



# Assam Legislative Assembly Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

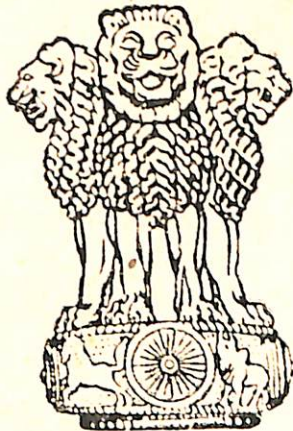
SEVENTH SESSION OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE  
ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLED AFTER THE FIRST  
GENERAL ELECTION UNDER THE  
SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN  
CONSTITUTION OF  
INDIA

MARCH SESSION

VOLUME I

No. 2

The 3rd March, 1955



सत्यमेव जयते

1955

PRINTED AT THE ASSAM GOVERNMENT PRESS  
SHILLONG

*Price 10 annas.*

Assam

Legislative Assembly

Debates

Volume 1

1951-52

Part I

1st Session

1951

No. 1

1951

# DEBATES OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1955.

(March Session)

Vol. I, No.2

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The 3rd March, 1955

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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong, at 10 A.M., on Thursday, the 3rd March 1955.

**P R E S E N T**

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

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

**UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**

(To which answers were laid on the table)

**Corrugated Iron Sheets**

**Pu LALBUAIA** asked :

1. Will the Minister of Supply be pleased to state—
  - (a) The allotted quota of C. I. Sheets in the Aijal Sub-division, Mizo District, for the year 1954 ?
  - (b) Whether Government are aware that there is a very keen shortage of C. I. Sheets in Aijal Sub-division ?
  - (c) Whether Government propose to increase the supply of C. I. Sheets in order to meet the demands of the people of that Subdivision ?

**Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister)** replied :

1. (a)—800 (eight hundred bundles) roughly.  
(b)—No.  
(c)—Government may consider if the Deputy Commissioner comes up with the proposal for increasing the quota but on the other hand an allotment of 600 bundles for the Sub-division has been cancelled during the year at the request of the Deputy Commissioner.

**Commission appointed by the Government of Assam to inquire into the causes of the Communal Disturbances of 1950 in Assam**

**Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB of Sidli** asked :

2. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) If a Commission consisting of two members and a Chairman, who was a Judge of the Calcutta High Court, was appointed by Assam Government to inquire into the causes of the communal disturbances of 1950 in Assam ?
- (b) If the said Commission submitted any report regarding the said communal disturbances ?
- (c) If the reply to (b) above be in the affirmative, whether the report was published ?
- (d) If not, why, and whether Government propose to lay it on the Library table ?
- (e) Whether any action was taken by Government according to the recommendations contained in the said report ?
- (f) If not, why ?
- (g) The total cost of the Commission, including the remunerations of the personnel, the travelling allowances and other incidental expenses connected with the Commission ?

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

2. (a)—Yes.
- (b)—Yes.
- (c)—No.
- (d)—The decision to publish the report rests with the Central Government. Government cannot lay a copy on the Library table until the Central Government has decided to publish the report.
- (e)—Recommendations affecting the State Government were in the main, implemented.
- (f)—Does not arise.
- (g)—Approximately Rs.37,000.

**Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN:** With regard to No.2 (e), will the Chief Minister be pleased to say whether the recommendations of the Commission regarding the communal disturbances have been implemented by the State Government ?

**Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister)**: Yes, as far as they relate to the State.

**Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN**: Whether any portion of the statement containing the recommendations of the Commission showing the action taken thereon would be placed on the table of the House ?

**Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister)**: Recommendations of the Commission form part of the Report. The Government of India and Pakistan did not decide to publish the report ; under the circumstances, I am not in a position to publish any part of the Report.

### States Re-Organisation Commission

**Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB of Sidli** asked :

3. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—
- (a) If the Assam Government have submitted any Memorandum to the States Re-organisation Commission ?
  - (b) If so, to what effect ?
  - (c) Whether the State Government is aware whether any other Government submitted any Memoranda to the said Commission for taking any portion of the State of Assam ?
  - (d) If so, what are the demands of such Governments ?

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

3. (a)—Yes.  
 (b)—Stating generally the views of the State Government.  
 (c) & (d)—According to Press reports published in June 1954 and also recently during the visit of the States Re-organisation Commission to Calcutta it appears that the Government of West Bengal have claimed the District of Goalpara to be included in West Bengal.

**Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB of Sidli**: The reply was—“Stating generally the view of the State Government” we want to know what are the views of the State Government and whether the State Government has made any claim on any other State or whether the Government wanted to give away any portion of the State of Assam ?



**Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister)** : The views of the State Government are that the present boundary of the State should not be disturbed by such changes in the boundary of the State. As regards other neighbouring areas, if they want to come in, it is for them to decide and then only the question can be considered. At present we do not want to make any claim on others.

**Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB of Sidli** : May we have a copy of the Memorandum submitted by the State Government in this connection ?

**Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister)** : We are not authorised to make the Memorandum public because we have submitted it to be placed before the States Re-organisation Commission with our views.

**Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB of Sidli** : How could other Governments publish it in the Press ?

**Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister)** : No Government has published it. It is only the surmise of the Press.

**Announcement by the Speaker regarding number of days allotted by him for Private Members' Business**

**Mr. SPEAKER** : In pursuance of Rule 22 of the Assam Legislative Assembly Rules, I hereby allot, in consultation with the Leader of the House, the following days for Private Members' Business during the present sittings of the Budget Session of the Assam Legislative Assembly:—

Monday, the 7th March 1955	} Bills, Motions and Resolutions (if time permits after disposal of Government Business for those days)
Thursday, the 17th March 1955	
Saturday, the 26th March 1955	

**Statement by the Leader of the House about the Course of Government Business**

**Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister)** : With your permission, Sir, I desire to make a statement about the course of Government business during this Session.

2. The Government business which is to be taken up to-day tomorrow and day after tomorrow is shown in the agenda which has been placed on each Member's table. I need not detail it again.

If the Motion for consideration of the Assam Acquisition of Land for Flood Control and Prevention of Erosion Bill, 1955 is accepted by the House either today or on any of the days mentioned above, we propose to have this Bill considered clause by clause and then passed on the 17th March.

3. We propose to present the Budget for 1955-56 on the 7th March and to present on the same day the report of the Select Committee on the Assam Adoption of Standard Weights Bill, 1954 and then to move that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration. The Second and Third readings of this Bill will be taken up on the 17th March.

On the 7th March, we also propose to introduce the following Bills and to move the motions for their consideration:—

- (1) The Assam Stamp (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
- (2) The Assam Finance Bill, 1955.
- (3) The Assam Displaced Persons (Rehabilitation Loans) (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
- (4) The Assam Forest Amendment (Autonomous Districts) Bill, 1955.
- (5) The Criminal Law Amendment (Extension to Autonomous Districts) Bill, 1955.

If the motions for consideration of the above Bills are accepted by the House on that day, we propose to have these Bills considered clause by clause and then passed on the 17th March.

On the 7th March, we also propose to take up the following Government Business:—

- (1) Resolution for appropriation of Grants under the heads:—
  - (i) 18B and 68B N.E.D. Works ;
  - (ii) 50 Civil Works—State (Excluding Establishment and Tools and Plant),
  - (iii) 50 Civil Works—State (Establishment and Tools and Plant); and
  - (iv) 81 Capital Accounts of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account.
- (2) Resolution to approve of an expenditure of Rs.10,985 under the head “37 Education” by re-appropriation.
- (3) Resolution for approval of an expenditure of Rs.9,760 under the head “37 Education” by re-appropriation.

(4) Resolution for appropriation of grant under the head. "81 Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes".

4. On the 10th, 11th, 12th and 14th March we propose to take up the following Government business :—

(1) Presentation of Supplementary Statement of expenditure for 1954-55.

(2) General discussion of Budget and discussion, if any, of estimates of expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund of the State.

5. The following Government business are proposed to be taken up on the 15th March :—

(1) Discussion, if any, of Supplementary Statement of Expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund of the State, 1954-55.

(2) Voting on Demands for Supplementary Grants.

6. On the 17th March, we propose to take up the following Government business in addition to the Bills already stated above.

(1) Discussion on point or points and voting on amendments recommended by the President on the Assam Non-Agricultural Urban Areas Tenancy Bill, 1953.

(2) The Assam Appropriation (No.I) Bill,—1955 all the three stages.

7. We propose to take up the voting on Demands for Grants on the 18th, 19th, 21st, 22nd, 24th, and 25th March.

(1) The Assam Appropriation (No.II) Bill, 1955—all the three stages.

(2) Consideration of amendments to the Assam Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940 and motion for adoption in case there are further amendments.

(3) Presentation of the Finance Accounts for 1951-52 and Audit Report, 1952.

(4) Presentation of the Finance Accounts for 1952-53 and Audit Report, 1953.

(5) Presentation of Appropriation Accounts for 1951-52 and Audit Report, 1953.

(6) Presentation of the Report of the Public Accounts Committee (Provisional).

9. Any Government business which remains unfinished on previous days will also be taken up on the 26th March.

### Committee on Petitions

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Under Rule 84(1) of the Assembly Rules, I nominate the following Members to constitute a Committee on Petitions relating to Bills for the current Session of the Assembly:—

1. Shri A. S. Khongphai,
2. Shri Akshoy Kumar Das,
3. Mrs. Usha Barthakur, and
4. Shri Maham Singh.

### House Committee

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Under Rule 167 of the Assembly Rules, I nominate the following Members to constitute a House Committee for the Budget Session of the Assembly:—

1. Shri Ramesh Chandra Borooah,
2. Shri Ghana Kanta Gogoi,
3. Shri Gahan Chandra Goswami,
4. Shri Dalbir Singh Lohar,
5. Shri Raichand Nath, and
6. Shri Hem Chandra Chakravarty.

### Committee of Privileges

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Under Rule 139(1) of the Assembly Rules, I nominate the following Members to constitute a Committee of Privileges for the current Session:—

1. Raja Ajit Narayan Deb of Sidli,
2. Shri Biswadev Sarma,
3. Shri Purandar Sarma,
4. Shri Sashadhar Ghose,
5. Shri Hem Chandra Hazarika,
6. Shri Mahendranath Deka, and
7. Shri Rajendra Nath Barua.

Under the Rule, the Deputy Speaker will be the Chairman of the Committee.

### Message regarding assent to Bills

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Information has been received from the Secretary, Legislative Department that, under the provisions of Article 200 of the Constitution of India, the Governor has assented to the following Bills which were passed by the Assam

Legislative Assembly in its meetings held in the October-November, 1954 Session :—

1. The Assam Appropriation (No.IV) Bill, 1954.
2. The Assam Local Board Elections (Emergency Provisions) (No.2) Bill, 1954.
3. The Assam Betterment Fee and Mooring Tax (Dibrugarh) (Amendment) Bill, 1954.
4. The Assam Contingency Fund (Augmentation of Corpus) Bill, 1954.
5. The Assam Deputy Speaker's Salary (Amendment) Bill, 1954.
6. The Assam Local Self-Government (Second Amendment) Bill, 1954.
7. The Assam Taxation (on Goods carried by Roads or Inland Water-ways) (Amendment) Bill, 1954.
8. The Assam Opium Amendment (Autonomous Districts) Bill, 1954.
9. The Assam Excise Amendment (Extension to Garo Hills, Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills Districts) Bill, 1954.

2. Intimation has also been received from the Secretary, Legislative Department that, the President of India has also assented under the provisions of Article 201 of the Constitution of India the following Bill which was passed by the Assam Legislative Assembly in its meetings held in the October-November Session, 1954.

1. The Assam State Acquisition of Zamindaris (Amendment) Bill, 1954.

### Election of Member to Public Accounts Committee

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly do elect eight Members to the Public Accounts Committee under rule 127 of the Assembly Rules for the year 1955-56. Sir, it is not unknown to the hon. Members that under this rule the Public Accounts Committee should consist of 9 Members of which the Finance Minister is one and by virtue of his office he is also the Chairman of the Committee. Therefore there remains only 8 Members to be elected by this House and they are to be elected according to the principle of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote. Hence the motion.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Motion moved is that this Assembly do elect eight Members to the Public Accounts Committee under rule 127 of the Assembly Rules for the year 1955-56.

*(After a pause)*

The question is that this Assembly do elect eight Members to the Public Accounts Committee under rule 127 of the Assembly Rules for the year 1955-56.

(The Motion was adopted).

I hereby fix Monday, the 7th March, 1955 as the date and Room No. 2 of the Assembly Building as the place where election to the Public Accounts Committee will take place.

The voting will be held between the hours of 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.

### **Election of Members to Committee on Estimates**

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly do elect eight Members to the Committee on Estimates under rule 128B of the Assembly Rules for the year 1955-56.

Sir, this is a new Committee we are having in Assam. The Committee on Estimates under rule 128B of the Assembly Rules should consist of 9 Members of which the Finance Minister is one and by virtue of his office he is also the Chairman of the Committee, leaving thereby only 8 Members to be elected by the House according to the principle of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote. Hence this motion.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Motion moved is that this House do elect eight Members to the Committee on Estimates under rule 128B of the Assembly Rules for the year 1955-56.

*(After a pause)*

The question is that this Assembly do elect eight Members to the Committee on Estimates under rule 128B of the Assembly Rules for the year 1955-56.

(The Motion was adopted).

I hereby fix Thursday, the 10th March, 1955 as the date and Room No. 2 of the Assembly Building as the place where election to the Committee on Estimates will take place.

The voting will be held between the hours of 2 P. M. to 4 P.M.

### **The Assam Acquisition of land for Flood Control and Prevention of Erosion Ordinance, 1955**

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Deputy Minister):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay out copies of the Assam Acquisition of Land for Flood Control and Prevention of Erosion Ordinance, 1955 under Article 213(2) of the Constitution of India.

30 MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR UNDER PRO- [3RD MAR.  
VISO TO ARTICLE 201 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF  
INDIA CONTAINING AMENDMENTS RECOM-  
MENDED BY THE PRESIDENT WITH REGARD  
TO THE ASSAM NON-AGRICULTURAL  
URBAN AREAS TENANCY BILL, 1953

**The Assam Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers)  
Ordinance, 1955**

**Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay out copies of the Assam Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Ordinance, 1955 under Article 213(2) of the Constitution of India.

**The Assam Appropriation Ordinance, 1955**

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay out copies of the Assam Appropriation Ordinance, 1955 under Article 213(2) of the Constitution of India.

**The Assam Contingency Fund (Augmentation of  
Corpus) Ordinance, 1955**

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay out copies of the Assam Contingency Fund (Augmentation of Corpus) Ordinance, 1955 under Article 213(2) of the Constitution of India.

**Amendments to the Assam Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940**

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the following amendments to the Assam Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, copies of which have been laid on each Member's table. Should I mention the amendments?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Not necessary.

**Message from the Governor under proviso to Article  
201 of the Constitution of India containing Amend-  
ments recommended by the President with regard  
to the Assam Non-Agricultural Urban Areas  
Tenancy Bill, 1953**

**Mr. SPEAKER:** A message dated Raj Bhavan, Shillong, the 18th February, 1955 has been received from the Governor under proviso to Article 201 of the Constitution containing amendments recommended by the President with regard to the Assam Non-Agricultural Urban Areas Tenancy Bill, 1953. A copy of the message is laid on each Member's table. The message reads as follows:—

The Assam Non-Agricultural Urban Areas Tenancy Bill, 1953 (Bill No.27 of 1953) was passed by the Assam Legislative Assembly and presented to me in accordance with Article 200 of the Constitution of India. I gave my careful consideration to the Bill and felt obliged to reserve it for the consideration of the President under the aforesaid Article. The President has directed in pursuance of the proviso of Article 201 of the Constitution that the Bill be returned to the Assam Legislative Assembly with a Message requesting that the Assam Legislative Assembly will reconsider it.

In pursuance therefore of the proviso to Article 201 of the Constitution of India, I, Shri Jairamdas Doulatram, Governor of Assam, request the Assam Legislative Assembly to reconsider the Bill in the light of the amendments recommended in this Message.

## AMENDMENTS RECOMMENDED

### Clauses

### Amendments

- Long title ... *Add* the words "in certain respects" between the words "regulate" and "the".
- Preamble .. (i) *Add* the words "in certain respects" between the words "regulate" and "the".
- (ii) *Add* the words "in the Sixth Year of the Republic of India" between the words "enacted" and "as".
1. .. *Substitute* the following, namely:—

#### "1. Short title, extent and commencement—

- (1) This Act may be called the Assam Non-Agricultural Urban Areas Tenancy Act, 1955.
- (2) It extends—
- (a) to the Urban Areas in the State of Assam ; and (b) to any other areas which have been or may hereafter be declared town lands under clause (a) of rule 64 of the Settlement Rules made under the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886 (Regulation I of 1886) or the Assam Land Revenue Re-assessment Act, 1936 (Assam Act VIII of 1936).



**Clauses ...**

**Amendments**

- (3) It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by notification in the official Gazette appoint."
- 2 ... 1. In the first proviso—  
 (I) In clause (a) for the words "rules under" substitute the words "the rules made under".  
 (II) Add the word "or" after the semicolon at the end of clause (a).  
 (III) substitute the word "any" for the word "A" in clause (c).  
 2. In the second proviso—  
 Add the word "the" between the words "and" and "tenant."
- 3 ... 1. Delete sub-clause (a) and re-number the existing sub-clauses (b), (c) and (d) as sub-clauses (a), (b) and (c) respectively.  
 2. Add the following new sub-clause (d) after sub-clause (c) so re-numbered—" (d) 'permanent structure' in relation to any locality means a structure which is regarded as permanent in that locality";
- 4 Delete.
- 5 Delete.
- 6 ... 1. Re-number as clause 4.  
 2. Substitute the words "at which rent has been previously paid by a tenant immediately before the dispute", for the words "previously paid by a tenant" in the proviso.
- 7 ... Substitute the following as clause 5 and add a new clause 6 thereafter as follows:—  
 "5. **Protection from eviction.**—(1) Notwithstanding anything in any contract or in any law for the time being in force—

**Clauses** ...

**Amendments**

- (a) where under the terms of a contract entered into between a landlord and his tenant whether before or after the commencement of this Act, a tenant is entitled to build, and has in pursuance of such terms actually built within the period of five years from the date of such contract, a permanent structure on the land of the tenancy for residential or business purposes, or where a tenant not being so entitled to build has actually built any such structure on the land of the tenancy for any of the purposes aforesaid with the knowledge and acquiescence of the landlord, the tenant shall not be ejected by the landlord from the tenancy except on the ground of non-payment of rent ;
- (b) where a tenant has effected improvements on the land of the tenancy under the terms whereof he is not entitled to effect such improvements, the tenant shall not be ejected by the landlord from the land of the tenancy unless compensation for reasonable improvements has been paid to the tenant.
- (2) No tenant shall be ejected by his landlord from the land of the tenancy except in execution of a decree for ejectment passed by a competent civil court.
- (3) No decree for ejectment passed on the ground of non-payment of rent shall be executed within a period of thirty days from the date of the decree and if the tenant pays into the Court whose duty it is to execute the decree the entire amount payable under the decree within the aforesaid period, the Court shall record the decree as satisfied.

## Clauses

## Amendments

6. **Compensation for improvements.**—In a suit for ejection against a tenant if any question arises—(a) whether the tenant has effected any improvement on the land of the tenancy, or
- (b) whether such improvement is reasonable improvement, or
- (c) whether any compensation may be paid for such an improvement, and if so, how much, the question shall be decided by the Court having regard to the circumstances of each case.

*Explanation.*—Any structure which a tenant is, under the terms of a contract referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 5, entitled to build but has actually built after the expiry of the period of five years referred to in that clause shall be deemed to be a reasonable improvement within the meaning of this section.”

- 8 ... .. *Re-number* as clause 7 and *add* the words “of rent” between the words “Enhancement” and “by” in the heading.
- 9 ... .. 1. *Re-number* as clause 8.
2. *Add* the words “of rent” between the words “Enhancement” and “without” in the heading.
3. *Substitute* the word and figure “section 7” for the word and figure “section 8”.
- 10 ... .. *Re-number* as clause 9 and *add* the words “of rent” between the words “Enhancement” and “by” in the heading.

## Clauses

## Amendments

- |    |     |   |
|----|-----|---|
| 11 | ... | <i>Re-number</i> as clause 10.                          |
| 12 | ... | <i>Delete.</i>  |
| 13 | ... | <i>Delete.</i>  |
| 14 | ... | <i>Delete.</i>  |
| 15 | ... | <i>Delete.</i>  |
| 16 | ... | <i>Re-number</i> as clause 11.                          |
| 17 | ... | <i>Re-number</i> as clause 12.                          |
| 18 | ... | <i>Re-number</i> as clause 13.                          |
| 19 | ... | <i>Substitute</i> the following as clause 14, namely :— |

“**14. Repeal** —The Sylhet Non-Agricultural Urban Areas Tenancy Act, 1947 (Assam Act X of 1947) is hereby repealed”.

I hereby appoint Shri Hareswar Das, Deputy Minister, Revenue, to be in-charge of the Assam Non-Agricultural Urban Areas Tenancy Bill, 1953 (Bill No.27 of 1953) in the Assam Legislative Assembly for the purpose of this Message.

JAIRAMDAS DOULATRAM,  
*Governor of Assam.* ”

Hon. Members have heard the Message of the Governor. This will be governed by Assembly Rule 79 and the discussion and voting on amendments will be taken up on the 17th March 1955. Hon. Members will consider the amendments as they come up for discussion.

**The Assam Acquisition of Land for Flood Control and Prevention of Erosion Bill, 1955**

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Deputy Minister):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to introduce the Assam Acquisition of Land for Flood Control and Prevention of Erosion Bill, 1955.

(The Bill was introduced)

**Mr. SPEAKER:** There is a message from the Governor which is dated 16th February, 1955 and reads as follows:

“I recommend under Article 207 (3) of the Constitution of India that the Assam Acquisition of Land for Flood Control and Prevention of Erosion Bill, 1955 be taken into consideration by the Assam Legislative Assembly.

JAIRAMDAS DOULATRAM,  
*Governor of Assam.*”

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Deputy Minister):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to introduce the Assam Acquisition of Land for Flood Control and Prevention of Erosion Bill, 1955, and move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

Of late flood and erosion have become enemy No.1 of the State and so their control and prevention have been given first priority. But to give effect to this land is necessary. The existing land acquisition provisions are very dilatory and due to this, the very purpose is defeated. So, this Bill seeks to provide speedy acquisition of land and that is the only provision.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The Motion moved is that the Assam Acquisition of Land for Flood Control and Prevention of Erosion Bill, 1955, be taken into consideration.

*(After a pause)*

The question is that the Assam Acquisition of Land for Flood Control and Prevention of Erosion Bill, 1955, be taken into consideration.

*(The motion was adopted.)*

The Bill will be taken up on the 17th March.

**Discussion of the Motion of thanks on Governor's Address or matters referred to in the Address**

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Parliamentary Secretary):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I moved a Motion of thanks yesterday in connection with the Governor's address which runs as follows:—

“That the Members of the Assam Legislative Assembly assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the Governor for the address which he has been pleased to deliver to this House assembled on March 2, 1955.”

Sir, with great humility I beg to move this motion and crave the indulgence of the House through you, Sir, to address a few words in this connection. The Governor in his address has already shown what are the problems of the State, what are the difficulties experienced by his Government in tackling them, what are the achievements made by his Government during the year under reference, what are the plans and programme for the next financial year and what are the policies guiding this Government in its manifold activities. My humble motion simply seeks to congratulate the Government on its superb ability to steer aright the helm of administration in the midst of most trying circumstances and in the face of most complicated problems which do not exist anywhere in the Union. My motion simply seeks to appreciate the services done by his Government to the people at a time when they were thrown into the sea of misery by circumstances beyond control and to

encourage them to do more work for the upliftment of the country. I feel they deserve such appreciation from all quarters.

Sir, this State of ours is known as a problem State. Governor in his address has referred to these. They are many and various. These are labour problems, tribal problems, problems of displaced persons, border problems, problems of landlessness and unemployment. We find here varieties of races, communities, languages, religions, usages, customs, graded civilisations. There are the Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes. Our borders are surrounded by foreign States almost on all sides and we are left with only a bottleneck of communication connecting this State with the Union. Over and above these there are the problems of earthquake and flood. The ravages of the last Great Earthquake are still fresh in our mind. Loss caused by it to the State was a colossal one. While the problems created by the earthquake still needed solution, came there the last Great Flood which spread from one end of the State to the other. These catastrophies created very many problems which this Government had to face. So hon. Members can well imagine in what complexities we and this Government are placed, with what difficulties this Government is carrying on the administration, under what trying conditions and circumstances they have to work. But in spite of these heavy odds and difficulties and in spite of the limited resources at its disposal this Government is bearing the burden of administration with success and has been doing its best to serve the people. This has been possible because they by their sincerity have been able to forge unity in diversity, and secure the confidence and co-operation from all sections of the people. This is a great achievement for which they deserve congratulation.

Governor in his address has referred to some of the most important problems of this Government. He has first dealt with the flood problem. This is an annual incident, but the last flood was most devastating and widespread. It surpassed all past records, caused havoc to cattle, eroded towns like Dibrugarh, Palasbari, washed away innumerable villages. Area affected by flood was over 12,000 square miles. It affected 3,40,613 families. About 10,252 families lost their homestead and cultivable lands due to erosion. 65 per cent. of the total Ahu, and 53 per cent. of the total jute and a considerable portion of Sali was damaged. Loss to Local Board and Public Works Department roads and bridges was huge. Innumeral buildings both public and private were washed away. It seemed whole country was under water. Miseries of the people were unbounded. It

attracted world attention. Our Prime Minister with his party of M. Ps. and Union Planning Minister visited the State to appreciate the gravity of the situation. Whole world was looking at us with anxiety. No one knew what would be the end. At this national calamity this Government without losing heart promptly stood up to the occasion and faced the situation bravely. Whole machinery of Government from the Cabinet Ministers down to the village headmen went into action with promptitude and worked without rest day and night. State coffers were thrown open to meet any eventuality and District Officers were given wide financial powers to meet any emergency. At the clarion call of our 65 years old Chief Minister who visited the flood affected areas and worked day and night without rest the whole nation stood behind him to combat the vagaries of nature, M. L. As. M. Ps. the Army, the Police, I. N. T. U. C., Artisans, Congress Organisations, Relief Societies and other Non-official organisations, in fact, the whole nation jumped into the battle field to save the country. At long last the battle was won though with heavy casualties on our side. Government had to pay a heavy price for saving the nation from a catastrophe unprecedented in the history of the nation. Lakhs of rupees were sanctioned by this Government for gratuitous relief, agricultural loan, test relief, flood damage relief and for the rehabilitation of the affected people. Central and State Flood Control Boards, Ganga and Brahmaputra River Commissions were started, anti-erosion measures of Dibrugarh and Palasbari towns and interior villages have been taken.

**Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN:** Is he reading a new address, Sir?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** He is only refreshing the points dealt with in the Governor's address.

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Parliamentary Secretary):** Huge flood Control Schemes are under execution. All these have been referred to by the Governor. Finance Minister in his Budget speech will give you more details. In short, this Government have left no stone unturned to give relief to the affected people and have taken all possible steps to prevent devastation. We are all grateful to the Central Government for their sympathy to the people of this State and for the help that they have given to prevent the ravages of flood in the State.

Governor has made reference to the food position of the State. Through the execution of the Grow-More-Food Schemes of the Embankment and Drainage and Agricultural Departments the food position has been improved. Through the undertakings of the Kaki Reclamation Project which is under execution and those at Subankhata and Philobari and through the intensification of cultivation it is expected that the food situation will improve to a great extent.

Governor has referred to the border problems also. The people living on the border of this State deserve all sympathy. This Government have already done what is possible for them to do by helping them in their trade and professions, supplying them with rice at subsidised rate where necessary and also by granting them loans and grants for rehabilitation and in various other ways.

As regards the displaced persons too, Governor has referred to the various measures that have been taken for their rehabilitation, and the Finance Minister will give you more details on the subject, and I do not propose to repeat them. You are aware, and this has also found mention in the Governor's address, that there was continuous influx of refugees during the whole year of 1954. Their number was 3,58,299 at the close of the year 1954. Out of these, two and a quarter lakhs have been rehabilitated and 1½ lakh bighas of lands were provided for them. They are the victims of Partition. The whole nation has sympathy for them. Time permitting, the whole problem which is a stupendous one, will be solved as speedily as possible provided these refugees co-operate with the Government in this humanitarian work without allowing themselves to be used as pawns in the hands of different political parties for their own ends.

As regards the Autonomous Districts and the Tribal Areas, Governor has made copious references to the measures that have been taken by this Government with regard to the improvement of the conditions of the people living in these areas. These Autonomous Districts are part and parcel of Assam and the people thereof are part and parcel of the whole population. They are living from time immemorial as members of the same family or members of one nation in amity, friendship and harmony. Both Central and State Governments are very anxious to see that the people of these areas are developed educationally, economically, industrially and in all spheres. Therefore the Central Government and the State Government are spending lakhs of rupees for improvement of communications, establishment of schools, hospitals, dispensaries and for



augmenting food production and also for improving the trade and commerce in those areas. State Government is giving all possible assistance to the District Councils so that they can function well for the benefit of the people. Governor has referred in his address to all these. In consideration of the backwardness of these areas, the people of the Hills deserve all sympathy, care and attention from all of us.

Governor has made a passing reference to the Tribal people of the Plains in his address and the measures taken for their upliftment. Plains Tribal People form an important part of the population of Assam. They are still very backward. Both the Central and the State Governments are doing their best for ameliorating their conditions. But still much more remains to be done for bringing them up to the level of other advanced communities of the State. Their case requires most sympathetic and special treatment.

Besides we have in our State the Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes. These Scheduled Castes and the Backward Classes are still behind the mark. The Government is doing its best to improve their conditions and has adopted measures for bringing them up to the level of other advanced communities. Their case also deserves our utmost sympathy.

Governor has also made references in his address to the activities of the Government in various other spheres, such as the cottage industry, small scale and medium-size industries and weaving and sericulture, etc. The Co-operative Department as you know, has sought to remove rural indebtedness by re-organizing the rural credit system. Medical and Public Health Departments have made much headway. The activities of the Education Department, both in the general and technical spheres, are most commendable. Progress under the First Five-Year Plan has been satisfactory. Nearly one-fifth of the population has been brought under the operation of the Community Project and National Extension Service Blocks. Satisfactory progress has been achieved in most of the spheres and we have been able to secure public co-operation in the matter of construction of roads, bridges, irrigation channels and in such other allied matters.

Governor has also dealt with the unemployment problem. This Government is also quite alive to it.

By gradual expansion of the developmental activities many unemployed youths of the country have been absorbed, by increasing facilities for technical and vocational education and by encouraging the development of cottage, small scale and medium-sized industries a major section of the unemployed

youths has found occupation. The establishment of major industries is also under the active consideration of the Government. If we succeed in establishing some major industries in this State we will be able to solve this problem to a great extent. But the task is a difficult one and it will take some time before the Government can fully solve this problem.

Another very important problem is the land problem, which is facing the Government. We want land for indigeneous landless people, we want land for displaced persons and we want land for those who have been badly affected by floods and earthquake. Thousands of acres of grazing reserves, fuel reserves, Tea Garden Lands, Sarkari lands have thrown out for settlement.....

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Excuse me, Mr. Das, can you tell me what is the area of land made available for settlement? About 17 lakh acres, I think?

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Parliamentary Secretary):**

Yes, Sir. About one lakh families have been given land in the meantime by derecerving grazing and fuel reserves, by requisitioning Tea Garden Lands and in various other ways. Besides  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lakh bighas of land have been given to the displaced persons. Moreover, this Government have started a good number of farming co-operatives and many people have joined them and are cultivating land in every part of the State. Besides, the Government have undertaken many land reclamation projects. We have the Kaki reclamation project. If anybody goes there he will see how many landless families have been given land there. Then Government have taken up the Amjuli reclamation project in Mangaldai, the Subankhata reclamation project in Kamrup and the Philobari reclamation project in the Lakhimpur District. When these projects are completed, we shall be able to solve this landless problem to a great extent. Besides these measures, vigorous steps are being taken for the abolition of Zamindari system and giving relief to the Adhiars and tenants. In order to advise Government on this vital matter a Land Development Board has been constituted at State level and they are now considering this matter and are going to put forward plans and schemes for the solution of this intricate problem. Government are quite alive to this problem; but the problem being an intricate one it will take sometime before Government can solve it squarely.

From what has been stated, you will see, Sir, that this Government have tried in their humble way to tackle the problems that exist in this State and have devised measures for

their solution. If this process goes on and if we get the co-operation from the people and if no obstacle is placed on our way, we hope that within the plan period we shall be able to create conditions for a Socialistic pattern of society and a welfare State. For this purpose, I appeal to all for co-operation.

Now, Sir, for all the works done by this Government and for all the plans and programme that have been referred to by the Governor in his address delivered to this House on the 2nd March 1955, we are deeply grateful to him and I hope this House will lend their support to my motion. With these few words, I commend my motion for the acceptance of the House.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Motion moved is that the Members of the Assam Legislative Assembly assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the Governor for the address which he has been pleased to deliver to this House assembled on March 2, 1955.

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

“But it is regretted that the Governor's address fails to give any clear indication of measures for solving the various burning problems of the State—particularly in the spheres of land and unemployment—in order to create conditions for ushering in a Socialist pattern of society.”

In moving this amendment I take the opportunity of associating myself with the sentiments of the mover of the Motion, Shri Das, that we are all grateful to the Governor for his illuminating address. I have also the pleasant opportunity and duty of being the first from this side of the House to congratulate the mover of the Motion for his interesting and admirable speech. But I think, Sir, I shall fail in my duty if I do not point out the lacuna that remains there in the address as well as in the speech delivered by the mover of the Motion. I do not propose to go into minor details, nor do I propose to inflict statistical documents upon this House because as Mark Twain said, attributing it to Benjamin Disraeli, there are three kinds of lies, *viz.*, lies, damn lies and statistics! Or to speak in terms of La Guardian, statistics are like alienists who testify for either side! And, therefore, Sir, without going to the statistical side, I only want to place our viewpoint from the experience of the common man in urban as well as rural areas. Broadly speaking it is admitted, Sir, that the address indicates a number of interesting topics but it must also be said that it gives very

little indication of a clear policy. Now the main plan of the address has been the Five-Year Plan, as it appears to us. I admit, Sir, that just praise is a duty which should be performed by all of us, but I should like to submit to the learned mover of the Motion that praise should not be stretched too far to make it flattery. I find that in pressing the address and also the measures adopted or proposed to be adopted by Government the learned mover of the Motion has found himself in a position wherefrom he cannot come down to earth. He has, so to say, mounted the Pegasus from which he cannot perhaps come down to earth.....

**Mr. SPEAKER :** Is it animal or what?

**Shri GAURI SANKAR BHATTACHARYYA :** It is a mountain.

Now, Sir, with regard to the achievements of the Government we found in the address in many respects the echo of the progress report of the Planning Commission. There are sentences which are almost word for word common in the address and the Progress Report. Now we find, Sir, in the Government publication, "Our Plan", Chapter I, Objectives and Approach—it has been stated—"Increased production and reduction of the existing inequalities are the two main objectives of the Plan." Sir, so far as progress of the first objective of the Plan is concerned, we must admit that there has been some advance, but so far as the second and more important objective is concerned, it has failed miserably. When I shall come to a little more detail, I shall show how it has been so.

It may be said that the State Government perhaps cannot be made responsible for this, because planning is a Central subject, a Union subject and that we can only do what we are asked to do and for which we have been provided with some funds. But in the progress report of the Plan itself, we find that it is not exactly so. In the introduction to the Report Shri V. T. Krishnamachari, Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission was pleased to say—"Many vital parts of the Plan lie in the sphere of the States. The Centre can assist in various ways but, within the framework of the National Plan, the main responsibility for increasing agricultural production, transforming the social and economic life of the villages by building from below and organising public support and enthusiasm for the Plan, rests with the States."

Sir, we are to see how this responsibility has been borne by the State Government and whether the report that we

find in the address actually reflects the experience which is there prevailing in the country. In that connection we are also to note the economic trends that are in the State. We are also to see whether these economic trends are appreciated in the address. Here in the Progress Report itself we have seen certain things about the economic trends in the country and in paragraph 5 it says, "The increases in production, it would appear, have not led to corresponding increases in incomes available for consumption" and in paragraph 6 it says—"In the general economic situation, the more serious development has, however, been the appearance of signs of growing unemployment" and "The extent of the additional it has tended to show itself, need careful study."

About this we find in the address only two sentences. In page 13 of the address it has been admitted "The growth of employment is not keeping pace with the number of employment seekers which is causing concern to Government. They have taken up several schemes and are substantially expanding the facilities for technical and vocational education."

Sir, I beg to submit that these sentences do not properly appreciate the burning problem, it falls far short of the proper understanding of the growing menace of unemployment which is confronting us, and which has become problem No.1 in the entire country. So far as this growing problem of unemployment is concerned, it has got two sides—urban unemployment and rural unemployment. While Government has been patting its own back by saying that there has been more production of food grains and other agricultural products, Government has failed to appreciate the reasons thereof and persisting there. For example, in the address itself we find that there have been certain schemes like the Grow More Food Scheme and so on. Reference has also been made to Kaki Reclamation Scheme and the proposed reclamation of the Subankhata area and so on. Now so far as these additional areas brought under cultivation are concerned, these areas have contributed to a certain extent in the matter of production of food grains and other agricultural products. The point is, apart from what has been newly brought under the plough—whether Government has been able to fulfil in a moderately extensive scale to increase the per acre yield of the land that is already under the plough. A reference has been made here in the address about particular producers. For example, it is said that one cultivator of

Kamrup got 96 maunds of paddy in one acre of land. If my inference is correct, perhaps I know that cultivator. He hails from Rangiya. It is a fact that in some cases there has been a greater yield of paddy, but whether that is on an extensive scale, or whether that is on limited particular area has to be considered. Now, so far as Sri Lahkar of Kamrup is concerned, he could have done better, he could have extended his activities and thereby he could have served as an example to the other cultivators of his neighbouring areas, had he been given the help asked for by the Government. He applied to the Government for the help which has not yet been granted to him. Government could have trained the cultivators in the matter of increasing their yields, making arrangement for their inspection of model farms like that of Sri Lahkar which could have served as an encouragement to them. I want to know whether that has been done and that too on an extensive scale. The main point is that without certain basic things done by the Government there can be no real improvement in the sphere of land.

The Planning Commission itself.....

**Mr. SPEAKER :** Your time is up, Your time is 15 minutes.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA :** Please give me a few minutes more. The Planning Commission said—"The cultivator has no incentive to work hard unless he owns the land he tills. If he cultivates another man's land, he must have security of tenure and a fair return for his labour. Hitherto, the existence of numerous intermediaries between the State and the cultivator, insecurity and high rents have tended to cramp the cultivator's initiative and enterprise. The structure of our rural society must change if our economy is to develop appreciably." So far as the fixation of upper limit is concerned, it has further said—"From the stand point of social justice, the Commission has proposed that there should be an upper limit to the amount of land one may hold. This will apply to (i) resumption of land for personal cultivation and (ii) future acquisition." So far as these suggestions about the land reform—the fixation of upper limit both for resumption of land for personal cultivation, and future acquisition—the urgency appeared to have been appreciated by the Planning Commission. If paper report is correct, the Congress Working Committee also made recommendations about this. But that has not been implemented and there is no indication in the address

that they will be implemented in the near future. We do not find a single word in the address about this vital matter of fixation of upper limit both with regard to the resumption and with regard to the future acquisition.

In the Progress Report of the Planning Commission we find what has been done in certain other States in the matter of land Reform ; but with regard to Assam except the Adhiar Act which was also passed in 1948, long before the Planning Commission, and the Management of the Goalpara and Karimganj Zamindaries, nothing has been done tending to the formulation of a progressive land policy. There has been of course much talk about this, but the actual progress is nil. Because of the Ryatwary system, landholders in Assam even during the British regime were a bit better off than the peasants in the Zamindari ridden areas in some parts of India. After Independence and the coming into force of the Five-Year Plan, no reasonable improvement has been made in the sphere of land reform in our country and unless and until these things are done, no socialistic pattern of society can be reasonably hoped for. Ours is predominantly an agricultural country, the agriculturists are the backbone of our nation. Unless and until this backbone is strong and straight, the nation cannot be strong. In this regard the Government has completely failed to do their duty. There is also no indication as to what action is going to be taken during the next year.

Then the last point I want to stress is with regard to industrial development and unemployment. In the publication of 'Programme of Industrial Development 1951-56'—we have found that there is a long list. Without going into the details of the list we find that so far as basic and major industries like Metallurgical, Mechanical Engineering, etc., are concerned, our State has not done anything. Progress in industries like Iron and Steel—Nil, aluminium—Nil, Agricultural Implements and Machinery—Nil, Automobile—Nil, Ball and Roller Bearings—Nil, Bicycles—Nil, Sewing Machine—Nil, Hurricane Lantern—Nil, Electrical Engineering—Nil, Textile Machinery—Nil, Chemical and allied—Fertilizers—Nil, Heavy Chemical Industries—Nil, and so on and so forth. In short with regard to all these industries in our State, the progress is a big zero. Unless and until there is industrial development there will be no solution of the problem of unemployment. Not to speak of any effort to solve this serious problem even a sample survey has not been undertaken in our State to ascertain the number and percentage of unemployed persons in the rural and urban areas. Unless we possess the

facts how can we tackle the problem? The other day we saw in the newspapers that the West Bengal Assembly passed a non-official resolution on the unemployment problem. The West Bengal Government has published a Report analysing the problem of unemployed in certain aspects in a particular area of Calcutta. At least it appears that they are trying to understand this problem. But in our State there is nothing done in this respect. On the 18th February last the Bengal Assembly passed a non-official resolution urging upon the Central Government to grant a big amount of money to the West Bengal Government so that the unemployment problem can be solved, but I do not find any indication in our Governor's address or in speech of learned mover of the Motion that any such move will be taken by our Government for tackling this vital problem. It appears the Government of Assam is complacent. With this sort of complacency, we cannot hope to build a society on Socialistic pattern, we cannot hope to build a welfare State. All that will be idle hope if we are to proceed like this.

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

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

“That at the end of the Motion moved by Shri Mohikanta Das the following be added :

‘But it is regretted that the Governor's address fails to give any clear indication of measures for solving the various burning problems of the State—particularly in the sphere of land and unemployment—in order to create conditions for ushering in a Socialistic pattern of Society.’ ”

**Shri DALBIR SINGH LOHAR :** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ অসম ৰাজ্যৰ এবছৰীয়া পৰিস্থিতি, বিপৰ্যয় আৰু আমাৰ চৰকাৰে লোৱা সাময়িক ব্যৱস্থা আৰু ভবিষ্যৎ উপশমৰ ব্যৱস্থাৰ এটি চমু বিবৃতিৰে যিটো ভাষণ যোৱা কালি এই সদনত দাঙি ধৰিছে তাৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ chief whip ডাঙৰীয়াই ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ক পৰিষদৰ তৰফৰ পৰা অভিনন্দন জনাই যি প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙি ধৰিছে তাক মই সাদৰেৰে সমৰ্থন কৰো আৰু মাননীয় ৰাজ্যপাল ডাঙৰীয়াক তেখেতৰ ভাষণৰ কাৰণে মোৰ আন্তৰিক অভিনন্দন জনাই দিয়াৰ কথা কবলৈ ঠিয় হৈছো।

এইখিনিতে আমাৰ ভট্টাচাৰ্য ডাঙৰীয়াই এই প্ৰস্তাৱৰ লগতে যিটো শুধৰণী প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙি ধৰিছে সেইটো মই কেতিয়াও সমৰ্থন কৰিব নোৱাৰো, মই কবলৈ বাধ্য হৈছো, তেখেতে শুধৰণী প্ৰস্তাৱৰ আৰম্ভ দিয়া বিবৃতিত আমাৰ দেশৰ আৰু জাতিৰ মেৰুদণ্ড স্বৰূপ খেতিয়ক সকলৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে সঁচা কিন্তু তেওঁলোকৰ জীৱননিৰ্বাহৰ মানদণ্ড নিৰ্ণয়ৰ যথোপযুক্ত পৰামৰ্শৰ অভাৱ থকাত মই তেখেতৰ লগত একমত হব নোৱাৰিলো। মোৰ বোধেৰে ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ে তেখেতৰ ভাষণত এই ৰাজ্যৰ বাৰ্ত্তীয় সকলো সমস্যা আৰু তাৰ সমাধানৰ কথাই তেখেতৰ ভাষণত ফঁহিয়াই দেখুৱাইছে ; কিন্তু এইখিনিতে এটা কথা ভালকৈ গমি চাব লাগিব। ভাৰত তথা অসম এখন মধ্যবৃত্ত-প্ৰধান ৰাষ্ট্ৰ বা ৰাজ্য। এনে ৰাজ্যৰ উৎকৰ্ষ সাধন কৰিবলৈ গলে প্ৰথমতে মধ্যবৃত্ত শ্ৰেণীৰ উন্নতিসাধন কৰা অপৰিহাৰ্য। এনে এটি অপৰিহাৰ্য বিষয়ৰ উল্লেখ এনে এটি ভাষণত অলপ স্থান পালে মই আৰু সুখী



হলোহেঁতেন। অৱশ্যে ইয়াত উল্লেখ নকৰা বহুতো কথাই আমাৰ চৰকাৰে সমাধা কৰিছে আৰু এই মৰ্শে চৰকাৰে যথেষ্ট কৰিছে। কিন্তু সেই কথা খিনি ভাষণত উল্লেখ কৰিলে মই আনন্দ পালোহেঁতেন।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মধ্যবৃত্ত শ্ৰেণীয়েই হল আমাৰ দেশৰ আৰু জাতিৰ মেৰুদণ্ড, ইতিমধ্যে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে তেওঁলোকৰ উৎকৰ্ষ সাধনৰ কাৰণে যথেষ্ট চেষ্টা কৰিছে আৰু সেই মৰ্শে বহুতো পৰিকল্পনা পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনাত আৰু আমাৰ বাজেট আদিতো ধৰা হৈছে। কিন্তু সেইবিলাক ফলবতী কৰিবলৈ কিছুমান নতুন নতুন আঁচনি লবলগীয়া হৈছে।

এই লোকসকলৰ প্ৰধান অভাৱ হল টকা। মহোদয়, আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত প্ৰায় ২০ লাখ মধ্যবৃত্ত পৰিয়ালে বসতি কৰে আৰু প্ৰত্যেক পৰিয়ালক যদি এহেজাৰ টকাকৈ ধান দিয়া হয় তেন্তে প্ৰায় ২,০০,০০,০০,০০০ টকাৰ দৰকাৰ। এই টকাখিনি ধান দি দুই তিনি বছৰৰ ভিতৰতপৰিশোধ কৰিবলৈ নকৈ এটি দীঘলীয়া সময় দিব লাগে। প্ৰথম তিনিবছৰ তেওঁ-লোকৰ পৰা কোনো টকা আদায় কৰিব নালাগে তাৰ পাছত প্ৰথম বছৰত দেড়শ দ্বিতীয় বছৰ আট্টশ, এনেকৈ যাতে ৭।৮ বছৰত টকাখিনি আদায় হয় তেনে এটা ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে লগতে ইয়াকো চাবলাগিব যে সেই টকা গৰু মহ কিনা ও খেতিৰ কামত ব্যৱহাৰ হয় আৰু তেতিয়া এই টকা আদায় কৰাটো সুবিধা হ'ব। ইয়াৰ জৰিয়তে সবহ শস্য উৎপাদনৰ কাম হ'ব; তাৰ লগে লগে লোকসকলৰ কিনাশক্তি বৃদ্ধি হ'ব আৰু ভাৰতীয় ব্যবসা-বানিজ্য আদিৰো উৎকৰ্ষ সাধন কৰা হ'ব। আনকি এই লোকসকলৰ পৰা Agriculture Income-Tax যথেষ্ট পোৱা হ'ব। এহেজাৰ টকা যদি ১০ বছৰৰ ভিতৰতো আদায় কৰা হয় সিও মঙ্গল কাৰণ এনে এটা আঁচনিৰে বহুমুখী সমস্যাৰ সমাধান কৰিব। মই চৰকাৰক এই বিষয়টোত গুৰুত্ব দি চিন্তা কৰিবলৈ অনুৰোধ জনালো।

মই ১৯৪৭-৪৮ চনৰে পৰা সদনত সেই একে বিবৃতিকে দি আহিছো যে চৰকাৰে প্ৰত্যেক পৰিয়াল আৰু ৰাজনৈতিক নিৰ্বাচিত লোক সকলক অন্ততঃ এহাল গৰু, এজনী খীৰতি গাই, খেতিৰ মাটি আৰু ৫,০০০ কৈ টকা কৃষিৰূপ দিব লাগে। সেই সময়ত পশ্চিম বঙ্গ চৰকাৰে খেতিয়ক গৰু খীৰতি মহ আৰু মাটি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছিল। সেই একে আঁচনি এটাকৈ ময়ো আমাৰ চৰকাৰক লবলৈ অনুৰোধ কৰাত আমাৰ মাননীয় বন্ধু কিছুমানে মোক উপলুঙা কৰিছিল। এতিয়াও মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যাতে ৫০০ টকাৰ ঠাইত ১,০০০ টকাকৈ ধান দি পৰিশোধৰ ম্যাদ দীঘলীয়াটকৈ দি দেশৰ আৰু দশৰ উন্নতি সাধন কৰে।

নিবনুৱা সমস্যা সম্পৰ্কে ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ে তেখেতৰ ভাষণৰ ১৩ পৃষ্ঠাত উল্লেখ কৰিছে। মোৰ বোধেৰে অসমৰ নিবনুৱা সমস্যা অন্যান্য ৰাজ্যতকৈ জটিলতৰ। পৰিষদৰ সদস্য সকলে জানে যে অসম প্ৰতিবছৰে প্ৰাকৃতিক বিপৰ্য্যয়ত জুকলা হৈ আহিছে। গতিকে অসমৰ এই সমস্যা অন্যান্য ৰাজ্যৰ সমস্যাৰ লগত তুলনা কৰিলে ভুল কৰা হ'ব। এখন ৰাজ্যৰ শিল্পৰ উৎকৰ্ষসাধন নহলে নিবনুৱা সমস্যাৰ সমাধান হ'ব নোৱাৰে। এনে স্থলতো চৰকাৰে এনে এটা জটিল সমস্যা কিছুপৰিমাণে হলেও সমাধান কৰি আহিছে। তাৰ ফলত আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ নিবনুৱা সমস্যাও লাহে লাহে শাম কাটি আহিছে।

আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ ছাহবাগিছা, তেল কোম্পানী আদিত আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ উঠি অহা ডেকা সকলে যাতে সকলো সুবিধা পায় তাৰ চেষ্টা কৰিব লাগে। আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ লোক মানে মই ইয়াত বছৰ বছৰ ধৰি বসবাস কৰি থকা সকলো লোককে বুজাইছো। আজি ডিগবইৰ তেল কোম্পানীত আৰু মাৰ্শেবিতাৰ Saw Mill ও A.R.T. কোম্পানীত কেইজন এই ৰাজ্যৰ লোকে সুবিধা পাইছে? লিডু, বৰগোলাই আদি কলিয়াৰিত কিমানে সুবিধা পায়? Accountant General ৰ অফিচত প্ৰায় ৬৫০ জন কৰ্মচাৰী আছে, তাৰ ভিতৰত কেই জন এই ৰাজ্যৰ লোকে সুবিধা পাইছে; Airways Steamer Company ৰ কৰ্মচাৰী

সকলৰ ১/২ ভাগো যদি এই দেশৰ লোক হ'লহেতেন, সিও যথেষ্ট হ'লহেতেন। সেইকাৰণে আমাৰ বন্ধুসকলে নিবনুৱা সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিবলৈ যাওঁতে যাতে এইটো কথাৰে চোকা দৃষ্টি বাৰ্থে যে আমাৰ ইয়াৰ যিবিলাক তেলকোম্পানী, কয়লাকোম্পানী, চাহ বাগান, জাহাজ কোম্পানী আছে তাত যাতে আমাৰ লোক সকলে নায্য প্ৰাপ্য পায়; আৰু তাত বৰ্তমান যিবিলাক লোকে কাম কৰি আছে তেওঁলোকৰো যাতে ন্যায্য দাবী বোজাই থাকে তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা লবলৈ মই চৰকাৰকো অনুৰোধ জনালো।

এই উক্তিত মাননীয় বন্ধুসকলে মোক ভুল নুবুজিব।

ভগনীয়া সমস্যা।

বহুতো ক্ষেত্ৰত দেখা গৈছে যে যেতিয়া ঋণ দিয়া হয়, তেতিয়া কোনো বিশেষ কামৰ কাৰণে ১,০০০ টকা খুজিলে ৩।৪ মাহৰ পিচত হয়তো মঞ্জুৰ কৰিব ১০০ টকা, ৫,০০০ টকা খুজিলে দিব ৫০০ টকা। এনেকৰাত হয়তো বহুক্ষেত্ৰত আৱশ্যকৰ সময় উকলি যায় আৰু সেই টকা আন বাহিৰা কামত খৰচ হয়; আৰু কোনো ক্ষেত্ৰত দৰ্কাৰ অনুযায়ী টকা নোপোৱাত সেই টকা অৰাবতে খৰচ হয়। আনপিনে যিখিনি টকা মঞ্জুৰ কৰিলে তাকো এবাৰত নিদি হয়তো আজি ৪০ টকা, ৪ মাহৰ পিচত আৰু ৫০ টকা—এনেকৈ এবছৰ বা দেৰবছৰত দিয়া হ'ল। ফলত সেই টকা কোনো ভাল কামত খৰচ নহ'ল—হয়তো খাওঁতেই খৰচ হ'ল—শেহত সেই টকা আদায়ৰ কোনো পথ নাইকিয়া হয়। সেই কাৰণে যিখিনি দিয়া হয় তাক একেবাৰতে দিব লাগে তেতিয়া হলে সেই টকাখিনি এটা লাভবান কামত খৰচ কৰিব পাৰে। তাত ঋণ লোৱা লোকৰো উপকাৰ হয় আৰু আদায় কৰাৰো পথ থাকে। গতিকে ভগনীয়া সকলক সহায় কৰিবলৈ হলে একেবাৰতে টকা দিব লাগে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, তাৰপিচত, মই মাটিৰ সমস্যালৈ আহো। এই ক্ষেত্ৰতো আমাৰ চৰকাৰে যথেষ্ট কাম কৰিছে। আমি জনাত, ৰাজ্যৰ পুায় বিলাক V. G. R. P. G. R. চাহবাগিচাৰ বহুতো পতিত ভূমি, ভূমিহীন পৰিয়ালৰ মাজত বিতৰণ কৰা হৈছে। এতিয়ালৈকে একলাখ পৰিয়ালক পুনৰসংস্থাপন কৰা হৈছে। এই একলাখ পৰিয়ালত, পৰিয়ালে প্ৰতি পাঁচ জনকৈ মানুহ ধৰিলেও, পাঁচ লাখ মানুহৰ সংস্থান হৈছে। এই মানুহ বিলাকক ১০ বিঘাকৈ মাটি দিবলৈ হলে আৰু বহুতো মাটিৰ প্ৰয়োজন হ'ব। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় এই বিষয়ত মই এইটোতহে বেচি জোৰ দিব খুজিছো যে—মানুহক অকল মাটি দিলেই কি হ'ব? মাটি দিয়াৰ লগে লগেই এই মাটিৰ পৰা সম্পদ উৎপাদন কৰিবলৈ দীন দুখী খেতিয়ক সকলক খেতিৰ সজুলী আদিও যোগান ধৰাতো একান্ত প্ৰয়োজন, আমাৰ দৰিদ্ৰ খেতিয়ক জনতাই হৈছে আমাৰ দেশৰ মেৰুদণ্ড। কাজেই, তেওঁবিলাকৰ উন্নতিয়েই আমাৰ দেশৰ উন্নতি আৰু তেওঁবিলাকৰ সৰ্ব্বতো প্ৰকাৰৰ মঙ্গল কামনাই আমাৰ দেশৰো মঙ্গল। সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যেন, আমাৰ কৰ্তব্যৰ সকলো স্তৰতেই এওঁ বিলাকৰ হিত সাধন হয়।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ইয়াৰ পাচত, মই এটি কথা উল্লেখ নকৰি নোৱাৰো যে, যোৱা বছৰ বান পানী আৰু গৰাখহনীয়াৰ ধবংসলীলাৰ সময়ত ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ বান্ধটো (Revetment) প্ৰবল গৰাখহনীয়াৰ পৰা বক্ষা কৰিবলৈ চলোৱা প্ৰচেষ্টাত আৰু সেই প্ৰকৃতিৰ দুৰ্যোগত দুৰ্দশা গ্ৰস্ত হোৱা জনতাৰ মাজত নিজৰ জীৱন বিপন্ন কৰি শৰীৰত ক্লান্ত আৰু অৱশ বোধ নকৰি আপ্ৰাণ কাম কৰিযোৱা কংগ্ৰেচ কৰ্মী সকলৰ, শলাগ লোৱাতো নহলেই, ৰাজ্য পাল মহোদয়ৰ ভাষণত তাৰ উল্লেখই নহ'ল। ছৈখোৱা শৰীয়া আদিত বানপানীত নিজৰ জীৱনক তুচ্ছ কৰি কৰা কাম কংগ্ৰেছ কৰ্মী সকলৰ বুবুজীত লিখিব লগীয়া (A voice—চিনা বায়ুনক দক্ষিণা কিয়?)

ই বৰ পৰিতাপৰ কথা। এই প্ৰসঙ্গত অন্যান্য অনুষ্ঠান সমূহৰ উল্লেখ যেতিয়া ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ৰ ভাষণত আছে—কংগ্ৰেছ অনুষ্ঠানৰ নাম উল্লেখ থকাতো উচিত আছিল বুলি ভাবো। সেই কাৰণে

আজিৰ এই সদনৰ জৰিয়তে মই সেই কংগ্ৰেচ কৰ্মীসকলক অনুবোধ জনাওঁ যেন তেখেত সকলে মনত বিষাদ বোধ নকৰে আৰু ভবিষ্যতেও একে উদ্দীপনাবেই যেন কৰ্মক্ষেত্ৰত দৃঢ় প্ৰতিজ্ঞা আৰু একতাৰদ্বাৰে অভিযান সমাধা কৰে। এয়ে মোৰ মিনতি।

তাৰ পিচত বনুৱা সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ মানদণ্ডৰ উন্নতি প্ৰসঙ্গত, বনুৱা সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ প্ৰতিনিধি হিচাবে আৰ্জন কৰা অভিজ্ঞতাৰ পৰা কওঁ যে, আজি আমাৰ দেশত বনুৱা সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ কিছ উন্নতি হৈছে বুলিব লাগিব। একোজন বনুৱাৰ বছৰেকত আয় হয় ৪/৫ শ টকা আৰু একোজন কৃষকৰ ডেৰ বা দুশ টকা। কিন্তু আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত ইয়াৰ পৰিমাণ বছৰি ৭৫ টকাৰ বেচি নহয়। ইয়াৰ প্ৰধান অন্তৰায় হল, অধিকাংশ খেতিয়কেই ভূমি-হীন আৰু এই প্ৰসঙ্গত চৰকাৰে কৰা আধাৰৰ আইনৰ ভিতৰত থাকি যোৱা বেমেজালি। এই বেমেজালি দূৰ কৰি আমাৰ চিৰ ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত, দুখীয়া খেতিয়ক সকলক উন্নত জীৱনৰ মানদণ্ড নিৰূপন কৰি সমাজত অগ্ৰসৰ হবলৈ চৰকাৰে সুযোগ সুবিধা দিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো। তেনে কৰিলেহে আমাৰ আদৰ্শপূৰ্ণ সমাজতাত্ত্বিক সমাজব্যৱস্থাৰ (Socialistic pattern of Society) আবিৰ্ভাৱ হব কাৰণ এই বিলাক মানুহেই আজি একেবাৰেই পিচপৰা। বনুৱা সকলৰ মাজত থকাৰ দৰে কৃষক সকলৰ ভিতৰতো চৰকাৰৰ conciliation Board থাকিব লাগে। তাৰ দ্বাৰা আধিয়া খোৱা কৃষক সকলৰ অনেক সহায় হব। নহলে মালিকৰ অন্যায়ৰ বিৰুদ্ধে দুখীয়া খেতিয়কে মৰ্দমা কৰিবলৈ সমৰ্থ নহয়।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ দেশৰ কৃষক সকলক বহুতে এলেছৱা বুলি আখ্যা দিব খোজে মই কও এই ধাৰণা ভুল। আমাৰ দেশ—লাচিত বৰফুকনৰ দেশ; কনক লতাৰ জন্মভূমি আৰু কুৰুল কোৱৰৰ কৰ্মস্থল। এওঁলোকৰ শিৰত বোৱা তপত তেজৰ ধমনি, প্ৰাণত উদ্দীপনা দিয়া দেশপ্ৰেমিকতা আৰু কৰ্মৰ বাস্তবতাৰ স্মৃতি প্ৰত্যেক দেশবাসীৰ অন্তৰতেই বিৰাজমান; লাগে মাথো তেওঁবিলাকৰ সুষ্ঠু প্ৰবৃত্তি বিলাকক সজাগ কৰিব পৰাকৈ দিয়া উদ্দীপনাৰ মহামন্ত্ৰ। যি দেশৰ খেতিয়কৰ সন্তানে হাঁহি হাঁহি ফাচি কাঠত উঠি দেশৰ স্বাধীনতা আনিব পাৰে সেই দেশৰ সন্তানে সুযোগ আৰু সুবিধা পালে দেশক নদন বদন কৰি তুলিব পাৰে। অধ্যক্ষমহোদয়, মই আৰু বেচি কৈ, সদনৰ সময় নষ্ট নকৰোঁ। কৃষকেই আমাৰ দেশৰ মেৰুদণ্ড এও বিলাকৰ বাবে সৰ্ব্বতোপ্ৰকাৰ মঙ্গল সাধন সকলো সময়তে হয়, তালৈ মাননীয় প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰী আৰু মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰি কৰিলো। জয়হিন্দ

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the Motion moved by my Friend, Shri Mohi Kanta Das and I offer my thanks to the Governor for delivering such illuminating speech on the floor of this House enunciating the policy of the Government to be followed in the next year. He has elaborately discussed the various complicated problems of our State, including the burning problems. He has clearly given us an indication of all the measures to be followed in the next year. Sir, ours is a State full of complicated problem and I offer my thanks to him for trying to solve all these complicated problems. I oppose the Amendment moved by my Friend, Mr. Bhattacharyya. He complains that the Governor has failed to give a clear indication of the measures for solving the various burning problems

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of the State, particularly in the sphere of land and unemployment. Sir, I draw his attention to pages 2, 3, 4 and 13 of the Governor's address where the Governor has clearly stated regarding land reforms and solution of the unemployment problem. Now, Sir, with regard to the unemployment problem it is known to us all that it is a colossal problem not only of our State but of the whole world. It is not easy to solve this problem, but our Government has tried its best to solve this problem as far as practicable. Unless and until the State is industrialised and unless and until more aid is received from the Centre it is not possible to solve this problem. In this connection, Sir, I also request the Government to see that our unemployed youths are absorbed in the tea gardens, in the Assam Oil Company, in the Railway and in the Steamer Companies. It is true that something has been done in this direction. But that is not enough. Government should try more to see that the Assamese youths are employed in all those concerns.

Sir, the Governor in his address need not give everything in details. Mr. Bhattacharyya has complained that the land reform and unemployment have not been clearly indicated in the address. Mr. Bhattacharyya should not express regret for that. In the last year's Budget Session the Governor gave a clear indication in his address stating that a land development board would be constituted and accordingly a land development board has been constituted and an officer to study the various tenures of land has also been appointed. I think and I am sure that the Finance Minister in his next Budget Speech will clearly let us know what progress has been made by this Land Development Board and what progress has been made by the officer employed by this Government in that connection.

I do not want to discuss in details about the various points raised in the Governor's address. I want to speak a few words with regard to flood control measures. The Governor in his address has given a detailed statement about the devastating floods and the relief measures taken by the Government. He has also clearly stated that a Flood Control Board with the Chief Minister as the Chairman has been formed and this Board is taking steps throughout the State to protect from further erosion of Dibrugarh, Palasbari Soalkuchi and some other places. In this connection, Sir, I want to mention that much progress has not been made

with regard to flood control measures at Dibrugarh, Palasbari and Soalkuchi and unless and until these protective works are finished within this month, these places will be exposed to be eroded by the Brahmaputra. So I request the Chief Minister and the Flood Control Board to see that all possible steps are taken to get the work done expeditiously.

Secondly, Sir, the Governor in his address has clearly stated regarding the rehabilitation of the displaced persons. He has mentioned that one and a half lakh bighas of land has been given to the refugees. In this connection I want to draw the attention of the Government to one thing. The Governor in his address in 1952 gave an indication that there would be a township at Pandu for the refugees. But I find, Sir, that no progress has been made up till now in this direction. There are 600 refugee families at Pandu and I have come to know that some bighas of land have been set apart for those families, but I am sorry to inform this House that three years have elapsed and no step has been taken to make a township at Pandu. I also like to mention in this connection regarding the loans issued to the refugees. Loans are generally issued not at a time but in various instalments. In such a case the refugee families thus getting loans are very little benefited. And unless the loans are issued in one instalment it is impossible for them to start any business with the small amount. Moreover, the majority of the refugees have not received any loan as yet. Therefore I request the Government to take steps for immediate issue of loans to those refugee families who have not yet received any loan and to whom loans are issued in instalment.

Thirdly I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the 2nd Five-Year Plan. In the First Five-Year Plan, Projects have been selected here and there in an unplanned manner. I therefore urge upon the Government to give adequate importance, to the 2nd Five-Year Plan so that it may really be a people's plan and so that it may bring about real improvement of the State. 80 per cent. of the population of our State are peasants. Unless and until measures are taken in the 2nd Five-Year Plan to raise the economic standard of the peasants, all round improvement of our State is not possible. I therefore ask Government to allot more money to raise the economic condition of the peasants. I am sorry to find that only 71 crores of rupees, have been allotted in the next Five-Year Plan. This sum

Sir, in my opinion is a very meagre one and insufficient to raise the condition of the people and to bring about an all round development of the State. I therefore request the Government to reconsider this matter and draw up a comprehensive plan so that the economic standard of the peasants as well of our country is improved.

With these few observations, Sir, I support the motion moved by my Friend, Shri Mohikanta Das and request Mr. Bhattacharyya to withdraw his amendment. I also request him to join hands with the Government in the matter of formulation of plan and policy for the economic upliftment of our peasantry as well as our State.

**Shri JADAV CHANDRA KHAKHLARI :** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই আমার ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ে যি অভিভাষণ দিলে তাক সমৰ্থন কৰি দুম্বাৰমান কবলৈ ঠিয় দিছো। তেখেতৰ অভিভাষণত বানপানী নিবাৰণ আৰু দেশৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থাৰ উন্নতিৰ পৰিকল্পে যি খিনি কথা কলে তাক মই সম্পূৰ্ণ সমৰ্থন কৰিছো। কিন্তু কিছুমান কথা, যি বোৰ তেখেতৰ অভিভাষণত উল্লেখ হোৱা নাই। সেইবোৰ কথা মই এতিয়া উল্লেখ কৰিবলৈ ইচ্ছা কৰিছো।

ভাৰ্টিব পৰা অহা বহুত মানুহক বিপদৰ সময়ত সাহায্য দিয়াৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে, কিন্তু সেইদৰে আমাৰ Plains Tribal মানুহ যি বোৰ বানপানীত ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত হৈছে, তেওঁলোকৰ সাহায্যার্থে কি কৰিছে তাৰ উল্লেখ কৰা নাই। আমাৰ শৰীয়া অঞ্চলৰ মোৰককচেলেংত যি বোৰ ঘটনা ঘটিছে তাক মানুহে নিজে নেদেখিলে বুজিব নোৱাৰে। মোৰককচেলেংত পুায় তিনি মাইল জুৰি গৰা খহনীয়াই বাইজক জুৰুলা কৰিছে। তাৰ মিৰি মানুহৰ অৱস্থাৰ কথা বৰ্ণনা কৰি বুজুৱা সম্ভৱ নহয়। কাজেই এইবোৰ সমস্যা কেনেকৈ সমাধান কৰা হব তাৰ কোনো উল্লেখ ৰাজ্যপালৰ অভিভাষণত নাই।

ৰাজ্যপাল ডাঙৰীয়াই চৰকাৰে কৃষিক্ষণ দিয়াৰ বিষয়ে যি উল্লেখ কৰিলে, আৰু চৰকাৰেও যি দৰে কৃষিক্ষণ আগবঢ়াইছে তাৰ বাবে মই চৰকাৰক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো। কিন্তু এটা কথাৰ প্ৰতি মই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব খোজো যে চৰকাৰে যি ঋণ দিছে সেই ঋণ যথোপযুক্ত ভাবে কৃষিকাৰ্য্যত খটোৱা হৈছে নে নাই সেইটো চোৱা উচিত আৰু ঋণ দিয়াৰ সময়ত সেই ঋণ আদায় কৰাৰ বিষয়েও সুনিশ্চিত ব্যবস্থাৰ প্ৰতি লক্ষ্য ৰখা উচিত। বহুক্ষেত্ৰত দেখা গৈছে যে ঋণৰ টকা পাই লোক সকলৰ আৰ্থিক অবস্থাৰ কোনো উন্নতি সাধন হোৱা নাই। আনফালে কিছুমান ঋণ মৃতলোকৰ নামত পৰি আছে আৰু ফলত সেই ঋণবিলাকৰ আদায়ৰ কোনো পথ নাই। সেই কাৰণে ঋণ দিওতে দুটা কথালৈ মন কৰিব লাগিব প্ৰথমতে চাব লাগিব যে ঋণ লওঁতাই টকাটো অৰ্থকৰী কামত ব্যৱহাৰ কৰে আৰু দ্বিতীয়তে যাতে সেই টকা সময়মতে আদায় হয়।

ইয়াকে কৰিবলৈ হলে মোৰ বোধেৰে চৰকাৰে এটা Advisory Committee গঠন কৰি সেই সমিতিৰ পৰামৰ্শ অনুসাৰে ঋণ দিব লাগে। তেতিয়া এই দুয়োটা সমস্যাবে সমাধান হব। মানুহে সময়মতে ঋণো পাব আৰু সেই ঋণ অৰ্থকৰী কামতো ব্যৱহাৰ হব। হয়তো এডোখৰ বাম মাটিত মাহ, সবিয়হ আদি হয় আৰু আন এডোখৰ মাটিত খৰালি মাহতহে খেতি হয়। সমিতিয়ে আৱশ্যক অনুসাৰে উপযুক্ত সময়ত ঋণ দিয়াৰ পৰামৰ্শ দিব, আৰু চাব যাতে আৱশ্যকীয় কামত সেই ধাৰৰ টকা খৰছ হৈছে।

এইবিলাক বেমেজালি দূৰ কৰি ঋণ দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিলে একালে ঋণ আদায় হব আনফালে মানুহৰ আৰ্থিক উন্নতিও হব। মানুহৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা ভাল নহলে দেশৰ অৱস্থাও ভাল হব নোৱাৰে। গতিকে ঋণ দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিলে সেই কাম শৃঙ্খলা ভাবেই কৰিব লাগে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, নাহবকটিয়াত তেল কোম্পানীয়ে বহুত ভাল ভাল কাম কৰিছে। কিন্তু সেই ভাল কামবোৰ তেওঁলোকৰ নিজৰ স্বাৰ্থৰ কাৰণেহে কৰিছে। তেওঁলোকৰ স্বাৰ্থ সিদ্ধি কৰিবলৈ বাওঁতে অৱশ্যে আমাৰ কিছু লাভ হৈছে হয়, কিন্তু তাৰ পৰা আমাৰ যথেষ্ট লোকচানো যে হোৱা নাই, এনে নহয়। এক চনীয়া মাটিবিলাক পটন দিয়াত ৰাইজৰ বহুত অসুবিধা হৈছে, কাৰণ সেই অঞ্চলৰ বহুত মানুহে এই একচনীয়া মাটিৰ ওপৰতে জীয়াই আছে। গতিকে চৰকাৰে একচনীয়া মাটি পটন দিয়া যি আইন কৰিলে সেই আইনৰ পৰা ৰাইজৰ কোনো ভাল কাম হোৱা নাই। সেই কাৰণে মই কওঁ যে সেই মাটি বিলাক অন্ততঃ দহচনীয়া হব লাগে। আৰু একচনীয়া মাটিৰ বাবদ যিবিলাক টকা দিয়া হৈছে সেইবিলাকত বহুত বেমেজালি দেখা যায়। যিবিলাক মানুহে ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ কথা কব পাৰে তেনে মানুহে ষেটিকৈ টকা পায়, কিন্তু যিবিলাকে ডাঙৰ কথা কব নোৱাৰে বা মনে মনে থাকে তেনে মানুহে ন্যায্য প্ৰাপ্যৰ পৰাও বঞ্চিত হব লগায়া হৈছে।

**Mr. SPEAKER :** এই বিলাক কথা বাজেট বত্বুতাত কোৱা হলেহে ভাল হনহেতেন।

**Shri JADAV CHANDRA KHAKHLARI :** চৰকাৰে টকা দিওঁতে এটা নিৰিখ ধাৰ্য কৰি দিব লাগে যাতে কাৰো অন্যায় নহয় আৰু দুখীয়া-নিচলা, অক্ষা আদি সকলোৱে সমানে টকা পায়।

জনজাতি সকলৰ উন্নয়নৰ্থে ২৪ লাখ টকা দিছে ; কিন্তু দহ বছৰৰ ভিতৰতে তেওঁলোক আন মানুহৰ সমকক্ষ কৰিব লাগিব। মোৰ বোধেৰে এই টকা যথেষ্ট হোৱা নাই। আমাৰ দুখীয়া-নিচলা মানুহবোৰে নিৰ্দিষ্ট সময়ৰ ভিতৰত উন্নতি কৰি আগবাঢ়ি যাবলৈ আৰু টকা দিব লাগে। অৱশ্যে নিৰ্দিষ্ট সময় নথকাহলে এই খিনি টকাও যথেষ্ট হনহেতেন।

সমূহীয়া আঁচনি বোৰত শিক্ষাৰ শিতানত বেচি টকা ধৰা নাই। সভা সমিতিত শিক্ষাৰ কথা কলে টকা নাই বুলি কয়। আজি আমি শিক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত বেচি টকা খৰচ কৰিব লাগে। শিক্ষাৰ উন্নতি হলেহে দেশৰ উন্নতি হব। টকা নাই বুলি কোৱাটো যুক্তিসঙ্গত হোৱা নাই। এইবাৰ আমাৰ অঞ্চলত যোৱা প্ৰাইমেৰী পৰীক্ষাত মাত্ৰ শতকৰা ৩০ জন ছাত্ৰহে উত্তীৰ্ণ হৈছে।

**Mr. SPEAKER :** সমূহীয়া আঁচনি এলেকাত স্কুল ঘৰ সাজিলে চৰকাৰে টিনপাত আদি দি সহায় কৰিব।

**Shri JADAV CHANDRA KHAKHLARI :** চৰকাৰে ওচৰা ওচৰি স্কুলবোৰ একেলগে কৰিবলৈ বিচাৰিছে। মোৰ মনেৰে প্ৰত্যেক আধা মাইলতে একোটাকৈ স্কুল হব লাগে। নহলে আলি-পদুলীবোৰ ভাল কৰি দিব লাগে। সৰু সৰু লৰা-ছোৱালী স্কুললৈ যোৱা বাটত যদি জান-জুবী আদি থাকে তেন্তে বৰ অসুবিধা হয়। লগতে মধ্য ইংৰাজী স্কুল আৰু উচ্চ ইংৰাজী স্কুলৰ কাৰণেও যথেষ্ট সুবিধা দিবৰ কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিছো।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ বহুত সদস্যই কুটিৰ শিল্পৰ উন্নতিৰ কথা কৈছে বা উন্নতি হব লাগে বুলি কৈছে ; কিন্তু কোনো সদস্যই কাৰ্য্যকৰী উপায় বা তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা দিয়া নাই। চৰকাৰী বিষয়া সকলেও বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা নাই বা মানুহক উপায় দেখুওৱা নাই। আমাৰ অঞ্চলত যিবিলাক প্ৰদৰ্শনী পাতিছে তাত দেখুৱাবলৈ আন ঠাইৰপৰা ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ মূলা, কৰি আদি বস্ত্ৰ আনে। মোৰ বোধেৰে সেই বস্ত্ৰবোৰ আন ঠাইৰ পৰা অনাতকৈ তাতে

উৎপন্ন কৰিব পৰাটোহে উচিত হ'ব। আন ঠাইৰ পৰা বস্তু আনি দেখুৱাটো আনন্দোসৰৰ বাহিৰে আন একো নহয়। প্ৰকৃততে যি কাম কৰিছে তাৰ প্ৰদৰ্শনী কৰাটোহে বাঞ্ছনীয়। আমাৰ অঞ্চলত কাপোৰ বোৱা কাম মোৰ ঘৰতে বেচিকৈ কৰে। কিন্তু যোৱাবাৰ প্ৰদৰ্শনীত মোৰ ঘৰত দ্বিতীয় পুৰস্কাৰহে পালে, আন কোনোবা এজনী ছোৱালীয়ে প্ৰথম পুৰস্কাৰ পালে। অৱশ্যে ছোৱালীজনীয়ে পুৰস্কাৰ পোৱাৰ কাৰণে মই বেয়া পোৱা নাই। মোৰ কথা হৈছে যে আচলতে সেই ছোৱালীজনীয়ে সেই Project area ৰ ছোৱালী হয় নে নহয় সেইটোহে বুজিবলৈ ইচ্ছা কৰিছিলো।

অস্পৃশ্যতা দুৰীকৰণৰ কাৰণে যি টকা দিছে সেই টকা কেনেকৈ খৰচ কৰা হ'ব তাক খবৰ কৰি জানিব পাৰিলো যে সকলো বৰ্ণৰ মানুহ মাতি ভোজ পাতিল আৰু তাত সকলোৱে একেলগে বহি খাব, কোনেও কাকো ঘিন নকৰিব। আজিকালি সকলোৱেই একেলগে খোৱা লোৱা কৰে, কোনেও কাকো ঘিন নকৰে। এইদৰে একেলগে খাবলৈ আহোতে সাধাৰণতে সকলো চাফ-চিকুন হৈ আহে, কিন্তু তেওঁলোক ঘৰত পৰিষ্কাৰ পৰিচছন হ'ব লাগিব। তেওঁলোকৰ প্ৰকৃত উন্নতি কৰিবলৈ হলে শিক্ষা দিব লাগিব। সেই কাৰণে উপায়ুক্ত সকলক নিদেশ দিব লাগে যাতে এই মানুহবোৰক শিক্ষা দি উন্নত কৰিব পাৰে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই আৰু বেচি কথা নকওঁ। ইয়াকে কৈ মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

(A voice—আপুনে বহুত জ্বাৰা কহা, আজ।)

**Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Motion moved by Mr. Das. I find that His Excellency the Governor has touched upon almost all the burning problems of the State and even if he has not gone into the details of the matters, he has given a rough account of the problems that are present. The mover of the Motion has emphasised almost all the important points which was referred to in his speech and I therefore support his Motion.

As regards the amendment moved by Mr. Bhattacharyya, I expected that he would give us some new things to-day in this House, but I find that he has repeated his old arguments which were delivered here in this House on previous occasions. I am therefore to that extent disappointed. On the contrary, I find the Government's achievement is so great that practically there is no room left for any criticism and probably that is one of the reasons why his criticism was not sufficient and not to my expectation.

Sir, I agree with Mr. Bhattacharyya when he says that land problem is the greatest problem of our State. In fact it is a problem everywhere in the Country. To view the land problem in its proper perspective, we should see how our Government



has been able to tackle this great problem. Ours is an agricultural State where the vast majority, almost 80 per cent. of the population, are agriculturists and our Government are unable to provide them with land even barely sufficient to meet their requirements. The already complex situation is further aggravated by our being subjected to floods and famine almost every year which also to a considerable extent complicated the land settlement problem.

Sir, I would have been very happy to find some mention of the drought area of our State in the address of the Governor. The Governor has discussed the flood problem and the question of erosion at length, but I did not find a word about the drought affected areas of our State. The acuteness of the problem of drought is so great that it can well be apprehended that the history of Royalsema is going to be repeated here. Sir, I come from Hojai-Jamunamukh Constituency which place, even during the last year, had to suffer terribly for want of water. This area is situated in the old Doboka kingdom of Assam. This is the place where the Government have started the great Kaki Reclamation Project. This is the place which is called the granary of Assam and this is the place which used to supply huge quantity of paddy during war time. And this area is now suffering from scarcity of water and consequently from want of food. Sir, one cannot imagine the great difficulty which is being experienced by the people of that area for want of water. You will be surprised to hear that one glass of water was selling at one anna in the open Lanka Hat on a certain day during the last rainy season. There was rain in one side of the district which flooded the whole area but on the other side of the district, there was complete drought. This place is almost like a desert and no water is available. Almost all the wells of the area have dried up, and also the tanks and practically no water was available there. It can well be imagined what a tense situation prevailed in that area. Sir, during the last Puja time, I took our Revenue Minister to that area to see for himself the hardships the people there are confronted with. The Revenue Minister asked the Chowkidar of the Bungalow to get for him a glass of water to drink. The Chowkidar was hesitant to offer him the water available and had to tell him that water available was all muddy. Even then, the Chowkidar had to run half a mile from the place to procure for the Minister a bucketful of muddy water. This is the situation prevailing there. Under such circumstances, it is really a pity

that there is no mention of the drought problem in his speech—a problem which has affected almost a population of about 40,000.

Sir, the suffering of the people there is extremely great. Due to failure of crops people have left the place in thousands, some to Dimapur, others to Diphu and so on in search of work. This once thickly populated and congested area with all its resources is now going to be a desert. It was in the past a part of the Doboka kingdom full of innumerable big tanks second only to the Sibsagar Tank in the district of Sibsagar. We do not know when, may be some years ago—some hundred years ago, people left that place probably for dearth of water and the area became depopulated. How can one go on for years together without water? One can go on for sometime without food but not without water. Hence, Government should take a definite and concerted measure to meet the situation arising out of the draught. Unless this is done, Kaki Reclamation Project will be a failure and thousands of people will have to leave the place for elsewhere in search of land and food. That is a great problem and Government should set apart a substantial sum of money for wells, tanks and tube wells for that area. In this connection, I would even inform you that many people had made money by selling water in that area. On the Hat days, water is carried from Kapili river by some people to the Bazar where it is sold at annas four to annas eight per tins.

Very recently, our Deputy Commissioner has submitted a scheme to the Government for supplying paddy at subsidised rates to the distressed people of this area. I hope Government will see that the Scheme submitted by the Deputy Commissioner is properly considered and some relief given to the affected people.

Now, Sir, this is the place where there is also land problem. The waste land problem exists nowhere except in the Lanka area. There are some waste lands in the area and there is constant trouble there. Lunding station is practically the gate of Pakistan and hundreds of people enter the district of Nowgong every day from Pakistan and hundreds go away. We do not know whether they are friends or foes of the State. But the fact remains that hundreds of people enter our district by the Lunding gate and spread themselves out in the Lanka area, thus creating all sorts of problems. Wherever there is waste land there is bound to be trouble. Government should, therefore give special attention to this area. Now, Sir, this land

problem has been tackled by Government in various ways. Mr. Bhattacharyya complains that Government have not given adequate attention to the settlement of the land problem. I submit, Sir, this is not a fact. I do not like to burden you with facts and figures of the areas that have been given to the people, but I would like to mention one thing. Not to speak of waste lands, professional grazing reserves to the extent of 1,23,000 acres have been opened for these people in our State. 19,885 acres of village grazing ground and 26,244 acres of forest reserve have also been opened in different districts of the State for the purpose of helping the landless people. So, it cannot be said even by the worst enemy of the Government that they are sitting idle and doing nothing for the landless people. And in fact I can tell you, Sir, that in the Nowgong district every Bigha of land has gone to the landless people and not an inch has been given to people who have already got too much land. But unfortunately those people who have gone to settle in Oksekpothar, Kaki and Lanka areas are finding it very difficult to pull on for want of water. These are areas where the yield of crop is very good. Even then people have to leave those places for scarcity of water. Recently I got a report that the government of Assam have sanctioned some money for sinking a new type of wells there. One well, it was reported, can water 2000 bighas of land besides supplying necessary drinking water to the people. I do not know what steps have been taken for sinking those wells. I feel that early steps should be taken to sink those wells and remove the difficulty of water in the area.

Sir, there is one point which I would like to submit in connection with the opening of grazing reserves. In our anxiety to give land to the landless people we are opening grazing reserves in all parts of the State, but I feel that we must follow a very cautious policy in this matter. Cattle want food just as we also want food. If the grazing reserves are opened without due consideration then a time may come when the problem of fodder will be another headache to the Government. So, in opening grazing reserves we should be very careful. Excepting in very urgent cases not an inch of grazing reserve should be opened for settlement. It is true that people will be demanding land as the population of the State is increasing every day. We cannot expect to solve this land problem by giving land to all landless people. We cannot give land to thousands of people coming to our State from outside because we have not got enough land. This is not

a practical proposition. So, the emphasis should be given on intensive cultivation. Our agricultural activities should be intensified and we must draw the attention of the people to the need of getting more yield from their land. In Japan a man does not possess more than 5 or 6 bighas of land but he manages to live on this land by the new process of cultivation. We have also got to adopt this improved method of cultivation. Instead of trying to provide land to every landless person we should pay more attention to the necessity for intensive cultivation whereby the people will be able to raise more crops from the land they possess. This is the only practical solution of this problem. Sir, we have taken land from the Zamindars and are going to take over the Zamindar's estates. But that would not help the landless people because people are already there in the Zamindar's lands as tenants. By abolishing the Zamindari system the tenants there will acquire certain rights over the land, but no land will be available for putting in landless people there. By enacting different tenancy legislations we are giving some rights to the tenants but we cannot give them additional land. So, the only solution is for the people to take intensive cultivation of the land which they possess.

It was stated by Mr. Bhattacharyya that there is rural unemployment in our country. We do not know what is the number of such people, but it cannot be denied that there is some amount of unemployed agricultural labour. Though the problem is not so acute here as in other States, we must give attention to it so that it does not assume enormous proportion in future. As I said, Sir, you cannot solve the landless problem by giving land to everybody. This is not a practical proposition. Moreover, in our State the Raiyatwari system prevails. I find from the figures that the number of people holding big areas of land—100 bighas or more—is very small. You cannot, therefore, solve the agricultural unemployment problem by trying to provide land to all by redistribution. We must devise some other means. I hope Government will give proper attention to this problem and consider the suggestions that I have put forward.

(At this stage, M. Moinul Haque Chaudhury, a Member of the Panel of Chairman, occupied the Chair, the speaker having left the Chamber).

Sir, regarding the Five-Year Plan, I have seen some projects in my district. I have no idea of the project areas of other districts, but so far as my district is concerned, I am sorry to say that work in the project areas has not progressed satisfactorily. Sir, most of the money in the project areas is being

spent on establishment and buildings. Officers are there and they have also been provided with two cars for community project areas and one car for National Extension Services areas. The officers are also anxious to work but I do not know why they find it difficult to make progress. On enquiry I learnt that there is some trouble in the Secretariat itself. Schemes are prepared by people on a village level and they are forwarded to Government. It takes a lot of time for obtaining approval to these schemes and then after approval, the Schemes have to go to the Finance Department for concurrence and in this way several months elapse before the Schemes are ready for implementation. Sir, out of Five-Year Plan period, three years have already elapsed and I do not know what progress we can make during the remaining two years. I, therefore, feel that something must be done in the meantime to gear up our activities. If we proceed in the way which we are doing we will find after some time that we have not been able to implement the scheme successfully.

Another thing I find that too much emphasis has been laid on loans. Big amounts are being allotted for the purpose of giving loans to agriculturists in project areas. Loans we can advance to the people, they will not also dislike to take loans, indeed they are very anxious to take loans, but we must see that the loans given to the people are profitably utilised otherwise the loans will serve no useful purposes. Sir, we have seen that too much importance had been given to buildings, and lakhs of rupees are being spent on buildings. But what do the agriculturists want is economic improvement of their conditions, they want progress, they want food, and cloths. Sir, to make the project schemes successful, the works there should be strictly supervised, and unless that is done, the schemes are not likely to be successful.

With these few words, Sir, I support the motion moved by my Friend, Shri M. K. Das, and oppose the amendment moved by my Friend, Shri Bhattacharyya.

**Shri PRABHAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to speak a few words in support of the Motion moved by my Friend, Shri M. K. Das, because he has clearly stated that the Governor has been pleased to give the detailed review of the works that have been done so far by our Government, and we are confident that our people have been greatly satisfied with the progress of works that have been done so far by our Government. Sir, regarding the Motion that has been

moved by my Friend, Mr. Bhattacharyya, I must, however admit that there is a problem of unemployment, but, Sir, after the acceptance of the Resolution at Avadi, we know definitely that the Party which is in power is already out to establish a Socialistic pattern of Society, and we are sure our Government will not fail to solve the problem of the land, as well as the problem of unemployment in the near future. In view of this, I think, although there was no mention of this problem in the Governor's address, the Governor knows fully well that the Government will surely take up the matter in right earnest. The Governor has clearly pointed out in his address that our Government have taken much interest in chalking out different schemes under the Five-Year Plan, as well as other plans for the development of our infant State. Sir, so far as our schemes are concerned, we are definitely of the opinion that these schemes will surely solve the problems that are facing Assam today if they are implemented in time and with proper speed.

But, Sir, we find that due to certain financial difficulties the schemes are not properly executed and the officers concerned are not much interested in proper execution of the schemes in proper time. For instance, local development schemes were duly forwarded by the District Development Board about six months ago, but I failed to understand why the money has not yet been made available with the Deputy Commissioner. As far as I know the people are clamouring for money, they have completed the work but they are not getting the money; what is the difficulty for not giving the money? I request Government to give special attention to these matters. We have adopted the necessary schemes and measures, we have also chalked out the plan. If these plans are executed properly and in time, I am sure we will be able to solve our problems, but Government should give special interest for the execution of these schemes in proper time. If there are certain difficulties, these must be removed, otherwise we cannot make full progress with our plan.

Now, Sir, my Friend, Shri Bora, has also stated clearly that there have been certain difficulties in the Community Projects and other projects for which the people are not really satisfied with the activities of the officers because they are not granted enough money for the execution of the schemes, and in reality the bulk of the money has been spent for buildings and other establishments. I also feel, Sir, that the maximum amount of money should not be spent for buildings and establishments, but it should be spent mainly on the schemes for productive

purpose so that the main problem of food and cloth may be solved.

Now regarding unemployment problem Shri Bhattacharyya has stated that this problem has been the first problem in Assam, I also feel that this is really a very important problem. Hundreds of students mainly under-matriculantes are after jobs, seeking Government jobs, but they are refused only because they do not possess the requisite qualifications. We must do something for them, they must not be neglected and we should know that the demand of this section of our people cannot be neglected any more. If they do not have the proper qualifications, even then we must try to find out jobs for them. Sir, I am glad that Government have made certain proposals for establishment of industries both minor and major industry, we must establish them in proper time so that we can solve this aching problem as suggested by the Congress Resolution at Avadi, and I believe that our Government will be in a position to solve these aching problems of our State.

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

**Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I take my stand to support the amendment moved by my Friend, Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya. I was listening to the address of our Governor very attentively and also I have gone through it very minutely and carefully. Yes the address is a very lengthy one, but we regret that we do not find here what we and the people of the State actually want. The address fails to give any clear indication for solving the various burning problems of land and unemployment which are most essential for a Socialistic pattern of Society. Our Friend, Shri Mohikanta Das, is deeply grateful to the Governor for his address which was delivered yesterday, but I cannot support that.

Now I like to mention something about the land problem of this State. About 80 per cent. of the population of this State live in villages and they are cultivators. If their problem is solved then our State will be actually a welfare State. Land should be given to the landless cultivators where it is available. The value of human being is much more greater than that of a buffalo, but we have seen contrary to it. In my subdivision, Barpeta, we find large tracts of land are kept reserved for grazing of buffalos, while thousands of people of our subdivision are found to be without any land.

The next problem is the annual Patta land of the State.

The annual Patta holders cannot transfer their land even at the time of their most economic hardship. They every year fall a victim in the hands of the land record staff. So annual Patta should be converted into periodic Patta.

Regarding the treatment of the helpless cultivators there should be some clear cut policy. At least there should be one dispensary in each Mauza. But I am sorry to say that in my Subdivision in one part there is not a single dispensary within the area of more than 1,000 square miles and the population will be more than two lakhs. When they suffer, they die like cats and dogs. Such an unfortunate area is the Mauza Bagribari, Mandia, Bagbar, Titapani and Rupsi.

Regarding the natural calamities and the relief given to the distressed people we have been given some ideas. For want of clear cut policy in this respect injustice has been done to many people in many areas. It is stated that sufficient relief, etc., has been given to the people of Dibrugarh, Palasbari, Sualkuchi, etc., but what is given to Barpeta Subdivision? Barpeta Subdivision is the worst flood-affected area. Gratuitous relief to the people was given in such a way that it actually meant no relief. It was a joke to the people. Some families got  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 srs. of rice and Rs. 10 as loan. Due to the erosion about 2,000 families have become homeless and helpless. Not a single family is rehabilitated and not a single farthing has been given as rehabilitation and house building loan. Thousands of cattle died during flood but only few families have got cattle loan. There is lack of clear cut relief and rehabilitation policy.

Sir, India is a secular State. Every Indian citizen is to get equal right. But we find no reason why Muslim in this State in connection with the settlement of land, is to face injustice. According to Article 19 (1) (f) of the Constitution every citizen can acquire, hold and dispose of properties. But when one Muslim wants to get settlement of Government Khas land he must prove himself to be pre-1938. He is a citizen of India, his name is in the electoral roll, he can elect Legislator, but he has no right over property. I know personally that some *bona-fide* Assamese Muslims could not prove to be pre-1938 due to absence of documents, etc., and so their applications for settlement of land were rejected on that ground. This policy should be changed immediately.

### Adjournment

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



## After Lunch

**Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Barpeta Subdivision nearly two thousand families became homeless and helpless during the last flood due to erosion, and not a single family is rehabilitated and not a single farthing has been given as rehabilitation or house building loan. Therefore, for want of a clear cut policy for rehabilitation injustice has been done to the people of Barpeta Subdivision.

Regarding the refugees I should like to say a few words. The refugees got loans in some petty instalments with which they could not do anything. The refugees should get the maximum amount of loan and they should be treated on equal footing with other inhabitants of the locality. If the people of a locality get seed loan and cattle loan, the refugees should also get seed and cattle loans residing in the same area. But this is not done in Barpeta Subdivision. During the last flood the refugees of Baghbor suffered a great loss, but they have got no loan.

Sir, we are anxious to know the policy of the Ministers; whether they are to speak something in public meetings and they are to do another thing from here? During the last visit of the Revenue Minister in Barpeta Subdivision, he went to Baghbor, as far as I can remember, he delivered lectures in a public meeting saying that the Patta lands occupied by the refugees will be restored to the Pattadars and that the land after meeting the economic holdings of the local people will be given to the refugees. Now it is seen that everything that is being done is being contradicted. Patta lands of Pattadars forcibly occupied by the refugees are now cancelled and N. R. notices to that effect have been issued to the Pattadars. What the Minister has said was not done and the people are in a restless and pathetic condition.

Sir, in the address of the Governor there is no hint that major industries in Assam which are still in the hands of foreigners will be taken up by the State Government, and there is no hint that the people of the State will be free from the heavy pressure of taxation. Therefore, there should be clear cut policy regarding this also. For the solution of unemployment in the State also there is no clear cut policy nor any hint in the address of the Governor.

Therefore, I support the amendment moved by my Friend, Mr. Bhattacharyya.

**Shri MAHENDRA HAZARIKA:** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ে এই সদনত চৰকাৰৰ অতীত, বৰ্তমান আৰু ভৱিষ্যতৰ নীতি ঘোষণা কৰি যি বিবৃতি দিলে আৰু সেই বিবৃতিৰ শলাগনি স্বৰূপে শ্ৰীমহীকান্ত দাস ডাঙৰীয়াই যি শলাগনি প্ৰস্তাৱ আনিছে সেই প্ৰস্তাৱ সমৰ্থন কৰি দুই চাৰি আঘাৰ কৰ খুজিছো। ৰাজ্যপালে তেখেতৰ ভাষণত সকলো কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে ; ঘাইকৈ প্ৰাকৃতিক দুৰ্যোগৰ সবিশেষ বৰ্ণনা দিছে আৰু সাহায্যৰ বিষয়েও পৰিকাৰ ভাবে বৰ্ণনা দিছে। ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ বিভিন্ন ৰাজ্যৰ পৰা আৰু বাহিৰদেশ খাইলেও ও ব্ৰহ্মদেশৰ পৰা যি সাহায্য পোৱা হৈছিল তাৰো সবিশেষ বৰ্ণনা আৰু ব্যৱস্থাৰ উল্লেখ কৰিছে। যিবিলাক ৰাজ্যৰ পৰা আমি বিপদ কালত সাহায্য পাইছিলোঁহঁক সেই সকলক কৃতজ্ঞতা প্ৰকাশ কৰা নিতান্তই উচিত হৈছে। আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰচাৰ কাৰ্যাৰ কাৰণেই এই সাহায্য পোৱাৰ সম্ভৱপৰ হৈছিল। অৱশ্যে আমাৰ ভিতৰৰ বহুত সদস্যই কৈছে যে যি প্ৰাকৃতিক দুৰ্যোগ হৈ গল, সেই অনপাতে সাহায্য যথেষ্ট হোৱা নাই। কিন্তু আমাৰ আয়ৰ পৰিমাণ চাই চৰকাৰে বিপদগ্ৰস্থ লোক সকলক কৃষিৰূপ আৰু আন ৰূপৰ আৰু দাতব্য সাহায্য বাবদ যি ৭০ লাখ টকা দিছে সেইটো নিচেই কম নহয়। তাৰ উপৰিও যিবিলাক পৰিয়াল বানপানীত বিদ্ধ হৈছিল, তেওঁলোকৰ পুনৰ সংস্থাপনৰ কাৰণেও যথেষ্ট যত্নবান হৈছে আৰু তাৰ কাৰণে নানা আঁচনিও হাতত লৈছে।

বানপানী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ কাৰণে বিশেষকৈ কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা গচ্ছা আৰু ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ কমিশ্বন গঠন কৰিবলৈ আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰচাৰৰ ফলত সমৰ্থিত হোৱাত সচাঁকৈ বৰ প্ৰশংসনীয় আৰু সুখৰ কথা হৈছে। ডিব্ৰুগড় চহৰখন ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ গ্ৰাসৰ পৰা ৰক্ষা কৰিবৰ কাৰণেও কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে যথেষ্ট ব্যৱস্থা আৰু চেষ্টা কৰিছে। সেই ক্ষেত্ৰত আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ ব্যৱস্থাও বিশেষ মন কৰিব লগীয়া। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও চৰকাৰী আৰু স্বায়ত্ত শাসিত অনুস্থান সমূহৰ ক্ষতি হোৱা সম্পত্তি সমূহৰ আংশিক সহায় কৰিবলৈ ওলোৱা কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ কাৰ্য্যত সুখী হৈছে। এই সকলোবোৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে জনসাধাৰণৰ সুবিধা আৰু সহায় দিবৰ নিমিত্তেই। মোৰ বোধেৰে আন কোনো চৰকাৰে ইয়াতকৈ বেচি কৰিব পাৰিব বুলি মনে নধৰে।

খাদ্য সমস্যা সমাধান কৰে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে যিবিলাক ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে সি সচাঁকৈ প্ৰশংসনীয়। এই উপলক্ষে যিবিলাক আঁচনি গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে বিশেষকৈ খালখন্দা আৰু মঠাউৰী বন্ধা কাম পতিত মাটি আবাদীকৰণ আদি আঁচনিৰ কাম বৰ প্ৰশংসনীয়। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত কাকী বিজাভৰ কথা বিশেষ উল্লেখ যোগ্য। এই সম্পৰ্কে মাননীয় বৰা ডাঙৰীয়াই হ-বহু বৰ্ণনা দিছে। কাকী বিজাভ আবাদীকৰণত চৰকাৰে বহু লাখ টকা ব্যয় কৰিলে। অৱশ্যে একলাখ মোগ শস্যও উৎপন্ন কৰিলে বুলি ভাষণত উল্লেখ কৰিছে কিন্তু যোৱা বছৰ পানীৰ অভাৱত এই বিজাভত অতি সামান্য পৰিমাণে হে শস্য উপাৰ্জন কৰিবলৈ সমৰ্থ হৈছে। সেই কাৰণে কৃষি আৰু খোৱা পানীৰ যথেষ্ট ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

ইয়াত যদি পানীৰ সুব্যৱস্থা কৰা নহয় তেনেহলে, যি উদ্দেশ্য লৈ কাকিত 'বিক্ৰমেচন' কৰা হৈছে, তাৰ মূল উদ্দেশ্যই ব্যথ হৈ যাব। সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যেন কাকিত পানীৰ সমস্যাটো অনতিপলমে সমাধান কৰিবলৈ বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লয়।

তাৰ পিচত, ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ৰ ভাষণত, আইন ও শৃঙ্খলা সম্বন্ধে উল্লেখ কৰিবলৈ গৈ কৈছে যে, যোৱা বছৰত চোৰ ডকাইটি বিলাক অন্যান্য বছৰৰ তুলনাত বহুতো

কম। এইবিলাক কমি অহাটো সচাটক শলাগিব লগীয়া আৰু তাৰ বাবে আমি চৰকাৰক প্ৰশংসা কৰিছো। এই প্ৰসঙ্গতে এটা কথা উল্লেখ কৰো চোৰ ডকাইটিবিলাক ক্ৰমে কমিছে যদিও যোৱা ২৩ মাহৰ ভিতৰত নগাঁৱ জিলাত চোৰ কেইটামান ডাঙৰ ডকাইটি হৈ যায় আৰু তাত ৬ জন নীৰবিহ মানুহৰ প্ৰাণহানি হয়। এই ডকাইটিত জড়িত থকা দুৰ্বৃত্ত বিলাকৰ ভিতৰত কিছুমান অৱশ্যে এতিয়া ধৰা পৰিছে। ভাল চোকা দুটি বাখি বাকী আত্মগোপনকাৰী ডকাইটি বিলাকক ধৰি দেশত শাস্তি প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰিব। এতিয়া ক্ৰমে খাদ্য সমস্যা আমাৰ দেশত সমাধান হৈ আহিছে আৰু ইয়াৰ লগে লগে চোৰ ডকাইটি আৰু দুৰ্বৃত্ত সকলৰো অন্ত পৰিব আৰু এটা সুখৰ কথা যে জেইলত কোনো ৰাজনৈতিক বন্দী নাই। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰাই প্ৰমাণ হয় যে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে যিবিলাক উন্নতি মূলক কাম কৰিছে তাৰ ফলতেই অন্যান্য ৰাজনৈতিকদলে কোনো বিৰোধী আন্দোলন মূলক কাম কৰিবলৈ সমৰ্থন হব পৰা নাই। চৰকাৰৰ কৰ্মতৎপৰতাত তেওঁবিলাকো লাহে লাহে কমি আহিছে। এইবিলাকৰ পৰা চৰকাৰৰ বাইজৰ প্ৰতি কৰা কৰ্তব্যত প্ৰশংসা কৰিবই লাগিব।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, তাৰপিচত ভগনীয়া সংস্থাপন কাৰ্য্য সম্বন্ধে মই কও যে, এই সংস্থাপন কাৰ্য্য ভালেই হৈছে আৰু এতিয়ালৈকে প্ৰায় ১১ লাখ বিঘা জমি তেওঁলোকৰ মাজত বিতৰণ কৰি দিয়া হৈছে। ইয়াতে এইটো কথা মই উল্লেখ নকৰি নোৱাৰো যে, ভগনীয়া বিলাকৰ সংস্থাপনত চৰকাৰে যি 'কলনি চিষ্টেম' (coloney system) কৰিছে তাক সম্পূৰ্ণ নিৰ্মূল কৰি দি এই ভগনীয়া খেতিয়ক বিলাকক অসমীয়া বাইজৰ মাজত সিচৰতি ভাবেহে বসতি দিব লাগে। এনে কৰিলেহে, তেওঁবিলাকে অতিসোন-কালে অসমীয়া জাতিৰ লগত মিহলিহৈ নতুন বৃহত অসমীয়া জাতি গঢ়িতোলাত সহায় হব। এই ভগনীয়াবিলাকৰ ভিতৰত দুটা শ্ৰেণীৰ মানুহ আছে এক হৈছে বুদ্ধিজীবি আৰু আনটো হৈছে খেতিয়ক। ইয়াৰ ভিতৰত কৃষিজীবি খেতিয়ক শ্ৰেণীটোৱেই কাল-ক্ৰমত অসমীয়া ৰূপে অসম দেশৰ সম্পদ বৃদ্ধি কৰাত সহায় হব আৰু এই শ্ৰেণীটোক যাতে কৃষি বিষয়ত সকলো প্ৰকাৰে সহায়তা দিব পাৰি, তালৈ যেন চৰকাৰে দৃষ্টিৰাখে। তেনে কৰিব পাৰিলেহে কৃষি উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি হব আৰু সেই মানুহ বিলাক স্বাবলম্বীহৈ দেশৰ সম্পদ বৃদ্ধি কৰাত সহায় হব। এই বিষয়ত মই এটা কথা উল্লেখ কৰিব খুজিছো যে কৃষি ঋণ বিলাক দিওতে যাতে কিস্তি কিস্তিকৈ নিদি, একেবাৰতে দিয়া হয় তালৈ যেন চৰকাৰে লক্ষ্য ৰাখে। কাৰণ একেবাৰতে ঋণ দিলেহে ঋণ লওতা সকলৰ সুবিধা হয় আৰু সেই কোনো কাম হাতত লব পাৰে। নিৰাশ্ৰয় মহিলা ও লৰা ছোৱালীৰ কাৰণে যি দুইটি শিৰিব খুলিছে সেই কেন্দ্ৰ দুটি যাতে স্থায়ী ও সুন্দৰ আবাস স্থান হয় তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। তেওঁলোক যাতে স্বাবলম্বী হব পাৰে তাৰ কাৰণে যি শিল্প দিয়া হৈছে সেই শিল্প যাতে নিয়াবিকৈ শিকিব পাৰে তাৰ প্ৰতি বিশেষ দৃষ্টি দিবলৈ চৰকাৰক জনোৱা হল।

তাৰ পিচত পঞ্চবাষিকী পৰিকল্পনাৰ বিষয়ে মই ইয়াকে কব খোজো যে বৃহত শিল্পৰ লগতে, কুটিৰ শিল্পতো যাতে জোৰ দিয়া হয় তাৰ প্ৰতি যেন চৰকাৰৰ লক্ষ্য থাকে। কাৰণ অকল বৃহত শিল্পৰ দ্বাৰা দেশৰ সৰ্ব্বটো প্ৰকাৰৰ মঙ্গল সাধন নহব আৰু বৰ্তমানৰ পিচপৰি যোৱা সমাজটোক উন্নতি পথলৈ আনিবলৈ হলে আৰু নিবনুৱা সমস্যা পথত আঙুৰাবলৈ হলে প্ৰথমতে কুটিৰ শিল্পৰ ভিতৰেদিহে আনিব পৰা হব। ইয়াকে কৰিবলৈ হলে আমাৰ বৰ্তমানৰ শিক্ষা পদ্ধতিৰ আমূল পৰিবৰ্তনৰ দৰ্কাৰ আৰু এই বিষয়ত চৰকাৰে ইতিমধ্যেই যথেষ্ট কাম হাতত লৈছে। আমাৰ স্কুল বিলাক 'বেচিক ইন-ষ্টিটিউচন' লৈ পৰিবৰ্তন কৰাৰ সময়লৈকে তাত কাৰিকৰী শিক্ষা দানৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। তেনে কৰিব পাৰিলেহে আমাৰ উঠি অহা ভবিষ্যতৰ ডেকা সকলে প্ৰকৃত

জ্ঞানৰ আৰ্হি পাব আৰু লগে লগে আমাৰ লুপ্তপ্ৰায় নানা বৰুৱাৰ কুৰি শিল্প  
উদ্ধাৰ হব। এই উদ্দেশ্য সিদ্ধিৰ কাৰণে ইয়াৰ উপৰিও.....

(বেল বাজি উঠে)

আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত বহুতে টেকনিকেল স্কুলৰ প্ৰয়োজন। মই এইটোকেই কব খুজিছো  
যে, আমাৰ দেশত কেৱল বৃহত শিল্প দ্বাৰাই সমস্যাৰ সমাধান নহব। ইউৰোপৰ সৰু সৰু  
দেশবিলাকতো নানা বৰুৱাৰ কল কাৰখানাৰ প্ৰতিষ্ঠান সমূহ থকা স্বত্বেও—তেওবিলাকৰ  
নিবনুৱা সমস্যাৰ সমাধান ঘটাব পৰা নাই।

(পুনৰ বেল বাজি উঠে)

সেই কাৰণে, মই বৃহত শিল্পতকৈ আমাৰ কৃষিপ্ৰধান অসমৰ সৰু সৰু কুৰি শিল্প  
বিলাকৰ বাবে পৰিপূৰ্ণ সাধন হয় তালৈহে বেচি চকুদিবলৈ আমাৰ চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ  
জনাও আৰু ইয়াকে কৈ মই শ্ৰীযুত মহীকান্ত দাস ডাঙৰীয়াই, ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ৰ ভাষণৰ  
ওপৰত অনা প্ৰস্তাৱটি সমৰ্থন কৰিলো।

**Shri MOHENDRA NATH DEKA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I  
take my stand here to support the motion moved by my Friend,  
Shri Mohikanta Das and to oppose the amendment moved by  
Shri Bhattacharyya.

At the very outset I must be thankful to the Governor of  
Assam for his concise address dealing with the various problems  
of the State. Mr. Bhattacharyya has contended that the  
Governor has failed to give clear indication of the measures  
that should have been taken to solve the burning problems of  
Assam, particularly land reform and unemployment. I fail to  
agree fully with him. In the address the Governor has, at the  
very outset clearly referred to the problem of the floods, natural  
calamities and the flood control measures. We all remember  
when the August session of this august House was still in session  
and heavy floods were overtaking the State of Assam at that  
time, how innumerable telegrams were pouring in from all  
parts of Assam demanding Government's attention to the vital  
problem of that day, and that problem is still continuing. This  
our home-stead lands are always alive in the minds of the  
Government and also the Governor and everybody in this  
House. The Governor in his address has given a clear indi-  
cation of this thus:

“Nearly 70 lakhs of rupees have already been sanctioned for  
gratuitous relief, agricultural loan, test relief works and rehabili-  
tation loans. The expenditure will go on increasing as the  
schemes of rehabilitation make progress and further loans are  
issued.”

From this it is very clear that the Governor has given full thought and attention to the problem of rehabilitation of the eroded people and also to the problem of acute distress of the people devastated by the last floods. Again Sir, in his address it is clearly stated, "The key to the State's economic stability and prosperity lies in effective measures of flood control." Flood control is the burning problem of the day. Until and unless the homestead and virgin paddy lands of Assam are protected from the inroads of the turbulent rivers, big or small, at the time of the rainy season, it is not practicable or possible to develop this country. To protect this State, Government have taken all possible measures and it has been clearly indicated by the Governor in his address.

"The Assam Flood Control Board with the Chief Minister as its Chairman was accordingly constituted and has taken important decisions both on long-term planning and on taking up certain immediate schemes for town protection and flood control. A separate Chief Engineer for flood control work has been appointed. The high priority schemes taken up, included the survey of the Brahmaputra and its tributaries and protection schemes of Dibrugarh, Palashbari, Sualkuchi, Nowgong, Goalpara, Naharkatiya, Silchar, Karimganj, Bhojo and Jamuguri."

Sir, these are the problems that have been facing Assam to-day which have got to be solved by the Government of Assam, and these have found clear mention in the Governor's address. Sir, the problem of land reform cannot claim precedence over the protection of our land from the onslaught of repeated floods. If our lands are eroded away, the soil is deteriorated and kept submerged by vast sheets of water in different places, then what land reform will the Government be able to introduce? To reform the existing system of land settlement is, Sir, in my opinion, not the burning problem of to-day; comparatively speaking, this is a minor matter. To fix an upper and lower limit of the ceiling will not solve the problem of the landless people unless, of course, we get an excess of land by an elaborate scheme of land reclamation and by putting a stop to the erosion of lands by the turbulent rivers. We can fix up a ceiling on land, say at 150 bighas per family but will that solve the problem? Where and how can we get so much land to solve the problem of landless people? As we all know, in our State we have only a very limited number of big land owners. If we get another one lakh acres of land, by

that Government will not be in a position to distribute them to landless people as these lands are already in possession of tenant cultivators, and as such, by so called land reforms real landless people will not be benefited.

Again, Sir, in the Governor's address it has been clearly stated, "A good deal of public enthusiasm and co-operation has been evoked by these schemes, as for instance, in the work in connection with the Chunari-Balikuchi embankment in Goalpara Subdivision. Out of a length of nearly 30 miles of embankment to be completed there in one season about 20 miles are being constructed by the local public in record time." This clearly gives an indication of the depth of public enthusiasm with which they have taken up by themselves schemes launched by Government to protect the people.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, our Governor has stated at page 12 of his address, "To appreciate properly the progress of development in the autonomous hill districts in the last few years, it will be worthwhile to make a comparative study of the position before Independence in a few fields and things as they stand today. The number of Government High Schools was doubled and the number of Government Middle Schools were more than trebled during this period. The number of State hospitals and dispensaries has risen from 52 to 88 and roads of all description from 2,040 miles to over 5,441 miles during this period. In 1947, the total mileage of motorable roads in the hill districts was 394 miles which rose to 834 miles in 1954 and at the moment, 931 miles of roads are under construction or improvement to motorable standard". These are the problems and the problem of hill districts today is the one of communication. The hills comprise of an area of as much as 22,000 square miles and which are very sparsely populated. The construction of roads by the Government within so short a period to the extent of 5,441 miles is really a real development and to turn 394 miles of motorable road to 834 miles since is really a real development in the hill areas. Now, last of all, the Governor has stated in his address, "Government have been following steadfastly the goal they have set before themselves of bringing about all-round improvements in the economic and social life of the masses." Though this Government has clearly laid its full attention to the improvement of the masses, it is not practicable in a day or in a year to develop fully the whole country. It is not practicable for a new born child to be a graduate in a year or even in a period of 7 or 8

years. He shall have to take at least 20 years' time to be a graduate. So also, to make this poor country a really developed one it will take much time. Hence the Governor has rightly described that Government have been following steadfastly the goal they have set before themselves of bringing about all-round improvements in the economic and social life of the masses. Now, last of all, I must be thankful to him for his suggestions which run thus: "In our country, the planning in democratic and the execution is based on voluntary co-operation without the use of any force or any compulsion, History of mankind has no parallel and the entire world is watching this experiment in India with wide-eyed interest. I have ample confidence that the main object and the main task will be kept firmly in view by everyone in Assam, regardless of the fact whether he comes from the hills or the plains, from the village or the town or what faith he professes or what language he speaks or whether he is a worker in the field or the factory or behind a desk in an office. I firmly hope that no temporary factor or ephemeral cry would deflect the people from the goal before them or detract from their unity of purpose in achieving the goal." With these words, Sir, I support the motion moved by Mr. Das and oppose the amendment moved by Mr. Bhattacharya.

**Shri A. S. KHONGPHAI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, when my Friend, Mr. Bhattacharyya, wanted to move an amendment to the Governor's speech, I was telling him that probably we might not have to move the amendment after hearing the speech of the mover. But after hearing him and speakers of the other side, I was still unconvinced and I think I stand where I was before. As a matter of fact, from the speeches of my Friends from the other side, it appears that they have complained that there was no mention in the Governor's speech about areas affected by scarcity of water, and about implementation of the schemes and that money was not forthcoming in time. Sir, the Governor's speech dealt at length the flood situation which is the worst of its kind last year in our Province, specially the situation arising out of the erosion. We have discussed this problem threadbare as I remember in the last session of this Assembly. It appears that this calamity will go on and my only suggestion on this point is whether it will be possible to divert the Brahmaputra to some other rivers in Northern India.

Whether it will be possible to divert the Brahmaputra river to some other rivers in Northern India. In this connection I would like to read an extract from a book written by Sven

Hedin. The name of this book is Trans-Himalayan Discoveries and Adventures in Tibet.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** Yes, he said that if the Brahmaputra is diverted by channel about a furlong long near the source, water can be diverted towards U. P. I think you are reading from Sven Hedin's book.

**Shri A. S. KHONGPHAI :** Yes, Sir, I am reading from his diary of 22nd June, 1907, which will be found at page 78 of the book.

"We stand on the frontier between Tibet and Nepal. Behind us to the north we have the flat level land on the southern bank of the Tsangpo. We have mounted only 315 feet from the river to the Kore-la, where the height is 15,292 feet. And from the pass there is a headlong descent to the Kali Gandak, an affluent of the Ganges. By means of a canal cut through the Kore-la the Brahmaputra might be turned into the Ganges."

**Mr. SPEAKER :** How many feet ?

**Shri A. S. KHONGPHAI :** 15,292 feet.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** Will the U. P. people like it ? Then the source is in Tibet which is under China.

(A Voice: What will happen to us if Brahmaputra is diverted ?)

Yes, we need the silt of Brahmaputra ; otherwise the level will go down and down and our crop will not thrive.

**Shri A. S. KHONGPHAI :** Then he continues, "Northern India needs water for irrigation, but the gain would perhaps be small, for the Brahmaputra in Assam would be much diminished as the Ganges was increased".

Any way, Sir, that is a good suggestion.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** It is for the Central Government to think over.

**Shri A. S. KHONGPHAI :** Yes, I need not say anything more about it.

Then, Sir, I must mention the problem of the border areas. I myself come from a border area. We have been discussing about the suffering of the people of border areas for the last six or seven years. The only solution seems to be cordial relationships between the two countries, India and Pakistan. If trade relations between the two countries are restored, this will not only solve the problem of the border people, but will also help to restore good relations between the two countries. Sir, a certain kind of new trade has developed in border areas since



the last 3 or 4 years, that is drying the betel nuts and making them Supari. Previously this kind of betel nut was obtained from Pakistan only. But there are cases when these nuts were taken to Shillong they were seized by the Land Customs Staff even when they did not pass through Pakistan territory. If really there is free trade it should be considered, whether the retention of Land Custom Stations is desirable in view of the Border security Forces that we have got. We understand that the East Bengal Government want to do away with some of the Land Customs Stations. We have got a number of them in the Garo Hills, Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Lushai Hills borders. I would request the Government to think over this matter. There might be instances where people might have imported Supari from Pakistan, but there are also genuine instances where in spite of the certificate given by the respective Siem or Sirdar of the area concerned, the Supari was seized. My suggestion will improve the Hats and markets in border areas.

Then, Sir, I come to the problem of unemployment. Unemployment is the worst enemy of the country. If the people are properly fed it does not matter under what form of Government they live, they will be contented. In this connection, Sir, I would like to draw your attention to a booklet issued by Shri Chandulal P. Parikh, a Member of Parliament. I quote a relevant extract from it. He says, "It is unfortunate that cities have grown and villages have decayed and the dependence of many idle rural families on one wage earner in the city presents us a depressing and gloomy picture". Then he gives facts and figures about how many people are working in industries both in public and private sectors. In Cotton Mill, the number of factories is 1015 and the number of workers is 6,21,649. In Jute mills, the number of factories is 109 and the number of workers 3,06,394.....

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Yes, 20 lakh workers are employed in different industries, including the tea industry. You need not read these figures.

**Shri A. S. KHONGPHAI:** Now, Sir, the most striking point is this: Mr. Parikh says, "People flock to the cities because there is a chance of employment in urban areas and this flow of temptation has to be arrested by developing the villages and making them worth staying. The urban unemployed being educated are getting vocal and their influence is being felt more".

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Mr. Khongphai, you need not read these extracts.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** We know all these things. You have read the book. Give us the idea.

**Shri A. S. KHONGPHAI:** These are important portions so I want to quote the relevant parts.

I am reading a portion from "UNEMPLOYMENT" by Chandulal P. Parikh Page 4—

"The urban classes have thrived at the expense of the rural classes during the last fifty years of the British rule and this latent and disguised feeling in the rural areas has now to be rooted out by a democratic Government with imagination and boldness before it gets explosive"

So, Sir, my suggestion is that a democratic Government should find out a solution, and that is why I say this problem of unemployment should be solved.....

**Mr. SPEAKER:** What is your suggestion ?

**Shri A.S. KHONGPHAI:** My suggestion is that we should find out ways and means to solve this problem and so far as this problem is concerned, I hope the House will agree with me that people from the villages are flocking to the towns in order just to get works, thinking that the towns are best for them, but, Sir, many of them are disappointed when they do not get works. So, Sir, we should see that works are provided to them in the villages. making the villages fit for them to live in. I do not only believe in development activities alone to provide every body with works. It is industries and for the development of industries also we can go a long way to solve this unemployment problem.

The next point, Sir, is about the Autonomous Districts. The District Councils have been functioning well, we have also set up Courts in all the autonomous districts except probably in the North Cachar and Mikir Hills District. These Courts, Sir, are being given large powers, and I am glad that the Court, in United Khasi and Jaintia Hills has been given such powers under paragraph 5 of the Sixth Schedule. These Courts Sir, are disposing even cases such as death sentence, transportation for life and so on and so forth. I do hope that these Courts which have been recognised as to their competency should be allowed to exercise powers of all cases arising within their jurisdiction. But I would like to suggest for more closer contact between the department of the Government and the various District Councils of the Autonomous Districts by a Standing Committee through representatives of the District Councils to meet from time to

time with the department of the Government, So far as development works under Article 275 are concerned, I would suggest that there should also be closer contact of the various District Councils through their Executive Officers with the Government to make things work more smoothly and quickly. I hope the Government and the Chief Minister will take my suggestion into consideration.

Now, Sir, I don't want to say much more about the other problems. But I want to say just a few words on the land problem, which is a very important problem as my Friends on the other side also have admitted. This is a difficult problem and has got to be examined properly.

Then, Sir, I would like to make some suggestions regarding the Community Projects and the National Extension Service Projects. There are many of them in our State, but, Sir, many of us, the Members of this august House have not seen them.

If we could go by groups, if not all at a time to see how things are being worked we could minimise the work. Many of my Friends have also criticised about the buildings, etc. Sir, these things can be disposed of very easily if we could go and see the projects ourselves. I would therefore again suggest that the Members of the House should go by groups to these projects to see the thing on the spot.

With these few words, Sir, I support the motion moved by my Friend, Shri Bhattacharyya, that the Governor's address fails to give any clear indication regarding the burning problems particularly of land and unemployment of the State of Assam.

**Maulavi MUHAMMAD PAHARKHAN:** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাদের দেশীয় সরকার দেশের উন্নতিকল্পে ও জন হিতকর কাজে যে রূপ মনো-যোগীতার পরিচয় দিয়াছেন তার জন্য আমি সরকারকে ধন্যবাদ দিতেছি। সবাই জানেন দেশেরে কৃষকেরাই দেশের উন্নতির মূল, কিন্তু সেই কৃষকদের প্রতি সরকারের উদাসীনতা যথেষ্ট পরিলক্ষিত হইতেছে কারণ বরপেটা মহকুমার কয়েকটা মৌজা, বেকী এবং ব্রহ্মপুত্র নদীর অত্যাচারে প্রতি বৎসর যথেষ্ট পরিমাণে ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হইয়াছে এবং গত বৎসরের বন্যার ফলে লাখ লাখ লোক একেবারে সর্বসান্ত হইয়া পড়েছে। তদুপরি ব্রহ্মপুত্র নদীর ভাঙনের ফলে চেঙা, বগুরিবারী এবং বাগবর মৌজা সমূহের বহু লোক জমিহীন এবং গৃহহীন হইয়াই একেবারে আশ্রয় বিহীন হইয়াছে।

তার জন্য নানা রকম দাবী দাওয়া করিয়া সরকারের দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করা হইয়াছে। কিন্তু এযাবৎ সরকার সেদিকে মোটে দৃষ্টি দেন নাই। তার পর গত বন্যার আমাদের সরকার দিয়াছেন আর রেশন কিনার জন্য ঋণ হিসাবে ১০৮ টাকা হইতে ২০৮ টাকা করিয়া কিছু পরিমাণ লোককে দিয়াছেন। গরু কিনার জন্যও কিছু টাকা দিয়াছেন বটে, সেটা গরুর মৃত্যু সংখ্যা অনুপাতে একেবারেই নগন্য। কারণ এই টাকা অতি অল্প সংখ্যক লোকেই পাইয়াছে। আরও দুঃখের বিষয় যে বগুরিবারী মৌজার ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত অঞ্চলের মধ্যেও উক্ত মৌজা

ভীষণ ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত, কিন্তু উক্ত টাকার একটি পয়সাও এই মৌজার কেহই পায় নাই এবং মাপাওয়ার কারণ কিছুই বুঝিতে পারিতেছি না। উক্ত অঞ্চলের কৃষকদের দুঃখ দুঃদশা অতি সহজেই বুঝিতে পারা যায় যে যাহারা জন্মাবধি এবং বংশানুক্রমে মাটি তোলা কাজ করেন নাই অথবা নিজস্ব এক আধটুকু দরকারেও কুলির দ্বারা মাটি তোলাইয়াছেন, আজ তাঁহারা পেটের দায়ে দলে দলে হাজার হাজার লোক কুলির কাজ করিতে বাধ্য হইয়াছেন। এমত অবস্থাতেও সরকারের খাজনার জন্য মৌজাদারের জুলুম হইতে অব্যাহতি পাইতেছে না। তার পর নদী ভাঙার ফলে জমি-জমা ও ঘর-বাড়ী ভাঙ্গিয়া একেবারে নিঃসহায় অবস্থাতেও সরকারের তরফ হইতে কোন ধণ সহানুভূতি পান নাই।

(Voice—কে কে পান নাই ? )

কে কে পান নাই আমি কত জনের নাম বলব ?

**Mr. SPEAKER :** সংশোধনী প্রস্তাবটোব মূল উদ্দেশ্য হৈছে বর্তমান চৰকাৰ Socialistic হোৱা নাই। যদি এই সংশোধনী প্রস্তাবটোকে আপোন'ৰ সমৰ্থন কৰা উদ্দেশ্য—তেনেহলে আপুনিও সংশোধনী প্রস্তাবটোব মূল উদ্দেশ্যৰ ভিতৰত আবদ্ধ থকা উচিত। পানিলে সেই দৃষ্টিভঙ্গীৰে কওক।

**Maulavi MUHAMMAD PAHAR KHAN :** আমি আমার সকল অভাব অভিযোগ বলিতে চাই। তবে যাহা হউক আমি আর বেশী সময় নষ্ট করিতে চাই না। আমার মোট কথা যে একসনা পাটা থাকায় কৃষকদের পুতি যথেষ্ট অন্যায় করা হইয়াছে—এই জন্য তাহাদের খুবই হতাশা ও দুর্বলতা দেখা যায়। গতিকেই সরকারকে অনুরোধ করিতেছি একসনা মাটি চিরস্থায়ী করিতে এবং জমিহীন লোকদিগকে অতি সস্তর যে কোন জায়গায় জমি দিয়া পুনঃ সংস্থাপনের সুবন্দোবস্ত করিয়া দিতে। আশা করি সরকার আমার অনুরোধ উপেক্ষা না করিয়া অনুরোধের প্রতি মনযোগ দিবেন।

### Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 1-30 P.M. on Friday the 4th March 1955.

Shillong:  
The 19th August 1955.

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

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