the Governor's address and read his observations regarding achievement during the past year, I feel the Governor was quite conscious that during the last year there was no record of achievement worth the name. Governor has mentioned about the disturbance of the last July. What happens after that, I do not propose to discuss this matter now because we have discussed the same

\*Speech not corrected.

sufficiently. Today after about 8 months of the disturbances when we look back and read the evidences of the various witness given before the two Commission, we find lapses of the Government and sometime criminal lapses on the part of Government. And therefore, we have to probe into the question of law and order very seriously. Sir, I have seen that this Government is not capable of giving protection to the people from either the rioters or raiders.

What happened in Assam will remain as a standing slur on our face and I am definite if certain actions had been taken, as is evident from the deposition of the then *I. G. P.* Mr. Datta, who, it appears, was aware of the mounting calamity, then perhaps it could have been averted, Sir, I do not want to discuss the actions of the then *I. G. P.* Mr. Datta. He is the servant only; I am dealing with the master and the action of the servant will be relevant to the extent it is necessary to criticise the master for the latter's lack of any control over the servant. Sir, when this Inspector General of Police was appointed immediately after he toured round the State, made speeches—political speeches—and we had occasion to discuss this matter in this House. We warned the Government then and it was the duty of the Government to keep a strict watch on him. The *I. G. P.* was also maddened with power and sometimes with spirit too. He used to tour like the Governor of Assam with a posse of Police force before him, with one pilot car before him and one escort car after him, as if he was the dictator of Assam. I have got many allegations against him which need probing into. He went to Dibrugarh one night and in the Circuit House just near the corridor there was a car. He did not like that somebody else's car should be there; he kicked the car and damaged it and then went to the officer's room (he was a Customs officer), got him up at night and abused him in any manner he liked. Then also in the various Police reserves he went round saying "I have got a blank cheque from the Government—from Mr. Chaliha. I can do whatever I like." He was saying that he was against corruption, he was against lavishness. If one goes to his office in Shillong, one will see that he purchased furniture worth about Rs 5,000 (more than what any Minister of this State perhaps has) and that too without calling for any tender. I need not go into these instances further. What is material is this: that due to this Inspector General, due to his behaviour, there was a sharp division in the Police force and even to-day I warn the Government that if we have such a division in the Police force—a force which to meant to maintain law and order—if their loyalty is divided then the situation will become still worse and very serious. The then Inspector General by his deposition before the Gorewar Enquiry Commission encouraged this division. He has, before the Commission, said openly and on oath that the Assamese Police officers were lacking in their duties while others were doing their duties—a castigation made by the then Inspector General on solemn oath before Commission! He might have avoided it. He might have taken up the matter with the Chief Minister. We also saw the glaring spectacle before the C. P. Sinha Commission of one set of Police officers going to depose to justify the Police firing while another set giving deposition to prove that the firing was not justified! This is the state of affairs in the Police Department! Over and above that, when I made allegations in this House that this Inspector General of Police was writing to the Central Government over the head of this Government, that there was a

bureaucratic conspiracy for the riots, then the Chief Minister told us that no wires had been sent by the Inspector General to the Central Government (of course, I mentioned about wires being sent). Now, I find that this Inspector General on solemn oath before a Commission said that he sent three letters to the Government of India on 10th June, 20th June and 28th June. He read out extracts from those letters; these extracts have appeared in the Statesman of 9th February 1961. I would have given him full credit if he had had the courage to publish all these three letters in full. He did not do that, he only published certain portions which may be advantageous to him. The Chief Minister in this House stated that there was no such communication. He said no such wires were sent. Sir, I consider that this House was misled, the House was not told the truth. There was an attempt to quibble on words. I might have been wrong in saying that a wire was sent, but if it was a letter it was the duty of the Chief Minister to pursue the matter further and find out whether there was actually any communication. He did not do that. So, I have my doubt that somehow the Chief Minister and the former Inspector General of Police were on very friendly terms. One did not country disturb the other. This officer has said that he did not place those letters before the Chief Minister because they might worry him. Now till the 28th of June the Chief Minister was hale and hearty, he was quite capable of sitting in his office desk. The officer was writing not against the Chief Minister. I can visualise a situation when the Inspector General of Police writes to the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, against a Chief Minister for his disloyalty or something like that. I could understand his action if he were writing against the Chief Minister, Mr. Chaliha. Rather he was supporting Mr. Chaliha, and yet these three letters were sent direct to the Ministry of Home Affairs over the head of the Chief Minister. Sir, a constitutional question is involved here. Law and order is wholly a State subject, the Inspector General of Police, even though he belongs to the Indian Police Service Cadre, is a servant of this Government. Can he write over the head of this Government to the Central Government? Particularly when there was no allegation against the Chief Minister and he could easily have taken the Chief Minister into his confidence. This is very important. Not only that but, as Shri Debeswar Sarmah said, the question of discipline is involved. If we once allow this then other officers will also start doing. I can understand some direct routine communication is sent about, say, the 3rd Five Year Plan. But there at a time when the whole State was burning or about to burn, an officer of this Government wrote to the Central Government over the head of this Government.

I give a challenge to Mr. Chaliha let these papers be produced and I shall prove that there was a bureaucratic conspiracy for these riots. I do not blame this section or that section of the population. What was done was wrong and scandalous will remain as slander in our face. I condemn all these things. What is more important is to find out whether the I. G. P. really wrote these letters. I give a challenge that if he has the courage or Mr. Chaliha has the strength in his hand to control the I. G. P., let these three letters be produced here and I shall show that there was a bureaucratic conspiracy which led to the disturbances. Sir, as I said, there is an element of indiscipline and we have to see whether that indiscipline should be encouraged or not. I shall

shortly say about our administrative slackness and who is responsible for these riots. When we referred to the political speeches of the I. G. P., Mr. Ahmed and Mr. Chaliha objected to it. They did not like to condemn this officer as if there is no other officer in this world and if we give goodbye to this officer we will be in darkness, Sir, this indiscipline cannot be encouraged. Indiscipline must be curbed and the officers must be made to feel that they are Government servants and that they are not the makers of the Government. But unfortunately the I. G. P. felt that he was the maker of the Government. In Dhubri, in Goalpara district, after the visit of the state Re-organisation Commission when the disturbances started this officer gave very exaggerated reports. Regarding Naga Hills also this officer gave exaggerated reports and yet we did not keep any vigilance over this officer.

Sir, I feel that after the disturbances Mr. Chaliha, the Chief Minister, at least should have the moral courage to resign. I say should have the moral courage to resign because so many persons were killed and so many houses were burnt and extensive damages were done to the properties. Mr. Chaliha was hale and hearty till 6th July. He made a statement on the 3rd March and he did not bother to make a statement popular with the people after 3rd March. If he had done so then perhaps the popular feeling would not have gone so high. Then on 22nd June he revised his statement. Last time in this House he reasserted that what he said was true and that was his belief. If that be so, whether right or wrong or indifferent, the Chief Minister should have stuck to his earlier statement or he should have resigned. There was no other alternative. In an important policy matter like this he made a statement, right, wrong or indifferent, and then he made a dramatic somersault on 22nd June, and after that he said that what he said was correct. If so, morally it was his duty either to take this House with him or to resign. There was no other democratic possibility and yet Mr. Chaliha is a democrat. Then again, Sir, in October Mr. Chaliha presented a Bill before this House-The Assam Official Language Bill. Ten days after presentation of this Bill it had to be radically changed and yet Mr. Chaliha did not resign. Are we to understand that he was not serious about his statement which he believed to be correct or are we to understand that he was very strict about these things; If he was strict, it was his duty either to see vote of confidence of this House or to resign. But he did not do so and yet he is a democrat.

Sir, I put the blame on Mr. Chaliha's shoulder for all that had happened. Except Mr. Ahmed, when he arrived back from Srinagar, none of the Ministers, including the Chief Minister toured during these days. Even in May and June when the trouble started the Ministers preferred to be in the olympic height of Shillong than to talk to the people and make them understand what was the stand of the Government. I am sure that if before 4th July Mr. Chaliha had gone round certain trouble spots and had explained to the people the position of the Government then perhaps the furry would not have gone so high. Therefore, I hold Mr. Chaliha responsible for all that has happened and for all damages and loss. Sir, after



all this whose confidence Mr. Chaliha enjoys to-day? The Hill people have lost their confidence in him. The Cachar people who elected him as the hero have openly demanded his resignation, and the Assamese people have not liked his policy. On that score there is so much lack of confidence in him that it was his moral duty to resign. Let Mr. Chaliha contest election from any of the consensuous constituencies of the State and if he wins we shall take off our hat and we will follow him. After what had happened even some of the Ministers also have lost their confidence in him. Therefore, when we talk of democracy, when we talk of smiling and prosperous Assam and when we talk of integration, we have a duty to uphold an ideal before the people and that ideal has not yet been upheld by Mr. Chaliha, after what has happened, I think, the best course for the Government was to resign.

At one time, Sir, there was talk of imposing President's Rule in Assam—President's Rule was demanded from certain quarters when I was opposed to it because that would have complicated matters at that time. But today I am not afraid of President's Rule. Let there be a President's Rule as I think that this Government has no right to exist. Let there be a move from the Government side asking for a vote of confidence and let us see how many are for the Government. This has been done in many other States of India. After such a critical change a vote of confidence is always sought.

Now I come to matters of administration. Let us step down and look into the things. In the administrative set up everywhere there is indecision. For granting a small permit, it takes time—there is indecision at every step. They lack boldness and courage to come to a decision at every important issue. Let me cite a few instances.

The Jorhat firing took place long ago and its report was also submitted long ago. It took six months for the Government to give a decision on it. They could not give a decision early. "Now Justice C.P. Sinha, late Chief Justice of Assam High Court gave his finding on 30th December regarding the firing at Gauhati". It is now more than two months but Government cannot come to a decision. What is the result? There is tension outside. People are talking about it. Whatever it is the Government should be bold enough to come to a decision about it. If you want to rule you have to decide.

This is not the only instance. Come to the field of industry; its licensing system. How many licenses have since been issued and withdrawn? As a result what do we find? An industry which was to have started in 1950 has not started till 1951. This lack of decision is corroding the whole administration. Officers do not want to take a decision. We have killed the initiative of the officers. No officers are courageous enough to take a decision. It is because they do not know the mind of their masters. Then we have seen that the whole personnel of the administration are dissatisfied. Why? Because Government policy cannot be understood. Shri Ahmed, the Finance Minister, assured on the floor of this House that he would not re-employ superannuated persons into service. I have a question to ask, how many people—superannuated person—other than technical and

scientific personnel—have since been employed? I think the reply would be gallore—quite a gallore. These are not technical men but men from the common line; they have been given re-employment. There is corruption in this sphere and some of the high officers are indulging in corruption.

I have another question as to the verification of assets. How many officers' properties have been verified till now? How many industries requiring investment of more than Rs. 1 lakh have been given to the people of Assam? These notices of questions were given about a month before but these have not been replied. They do so at their convenience. Ministers do not want to reply to these uncomfortable and inconvenient questions. Officers move about 22½ days on tour out of a month. So do the Ministers and the Gazettes contain only their tour programme. That was also done according to their advantage; they have now stopped giving publicity to their tours. When we come here we always find that one or two Ministers are out on tour. That is the administration. Let it be denied. I want, therefore, Sir, that so far as these tours are concerned, let some money be spent but let it be published so that we may know whether they are out and how they spend the time.

As I was saying corruption was encouraged by high officers. I have seen officers who are on a salary of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 12,000 per month purchasing houses worth Rs. 12,000 or more at Shillong and Gauhati. Perhaps Government will say: well they are earning honestly. Sir, when the Duke of Edinburgh was visiting Jorhat, he put a question to a certain friend of ours about his profession. He asked: "What is your profession?" The reply was: "I am a Member of the Legislature". I do not know whether it is correct or not. The Duke then again put: "What really were you before?" The Member of the Legislature replied: "A politician". The Duke insisted: "What were you before you were a politician?" Reply: "I was a student". The Duke then observed: "Have you ever earned your bread by honest labour?"

I do not know whether that pun was appreciated. It has now become very easy to say: "I have got money and I am spending in the way I like." But, Sir, if our officers are not corrupt, how could they go on living a life of luxury and spending extravagantly? How is it possible for a man with a salary of Rs. 1,000 per month to purchase a big house worth several thousands and doing such other things? Our Government have not seen it proper to probe into these things.

Therefore, Sir, I should say that the whole administration has become rotten. I expect, at least, from Shri Ahmed that he will be strict in adhering to the policy once decided by the Government. Once he told me that in the case of re-employment of officers in general duties, no person was going to be re-employed as soon as he retired. But it is surprising to note that even after his assertion, I have seen 4 or 5 cases of reemployment of retired personnel. This is the Administration, and this is the Government we have. Then, Sir, actually, I wanted to increase the age limit of service from 55 to 60,

or at least the retiring age should be fixed at 58. But they do not raise this whereas they used to reemploy their own people even after his retirement.

Sir, about problem of integration in Assam I should say that we are very backward in this respect. We have too many problems. We are in a very bad geographical position. Immediately there is trouble from the Chinese in the north. The territories already occupied by the Chinese in the north have not vacated yet. So far as the Pakistan is concerned, we have nothing to do. Unless there is integration amongst ourselves, how can we expect solidarity. Our Jowans, the Defence personnel, are doing their best to defend our areas. But, if there is trouble amongst ourselves, how could we expect them to utilise their service in this direction. Now, Sir, I have a talk with the Chief Minister in connection with the recruitment in the Defence Department. I said that we have to contribute something in this respect by sending our Jowans. There is not a single Assamese in the Defence Department. Recruitment Centres are such a place that it is difficult to find them out. Our people want to contribute their mite for the defence of the country. I would like that proper and adequate arrangements should be made in this direction so that our Jowans may get proper avenues. Secondly, this is not the question of defence of boundary by guns and tanks. After all, what the guns and tanks will do in the present day atomic age. We have people, but we have not got proper facilities to train our people. Though we can not do fairness to everyone of us, we can at least make our people conscious about defending our country. Because, after all, it is the moral of the people to defend their own country and to defend their own country they must feel that it is their own Government. I have seen that in the Governor's Address there is no mention about this,

So far as the Naga people are concerned, they have achieved their goal. They got their independent state. But amongst certain sections of them, the race is still going on. The other day, in the Hill Section of N. F. Railways there was firing on running train near Lumding and the train had to bring back. In Tinsukia section also there was a firing in which one Lance Nayak and some constables were killed and for that purpose even the Security Force could not be able to deal with the situation. Therefore, we should consider how best we can utilise our man power and how best we can bring unity and integration among all sections of our people.

Regarding the Autonomous Districts I would like to say in this connection that by selecting one man from one section and throwing another, we cannot solve the problems of the Autonomous Districts. Before passing the language bill, I have already mentioned that adequate facilities should be given to learn the tribal language so that let them feel that we are not imposing Assamese language on them and let them think and trust that the Assamese people are their brothers. I have moved a resolution regarding amendment of Sixth Schedule, but unfortunatly Government took no notice of it. We must keep unity amidst diversity either by showing magnanimity or even by moving the Government of India. To keep integrity is a very difficult task. After all, by passing the language bill we cannot solve the problem,

The actual problems have to be solved by other methods. A man in Cherrapunji or in Lushai Hills is more interested in economic conditions than the language bill. Government should give more emphasis on economic position than other thing. There must not be any distinction amongst different classes. We are struggling against a society which is created by this distinction. We find that every encouragement is given to create this distinction. In this way the very purpose of integration is defeated.

Therefore, all the backward people, the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people from a classful society. Let the problem be solved not on the basis of classes, let it be done on a scientific basis. Let it be done on the economic basis so that everybody who is backward economically or socially can come out. Unless we do so, the future of the State is in danger.

Sir, the Governor has stated about the development progress. But during last year it has been asked repeatedly about the development and I tabled a question to know from the Government as to the amount of money that was spent per Department during the Second Plan period. During this year also what is the amount that was spent and we find, I speak subject to correction, that it will be only rupees ten crores in a Plan of rupees 59 crores. That shows that we have not been able to spend. The Assam Government has a tendency of basking in the sunshine of nature, in the sunshine of the Centre. When the food problem is solved by nature they want to take the credit because there was no flood of such extensive nature to destroy the crops and if there was flood at all, the damage is not so extensive. Therefore, they take the credit. And because somehow we got from the Central Government, the oil refinery, the Brahmaputra bridge and all these things, there is an industrial tempo therefor and we want to take the credit. If the Government do not do anything to promote the initiative of the indigenous people for industrialisation, how can we say that the State is going to be industrialised. Even for a small thing people are brought from outside. I accuse the Industry Minister for his policy that all the time when indigenous people are available, the encouragement has been given to the people from outside. This has been done deliberately not with a view to give employment to our own people but to people from outside. In this manner, we have seen that in the food production only 66 per cent of the target has been fulfilled and 33 per cent has not been fulfilled.

So far as power generation is concerned, what is the total consumption? Do the hon. Members know. It will be about 15 kilowats whereas in other States it will be 100 kilowats.

Sir, there is a conflict between the Basic Education and the use of other types of education, conflict in the use of English teacher between the so-called Higher Secondary Schools and other schools. Where is all this leading to? This Government have cared more for their power and for sitting in their office. I want to the P.W.D. road. What did I find. I found that I could not go in a car safely to other places. The work was to be done in October but it has not been taken up even in February and there is only one month's time left. This

Department is very inefficient and inactive. There is but the only desire for the Government to stick to office. Therefore, I have demanded, not on other considerations, but on this consideration that the Government, should resign and I do not bother whether there is a President's rule or not. We will see to that. We have a tremendous demand from the people that this Government should resign. I am ready to challenge everybody in any political constituency. Let us go and face it. Then I would say Mr. Chaliha is a real democrat who would lift this country to happiness and prosperity. With these few words, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

\* **Shri RUP NATH BRAHMA (Medical Minister)**: Mr. Deputy speaker, Sir, with your permission, before the final reply to the debate on the Governor's address is made, I would.....

\* **Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur)**: Sir, I was given to understand that when the Leader of the Opposition speaks in a matter like this, the only man to reply is the Chief Minister and there is none in between. Let us honour a convention.

\* **Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA**: I want to clarify only certain points raised by the hon. Member.

\* **Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI**: He can do that after the Chief Minister has replied. After all it is a collective responsibility.

\* **Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)**: On a point of clarification, Sir, I do not know whether any convention was established.

\* **Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI**: Yes, there is, during the time of Shri B. R. Medhi, on the Governor's address at page.....

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER**: I want to set up a convention whether it is the desire of the House that only the Chief Minister should speak I think that would be the best thing.

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)**: Sir, the point is that sometimes it becomes useful to the House also if there is intervention.

\***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI**: I have no objection in Minister speaking and participating in the debate in the Governor's address but when the Leader of the Opposition speaks let the Chief Minister reply so that he can sum up in order that the other Ministers can also speak. But now, Mr. Brahma will not be able to speak.

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Jorhat)**: Sir, in the Lok Sabha also, Ministers intervene they speak, they participate in the debate but I did not see any Minister speaking immediately before the Prime Minister. They intervene so that other Members get an opportunity to reply.

**\*Shri BIMALA PASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, sir, Before I reply to the debate on the Governor's address I take the opportunity of conveying my thanks to all those hon. Members who have participated in this important debate. I am glad, sir, that as many as 49 Hon'ble Members took part in this debate and the questions of great importance for the State were raised and discussed. So, it would be my endeavour to explain our position with regard to this relevant question as far as practicable, but I would submit, Sir, that because of the limitation of time, it may not be possible for me to speak in much detail on all the subjects.

Sir, the question of the security of the State should receive the first priority in all our considerations. Therefore, I would like to speak on this subject more particularly about the northern frontier. I am very glad that the seriousness about the situation that is prevailing in the northern frontier has been appreciated by all the Members and I could learn from the speeches which they delivered. Sir, consistent with our national policy, is always the desire, it is the desire of the Indian people, that all these disputes should be settled amicably and in an atmosphere of friendship. As a matter of fact, that is why negotiations have been started with China and although uptil now, no tangible result has been obtained, we continue our hope that this dispute would be settled amicably and peacefully. Sir, on the previous occasion, I had the unpleasant task of making an observation about a great disappointment on account of the behaviour of the great country China. We all hoped that with progress and development in China, it is not only that the Asian countries would be benefited and give a lead to world peace, we find today that there has been aggression on our territory by China. There is aggression already and there is demand for a large area of this country for inclusion within that country. Sir, I consider it to be a very unfortunate situation and I only hope that the good sense will prevail and the matter should be resolved and there would be no more aggression.

Sir, we the people of Assam have great responsibility as the inhabitants of this north-east frontier State of this great country of India. We should at no time on political consideration or otherwise under-estimate this serious threat to our country. No matter to what political parties we may belong, we are Indians and it is our duty to defend our country and I hope, Sir, we shall do it. I also hope that the peace which exists today in the Indo-Pakistan border would be maintained and that the friendship with Pakistan would be continued.

It is with some amount of disappointment that I have to refer to the situation created by the Naga hostiles in the contiguous districts of Assam. Sir, we claim that we are well wishers of our Naga brothers and sisters. We want that they should live peacefully, that they should progress and develop and it is our intention that we all live like one family. The Prime Minister, consistent with his earlier statement, have rejected the demand for independent Naga land and according to the wishes of the Naga people, he has agreed to create a separate Naga State. I do not know why in spite of all these considerations, these troubles seem to continue and what worries us is the trouble that is created in the contiguous districts of Assam. Some

hon. Members propose to fix some time for discussion about these disturbances created by the Naga hostiles. Therefore, I do not propose to take more time incidents which have taken place recently in our State. We have every sympathy for all these people inside Naga Hills as also outside who have suffered as result of the activities of the Naga hostiles, but I can assure this House that we are quite prepared to meet this menace with necessary and suitable measures.

Sir, the other day, some of the hon. Members were referring to the Assam official Language Act. Some of them were not happy that the dissatisfaction which the Assam official Language Act created among certain sections of our people, more particularly the people of the hills and Cachar, has not been mentioned in the Governor's address. Sir, we know that this piece of legislation could not command the support of all the sections of the people, more particularly the people of the Hills and Cachar. It is also a fact that this has created dissatisfaction to some extent, but, sir, I would request them to appreciate that we on our side tried our best to respect their wishes by putting suitable provisions in the Bill, so that the Assamese language is not imposed in any of the non-Assamese speaking districts of the State. Moreover, these special rights of the minorities are fully guaranteed by the Constitution and we have also made provisions in the Bill itself about it and we also mean that these provisions are implemented. Sir, it would also be appreciated that taking into consideration the totality of the circumstances, it would not have been good to keep this question of official language open. That is why, the Bill was passed by this august House which has since become an Act.

Now, Sir there is another question that was raised about the revival of the demand for a separate Hill State. Sir, as we know this whole demand actually subsided but after the passing of the official language Act this demand has been revived. Our hill leaders had in the meantime correspondence and discussions with the Prime Minister of India as well as the Home Minister on this proposal. My information is that the Prime Minister has expressed his views on this subject and I hardly have anything to add to it at this stage. I am informed that the Prime Minister advised against disintegration of Assam for more than one reason. At the same time he expressed an anxiety to remove the difficulties of the hills people by providing changes and administrative arrangements which would allow fullest scope to the Hill Districts to develop and advance according to the genius of the people while at the same time maintaining the integrity of Assam. With this general approach he indicated some broad tentative suggestions, namely, the development work and allied subjects might be in charge of the representatives of the hill districts and the funds allocated for the development of the areas might be separately earmarked as it is intended for the benefit of the people and the districts. He suggested that different representatives from amongst the elected M.L. As of the hill districts would deal with matters like legislation relating to the hill districts which came up before the Assembly and their decision would prevail after the pattern for Scotland in the British House of Commons. There should be a separate Cabinet of Ministers in the Assam Government assisted by one or more Deputy Ministers to deal with this matter of development Plans for autonomous districts,

He indicated also that a Commission might be appointed to make investigation and report on the proposal for administrative and other changes in the autonomous districts and regions. The Commission would also go into the question of how far provisions of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India should be varied and liberalised to provide greater measure of autonomy in the District and Regional Councils. Sir, these are the broad indications which were given by the Prime Minister to our hill leaders. I can only hope Sir, that the Prime Minister's suggestions would receive serious consideration and would be acceptable to the hill leaders.

Sir, it was suggested by some of the hon. Members against the Governor's appeal for unity that the pre-requisite for unity is the removal of the basic problems of the people. Sir, may I put it also in another way, that, in order to solve the basic problem of the people strength is necessary and that strength is only possible on the basis of justice and equity. I believe Sir, if we cultivate the sense of justice and also practice in our day to day affairs, the very much needed unity of the people can be achieved. Of course, with regard to the basic problems of the people, these are many and some of the problems are baffling too but nevertheless taking into account the great potentialities which nature has provided to this State and also the inherent goodness and strength of the people, I am quite confident that we will be in a position to solve these basic problems of the people. Sir, the other day I was rather very sorry to hear from hon. member when I observed that as against the Governor's speech of a smiling Assam, his speech is one of chaotic Assam. I cannot conceive how a responsible member could make such an observation. Sir, I have great faith in our people, I have also great faith in our leaders; what I notice is that a great force is now generating in our people and that great force would lead us only to one goal, that is, the goal of peace, progress and prosperity. No amount of fear or reactionary activities can succeed before that great force that is generating in our people today. Therefore, I hope that he did not mean what he said. After all, no matter whether we come from the plains, whether we come from Upper Assam or Lower Assam, from Cachar or the Hills, we are all responsible people and we are interested in the general welfare, of all sections of people of the State. Therefore, it is our duty to give a proper lead to the people as a whole. If we have differences let us resolve the differences, let us not stress the differences to an extent that would be detrimental for the State, for the people and for the country as a whole.

Sir, I am very grateful that my colleague the Minister for Industries intervened in this debate and made an attempt to place before this House all the facts relating to industries, to our plans and programmes, our achievements and failures. He has also tried to place before this House the plans and programme, the achievements and failure regarding power in our State. He dealt with this matter to some extent and detail, therefore, I do not propose to take the time of the House by repeating all that he has said. Sir, with the progressive increase of pressure on land we have been feeling the need for industrialisation more and more. The policy we are adopting is consistent with the national with policy possible safeguards for our State. I have every reason to believe that we are gradually coming through disintegration in the field for industrial development.



Some questions were raised by some of the hon. members about the nature of investment both in the private and foreign capitals. Sir, as I said already, our approach will be same as that. Our National Governments is making a doctrinal approach and it is a practical approach with the objective of Socialist Society.

Sir, there was also mention by some of the hon. members that there was no observation in the Governor's Speech about the situation prevailing in Congo particularly about the murder of Patrice Lumumba. In this connection, Sir, I beg to submit that this was spoken and condemned by no less a person than our Prime Minister. When the Prime Minister speak, he speaks on behalf of the Nation and that is why there was no mention about the situation prevailing in Congo in the Governor's Address. The Prime Minister also called for the reason of the murder and also stern measures against all those who are responsible for this murder.

Sir, hon. member Shri Phani Bora thought it right to raise in the house about certain organisational matter of the Congress Organisation. He has said about the differences prevailed among the Congress men of West Bengal and the Assam and so on and so forth. Sir, Congress is an open organisation unlike many other secret organization. The people of the Congress Organization have the freedom of thought and expression. Actually since the beginning of this Organization different view points were raised and discussed and resolved.

There was also mention about the difference between the West Bengal Government and the Government of Assam with regard to the refugees in West Bengal. It is true that the Government of West Bengal goes by their report and we also go by our report. There was difference between both these report but ultimately there was an agreement. An agreed decision on this question between the Government of India, Rehabilitation Department, and Government of West Bengal and also with the Government of Assam to have screening of these refugees and as a matter of fact the screening is going on. Therefore, Sir, there is no point in magnifying this small matter in this House.

Sir, I may add a few words more on industry. The State Government is as anxious as the hon. members to see that in the field of industrial development the people of the State take the maximum advantage. It is a fact that there are enormous natural resources in our State. A great effort is necessary and I hope our people will come forward for this purpose. I also hope that this question would be taken up by all concerned, and from the side of the Government, I may assure this House, that we will provide all possible help and facilities to the people of the State for the establishment of industries.

Sir, some hon. members also have given emphasis to the Panchayat Organization as well as to the Field Management Committee and also to the service Co-operatives. They have made many constructive criticism on these movements for strengthening these movements and to remove the existing difficulties. With regard to the Panchayat Raj,

they have suggested the necessity of changing the method of election. Sir, all these valuable suggestions would be given due consideration so that the objects with which these organizations have been formed can be fulfilled.

Sir, I made some amount of confusion particularly with Shri Prokhat Narayan Chaudhury about the role of the Field Management Committee. Sir, this movement is necessitated or development in the field of agriculture because through these movements only the real agricultural tillers have got recognition. And through these movements the tillers could jointly discuss their common problem of agricultural development. The enthusiasm with which the agricultural society in these movements is really encouraging. Sir, these movements will be very much helpful for implementation of the various land reform Acts. I have personally enquired 100 actual cultivators about their opinion on these movement and I have not got a single man who has not supported this movements and I therefore feel that this movement is going to be popular.

Sir, little confusion has been made about the conflict of purpose between the Field Management Committee and service co-operatives. A Panchayat will have a field management committee which will function more or less like a technical committee for the development of agriculture. The service Co-operative is expected to provide all the requisite resources and the Panchayat as the Organisation will have overall responsibility of extending all possible supports.

These organisations which are in their infancy need nursing and nourishing to grow to their full strength so that we may get best out of them. I agree with the hon'ble Member who suggested that there is a great need for giving proper guidance to the Panchayats and to the Service Co-operatives as well as to the Field Management Committee. We are thinking of publishing a sort of a periodical journal in different languages for the guidance of the Panchayats, Service Co-operatives and the Field Management Committees.

**\*Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery)**: Sir, on a point of clarification. The Service Co-operatives are the branches of the Marketing Societies and the Marketing Societies are controlled by the Field management Committees, whereas the Gaon Panchayats are the branches of the Anchalik Panchayats. I do not know how the Government are proposing to make a coordination between the Service Co-operatives and the Gaon Panchayats.

**\*Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)**: If the hon. Member means Co-operation through legislation, well that is not there. What the hon. Member means is the proper coordination and the real co-operation will have to be brought by the Panchayats themselves with their overall control over the whole area.

Now Sir, the hon. Leader of the Opposition has begun his election speech. He has asked me to resign. I can tell him that I do not feel the necessity of resignation; nor my party feels the necessity of my resignation and I claim that I command the largest confidence

in this House and also in the State. (Hear, hear from the Treasury Bench). I do not like the habit of offering or accepting challenge like the street boys. He has asked me to seek the vote of confidence. But I do not feel the necessity for that. The hon. Leader of the Opposition is at liberty to table a no-confidence motion against me and that will be decided then. He said that he has seen nothing good in the State. Well, I am not a pessimist and I am full of optimism. I am optimist not for the Government but when I see the great force that is generating in the people. When I see the progressive force gradually advancing, it is only optimism that occurs in my mind. I am sorry, I cannot help becoming an optimist.

I agree with the Leader of the Opposition about the desirability of granting concession on economic basis. The existing system of granting scholarships on caste basis or on some other basis is not a very healthy thing. As a matter of fact it was on my representation that the Dhebar Commission and also earlier the Government of India felt that if we can grant concession on economic ground it would be better for India. But as you know Sir, we are not writing on a clean slate. We have a background and I hope that a day would soon come when it would be possible for us to switch over to a more healthier system for giving concession.

Sir, there was a lot of discussion in this House about the *Ex. I. G. P.*, more particularly with regard to certain letters written by him to the Director of Intelligence Bureau. The hon. Leader of the Opposition also referred to certain statements which I made in this House, in reply to some questions raised by him. Sir, the hon. Leader of the Opposition, so far as I remember, asked whether any telegram was sent by the *Ex. I. G. P.* to the Home Department suggesting President's rule. After enquiry to him that the officer did not send any such telegram. But after the *Ex. I. G. P.*'s evidence before the Inquiry Commission the hon. Leader of the Opposition felt it fit to issue a Press statement on the subject. Subsequently also he issued another statement criticising the Press Note issued by the Government. I was away at that time and after I saw the hon. Leader of the Opposition's statements in the Press I advised our people here to check up the Assembly proceedings and if necessary, to inform the Press what had actually happened. Sir, the fact remains that the *Ex. I. G. P.* did not send any communication to the Home Department or to the Director of Intelligence Bureau for upersession of this Government. He did write some letters to the Director of Intelligence Bureau. As a matter of fact, under certain confidential rules about which I do not like to mention here, it is the duty of the State's Special Branch of Police to keep the Intelligence Bureau inform about the political situation in the State, and the *I. G. P.* as the technical head of the Special Branch of Police is permitted under these rules to communicate with the Director of Intelligence Bureau about the political situation in the State.

**\*Shri DEBESWAR SARMA (Jorhat) :** Did not the *I. G. P.* state before the Enquiry Commission that he had got nothing to do with the Intelligence Bureau ?

**\*Shri BIMALA PROSAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)** : I know that cannot be. The I. G. P. is above the D. I. G. who is in-charge of the Intelligence Bureau. He is the technical head of all these branches.

Now, the point is whether this is an All India Rule under which this communication is permissible or not and this matter is to be taken up with the Government of India. As a matter of fact after I called for explanations from the officer concerned, he has submitted some explanations and I am still examining those explanations and we will consider these points further.

**\*Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur)** : May I know from the Chief Minister whether he is in possession of those three letters ?

**\*BIMALA PROSAD CHALIHA** : I can tell the Leader of the Opposition that the letters were shown to my colleague.

**\*Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI** : Who is that colleague ?

**\*Shri BIMALA PROSAD CHALIHA** : That you need not know.

**\*Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI** : My allegation was refuted by the Chief Minister. I want to know whether after reading all those three letters whether the Chief Minister could refute my allegations ? When the extracts of those letters have been published in the Press, why those three letters could not be placed on the table of the House ?

**\*Shri BIMALA PROSAD CHALIHA** : I have already refuted in the past to the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition that no letter was sent by the Ex-Inspector General of Police either to the Government of India or to the Directorate of Intelligence Bureau suggesting President's Rule in Assam.

With regard to the other point as I said I am still looking into the matter and whatever action is necessary that will be taken up with the Government of India.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER** : Whether the Chief Minister has any objection to place the letters before the House ?

**\*Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI** : When the extracts of those letters have been published in the Statesmen, dated 9th February, why not these letters could be placed on the table of the House ?

**\*Shri BIMALA PROSAD CHALIHA** : The Intelligence Reports are not made public.

**\*Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI** : Are we to understand that the portions which have been published in the Press are not secret and which have not been published are secret ?

**\*Shri BIMALA PROSAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):** I do not know under what circumstances those extracts were there.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Who made over those letters ?

**\*Shri BIMALA PROSAD CHALIHA :** I was in the Inquiry Commission.

**\*Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) :** I have got the whole deposition of the Enquiry Commission with me and the extracts have been published in the Press.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Who published it ?

**\*Shri BIMALA PROSAD CHALIHA :** This was in course of the Enquiry Commission's proceedings that certain extracts were published. What I am going to say is that whether the Statesmen published the same extracts—that could be ...

**\*Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI :** The extracts.

**\*Shri GAURISHANKAR BATTACHARYYA (Gauhati) :** The question is whether the Government is in the know whether the so-called extracts that were published in the Statesman are the extracts of those confidential letters and if so how those confidential letters could go to a newspaper ?

**\*Shri BIMALA PROSAD CHALIHA :** That will be enquired into. What the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition wanted was the placing of those papers in this House. As I said, Sir, those intelligence reports are not made public. With regard to the publication in the Statesman, that is a matter which would be enquired into.

**\*Shri DEBESWAR SARMA (Jorhat) :** May I submit one thing for consideration of the Chief Minister ? This matter is of a little more importance than ordinary public nuisance. Because we find at the time of the States Re-organisation Commission's visit also this officer was attached to Assam as Deputy Director of Central Intelligence Bureau, and he sent certain reports and those highly secret reports too to some extent were published in the Calcutta Press. This time also Intelligence Reports were sent to the Central Intelligence Bureau not by the D. I. G., C. I. D. but by the I. G. P. himself and they again found publicity in the Calcutta Press. The question is how a high ranking officer of the State could send any amount of nonsense to the Central Intelligence Bureau behind the back of the Government, behind the back of those men who are involved ? These three letters of the I. G. P. are to be enquired into, at any rate placed on the table. If the vicious activities of such an officer are not enquired into, the members of the public have cause for concern. That is my submission, Sir.

**\*Shri BIMALA PROSAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)** : As I said, about the publication of the letters in the Press that would be enquired into and with regard to the particular rule which permits correspondence with the Intelligence Bureau and to what extent—if that rule needs modification or whether any code should be laid down there and also the matter which will have to be taken up with the Government of India—all these matters will be enquired into.

**\*Shri DEBESWAR SARMA (Jorhat)** : Thank you, Sir.

**\*Shri BIMALA PROSAD CHALIHA** : Now, I would speak a few words about land reform. The hon. Members have been pleased to discuss this matter in this House. Sir, the scope of the reform is limited to the extent prescribed by the Planning Commission of India. You would remember, Sir, that the Planning Commission laid down certain targets to be fulfilled in the matter of land reforms for the First as well as Second Five Year Plans. So far we are concerned, legislative measures for all those have been passed and we are also now going ahead with implementation. The criticism is that in the matter of implementation we are slow. For example, hon. Member Shri Bhattacharyya stated that we are yet to take over the Zamindaries in Karimganj. Sir, I expected this criticism but at the same time I would submit that to bring about a revolutionary reform in the land system through peaceful and democratic methods it takes some time. I am as anxious as the hon. Members to see that these land reforms are implemented speedily.

While referring to the Field Management Committee, I take the opportunity of saying that this basic we hope would be our good agency for implementation for the land reform in your State. Why I am telling, Sir, that the rights which this August House has given to the people, must be made conscious to them and unless we make them conscious they cannot take advantage of it.

There are grievances from different districts and different sectors about inadequate attention in the sphere of developmental activities our State can be divided into sectors—the sector on the North of South Brahmaputra, the South bank of the Brahmaputra, the Hill sector and the District of Cachar. Now, Sir, if one college is established in one sector only, naturally, there will be clamouring from other sectors. Certainly, all these grievances will have to be met we have provision of only one institution from the Centre. So, it will not be possible to provide the same to all sectors. Sir, I can assure this House and people of all sections that we are very anxious about their feeling and we are also very anxious to develop all the areas as fast as possible. For that purpose, sufficient men and material is necessary. We are in dearth of technical personnel and essential materials. There are difficulties in making available of these resources. I would like to appeal to all sections of people that let there be no sense of frustration and let there be patience. I am sure we shall be able to achieve our goal by developing all sectors in our State.

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\*Speech not Corrected.

The Leader of Opposition as well as other hon. Members raised various questions about desirability of the Government on the reports of the Enquiry Commission and Gauhati Firing. We have received the reports along with the report of Goreswar Firing. I hope, we will be discussing these matters in near future.

**\*Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur)** : There is no question here about Goreswar Enquiry or Gauhati Firing. I think, there is difference in Gauhati Firing and in Goreswar Enquiry.

**\*Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)** : I did not say that it was necessary, but I said that these reports have since been received.

The hon. Member Shri Gopesh Namasudra the other day said that the people of Cachar District are very doubtful and suspicious about the Government's desire for the development of the Cachar District in respect of allotting mills etc. It is very difficult to erase the doubts and suspicion of people, but I can tell this House that if the industrial projects like Paper Mills are concerned, I am assure them that during the Third Plan Period, there would be sufficient development in that area. He also mentioned many other things in connection with the industrial development. I would like to say in this connection that as regards selection of site and suitability of particular industry in particular site, it is the function of the Industrialists for this purpose.

hon. Member, Shri Mohikanta Das referred to about the facilities necessary for the other backward classes. Sir, I feel that since last year more facilities particularly educational facilities to other backward classes as far as possible has been continued and I assure again that we will try our best to give more facilities in future.

Sir, the Leader of the Opposition has raised a question regarding re-employment of superannuation personnel. Sir, it has become the normal practice now to reemploy the doctors and engineers even after superannuation. Because both in the case of doctors and engineers, there is great shortage of technical personnel. With regards to other categories also we have some persons reemployed. As for example, for the Administrative School, we have appointed one person and one Superintendent was appointed for the revision of Manual. In this way we had to reemploy four of five personnel. Any how, in reply to the question raised by the Leader of the Opposition, I will look into it and I will place the matter before the House in time.

The hon. Member Shri Tankeswar Chetia referred to about demarcation of Naga Hills border. He has requested to resurvey the boundary. I may say, in this connection that whenever there is any dispute regarding the boundary, the two Deputy Commissioners will meet and take necessary steps. But I do not think it is necessary to resurvey the whole boundary at this stage and it may not be practicable for various reasons also.

Shri Molia Tati referred to the need of greater attention to the labour welfar. Sir, we appreciate that much remains to be done in the labour front, but at the same time, through the efforts of the Trade Unions and the legislation passed in this august House as well as in the Parliament, some improvement in the conditions of the labour has been made. But I would not say for one moment that what has been done is sufficient. Actually many times more will have to be done.

**\*Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery):** On a point of clarification Sir, in the Plantation Labour Act, it is clearly stated that the educational responsibility will be lying with the State. What step has been taken by Government regarding labour education ?

**\*Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):** Actually, the educational responsibility is of the State although there is provision in the Plantation Labour Act. Therefore, we are gradually taking over all these tea garden schools. I think in the meantime five schools have been inspected by our Inspectors and gradually these schools will be brought under our control. This is the policy we have adopted. Sir, I have tried to do my best to reply to the important questions raised in this debate. Those matters which were raised regarding education, the need of improvement and all that will have another occasion, while discussing the budget proposals, to be discussed. Similarly, question were raised about health. These questions will also have an opportunity for discussion during the budget proposals. Before I resume my seat. Sir, I would like to repeat my thanks to all the hon. Members for their interest which they took in the debate.

**\*Shri HIRALAL PATWARY:** Sir, not a single question that has been raised by me has been replied. I raised 29 questions regarding fertilize, employment, etc. Some source of documents has been submitted here but not a single point raised regarding primary education has been replied. Whether the Government is taking any step to develop primary education to solve the problem of our primary education and the betterment of primary teachers. So, I would request the Hon'ble Chief Minister at least to satisfy me giving a reply to my points also.

**\*Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Resurved [for Scheduled Castes]):** Will you be satisfied ?

**\*Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA :** Sir, the difficulty was that he raised as many as 29 points. So to cover 29 point raised by one hon. Member, when all told, 59 members participated in the debate, is not possible. Sir, with regard to prohibition we have only last year declared Nowgong district to be the prohibition area. We have not yet taken up scheme for extension of this Act to any other districts. By that I do not mean that it will not be extended, but our decision on this matter is awaited.

Now, with regard to Primary School teachers, our pay scales as compared to other States were similar but our dearness allowance was very low. Sir, we are thinking of arising them in the first year of the Third Five Plan.

I hope the hon. Member has also referred to Co-operatives.

\*Speech not corrected



\***Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery)** : I want to know about the implementation of the recommendations of the Study Group on State Trading.

\***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)** : Sir, these would be matters of detail and I am afraid it would not be possible to cover them here. But I can tell the House that all these recommendations are being implemented;

\***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur)** : The Leader of the House said that the I.G.P. wrote two letters under these instructions or rules. Is it not incumbent under the rules that a copy of the same should be sent to the Minister ?

\***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA** : No, Sir, the rule does not say that it has to be shown, but what is expected is that in important matters the State Government should know. But there is a difference between an intelligent report and other reports.

**Mr. DEUTY SPEAKER** : The question is that at the end of the motion moved by Shri Chatrasing Teron the following be added :—

“But this Assembly regrets that the Governor's address fails to mention about the—

1. Labour Education in the State;
2. total liquor prohibition policy in the State;
3. settlement of land to the landless people in the State;
4. lot of primary school teachers and of the Primary Education;
5. to solve the unemployment problem in the State;
6. Judgement of the Supreme Court against the monopoly purchase policy of the State;
7. difficulties of serious nature that are being faced by the cultivators;
8. relief to the flood affected persons in the State;
9. fertilizer scandal in the State ;
10. bags' scandal relating to Assam Apex marketing;
11. the implementation of the suggestions forwarded by the study group on State trading;

12. failure of fulfilling the 2nd Five Year Plan and its plan and provision;
13. indication of the Monopoly purchase of Coal Trade in the State;
14. failure of administration in various departments in the State;
15. failure in controlling the higher number of theft and robbery cases in the State;
16. failure to mention about the high handedness and of the illegal activities of the high officials in the State;
17. failure in banning by the State Government the undesirable publications of books ;
18. about the red-tapism, nepotism, and favoritism existing in State;
19. stoppage of begging nuisance in the State;
20. development of the Gosalas and the production of milk;
21. necessity of the Second and the Third University in the State;
22. failure in fulfilling the demands of the Tribal and the Scheduled Caste people in the State;
23. Fixation of pay scales in proportion, according to the principles of socialistic idea;
24. nationalisation of Transport line and its failure in the traffic;
24. About the shifting of the Capital;
25. constitution of the primary education Commission in the State;
27. food adulteration and its failure in controlling;
28. formation of Commission of the research activities in regard to ancient monoments and historical objects; and
29. implementation of the various Acts passed by the Assembly in regard to the rent particularly in the Urban areas.

( The question was negated. )

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER** : The question is—

“That at the end of the motion moved by Shri Chatrasing Teron, on the Governor's address to the Assam Assembly on 23rd February, 1961 the following be added—

1. but is regretted that there is no mention in the address about integration of N. E. F. A., N. H. T, A. Manipur and Tripura with Assam State;
2. that the so called Welfare State has been reduced to a police state to terrorise the masses and to help the party in power in retaining the saddle;
3. that the Government's misconcieved policy has led to the unnecessary expenditure and wastage of public money;
4. that the Government have failed to provide drinking water in rural areas,
5. that the Government have not taken measure to bring the essential consumer's goods into the fold of State trading and to control the prices thereof with a view to keep them in parity with the paddy prices;
6. that the Government have not taken into consideration the main factors such as, ever rising cost of production, deteriorating economic condition of the agriculturists, non-parity of prices of agrigultural produce with the prices of industtial goods, and the deterioration in the productivity of the soil, in recent enhancement of land revenue,
7. that the Government have paid no heed to the needs and cries of the flood and famine stricken people;
8. that the Government have failed to provide land to the landless people and on the other hand resorted to merciless eviction;
9. that the Government have failed miserably to convince the Planning Commission in the matter of allotment of funds for the 5 Year Plans.

( The question was negatived )

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** The question is—

“That at the end of the motion moved by Shri Chatrasing Teron on the Govonor's address the Assam Assembly on 23rd February, 1961 the following be added :—

“But regrets that the Governor's address has failed to underline the basic tasks for the solutions of the fundamental problems of the state at the present juncture :

Namely—carrying out of the agrarian reforms in the interent of the vast masses of peasentry, elimination of the survivals of feudalism, uprooting of Imperialist economic domination, restriction of foreign monopolies and their expulsion from the national economy the creation and development of our national industry, improvement of the living standard solving an acute unemployment problem, the democratisation of social life and defeating the reactionaries and disruptive forces and building unity of the people of the State”

( The question was negated )

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER** : The question is—

“That at the end of the motion moved by Shri Chatrasing Teron on the Governor's address to the Assam Assembly on 23rd February 1961 following be added—

“But regrets that Governor's address has not mentioned the failure of the Government for the improvement of the economical, social and educational backwardness of the Plains Tribal people of Assam.”

( The question was negated )—

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER** : The question is

“That at the end of the motion moved by Shri Chatrasing Teron on the Governor's Address to the Assam Assembly on 23rd February, 1961 the following be added—

“But regrets that the Governors' address—

1. does not contain any definite policy of control of turbulent rivers of the State like Pagladiya and Manas even in Third Five Year Plan;
2. Co-operative policy of the Government is not definite in the address, though Co-operative is said to be given great importance,
3. there is no mention of Educational measures for removing anomalous situation.
  - (a) between M. E. Schools and M. V. Schools.
  - (b) between Basic and non Basic School.
  - (c) action has no bearing to the proposal of converting 100 High Schools to Higher Secondary Schools;
4. There is no mention of definite measures for solving burning problem of unemployment.”

(The question was negated)

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER**: The question is—

“That at the end of the motion moved by Shri Chatrasing Teron on the Governor's address to the Assam Assembly on 23rd February, 1961 the following be added:—

- “But regrets that the Governor's address has not mentioned—
1. that the disturbance which took place in July last in our State was due to the fault of our Government and some of the officers;
  2. that the Government has failed to protect the life and properties from the hands of the hostile Nagas, though the Nagas have reached the goal of their separate Nagaland.

3. that the Government has done nothing to the actual cultivators but they are taxed from all sides ;
4. that the development schemes and programmes of Welfare should made now on economical condition of the people and beckwardness of the area basis and not mainly on caste and creed basis ;
5. that to make the Panchayat Raj a successful one, it should be above part politics and officers should not be allowed to play politics and elections should be through secret ballet ;
6. that the Government has not taken any definite policy to root out the corruption for which our poor people are groanning ;
7. that the land policy of the State should be changed with a bias to the interest of actual tillers irrespective of caste or creed ; and
8. that the Government has declared policy to solve the unemployment problem of the state.

**(The question was negatived)**

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** The question is:

That at the end of the motion by Sri Chatrasing Teron on the Governor's address to the Assam Assembly on 23rd Frebruary, 1961 the following be added :—

“But it is very much regretted that the address does not mention any clear cut policy as to the solution of the problems prevailing in the State and specially in the Autonomous Districts, primarily as a result of the passing of the official language Bill inspit of determined and united protect of the Hills People and other non-Assamese speaking people”.

**(The question was negatived)**

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Now I put the main question in the name of Shri Chatrasingh Teron.

The question is that the Members of the Assam Legislative Assembly assembled in this session are deeply grateful to the Governor for the address which he has been pleased to deliver to this House on 23rd February, 1961.

**(The question was adopted)**

## ADJOURNMENT

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A. M. on Saturday, the 4th March, 1961.

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

