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Assam
Legislative Assembly
Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

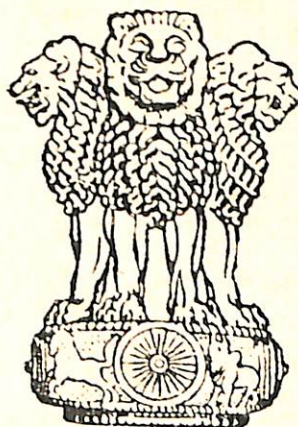
SEVENTH SESSION OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLED AFTER THE FIRST
GENERAL ELECTION UNDER THE
SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN
CONSTITUTION OF
INDIA

MARCH SESSION

VOLUME I

No. 3

The 4th March, 1955



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THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN STATES

ANNUAL MEETING

VOLUME I

No. 3

1905



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PRINTED AT THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN STATES

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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 1—30 p. m. on Friday, the 4th 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.

DISCUSSION OF THE MOTION OF THANKS ON GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS OR MATTERS REFERRED TO IN THE ADDRESS.

Shri DHARANIDHAR BASHUMATARI: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ ৰাজ্যপাল ডাঙৰীয়াই যি অভিভাষণ এই সদনত পাঠ কৰিলে আৰু তাৰ ওপৰত আমাৰ মহীকান্ত দাস ডাঙৰীয়াই যিটো প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙি ধৰিলে তাৰ বাবে ধন্যবাদ দিয়াৰ লগে লগে আমাৰ সি পক্ষৰ পৰা মাননীয় ভটাচাৰ্য ডাঙৰীয়াই সংশোধনী প্ৰস্তাৱ আনি আলোচনা সমালোচনা কৰিছে মই তাৰ তীব্ৰ প্ৰতিবাদ কৰিছোঁ। ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয় আমাৰ দেশৰ সমস্যাবোৰৰ সমাধানৰ বিষয়ে যিবোৰ কথা কলে সেইবোৰ কথাত ভটাচাৰ্যী ডাঙৰীয়াই প্ৰসংসা কৰিব নোৱাৰাৰ বাবে দুঃখ পাইছোঁ। আমাৰ চৰকাৰে নানা বিপদৰ মাজেদি দেশৰ বিভিন্ন সমস্যাত বানপানী গৰাখহনীয়া ইত্যাদিৰ পৰা জনসাধাৰণক মুক্ত কৰি মাটি আদি বিতৰণ কৰি—ভালেখিনি সমাধান কৰিবলৈ যে সক্ষম হৈছে সেই কথা কোনেও নুই কৰিব নোৱাৰে। ইয়াৰ লগে লগে তেখেতে ভবা উচিত যে ইমানবোৰ সমস্যা সমাধান কৰোতে বহু সময়ৰ আৱশ্যক, অৱশ্যে মই নকওঁ যে আমাৰ সকলো সমস্যা সমাধান হৈছে। কৃষি ক্ষেত্ৰত আৰু কোনো কোনো ক্ষেত্ৰত স্বায়লম্বী হব পাৰিছোঁ যদিও অৰ্থনৈতিক ক্ষেত্ৰত কোনো সমাধান হোৱা নাই। মানুহৰ ক্ৰয় শক্তিৰ বৃদ্ধি কৰিব পৰা নাই।

গতিকে মই কবলৈ বিচৰা নাই যে ৰাজ্যপালৰ অভিভাষণত কোনো আসোৱাহ নাই। তেখেতে মাত্ৰ Plains tribal ৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা প্ৰসংগত ২০ লক্ষ টকাৰ সাহায্য দানৰ বাহিৰে তেওঁলোকৰ আন কোনো সমস্যাৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰা নাই। সকলোৱে জানে Plains tribal লোক সকলো বিষয়ত—শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্ৰত, অৰ্থনৈতিক ক্ষেত্ৰত, সকলো ক্ষেত্ৰতে আনসকলতকৈ পিচ পৰা। সেইটো কথা ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত উল্লেখ নাই।

Hills tribal সকলৰ যিবিলাক সমস্যা আছে সেইবিলাক অৱশ্যে তেখেতে ভালদৰে উল্লেখ কৰিছে আৰু লগে লগে সমস্যাবোৰ সমাধানৰো পথ দেখুৱাইছে। কিন্তু তাৰ লগতে যদি Plains tribal ৰ কথা অৰ্থাৎ তেওঁলোকৰ সমস্যা আৰু তাৰ সমাধানৰ কথাও যদি উল্লেখ কৰিলেহেঁতন তেন্তে বৰ আনন্দ পালোহেঁতন। জনজাতীসকলৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে ১০ বছৰ সময়ৰ নিৰিখ ধৰা হৈছে, কিন্তু এই ১০ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত Plains tribal সকল যে সকলো ক্ষেত্ৰতে আনৰ সমানে ওপৰলৈ উঠিব

পাৰিৰ সেইটো আমি একেবাৰে নিশ্চিতকৰ্ণে আশা কৰিব নোৱাৰো। Scheduled Caste ৰ বিষয়েও তেখেতৰ অভিভাষণত কোনো উল্লেখ নাই, এওঁলোকো ঠিক একে অৱস্থাতে আছে। তেওঁলোক যদি এতিয়াও মাছ মৰা অৱস্থাতে থাকিবলগীয়া হয়, তেন্তে আমাৰ গোটটোই দেশৰ উন্নতি সম্ভৱপৰ হব নোৱাৰে।

তাৰ পিচত পাচ-বছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনাৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰোতেও তেখেতে Plains tribal আৰু Scheduled tribal ৰ বিষয়ে একো উল্লেখ নকৰিলে। যদি এই সমস্যাবোৰৰ উল্লেখ তেখেতৰ ভাষণত থাকিলেহেতেন, তেনেহলে তেখেতৰ ভাষণত আমি কোনো আঁসোঁৱাহ নেপালোহেতেন। ইয়াকে কৈ মই আজি সামৰনি মাৰিলো। (Voice—ইমান সোনকালেই সামৰিলেনে ?)

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: Mr. Speaker Sir, the most striking feature of the address of the Governor presented this year is that it strikes a bolder and more confident note than in the past. In fact, Government has thought fit to make many boastful claims of their achievements in many spheres. Sir, I agree and I must admit that the Government have made considerable headway in the matter of implementation of some nation-building projects undertaken. But, I do not agree that the progress so far achieved should give any reason for pride.

Time has not come for us to rest on our oars. We should, on the other hand, re-double our efforts to realise the ultimate goal, because, the struggle to eradicate age-old peverty and raise the standard of living of the masses will be long and grim. The most important of all things is to tune up the psychology of the people by telling them that we have got to go far enough in our struggle to reach our goal and it will be wrong to exaggerate our achievements which will tend to bring in a sense of complacency and over-confidence. If we do not do that and, only create a sense of a false confidence, I am afraid, we shall be doing a great injustice to the rising tempo of enthusiasm which is now seen in the country.

Sir, we must also refer to our own observations and experiences which we have got during the last one year by our contact with the people as well as the Government as to the degree of the various achievements that are claimed to have been made. As a matter of fact, in many quarters, there is strong disappointment which has been voiced by several Members from the other side of the House. I am glad that a healthy spirit of criticism has been shown from the other side of the House and I hope it will not only be developed but pursued only to keep the Government on the right track.

Sir, we are glad to hear about the various activities of the Government as has been referred to in the address, but we find no statement of any new policy which we so much expected. Though we have set before us the ideal of a Welfare State, but its actual character and significance have always remained vague. In the last session of the Congress at Avadi, this ideal has, however, been a little more clearly defined in that this Welfare State is to be built and developed on a Socialistic pattern of society. In other words, the economic development must follow a Socialistic pattern of economy. Now, Sir, that has been totally lacking. We want some light to be thrown as to how Government is going to re-adjust its policy in the matter of economic development in the years to come and how far the various re-adjustments necessitated by this policy would be carried out and what will be the magnitude of the efforts and financial commitments necessary on the part of the Government and people of the State. We must give the people an idea as to what we are going to do in order to achieve that ideal. We have already pointed out in the past that the first 5-Year Plan was a sealed book until at least 3 years after its inception. Lately we have got various documents showing what has been actually done by Government and what is going to be achieved in the various fields. Sir, I shall in due course refer to the progress made by Government in various spheres, because Government have indicated the progress not in terms of any physical data but in terms of expenditure. Whether expenditure incurred is a clear and correct index of the achievements actually made has got to be seen. If we want to improve the economic and social conditions of our country on a socialistic pattern, we must have control over all the available means of production and all these available means of production may be classified under two heads—agriculture and industry. So far as agriculture is concerned, the main factor is land. Unless we improve the status and conditions of land and the land-owners, we cannot expect any quick and speedy improvement in agricultural production. That factor has also been greatly emphasised by the Planning Commission. The first thing to be done in this connection is land reform. It has been pointed out time and again that before we expect to improve the condition of our cultivators, we must give them proper rights so that they can treat the land as their own and have the incentive to invest their money and labour so that better methods of cultivation and other factors that we want

to be adopted to enhance production, may be eventually employed. But, Sir, as we have pointed out, Government have failed to give an indication of the policy they propose to follow in respect of giving better rights to the tenants.

Now, Sir, we have seen that the first thing to be done in the matter of land reform is the abolition of intermediaries in land so that the tillers of the soil can have direct contact with the Government. This is a matter which has been discussed many a time in this House and we need not repeat it again. But we find we have made very little progress in this direction. Though we started the movement for the abolition of Zamin-daris in 1948-49 still we have not been able to implement it. Then again there are not only intermediaries in the permanently-settled portions of Assam but there are intermediaries in other parts of the State as well. I have more than once stated that in the permanently-settled areas of the State, the number of intermediaries is as many, if not more, than what is found in the temporarily-settled parts of the State. I do not know why no step has so far been taken by the Government for the abolition of these intermediaries in those parts of the State as the first step towards land reform.

Secondly, Sir, we have got one very peculiar institution in Assam, *i. e.*, the institution of annual lease. The total area of annual land is 17 lakh acres as against 26 lakh acres of periodic land and there has been a clamour from all over the State that these annual lands should be converted into periodic so as to give the owners a permanent, heritable and transferable right, subject to certain ceiling, if necessary.

Mr. SPEAKER : That is only *chor* land.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN : No, *chor* land cannot cover such a vast area as 17 lakh acres.

Mr. SPEAKER : What is the area of *chor* land in Majuli ?

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN : There is not much of *chor* land in Majuli. It may be about 2 lakhs bighas and not more than that. In some places in Majuli there may be periodic Pattas.

Mr. SPEAKER : There are *Lakheraj* Pattas also.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN : Even under *Lakheraj* estates there are tenants. Though we have passed legislation to safeguard the rights of the tenants, they are still in the grip of the intermediaries. So far we have not done anything to make the cultivator feel that the land is his, that the ultimate benefit for the improvement of the land will be reaped by him and the capital invested in the land will be his,

so that he will be encouraged to put his maximum effort for the purpose of utilising the land for agriculture in the best interests of the nation.

Mr. SPEAKER: What is the percentage of the change of annual land ?

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: It is very little, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: What is the policy ? Is it that the annual land is settled with some people in one year and settled with another next year ?

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: The possession generally continues from year to year subject to certain conditions. But if the land is sought to be properly developed, then there should be provision that the land should be settled with the people for a number of years or that the land should be converted into periodic land. But so long the land is under annual lease then a risk remains that it might come to some other's possession and naturally the impetus does not remain to properly develop that land. In certain areas, land has been under annual lease for 20 to 30 years without this being converted into periodic land for reasons best known to the Government. If the land is sought to be properly developed then the land holders must have right over the land. Besides that we cannot have greater production unless that land is converted into periodic land and unless the cultivator can think that the improvement of that land is for his own ultimate benefit. If we aim at intensive production which is the real solution to solve the land problem then we must give the people the impetus to improve his land by converting his annual land into periodic land. There is an increasing demand for throwing open grazing as well as forest reserves. But, I say, Sir, that we must follow a careful and rigid policy so far as opening of reserves for cultivation is concerned. I am against the opening of reserves indiscriminately. There is a great clamour for land and this clamour is increasing with the increase of population and with the ravages caused by floods and erosion. People are clamouring to have land even into Forest Reserves.

Mr. SPEAKER: What is the percentage of land under forests ?

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: At least 25 per cent. of the land should be under forests. Our area is about $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. We have more land under the jungles rather than under forests. There is a distinction between jungle and forests. I feel that there is not an adequate realisation that forest has to play great part in the development of the national economy of the country.

We must aim at long term economic improvement of the country and that is through intensive cultivation primarily. But, so far as intensive cultivation is concerned, we have done nothing practically. In this connection. I shall refer to the progress made by the Government under the Five-Year Plan, that is, the progress from the year 1951 to 1954. Under the Five-Year Plan, the Government has thought fit to spend some money for the purpose of agricultural development. The total sum originally provided under the Five-Year Plan for this purpose was 340 lakhs and it was reduced to 305 lakhs. But against that up to the end of March, 1954, Government has spent 167 lakhs and they propose to spend during the current year another 70 lakhs bringing the total to about 240 lakhs. This is the expenditure for the purpose of development of agriculture as a whole. Intensive cultivation means to modernise or to revolutionise the methods of cultivation by use of improved manure, improved seeds, more irrigation, etc. Now, Sir, on that score the expenditure comparatively is very little.

Mr. SPEAKER: Are you in favour of establishing here a fertilizer factory ?

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: I am not in favour of it, but I am in favour of compost manure. Compost manure is a very important thing, so far as the increase of agricultural output is concerned. For manure and fertilizers, Government made an estimate to spend 43.6 lakhs but, up to the end of March, 1954, they spent only 1.4 lakhs and propose to spend another 5 lakhs of rupees in the current year. Considering this little amount, Government has spent nothing actually for this purpose. For this an explanation has been given that due to certain change in the method of payment of bonus for compost manufacture, the expenditure has been cut down. There is difficulty about the use of chemical fertilizers. Our cultivators do not know the correct method for use of chemical fertilizers. They know that the compost manure is the best manure and they find it easy to make compost manure, because to make it, they have got all the ingredients with them. Compost manure is not only cheap, but it can be supplemented by chemical manure. But the difficulty is that our people do not know the method of making compost manure, nor have they means to purchase chemical fertilizer. You will, Sir, be surprised to hear that most of the cultivators have a prejudice against the use of manure for *Aus* and *Sali* cultivation and so they do not use manure for paddy cultivation at all. For the Japanese method of cultivation, use of manure is the main thing both chemical and compost and they are to be used in a much

higher proportion. So, if we want intensive cultivation or more output in agricultural production, we must equip our cultivators with better ploughing implements, better plough bullocks and the knowledge of the modern agricultural technique and without this no real achievement can be made in this regard. Therefore, Sir, the expenditure incurred in this connection is very little compared to the expenditure incurred in educational institutions, etc. These are necessary, but we want to have more agricultural schools and colleges for the purpose of training our boys in modern agricultural methods. There is no reason why our boys should not be given opportunities for taking up training in advanced methods of agriculture in larger number so that they can go to our villages and train our villages in the art of modern cultivation. For this purpose we want more agricultural training schools in different parts of the State. Merely by taking up a few land reclamation schemes in a few limited places such as Kaki, Subankhata and Philobari, nothing tangible can be achieved. Therefore, Sir, the achievement, if any is relatively insignificant. In view of this, I fail to understand how Government can claim that they have made very good progress in agricultural development of the country. I do not deny, Sir, that progress has been made in the matter of road construction and construction of embankments, etc., but to claim that very good progress has been made in agriculture and other nation building spheres to say the least, is the travesty of truth. Now, Sir, incidentally to help agriculture, we want to have plant protection measures to save crops from damages by pests and diseases. Unless we take to scientific methods for the protection of crops, agricultural production is bound to suffer. This year in the district of Goalpara vast areas under Sali paddy were destroyed by pests and various types of diseases, and the Agriculture Department failed to give any relief whatsoever to the people to combat this menace. Some 50 to 60 per cent. of the Sali crop was lost and there is acute distress among our people as a result of this vast loss of paddy. It is indeed tragic that the Agriculture Department for which so much money is claimed to have been spent, failed to give any help to the cultivators. Therefore, Sir, I say that Government should pay more attention for quick and all round development of agriculture. Unless we can improve the earning capacity of our people, unless we can make our people economically self-sufficient, the whole planning will be of no use to them.

Sir, then again, connected with agriculture is the Co-operative movement. A lot has been said about extension of rural credit facilities to our villages for removing rural indebtedness.

Sir, it has been said that plenty of money has been made available for the purpose by loan from the Reserve Bank of India. But Sir, it is most unfortunate that till to-day they could not provide the officers with bye-laws due to which banks could not be registered. This does not speak well of the Government and is, indeed, a matter of great discredit to them.

Mr. SPEAKER: Have they no model bye-laws ?

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: No, Sir. The Government could find a Minister, they could find an army of officers for this Department but the pity is that they could not find bye-laws for want of which the hard pressed and needy cultivators could not register Gaolia Banks to take advantage of the credit facilities offered by Government.

Now, next I come to cottage industries. The amount of money spent under the 1st Five-Year Plan under this head still remains negligible, during the first two years of the Plan period nothing was spent for the development of cottage industry. In my opinion very little progress has been made in respect of this important nation building Department. Another point I would like to lay stress on is that Government has done nothing to solve the question of growing unemployment in the country. In my opinion, Sir, this question of unemployment can only be solved by extending the avenues of employment, and again, that can also be done by establishment of small scale and large scale industries by concerted and well planned efforts by exploiting our mineral and other resources, etc.

Mr. SPEAKER: Do mineral resources come under this Government ?

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: Sir, if we are really serious to develop our country, we must have a comprehensive picture of the resources that we have got so that proper exploitation of these resources increases the economic wealth of the country. But unfortunately our Government do not seem to have taken any serious action in this direction. We know that we have got the resources, but what particular industry can be developed with these resources should have been properly investigated by experts. This is a matter of vital importance to the economic development of the country, but our Government seem to have done nothing in this direction. I would also like to suggest to the Government to set up

two advisory boards, one for agriculture and the other for major industries so that these two boards may devise ways and means for the development of these two most important avenues and advise Government with their suggestions. By simply carrying on propaganda that we have done such and such thing for the country will not do. People must also feel what Government has been doing something substantial for their upliftment. I, therefore, do not think that Government deserve any credit for their so called achievements. What has been done could have been done in the normal way without making these development plans and programmes a mere plea.

With regard to Community Projects also, Sir, I do not know how much money has been spent. What has been stated refer only to so many miles of road constructed, so many tanks dug, so many schools established, etc., but at what cost this has been done has not been stated. Claims of achievements that have been made in the Community Project areas are indeed big, but what is actually done here is yet to be seen or realised by the country as a whole. I would, therefore, like to suggest that a delegation composed of some Members of this House should go down and visit some Community Projects areas in our State so that they may see with their own eyes what has been or is being done there and get first-hand information regarding the activities in this sphere. I hope the Honourable Minister-in-charge of the Department will see his way to accept my suggestion and make it possible for some of the Members of this House to go to these places just as opportunity afforded to us the other day to see the progress of work achieved at the Umtru-Hydro-Electric Project. Big schemes are being implemented at huge costs to the Exchequer and it is only natural that the Members of the House are really anxious to be assured that the money invested in these projects are being properly and usefully spent for ultimate public benefit.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Umaruddin, please resume your seat.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: With these words I support the amendment moved by Shri Bhattacharyya oppose the main Motion.

Mrs. USHA BARTHAKUR : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সিদিনা এই সদনৰ সদস্য সকলৰ আগত দাঙি ধৰা ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ৰ ভাষণৰ সমৰ্থন জনাই শ্ৰীযুত মহীকান্ত দাস ডাঙৰীয়াই যি টি প্ৰস্তাব উপস্থাপিত কৰিছে—সেইটো মই সম্পূৰ্ণ ৰূপে সমৰ্থন কৰোঁ। আৰু আনহাতে বিৰোধী দলৰ দলপতি হিচাবে, উপদলপতি শ্ৰীযুত গোবীন্দৰ ভট্টাচাৰ্য্যই যিটো সংশোধনী প্ৰস্তাবৰ অৱতারণা কৰিছে তাৰ বিৰোধীতা কৰিছে। আজি এটা জাতি বা চৰকাৰৰ উত্থান পতনৰ চিন পাব পাৰি সেই জাতি বা চৰকাৰৰ ওপৰত ৰাইজৰ আস্থা থকা নথকাতোঁলৈ লক্ষ্য কৰিলে। আমাৰ দেশে এটাৰ পিচত আনটোকৈ—যিবিলাক প্ৰাকৃতিক দুৰ্যোগৰ সন্মুখীন হব লগীয়া হৈছে তাৰ উল্লেখ ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত আছে আৰু, এই দুৰ্যোগৰ সময়ত আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত ১৭ কোটি টকাৰ সা-সম্পত্তি নষ্ট হৈছে আৰু ১০ হাজাৰ লোক গৃহহীন অৱস্থাত দিন কটাব লাগিছে বুলি ভাষণত উল্লেখ কৰা হৈছে এনেকুৱা এটা অৱস্থাত আমাৰ ৰাইজে নিৰ্ভীক ভাবে চৰকাৰৰ লগত সম্পূৰ্ণ সহযোগিতা কৰি কেনেকৈ বিপদৰ সন্মুখীন হৈ সেই বিপদ অতিক্ৰম কৰি আহিছে তালৈ লক্ষ্য কৰিলে চৰকাৰ আৰু ৰাইজৰ সম্বন্ধটো ভালকৈ উপলব্ধি কৰিব পাৰি আৰু তাৰ পৰাই গণ তাত্ত্বিক দেশ এখন গঢ়াৰ বাটত যে আমি আগবাঢ়িছো—তাক উপলব্ধি কৰিব পাৰি। গণতন্ত্ৰ অথবা সমাজতাত্ত্বিক সমাজ ব্যৱস্থাৰ (Socialistic pattern of society) ইচ্ছিতৰ আন্দোলনৰ লগত আমাৰ প্ৰত্যেক নাগৰিকৰেই প্ৰবল ধাউতি। আজিৰ জগতত যি দেশেই নাগৰিকৰ অৱস্থাৰ ওপৰত ভিত্তি কৰি তেওঁলোকৰ চৰকাৰ প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰিছে বা কৰিব পাৰিছে সেই দেশেই প্ৰকৃত গণতাত্ত্বিক দেশ। গতিকে বিৰোধীদলৰ উপদলপতি ডাঙৰীয়াই ৰাজ্যপাল ডাঙৰীয়াৰ ভাষণত নিবনুৱা সমস্যা মাটি বিতৰণ সমস্যাৰ সমাজ তাত্ত্বিক সমাজ ব্যৱস্থাৰ—ইচ্ছিত নোপোৱাটো বৰ পৰিতাপৰ কথা।

অৱশ্যে অসমৰ প্ৰাকৃতিক দুৰ্যোগৰ সময়ত আৰু—দেশ গঠনৰ কামত হাজাৰ হাজাৰ বছৰ অঙ্গ হৈ থকা গাঁৱৰ মহিলা সমাজে চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰেৰণাত কেনেকৈ হাত উজান দি কামত লাগিছিল তাৰ কিছু উল্লেখ ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ৰ ভাষণত সন্নিবিষ্ট হোৱাহলে এই নগৰ চহৰৰ আৰু গাঁও ভূঁইৰ মহিলা সমাজে অনুপ্ৰেৰণা পালেহেতেন বুলি মই ভাবোঁ পঞ্চ বাৰ্ষিকী পৰিকল্পনাত কিমান টকা খৰছ হৈছে তালৈ লক্ষ্য নকৰি পৰিকল্পনা অনুযায়ী কিমান কাম হৈছে সেই ফালে লক্ষ্য কৰিলে দেখা যাব যে আমাৰ দেশৰ নাগৰিকৰ জগতৰ আগত শীৰ্ষ স্থান লাভ কৰিবলৈ যিবিলাক গুণৰ দৰকাৰ সেই সকলো গুণ আয়ত্ত কৰাৰ বাটত আগ বাঢ়িছে। মই এটা কথা চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি গোচৰ কৰিব খোজো যে বিভাগীয় কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ কাৰ্য্য তৎপৰতাও ভালৈখিনি হেমাৰি দেখা গৈছে। সেই দেশৰ মানুহে কামত হেমাৰি দেখুওৱাটো কোনো গুণে শোভা নাপায়। গতিকে চৰকাৰে কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ হেমাৰি আতৰ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে যৎপৰোনাস্তি চেষ্টা কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো। গণতাত্ত্বিক দেশৰ দৃষ্টি ভঙ্গীৰে যদি আমি গাঁও সমূহলৈ লক্ষ্য কৰো তেতিয়া দেখা পাওঁ যে ভিতৰুৱা গাঁৱৰ ডেকা লৰা সকলে village defence organisation ভলটিয়াৰ দলত সোমাইলৈ দেশৰ শান্তি ৰক্ষাৰ হকে কৰ্তব্য সম্পাদন কৰিছে। গতিকে Socialistic Pattern of Society ৰ ইচ্ছিত এই বিলাকতপাব নোৱাৰি জানো? ভিতৰুৱা গাঁৱৰ পুৰুষ, মহিলা, ডেকা গাভৰু সকলোৱে চৰকাৰৰ ওপৰত আস্থা ৰাখি চৰকাৰৰ লগত সহযোগিতা কৰিছে। এই বিলাক ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত নাপালেও কাৰ্য্যত দেখিবলৈ পোৱা যায়। ৰাজ্যপালৰ অভিভাষণত পাইছো যে ২৫ লাখ ৰিফিউজিক পুনৰ বসতি কৰি ১৫ লাখ বিঘা মাটি তেওঁলোকৰ মাজত বিতৰণ কৰিছে। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও তেওঁলোকক কুটিৰ শিল্প শিক্ষা দিয়াৰো ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। অৱশ্যে এটা কথা শিল্প শিক্ষা লাভ কৰি তেওঁলোকে যিবিলাক বস্তু তৈয়াৰ কৰিছে সেইবিলাক বস্তু বিক্ৰি কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে কৰি নিদিলে তেওঁলোকে অৰ্থ নৈতিক

সমস্যা সামাধান কৰিব নোৱাৰে। পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিকী পৰিকল্পনা অনুযায়ী সমূহীয়া প্ৰচেষ্টা, যেনে নেণ্যনাল এক্‌টেনশ্যন ব্লক social welfare project আদিৰ ভিতৰেদি যি বোৰ কাম হব লাগিছে তাত গাৱৰ ডেকা, বুঢ়া, পুৰুষ, মহিলা সকলোৱে যি উৎসাহেৰে কামত লাগিছে তাৰ পৰাই বুজিব পাৰি যে আমাৰ চৰকাৰ Socialistic Pattern of Government ৰ পথত যথেষ্ট আগ বাঢ়িছে। মোৰ নিজৰ সমষ্টিৰ চলচলী; ভেলেউঙৰি আদি মৌজাক ধৰি যি প্ৰজেক্ট লোৱা হৈছে তাত ২০ হাজাৰ মানুহৰ উন্নয়ন কৰিলে সকলোৱে যিদৰে কাম কৰিছে সেই কাম বিলাক যদি আমাৰ ভটাচাৰ্ঘী ডাঙৰীয়াই নিজে এবাৰ চালেহেঁতেন তেনেহলে আশাকৰো তেখেতে এই সংশোধনী প্ৰস্তাব এই সদনত দাঙি নধৰিলে হেঁতেন।

আজি অসম চৰকাৰে আমাৰ পাহাৰীয়া ভাই-ভনী সকলৰ লগত মিলাপ্ৰীতি ভাবৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিবলৈ আহোপুৰুষাখ কৰিছে। মই সিদিনা নগা পাহাৰৰ কিছুমান গাৱৰ ভিতৰুৱা ঠাইলৈ গৈ এই কথাটো ভালকৈয়ে উপলব্ধি কৰিলো যে পাহাৰৰ গাৱলীয়া ভাই-ভনী সকলৰ লগত আমাৰ সমৃদ্ধ অতি সোনকালে দৃঢ় হব আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ সৌহাৰ্দ্যপূৰ্ণ মনোবৃত্তি লক্ষ্যকৰি অনুমান হল যে Naga National Council খন বালিৰ ওপৰত সজা ধৰণৰ দৰেহে হৈছে। মোৰ বোধেৰে চৰকাৰে আশা সূধীয়া চেষ্টা কৰাৰ লগে লগে আমিও যদি সেই পৰ্ব্বতীয়া ভাই-ভনীসকলৰ মাজত সঘনে সোমাই পৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰোঁ তেন্তে অতি সোনকালে সেই পৰ্ব্বতীয়া ভাই-ভনী সকলক আমাৰ মাজলৈ টানি আনিবলৈ সক্ষম হম। এই বিলাক ব্যৱস্থাৰ ভিতৰেদি আমাৰ সমাজতান্ত্ৰিক সমাজ ব্যৱস্থা (Socialistic Pattern of Society) কেবল আধৰত নাথাকি অচিৰে বাস্তবত পৰিণত হব। ইয়াকে কৈ মই আমাৰ বিৰোধীদলৰ সদস্য ভটাচাৰ্ঘী ডাঙৰীয়াক তেখেতৰ সংশোধনী প্ৰস্তাৱটো উঠাই লবলৈ অনুৰোধ জনাই মূল প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থণ কৰিলো।

(M. MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY: Rising to speak.)

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Choudhury, as a matter of fact, you played a truant boy yesterday. As a special case, I will give you indulgence. Do you agree?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for the kindness you have shown to me.

Mr. SPEAKER: It is the kindness of the House.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, you, as the representative of the House have secured the consent of the House; you have really shown me some kindness in allowing me to speak today although I was scheduled to speak yesterday. Sir, I take my stand to support the Motion moved by my Friend, Shri M. K. Das, thanking the Governor for his illuminating speech which he had delivered in this House.

Sir, even with the fear of repeating some of the speeches already delivered, I want to remind every one in this House that we have assembled here now after a year of stress and strain and the great ordeal that we have had in Assam, due to natural

calamities. But, Sir, even in the midst of these calamities and evils there are some signs of hopes. The people of Assam and the Government have been able to show in the midst of these calamities that they can rise up to the occasion. Sir, when there were floods all over the Province, the people of the Province rose to one man to fight it as far as possible and also to mitigate the troubles of themselves and of others. Government also did not lag behind ; they also came to the rescue of the people. Sir, it is really very gratifying to note that our Government have been able to impress upon the Government of India that here in Assam there is something to be done, in order to stop the recurrence of flood and erosion. Therefore, we are grateful to note from the address of the Governor that the Government of India has agreed to start a River Investigation Circle in order to formulate plans and programmes to train the rivers of Assam. Sir, my request is that we should see that the formulation of these plans and schemes are expedited, because people cannot possibly wait any further. Sir, years after years due to floods, the people have suffered a lot and they cannot tolerate its repetitions. Sir, I hope we will be able to impress upon the Government of India to start at least one or two multi-purpose river training schemes in the Province to be included in the 2nd Five Year Plan.

Sir, some programmes have been taken. But it seems that the progress of work is rather slow and it is apprehended that we could not be able to complete the work within the schedule time. Sir, regarding the slow progress of the work, of course, there are reasons for it. Securing lands for our projects is the main problem. It is not an easy matter to secure land all at once as the process to requisition and acquisition of land is a lengthy one. So, in order to expedite work we should have some legislation to have lands without the least possible delay so that the progress of the work may not be slow ; may not be delayed. I am glad such legislation, *i. e.*, the Assam Acquisition of land for Flood Control and Prevention of Erosion Bill is before this House.

Sir, some of my Friends are complaining about unemployment in our country, but in this connection, I want to point out that in spite of the huge demand for men in the Public Works Department work, we are not getting sufficient hands for which work has become slow. It is very bad, Sir, to have jobs without men rather than to have men without jobs. Sir, in this Province we have started various nation building activities, but we have not got enough men for the jobs. We have already gone outside and recruited large number of Engineers.

But this is not all ; we must go outside to recruit more men in every spheres, if necessary, for the completion of the works within the schedule time and that should be done without any delay.

Sir, with regard to the Grow-More-Food Campaign and the food position, we have already tided over the difficulties, but, Sir, we should not be content with that much. We must proceed further and try to see that we are not only surplus, but we are in a position to send our foodstuffs outside the Province in greater quantity and earn more profits.

Sir, with regard to the Village Defence Organisation, I am glad that we have so far 1,700 parties spreading all over the Province, but we must guard against its becoming decayed and stereotyped as had been the fate of another organisation, *i. e.*, the Home guards. We must see that it thrives well.

Sir, I want to refer only one small matter regarding rehabilitation. I am really very happy that Government have completed the enquiry with regard to the Income-tax Act scheme in the district of Cachar. It is time that the report should be published and action taken against the officers responsible for mismanagement and misappropriation of Government money in connection with the rehabilitation of refugees in the district of Cachar.

Sir, with regard to the First Five Year Plan, I want to say my oft repeated statement in the floor of this House that in the First Five Year Plan the money was not distributive all over the Province. Now we are on the verge of having the Second Five-Year Plan. My only request to the Government and the House would be to see that this time the plan should be distributive all over the Province.

Mr. SPEAKER : Have you anything to say that some places have been deprived of the fund ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Sir, that what I mean, but, Sir, I don't want to elaborate it in the course of my speech in this connection and context. Sir, coming to the question of unemployment which my Friend, Shri Bhattacharyya, has raised. This is really a very difficult question. My Friend is not entirely correct when he says that the Governor has failed to make mention of this very important problem. When it is said in the speech that the problem of employment has become more acute, it is needless to say that the Governor has failed to say anything about the question of unemployment. Sir, this is not a question for the Government alone ; but I feel that everybody should think about it.

Sir, there are two kinds of unemployment—fractional and deflationary. Under fractional unemployment either there are sufficient jobs but no trained persons to occupy them or there are trained persons but no proper jobs for them. In deflationary unemployment condition there is general insufficiency of jobs. Sir, so far deflationary unemployment is concerned, I think enough of jobs have been created due to the various works and projects taken by nation-building Departments and today we have got possibly the highest number of Government jobs in this Province. But can these alone solve the problem or has solved the problem? So, I say that this problem is a problem both for the Government and the people. There are certain jobs for which there are no trained persons and again there are trained persons but there are no jobs for them in Assam. Government sent large number of people for training outside. Many of them could not be provided with proper jobs for want of proper avenues either in the Industry or in the Government. Therefore, Sir, this question has got to be examined and considered from a very serious standpoint. Sir, men without jobs is worse than jobs without men, particularly with technical qualifications. Already I have stated that Government, in order to provide these jobs with men, granted enough scholarships in last years, but I am sorry to say that some of them on return did not find the right jobs and the right place to occupy. So, creation of jobs or scholarships will not solve the problem. The solution lies in some other directions, *i. e.*, by making the total capacity of national spending increased on goods and services. So, Sir, unless Government can spare enough money for spending, unemployment problem will remain acute. Government should try to open up new avenues and activities and start new industries and then only, Sir, Government will be in a position to provide jobs to many. Sir, private sector of the Industry is not very keen in taking up new enterprises; even the capitalists are shy to start new enterprises in this part of the country owing to various factors standing against such enterprises. Spending again depends on income. Sir, what is the position to-day in Assam? People are not rich enough to start new industries. On the other hand, the Government resources are very limited. A lot of money is required to be spent in giving gratuitous and other relief in cases of distresses resulting from natural calamities, such as flood, etc., which has almost become an annual feature of our State. Even in our normal budget, a lot of money is spent over these. The result is that the Government could not go in for any major industries by themselves. Of

course, Sir, there are certain other difficulties: the whole administrative set-up in the country was meant for a Police State. The service people were trained for that particular purpose. Government was mainly concerned with the question of law and order. But to-day we have reached a stage, particularly after the declaration at the Congress Session at Avadi where we have pledged ourselves to have a Socialistic pattern of State. This means we have got to concern ourselves with many more things than the question of law and order only. In order to bring about that pattern of State, we must train our people as to be fit enough for undertaking such responsibilities, other than those necessary for maintaining law and order. Sir, if we are to create more jobs for our people, as I urged upon the Government last year, we are to take up some of the major industries. Our Friend, Mr. Umaruddin, has urged upon the Government to arrange geological survey. If I have understood him properly, I think he probably means to say that we should make a survey of our resources, if possible, and take up some of the Industries as Government venture. Sir, if we could have taken over the Assam Oil Company, instead of extending the existing lease, possibly a lot of avenues for the employment of our boys could have been created. Many of the scholars sent abroad for higher technical studies could have been absorbed therein on their return from training. Similarly, if we could have established a jute mill, a lot of young people could be given employment there. We have enough raw materials, we have bamboo, timber and other materials with which we could have started some industries which could have given employment to a large number of our young men and women. Sir, it is impossible for the Government to provide all the young boys and girls with the existing Government service alone, as the number of jobs are limited there. In order to give employment to all able bodied persons, we must create other avenues by starting new industries. The spending capacity of the Government and the people must be increased. Sir, after the last war, in order to stop the inflationary tendency, Government after the war, adopted some measures to curtail their expenditure, as a result of which some activities of the Government in this connection were abandoned or kept in abeyance, resulting in increase of unemployment gradually in the country. Sir, to-day we have got rid of that inflationary tendency to a great extent and a time has come when we should recapitulate the position and rebuild our economy in the light of present needs and circumstances. If the spending capacity of the people and the Government could

be increased, the money will be distributed in the country and the people will get sufficient employment. Sir, the problem of unemployment is so very great that we cannot neglect it any further.

So far as the land problem is concerned, some of my Friends in the Opposition have said that nothing has been said about it in the address of the Governor. Sir, the Governor's address is a policy speech. It cannot be expected that the details of everything will be there. No doubt it is a pressing problem. The principle of abolition of the Zamindaris has been accepted. It is really a very good thing. It will do good no doubt. It is true that due to litigation over this matter before the Hon'ble High Court, the matter could not have progressed very much. But, Sir, there are not only Zamindaris in Goalpara and Karimganj, there are others in the State which have accumulated thousands of bighas of land and these Mirasdars should and must part with their surplus lands like the Zamindars. Government should see that a ceiling of holding is fixed and none should possess more than that. The surplus land should be taken over from them and distributed to those who require them. Zamindari covers about $\frac{1}{12}$ th of the area of the whole State. So, only by abolishing the Zamindari, the land problem cannot be solved unless we take away the surplus lands of the Mirasdars in the Raiwatwari area. Lands should be taken over from the big Mirasdars also. I am not saying this in criticism of the Governor's speech; I am only referring to this matter as a step to be taken and I hope during the course of the later part of the year this will be taken up so that we may have reason to be glad to feel that we have been able to serve the people properly whom we claim to represent. Sir, one cannot call it a Socialistic pattern of society when one man owns thousands of bighas of land whereas his neighbours do not possess a single bigha.

Next, I come to the question of annual Patta. Sir, this has caused widespread resentment among the people. Due to this system, there is scope for corruption on the part of Mandal and Kanangoes and other members of the revenue staff. Of course one can say that at the expiry of the one year, it is settled generally with the same man, but one does not know possibly the degree of harassment to which a Patta-holder is subjected to; the amount of money he is to pay in getting the settlement for the next year. These Mandals—the demi-dictators—are making the lives of these poor cultivators miserable. Sir, apart from this we must give security of tenure to tenants. Without that they cannot have any incentive to

the proper development of the land or the production in as much as a tenant has no transferable and heritable right under annual Pattas. This system has further given scope for non-realisation of land revenue to the fullest extent. There is enough concealed revenue and it is estimated that it will be to the extent of about one crore of rupees. The land revenue can be increased by a crore if we do away with this system and convert the annual Pattas into periodic Pattas.

Sir, I would request the Government to look into this important aspect and introduce the recovery measures if they have not yet done so to convert the annual Pattas into periodic ones so that full justice is done to the cultivators who will get the incentive to improve their lands and methods of production which will go to make the country rich and prosperous.

With these words, Sir, I resume my seat.

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB of Sidli: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would have been glad to associate myself with the speech of Srijut Mohi Kanta Das, the Mover of the Motion, praising the Governor for his address. Unfortunately I do so with a mixed feeling. I certainly thank the Governor for his illuminating speech.

I have much doubt as to how far the speech deserves all the praises lavished by Shri Mohi Kanta Das which have been characterised by Comrade Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya as well-nigh flattery. As a *via media*, I rather feel inclined to join my hands with Comrade Bhattacharyya for the brief but very significant addition to the main Motion. Sir, a very famous saying is that Government is like a stomach. When a stomach works well, one does not feel its existence. All the troubles start when the working of the stomach goes wrong. So is the case with Government; when the administration runs smoothly, nobody seems to be aware that there is a Government at all. Whenever there is any trouble, there is discontent and murmur and some steps have to be taken to drown these murmurs. Sir, when the achievement is to be drawn to the notice of the country through speeches supported by flattering Motions of some obliging friends, there is ground for doubt that everything is not going on well. One can always smell a rat when achievements are sought to be broadcast by beat of drums. Sir, when we come to the speech itself, we find that there is a brief remark about flood and devastations caused by it and also the measures adopted by Government to cope with the situation. The question of erosion of some towns and damage to Government property seems to be uppermost in the mind of the Governor when he gives a detailed description of the loss sustained by

the Public Works Department and the towns in some parts of the State. But he does not give any description of the suffering of the people in rural areas except in a very short paragraph. (Mr. Speaker: He gave about a crore of rupees for spending). We want a more detailed description of the sufferings of the people. The absence of such description proves conclusively that Government have not been able to appreciate properly the distress of the flood affected people in the rural areas. Moreover, Sir, the speech completely leaves out the great devastations caused by the insect pests which followed the floods. I do not know the sufferings of the people due to these insect pests in other parts of Assam. But I know particularly of my own district as well as parts of Kamrup District; I have seen how these insect pests have spread unprecedented devastation. I have seen how our cultivators in their ignorance felt helpless when before their very eyes the flourishing rice plants that have survived the ravages of flood and rains, withered away and vanished from sight. All the local methods applied for protection proved failure and the so-called scientific procedure evolved by our well paid Department proves to be ineffective, and people lost faith in them. I think Mr. Umaruddin who has seen these will bear me out. I know in Sapatgram, one insect was put in the solution of insecticide for 24 hours but it crawled off when put out. Everything was tried there and all were ineffective. Consequently, the price of rice shot up and there was food scarcity in my district. I do not know how the speech could say, "thanks to the efforts of the cultivators with timely assistance from Government, the main Sali crop including its per acre outturn, has been satisfactory on the whole". At least it does not apply to major portion of Goalpara District and parts of Kamrup. I do not also know how the food position in 1955 is expected to be satisfactory while the food position is already bad in some parts of my district. The short term measures for giving relief in the shape of loans and gratuitous relief was helpful to those who suffered from flood but nothing had been done to those people who have been affected by these insect pests when they equally deserve sympathy and assistance from the Government. The speech has made references to some long term and permanent flood control measures. The Governor has detailed a scheme which has been selected to deal with the flood situation and how his Government intend to build revetments on either side of the Brahmaputra and its tributaries. The speech is, however, silent about smaller rivers which have created equal havoc in the rural areas. I specially mention and draw the attention of the Government to the Aie River in the eastern

part of Goalpara in the Police Station of Sidli and Bijni which caused unprecedented havoc not only to the railway bridges and road but also to the villages on either side of its course during the flood of this year and wiped out about 2 miles on either bank throughout its whole course. (Mr. Speaker: Is that the Aie River?). I am talking about the Aie River. We have seen in the papers how some of the best paddy lands have been flooded and rendered barren and how cattle and homesteads have been washed away and human lives were lost. I have personally seen how villages and fertile lands have been wiped off rendering people absolutely helpless. Now, after the flood has subsided, the bed of the river has come up due to deposit of silt and sand and there is every likelihood of its being flooded again during the rains unless some steps are taken by Government to control the river. Another heavy rain in the future will mean great devastation and the villages on either side of the river will be threatened with complete extinction.

Then, Sir, with regard to seeds, I would like to say a few words. This speech refers to distribution of improved seeds. I have yet to know if any improved variety of seeds have been distributed so far as my district is concerned. Of late, I have seen some seeds had been issued as loan in the flood affected areas. I personally know of more than two cases in Fakiragram in Kokrajhar Police Station in which some *mati-kalai* seeds were distributed, but the seeds were so much mixed up with dust that the people refused to take them; but, as they had no other alternative, they were compelled to take them. In Sidli Police Station, some *Ahu* paddy seeds were distributed lately but the sample I had seen was so much mixed up with *Ahu*, *Sali* and *Bao* that the people did not want to take, but, as there is scarcity of food, they took it but probably not for the purpose of seed but for use as food. Then again, Sir, the latest report that I hear is that this seed did not germinate.

Mr. SPEAKER: Did you bring it to the notice of the Department concerned?

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB of Sidli: No, Sir, because I came to know of it only lately—just before coming to Shillong.

Shri RAM NATH DAS (Minister): I had been there recently, but I did not notice it, Sir.

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB of Sidli : It was too early for seeds to germinate, but as I said, I received the report just before I started for Shillong that the seed did not germinate at all. Sir, we should very seriously think whether we should have so many scientific departments with so many well paid experts, costly laboratories and seed farms, when we cannot even distribute good seeds not to speak of improved seeds having relation to modern scientific discoveries, but even seeds which will germinate. We should consider this matter very seriously, Sir, if we want to give really good seeds to our cultivators.

Then, Sir, I feel there is one very important omission in the Governor's speech. If it is deliberate, it should really evoke concern. He has not said anything about the position of C.I. sheets and cement. These two articles are in great demand. Many of us know that thousands of petitions are pouring in and the members of the local Supply Advisory Committees know that this demand could not be met.

Mr. SPEAKER : Is it due to railway bottleneck ?

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB of Sidli : That is for the Government to explain, Sir. But I am telling the fact. As you know, Sir, after the flood, many houses collapsed and many wells for drinking water vanished. That is why the demand for C.I. Sheets and cement to repair the buildings as well as to construct and sink *pucca* wells has considerably increased. I expected that the Governor's speech would give a clear picture of the supply position of these very important articles and also to give a plan as to how Government is going to increase the quota with regard to these articles in future. However, I would like to ask Government to see that these articles are made available to places where they are demanded most. During the last Session, we passed a Resolution unanimously about an alternative route linking Assam with the rest of India and it is not unreasonable for us to expect that the Government has already done something in the matter and that the Governor's speech would give a picture of the activities of the Government and of the progress which Government made in regard to this very important matter. But the speech seems to be silent about this and we are where we have been before and we do not know whether Government had at all done anything in this regard. I would ask Government not to wait for another devastating flood when we would be cut off again from the rest of India, but to do something at once from now on before another flood comes,

With regard to rehabilitation of displaced persons. A huge amount of rupees 340 lakhs had been issued as loan and yet this very same speech says that a large number of refugees had rehabilitated themselves with their own efforts. I do not know whether this amount of Rs. 340 lakhs includes any assistance to those who had rehabilitated themselves with their own efforts. Nothing is clear from this speech. I know that many of those who have rehabilitated themselves with their own efforts have not so far got any assistance from the Government. So far as some portions of my own district are concerned, I know that nothing is done. It is a well-known fact that the amount of Rs. 340 lakhs which has been spent according to the speech has not gone into the pockets of those displaced persons, but a huge portion has been diverted elsewhere. I know of a particular case about which I have reported to the Minister-in-charge of Relief and Rehabilitation that about 50 thousand rupees were spent in surveying a plot of land near Jogighopa in the district of Goalpara in which the Government proposed to establish a colony for displaced persons. But, so far we know, that scheme has been abandoned and no colony was started there and that money is probably included in this Rs. 340 lakhs.

Now, Sir, with regard to the question of law and order, Governor seems to be very pleased that crime in the State has declined. I do not know whether it is due to the improvement of morale standard of the people or activities of the police or non-registration of the cases. I do not think the police activities alone can wipe out criminal mentality of a people. So, the other two factors, namely, the improvement of morale standard and non-registration of cases, must have contributed to this decline of criminal cases in the State. Sir, I know of cases where some criminal cases are not registered. I think the hon. Members will not deny that corruption in the police force is still continuing and in some cases corruption has definitely increased. I know of cases where police officers refused to register cases unless they were paid enough. There are, now-a-days, the Village Defence Organisations which are doing vigilance work in the State. But I had had occasions to know that many of these Village Defence Organisations extorted money as fees and fines from some of the complainants as well as from some of the so-called village criminals.

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): Has the hon. Member ever brought this fact to the notice of the superior authorities?

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB of Sidli: I reported the matter not in writing but verbally to the Honorary Village Defence Organiser. In many cases many of the criminal cases are hushed up. In some cases they take the role of magistrates and police. They encroached upon the activities of the police and magistrates and on many occasions cases are not reported to the police and they themselves mete out the punishment before the cases are reported to the police.

Sir, as the time is short, I will just speak a few words about the restoration of land to Muslim migrants in the tribal belts. This matter had been talked of in this House many a time and Government already decided that land to the returning immigrants would be returned. But in spite of that decision, no action has been taken. As far as Sidli area is concerned, Sir, I know that many Muslim immigrants have returned to the land which they previously possessed and they are still now paying land revenue as Tazuibahir and still they have not got back their land in spite of their repeated petitions to the Deputy Commissioner or the Sub-Deputy Collector.

With these words, I oppose the Motion of Srijut Das and I feel compelled to support the Amendment moved by my Friend, Mr. Bhattacharyya.

Shri NILMANI PHOOKAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to speak a few words on the address of the Governor and I will deal with only one or two subjects. While thanking the Governor for the lucid speech he has delivered on different matters of policy as well as on administrative context relating to that policy, I should like to ask whether the address of the Governor or the presentation of the Budget by the Finance Minister will not always fall short of expectations so long the whole set-up of the Government machinery and the ideology is not changed. So, we are running in the old rut and, therefore, we have no way to come out of it. This is the matter to which the attention of the whole House irrespective of the parties must be given. In the address, I think the case of the flood havoc and the measures taken for the damage caused by the last great earthquake and the subsequent flood in the Brahmaputra took the cue. Since then, there ought to have been a policy to control the Brahmaputra river as well as to know the topographical change after that great earthquake. I should not be considered exaggerating things if I say that nothing substantial has been done to that end as yet for the last

4 or 5 years. Even after the greatest havoc done by the Brahmaputra, we have not a life-saving apparatus set up in such a big river. At any rate, after the sad experience, though we are late, the Government is not unmindful to their duty just now. With that energy with which our Prime Minister came to Dibrugarh and other places, our Government machinery took action immediately after his arrival. He assured actions on a war footing, but now we are moving with a snail's pace. I definitely say that when the flood havoc came this time, I had been there several times and I managed to be there when the Governor went there and also I personally discussed with the Superintending Engineer, Mr. Kohai, there, and I enquired of him as to why this river could not be dredged. Of course, it is a stupendous task but I would like to say that it can be taken up. Sir, I am not speaking this from my imagination. The Government of India sent an expert body as early as 1902 or so, to see the behaviour of the Brahmaputra and to devise ways and means for controlling the river, who, after, careful study, published a voluminous book, and there I found that dredging can be successfully carried out even in the Brahmaputra. Of course it will be a tremendous task and will perhaps cost millions. But, how can an engineer now brush aside that suggestion, I do not know. Sir, in this connection, I do not like to minimise the help that the tea industry rendered in this matter. The tea industry has great interest in the matter of controlling this river, because it is the Brahmaputra which carried the largest quantity of their tea to outside in the past. My point is why our Government did not seek their help earlier?

Mr. SPEAKER: In case of dredging, where will you throw the silt—on the bank or down somewhere?

Shri NILMANI PHOOKAN: That is for the expert to say. But what I think feasible is that dredging is possible.

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): May I know from the hon. Member when is the work to be taken up—in the rainy season or in winter?

Shri NILMANI PHOOKAN: In winter, Sir. Rainy season was going to be over then and yet nothing spectacular seems to have been done. That is what I am telling. We have heard yesterday from no other person than the Chief Minister himself that all possible steps are being taken. What I feel is this: the measures that have been proposed to be taken now, such as the co-operation of the tea industry in the matter

of employment of labourers from tea garden, youths of Dibrugarh, INTUC, etc., why was this not done from some time before ? If they can now requisition 100 lorries immediately, why did they not do that immediately after the floods ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): I can tell the hon. Member that design of the scheme of work undertaken now has been settled long after a good deal of experiments in the Hydro-Electric Laboratory at Poona by the experts. It is, therefore, not possible to take up such a huge work immediately as desired by the hon. Member.

Shri NILMANI PHOOKAN: I do not mean that, Sir. As regards requisitioning of 100 lorries, that has been done only two or three days ago. This could have been done earlier. Co-operation of the college students and other public organisations could have been sought for long before. I am, therefore, constrained to believe that there are serious lapses on the part of the Government. There was formal deputation waiting on the Governor while he was at Dibrugarh. Having been born and brought up at Dibrugarh, and knowing the behaviour of Brahmaputra as I do, I was chosen as the spokesman of that deputation. There I suggested three things. I do not know whether the suggestions have met with the attention they deserve.

Mr. SPEAKER: Are you discussing about the deputation or about the Governor's address ?

Shri NILMANI PHOOKAN: About the Governor's address, Sir. I am telling this only for this that our suggestions have so far not shown any sign of consideration having been received.

Mr. SPEAKER: Have you been to Dibrugarh last month. ?

Shri NILMANI PHOOKAN: Yes, Sir, I had been there. I was the first man to see the first line of boulder thrown into the Brahmaputra near Alokpuri. I then told the Deputy Commissioner when the work had begun only for the rains. So, Sir, you see I am not speaking from imagination. My conscience is quite clear that energetic action was not taken. I do not know who is to be blamed for this. I am not blaming our administrative and executive officers for this, because the work is under the Central Government.

Now, coming to my own constituency, Majuli, where the people were heavily affected by the repeated floods and erosion of the Brahmaputra, we have not yet been able to rehabilitate them. Certain number of these people expressed

a desire to come over the Southern Bank of the Brahmaputra. We requested the Government to provide some land for them. The lands that were allotted to them were preferred by some and others did not do so. I brought the matter to the notice of the Revenue Minister who immediately ordered for providing lands to these people. But unfortunately, till now, those people have not got settlement of lands. When I referred the matter to the Revenue Minister again on my coming here on last Friday.....

Mr. SPEAKER: We are not discussing here about the Revenue Minister's order. You will be quite relevant if you talk about the speech of the Governor.

Shri NILMANI PHOOKAN: I want to speak this much that the rehabilitation of the Majuli people has not been done as yet and I do not know why. But at any rate, Sir, these people should be rehabilitated somewhere just now as otherwise the same difficulty will be experienced by Government after the next flood. And I can prophecise that the next time the trouble will be greater and the people's lot will be worse. I do not intend to speak more on the subject, but I feel that our work is not as smooth as it should have been.

Shri RAMPRASAD CHAUBEY: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়জী, মাননীয় ৰাজ্যপালজীকে ভাষণপৰ জো প্ৰস্তাৱ হমাৰে দোস্ত শ্ৰী মহিকান্ত দাস জী ইস সদনমৈ পেশ কৰ বহে হৈয়, উসকা সমখন কবনেকে লিয়ে তথা হমাৰে দোস্ত শ্ৰী গৌবীশঙ্কৰ ভট্টাচাৰ্য্য জী কে সংশোধনী প্ৰস্তাৱকী বিবোধিতা কবনে কে লিয়ে মই খড়া হৰা হঁ ।

মই ভী সবকাৰ কা এক অঙ্গ হঁ । ইস নাতে সবকাৰ কী উচিং সমালোচনা কবনা তথা সবকাৰ কী ক্ৰটিয়ৌকী ওব ইঙ্গিত কবনা মই अपना कर्तव्य समझता हँ ।

ৰাজ্যপালজী কে ভাষণমৈ সবকাৰ কী Policy ওঁ কো অছী তবহ দিখায়া গয়া হৈয় । উসে অছী তবহ দেখ লেতে তো শ্ৰীভট্টাচাৰ্য্য জী য়হ সংশোধনী প্ৰস্তাৱ পেশ হী নহী কবতে । উনকা কহনা হৈয় কি হমাৰী সবকাৰ কুছ হী নহী কববহী হৈয় । ঐসা কহনা উনকে লিয়ে অনুচিত হৈয় ।

আগে চলকৰ ২/৪ বাতোকী ওব মই সবকাৰ কী দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কবনা চাহতা হঁ । ওব সবকাৰসে বিনম্ৰ অনুবোধ কবতা হঁ কি ইন বাতৌপৰ বিচাৰ কবকে উচিং কাৰবাঈ কৰে ।

ৰাজ্যপালজীকে ভাষণমৈ সবকাৰকী Labour Policy কা কোঈ জিকু নহী হৈয় । ইসে দেখকৰ হমৈ কুছ অফসোস হো বহা হৈয় । সবকাৰকো হমাৰে মজদুৰ ভাইয়ৌকী সুখ সুৰিধাকে লিয়ে ধ্যান দেনা চাহিয়ে । হমাৰে সমাজ কে সাথ মজদুৰোকী বিশেষ সম্বন্ধ হৈয় । উনকী উন্নতি কে বিনা সমাজকী উন্নতি, কী আশা কবনা ব্যথ হৈয় । মজদুৰ সমাজকা এক বহুত বড়া অঙ্গ হৈয় । ইস বিধান সভাকা ভী মজদুৰোসে বহুত বড়া সম্বন্ধ হৈয় । কেঁয়া কি ইস বিধান সভাকে ১০৮ আসনোমে কমসে কম ৪৮ আসনোক

মজদুরবোঁসে বিশেষ সম্বন্ধ হেঁয়। অগব হমাৰী সবকাব উনকেলিয়ে উচিং কাববাদি ন কৰেঁ তো ইন পিছড়ে হুয়ে গৰীব ভাইয়োকী উন্নতি নহী হো সৰ্তী। ইসলিয়ে উনকী ওব মই সবকাবকী দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষিত কবতা হঁ।

বেচাবে মজদুৰ সমব্বাতে হেঁয় কি সবকাৰী হুকম ; Election ওব Vote সে হী উনকা সবকাবসে সম্বন্ধ হেঁয়। বে সমব্বাতে হেঁয় কি Election কে সময় হী Vote মাফনে কে লিয়ে বেলেগ হমাৰে পাঁস আতে হেঁয়। Vote হো জানেকে বাদ উনকী দেখভাল কবনেৱালা কোঈ নহী হেয়। শিল্প সফটকে সময় মে উনসে ত্যাগ কৰায়া জাতা হেঁয়। লেকিন হদসে জ্যাৱা লাভ হোনেপবতী উনকা প্ৰাপ্য উনহে দিলানেকী ওব কোঈ তৎপৰতা নহী দিখ পড়তী। উনকা য়হ খ্যাল দুব কবনা চাহিয়ে।

আপ জানতে হেঁয় কি Tea Plantation Act কে অনুসাৰ সব বগীচোমে School খোলে গয়ে হেঁয়। কিন্তু উন স্কুলোকী অচ্ছী দেখভাল কী কোঈ ব্যৱস্থা নহী হেঁয়। ন তো কোঈ Inspector হী বহঁ জাতা হেঁয় ওব ন কোঈ উসে দেখতা হেঁয়। Inspection কে লিয়ে কহনেপব সবকাব কহতী হেঁয় কি উনকে পাঁস ইতনে Inspecting Staff নহী হেঁয়। ঐসা নহী হোনা চাহিয়ে। ইন স্কুলোকী অচ্ছী দেখভাল হোনা চাহিয়ে।

অপনে জিনেকে বাবেমেঁ অৰ্থাৎ কাছাৰ কে বাবেমেঁ ভী ২/৪ শব্দ কহনা চাহতা হঁ। বৰাক নদীসে কাছাৰকো হব সাল বহত নুকসান পহঁচতা হেঁয়। ইস নদীকো নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কবনেকে লিয়ে সবকাবকো কোঈ ঠোঁস কদম উঠানা চাহিয়ে। মই সবকাবসে অনুবোধ কবতা হঁ কি সবকাব ইস ওব নিগাহ ডালৈঁ।

ইতনা কহকব মই অপনে দোস্ত শ্ৰীমহীকান্ত দাসজী কে পুস্তাৱকা সমথন কবতা হঁ তথা শ্ৰীগৌৰীশঙ্কৰ ভট্টাচাৰ্য্যজী কে পুস্তাৱকা বিৰোধ কবতা হঁ।

Shri GAURISANKAR ROY: অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, হমাৰে দোস্ত শ্ৰীমহী-কান্ত দাস ইস সদনমেঁ জো পুস্তাৱ লা বহে হেঁয় উসকা মই সমর্থন কবতা হঁ। তথা বিৰোধী দলকে সদস্য শ্ৰীগৌৰীশঙ্কৰ ভট্টাচাৰ্য্য জী জো সংশোধনী পুস্তাৱ পেশ কব বহে হেঁয় উসকা বিৰোধ কবতা হঁ।

শ্ৰীভট্টাচাৰ্য্য জী অপনে পুস্তাৱকে জৰিয়ে এহী কহ বহে হেঁয় কি হমাৰী সবকাব Land Reform তথা বেকাৰ সমস্যাকো দুব কবনে কে লিয়ে কোঈ ভী ব্যৱস্থা নহী কব বহী হেয়। উনহোনে হমাৰী লোকপ্ৰিয় সবকাবপৰ য়হ দোষাবোপ কিয়া হেঁয় কি হমাৰী সবকাব Socialistic pattern of society কী স্থাপনা কবনে কী ওব কোঈ ঠোঁস কদম নহী উঠা বহী হেঁয়। কিন্তু সবকাব কী Land Reform Policy ওব অন্যান্য কাববাইয়োকো দেখতে হুৱে মই এহী কহনা চাহতা হঁ কি উনকে পুস্তাৱকী কোঈ জববত নহী হেঁয়। জনতাকী ভলাই তথা উনকা সৰ্ববাদীন উন্নতি কে লিয়ে হমাৰী সবকাব হমেসা তৎপৰ হেয় ওব ইস দিশামেঁ সবকাব কঈ কাম কব বহী হেঁয়।

ৰাজ্যপালজীনে বতায় হেয় কি Irrigation, Drainage, Flood Control আদি কঈ কিসম্কে কামোমে সবকাব জনতা কী মদদ পহঁচা বহী হেঁয়। কাকী আদি স্থানোকো উন্নয়ন মে হমাৰী জনতাকো ফায়দা পহঁচ বহা হেঁয়। পেদাইশ বচ বহী হেঁয়। ওব বহত সে কাম প্ৰাস্ত ভবমে হো বহা হেঁয়। Refugee ভাই-বহনোকো লিয়ে হমাৰী সবকাবনে বহত কুছ কিয়া হেঁয়। ১½ লাখ বিধা জমীন Refugee ওঁ কো সবকাবনে দী হেঁয়।

ইসকে অলারা ৪ লাখ পৰিবাৰকো জমীন দী গয়ী হয় । হমাৰে দোস্ত শ্ৰীভট্টাচাৰ্য্যজী তথা উনকে সমৰ্থনকোনে গালৱাল জমীনকে বাবত কথা হয় । উনকা কহনা হয় কি ইয়ে জমীন সাৱালী ন বখকৰ periodic নহী কৰ বহী হয় । লেকিন মই জানতা হুঁ কি ইস বাবেমৈ সবকাৰ জনমত সংগ্ৰহ কৰ বহী হয় ওব কিসী নিশ্চিত সিদ্ধান্তপৰ পহঁচনে জা বহী হয়, মই ওব ভী কহনা চাহতা হুঁ কি হমাৰী সবকাৰ Adhjar Protection Act কো সংশোধন কৰনে জা বহী হয় । Flood control ওব erosion কো বন্দ কৰনে তথা erosion-affected লোগোকে লিয়ে land acquisition কৰনে জা বহা হয় । Town Tenancy Act কে উচিং কাৰবাদি কৰ বহী হয় ।

বেকাৰী কী সমস্যা কো দূৰ কৰনে কি লিয়ে ভী সবকাৰ হমেশা কোশিস কৰ বহী হয় । সবকাৰনে Development Department খোল বহী হয় ওব কদ Schemes সবকাৰকী হুঁ । উনমৈ হমাৰে বহত সে ন জৱান দোস্তকো কাম মিল বহে হৈয় । Technical শিক্ষা কী উন্নতি কে বাবেমৈ হমাৰী সবকাৰ সুবিধায়ৈ দে বহী হয় তাকি হমাৰে নজৱান দোস্তকে কাৰীগৰী শিক্ষা কী সুবিধা মিল সকে । মই সমৱতা হুঁ কি কাৰিগৰী শিক্ষা মিলনেসে বেকাৰী কী সমস্যা হল হোনেমৈ বড়ী আসান হোগী ।

সবকাৰনে ৫ বৰ্ষীয়া যোজনা বনাঈ হয় । পহলী যোজনা কে অনুসাৰ খেতি কামপৰ অধিক মহত্ব আৰোপ কিয়া জা বহা হয় । দুসৰী মৈ শিল্প, উদ্যোগ আদিপৰ মহত্ব দেনা চাহিয়ে । বিনা ইসকে বেকাৰী কী সমস্যা দূৰ কৰনা কঠিন হয় ।

শ্ৰীভট্টাচাৰ্য্যজীনে অপনে ভাষণকে সিলসিলেমে Burning Problems কা জিকু কিয়া হয় । হমাৰী Burning Problems হয় floods আদি । জনতা কী ধন-দৌলত প্ৰাণ বচানেকী সমস্যা হয় । ইনহী পৰ সবকাৰকো জোৰ দেনা চাহিয়ে ।

ৰাজ্যপালজীকে ভাষণ কী সমালোচনা কৰতে ছৱে মই ওব ২১৪ শব্দ কহনা চাহত হুঁ । ৰহ য়হ-হেয় কি ৰাজ্যপাল কি ভাষণমে সবকাৰ কী Labour Policy কে বাবেমৈ কুছ নহী কহা গয়া হয় । মজদুৰো কী উন্নতি কে সাথ দেশকী উন্নতি কা বিশেষ সম্বন্ধ হয় । মজদুৰো কী মদদ কৰনা উনকী সৰ্ব্বাঙ্গীন উন্নতি মে ইন্ধন দেনা হমাৰী সবকাৰকা বহত বড়ী কৰ্দব্য হয় । আশা হয় সবকাৰ ইস বাবেমৈ উচিং কাৰবাদি কৰেগা । ইন গৰীৰ ভাইয়োকে অন্ধকাৰ সে নিকালকৰ উজালেমৈ লানেকে লিয়ে উচিং কাৰৱাইয়া কৰনা চাহিয়ে । ইস দিশামৈ এহী চাহিয়ে কি সবকাৰ উনকে লিয়ে শিক্ষা কা উচিং প্ৰবন্ধ কৰে, স্থান স্থানপৰ Club Houses, Library, ৰঙৈগৰহ কী স্থাপনা কৰে । ইনমে উনকী নৈতিক উন্নতি হোগী । মুৰো আপনুস হ্যায় কি বিবোধী দলকে সদস্য শ্ৰীগৌৰীশঙ্কৰ ভট্টাচাৰ্য্যজীনে ন তো অপনে ভাষণমে ইন মজদুৰ ভাইয়কা জিকুহী কিয়া হয় ওব ন অপনে সংশোধনী প্ৰস্তাৱমৈ কুছ কহা হয় । অগৰ মজদুৰো কে লিয়ে ৰে কুছ জিকু কৰতে তো হমৈ উনকা য়হ প্ৰস্তাৱ সমথন কৰনে মৈ হৰ্ষ হোতা । কিন্তু, মই দেখ বহা হুঁ কি ৰে ইস দিশামৈ বিলকুল চুপ হয় । ইন সাৰী বাতোকো দেখতে ছৱে মই উনকে প্ৰস্তাৱকী কোদি জব্বত নহী সমবতা । আশা হয় ৰে অপনা প্ৰস্তাৱ ৰাপস লেঙ্গে ।

মই অপনে দোস্ত শ্ৰীমহীকান্ত দাসজী কা প্ৰস্তাৱ সাদৰ সমথন কৰতা হুঁ ।

Shri A. ALLEY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to contribute in this House my thanks to the Governor for the address he has read out to us. The Governor has rightly done

by starting with the flood and its control in Assam, the greatest natural calamity which this State experienced last year. So far as I know, the Government also have gone all out for the control of the floods. I only hope and pray that God may be pleased to see that this flood may not occur again, and even if occurred, the undertakings which we have taken to control the floods will stand us in good stead. Government have really done something to counter-act the floods. How far we will succeed will depend on God. We wish that the people in the plains will not suffer again.

The second point which I would like to speak is what Mr. Bhattacharyya has said about the problem of unemployment. Sir, the only way of solving the problem of unemployment is by reconstruction of rural programmes in a better way. We know, at least in the villages in the hills, people do not work for more than five months in the year, because there is not enough work for them to be done. So, there is unemployment or rather non-employment. Therefore, Sir, the most important thing in my mind is the reconstruction of the rural programmes in a better way. Sir, the other day I happened to go to a rural Directorate and I saw a map with so many small flags pinned closely, but, unfortunately, there are very few flags in the Hills Districts. Sir, I regret very much to have say to that in my own district, not a single pie is spent for rural works this year. Upon inquiry made, I was told that Rs.15,000 was spent but on a proper scrutiny I found that the amount had gone to the organisations functioning in the town. Financing of rural developments in the hills is mainly confined to grants under Article 275. I would, therefore, request the Government not to forget the rural people and the rural works. The third point I would like to speak is about the Second Five-Year Plan. The Governor has stated that a sum of Rs.71.5 crores with another Rs.5 crores would probably be allotted to Assam in the Second Five-Year Plan. Sir, I would like to know that out of Rs.75 crores how many crores are going to be spent for State developments, *i. e.*, for State-wise programmes like University, a bridge over the Brahmaputra, coal mine in the Garo Hills, etc. If the State-wise programme takes a way 25 crores then a sum of Rs.50 to 51 crores is left. Of these, I have seen schemes under Art. 275 of an amount of about 8 crores. If we divide this with plain tribals, the hills get $5\frac{1}{2}$ crores as non-recurring. There is another amount of Rs. 3 crores for the tribal out of which the hills may get Rs.2 crores. What I want to know is whether the district and village schemes in the Autonomous Districts

are to be financed only from the grants made under Article 275. That would be unfair to us.

It is true that the population in the hills is $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions as compared to the $7\frac{1}{2}$ millions in the plains, but then, the area of the hills is 28,000 sq. miles whereas that of the plains is 26,000 sq miles. The hills areas are highly undeveloped. Some one has said that the developments in the hills are great as compared during the British rule. But that was a Police State. We now live in free India pledged to a Welfare State. As the hills are highly undeveloped and the cost of developments are high, and as their necessity is also great, I demand Rs.25 crores for the Autonomous Districts.

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister) : Sir, I would like to refer to page 12 of the Address of the Governor where it is said—"Schemes exclusively for the tribal areas are likely to involve an outlay of over Rs.8 crores within that financial ceiling. It is also estimated that to continue some of these schemes taken up during the First Plan period in the tribal areas, another sum of Rs.3 crores will be needed during the Second Plan period." So, necessary provision has been made for the tribal areas

Shri A. ALLEY : Sir, as indicated before, the Autonomous Districts will get Rs.5 $\frac{1}{2}$ crores and the rest will be for the Plains. Sir, we would like that at least Rs.25 to 30 crores should be provided for the Hills districts. It will create confidence in the minds of the Hills people. Sir, I would again submit that not only the area and population should be taken as basis for the allocation of money for the development activities, but the actual needs of the population should be taken into consideration ; more money should be allotted for the development of the backward areas. That should be the principle of the Welfare State.

With these words, Sir, I again thank the Governor for his address.

Shri HARINARAYAN BARUA : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় বাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ে দিয়া অভিভাষণৰ ওপৰত আমাৰ ভট্টাচাৰ্য ডাঙৰীয়াই যিটো সংশোধনী প্ৰস্তাৱ আনিছে তাৰ মই বিৰোধীতা কৰিছো আৰু আমাৰ মহীকান্ত ডাঙৰীয়াই বাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ক অভিনন্দন জনাই দাঙিধৰা প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰিছো।

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : মই বাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ৰ ভাষণৰ ওপৰত সংশোধনী প্ৰস্তাৱ অনা নাই ; আনিছো মহীকান্ত দাস ডাঙৰীয়াৰ প্ৰস্তাৱৰ ওপৰত।

Shri HARINARAYAN BARUA : যিহওক, প্ৰথমতে মই আমাৰ বজা চাহাবে গাওঁ বন্ধা বাহিনীৰ পাটি চেক্ৰেটাৰীয়ে মানুহৰ পৰা টকা ধোৱা যি এটা অভিযোগ আনিছে তাৰহে উত্তৰ দিব খুজিছোঁ।

পোনতে মই সদনৰ মাননীয় সদস্য সকলক আনন্দেৰে জনাও যে আমাৰ গাওঁ বন্ধা বাহিনীয়ে অসমৰ সমগ্ৰ বাইজৰ সহায় সহযোগৰ বলতেই সুচাৰুৰূপে কাম কৰি গৈ থাকিব পাৰিছে; আৰু সেই সহায় আৰু সহযোগীতাৰ বলতেই এই সহাতো ইমান বদ্ধিত হ'ব পাৰিছে। যদি বাইজৰ সহযোগীতাৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত হ'লহেতেন, যদি বাইজৰ সমৰ্থন নাপালেহেতেন তেন্তে গাওঁ বন্ধা বাহিনী বৰ্তমান যি বিৰাট ভাবে সংগঠিত হৈছে সেইটো নিশ্চয় হ'ব নোৱাৰিলেহেতেন। ইয়াৰ পৰাই আপোনালোকে অনুমান কৰিব পাৰে যে এই বাহিনীৰ ওপৰত সমগ্ৰ দেশ বাসীৰ কিমান আস্থা।

যি হওক, মই যেতিয়া ধুবুৰী মহকুমাৰ চাপটগ্ৰাম আদি ঠাইলৈ গৈছিলো তেতিয়া এজন ভদ্ৰলোকে তাৰে এজন গাওঁ বন্ধা বাহিনীৰ চেক্ৰেটাৰীৰ কোনো মানুহৰ পৰা টকা ধোৱা সম্পৰ্কে এটা মৌখিক অভিযোগ জনালে। তেখেতে কলে যে এই বিষয়ে আপুনি অলপ চকু দিব। তেতিয়া মই কলো যে আপুনি অভিযোগটো লিখিত ভাবে দিলে তদন্ত কৰিবলৈ বেচি সুবিধা হয়। তেখেতে জনালে যে সেই চেক্ৰেটাৰীজন তেখেতৰ ওচৰৰে সহকৰ্মী মানুহ। হয়তো লিখিত ভাবে দিলে তেখেতে বেয়া পাব। মই অৱশ্যে এই সদনত নাম উল্লেখ কৰাতো ঠিক নহ'ব।

তাৰ পিচত, সেই গাঁৱতে অনুষ্ঠিত হোৱা এখন Village Rally ত মই সেই কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছিলো যে কোনো এটি বাহিনীৰ সম্পাদকে মানুহৰ পৰা দখাস্ত লওতে চালানী গ্ৰহণ কৰা কথা মোৰ কানত পৰিছে; যদি এনে হয় তেন্তে ততালিকে তেনে সম্পাদক ভাঙি দিব লাগে।

ইয়াৰ ওপৰিও মানুহৰ মামলা মোকৰ্দমাৰ বিচাৰৰ ভাৰ গাওঁ বন্ধা বাহিনীক নলবলৈকো দল সমূহক পৰামৰ্শ দিয়া হৈছে। এনে ধৰণৰ পঞ্চায়তী বিচাৰৰ ভাৰ ললে গাওঁ বন্ধা বাহিনী ভাঙি যাব গতিকে মামলা মোকৰ্দমাৰ বিচাৰত হাত নিদিবলৈ ইতিপূৰ্বৰ নিৰ্দেশ দিয়া হৈছে।

আজি সমগ্ৰ অসমত ১৭০০ ৰেজিষ্টাৰ্ড গাওঁ বন্ধা বাহিনী আৰু প্ৰায় ১০০ ৰেজিষ্টাৰ্ড নোহোৱা বাহিনী আছে। সমগ্ৰ বাইজৰ সমৰ্থন পোৱা বাবেই ইয়াৰ সংখ্যা দিনে দিনে বদ্ধিত হৈছে। এনে নিৰ্দেশ এই সকলো বাহিনীকে দিয়া হৈছে। ডিহিংমুখৰ পৰা এটা অভিযোগ পোৱা হৈছিল। সম্পাদকে চুৰি কৰা এখন কাঠৰ নাওঁ ধৰি ৪০ টকা ৰূপ জৰিমনা কৰিছিল। সেই বিষয়টো বিভাগীয় কৰ্তৃ পক্ষই জনাৰ লগে লগেই প্ৰতিবিধানো কৰিলে। এনেধৰণৰ এটা শৃঙ্খলাৰ মাজেৰেই গাওঁ-বন্ধা বাহিনীৰ কাম চলাবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰা হৈছে।

Mr. SPEAKER : বাজাচাহাবে অভিযোগ অনা চেক্ৰেটাৰী জনৰ কথাটোত আপুনি কি ক'ব খোজে?

Shri HARINARAYAN BARUA : তেখেতৰ অভিযোগৰ কথা মই সেই অঞ্চলৰ বাজহুৱা সভাত বাইজৰ আগত কৈ দিছোঁ।

Mr. SPEAKER : পিচত কি হল? আপুনি তদন্ত কৰিলেনে?

Shri HARINARAYAN BARUA : খানা কমিটিৰ চেক্ৰেটৰীক এই বিষয়ে বিচাৰ কৰিবলৈ পৰামৰ্শ দিয়া হৈছে।

Mr. SPEAKER : তেন্তে তদন্তাধীন হৈ আছে।

Shri HARINARAYAN BARUA : হয়। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ ভটাচাৰ্য ডাঙৰীয়াই নিবনুৱা সমস্যা আৰু মাটি সমস্যাৰ সমাধানৰ কাৰণে আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ প্ৰস্তাৱ কৰিছে। এই দুটা বৰ জটিল আৰু ডাঙৰ সমস্যা। ভটাচাৰ্য ডাঙৰীয়াই যেনেকৈ এই সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিবলৈ ভাবিছে, তেনেকৈয়েই দেশৰ আন বিলাক মানুহেও এই সমস্যা সমাধানৰ কাৰণে চিন্তা কৰিছে। চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰাও এই সমস্যা সমাধানৰ কাৰণে বহু প্ৰকাৰৰ পদ্ধতি উলিয়াইছে। কিন্তু ইমান জটিল আৰু ডাঙৰ সমস্যা বোৰ একেবাৰে সহজতে সমাধান কৰা সম্ভৱপৰ নহয়। যদি গোটেই বিলাক সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিব পাৰিলেহেঁতেন, তেনেহলে আজিৰ পৃথিৱী ইমান সমস্যাবহুল হৈ নেথাকিলহেঁতেন। এটাৰ পিচত এটা কৰি সমস্যা সমাধান কৰাটোৱেই উত্তম উপায়।

মাটি সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে জমিদাৰী উচ্ছেদ কৰিবলৈ নীতি গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে যেতিয়া এদিন জমিদাৰী উচ্ছেদ হ'বই। কিন্তু এটা কথা মই স্বীকাৰ কৰো যে চৰকাৰে এতিয়াও মাটিৰ সৰ্বস্ব সীমা ৰেখা নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰিব পৰা নাই; এজন গৃহ কিমান মাটিৰ মালিক হ'ব পাৰে তাক শীঘ্ৰে নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰি দিয়া অত্যন্ত প্ৰয়োজন হৈছে। সেইটো ঠিক হলেই মাটি সমস্যাবোৰ সমাধানৰ বাটত কিছ আগবাঢ়া যাব। চৰকাৰে এহাতে জমিদাৰী উচ্ছেদৰ নীতি গ্ৰহণ কৰি আন হাতে মাটিৰ মালিক সকলৰ গ্ৰাণ্টৰ মাটিবিলাকো মাটিহীন মানুহৰ মাজত বিতৰণ কৰিবলৈ আৰম্ভ কৰিছে। মই আগতেই কৈ আহিছো যে এইটো এটা বৰ ডাঙৰ সমস্যা। গতিকে ৰাইজৰ তৰফৰ পৰাও আন্তৰিক সহযোগ পালেহে চৰকাৰে এই সমস্যা সহজে সমাধান কৰিব পাৰিব।

ভটাচাৰ্য ডাঙৰীয়াই যেনেকৈ কৈছে যে মাটি সমস্যাটো সমাধান হ'ব লাগে, ঠিক তেনেকৈয়েই আমালোক সকলোৱেই কৈছো যে মাটিৰ সমস্যা সমাধান হ'ব লাগে। মাটি হীন মানুহে সোনকালে মাটি পাব লাগে। আমি মুখত এই কথা কওঁ হয়—কিন্তু আমাৰ কিছুমান মানুহে গাঁৱলৈ গৈ মানুহক বুজাইছে যে মাটি সমস্যা এই চৰকাৰৰ দ্বাৰা সমাধান হ'ব নোৱাৰে। অথাৎ একালে কিছুমানে এই সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিবলৈ বিচাৰিছে আকৌ আনফালে কিছুমান গণ্যমান্য মানুহ আনকি এই সদনৰ সদস্যও এই সমস্যা সমাধানত বাধা প্ৰদান কৰিছে। সেই কাৰণেই মাটি সমস্যা যিমান সোনকালে সমাধান হ'ব পাৰে সিমান সোনকালে সমাধান কৰিব পৰা নাই। গতিকে এই সমস্যা ক্ৰমান্বয়ে জটিল হৈ যাব লাগিছে। চৰকাৰে যদি এঠাইত মাটিহীন ৰাইজক মাটি দিব খোজে তাৰ কাৰণে হাজাৰ-হাজাৰ মানুহে আবেদন কৰে। ফলত প্ৰকৃত মাটিহীন মানুহ নিৰ্ণয় কৰা বৰ টান হয় আৰু সমস্যা সমাধানতহে বেমেজালি ঘটে। দেশৰ লোক সকলে সমস্যা সমাধানৰ মনোভাব নলৈ বেদখলী কাৰ্যতে লিপ্ত থাকিলে সমস্যাৰ সমাধান নহয়। (Voice—বিতং ভাবে কথাটো কওঁক।)

ভটাচাৰ্য ডাঙৰীয়াই কথাটো বুজিছেই।

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : আনৰ ওপৰত অৰাবত চেকা পোলোৱাতকৈ পেটত থকা কথা খোলা-খুলিকৈ কৈ দিয়া ভাল।

Shri HARINARAYAN BARUA : পেটত থকা কথাবিলাক খোলা-খুলিকৈয়ে কোৱা হৈছে আৰু এই দৰে কলে এই সমস্যা সমাধান কৰাত চৰকাৰক বহুত সহায় কৰিব।

নিবনুৱা সমস্যা আজি দেশৰ কাৰণেই বৰ ডাঙৰ সমস্যা। যাক ইংৰাজীত burning problem বোলা হয়। এই সমস্যা সমাধান কৰা সহজ কথা নহয়। এই বৃহৎ নিবনুৱা সমস্যাৰ আলোচনা কৰিলে আপোনাৰ বা মোৰ যশস্যা হব পাৰে, কিন্তু সমস্যাৰ সমাধান নহয়। বাতৰি কাকতত সেই কথা কালিলৈ প্ৰকাশ হব, মানুহে পঢ়ি আমাক ধন্যবাদ দিব কিন্তু সমস্যাৰ সমাধান নহব। ইংৰাজৰ দিনত আমাৰ চৰকাৰী বিভাগ মাত্ৰ কেইটামান আছিল, কিন্তু এতিয়া আমাৰ চৰকাৰী বিভাগ বহুত বাঢ়িল আৰু লগে-লগে তাত মানুহৰ সংখ্যাও বাঢ়িল। সেই দৰে সমূহীয়া আঁচনি আৰু জাতীয় সম্প্ৰসাৰণ আঁচনিৰ কামটো বহুত মানুহৰ জীৱিকা নিৰ্বাহৰ পথ ওলাইছে। অৱশ্যে আমাৰ জোনাৰ ওমৰউদ্দিন চাহাবে ইয়াৰ উন্নতি নেদেখিলেও ইয়াত বহুত নিবনুৱাই ভুক্ত হৈছে। এই দৰে সকলো বিভাগতে হাজাৰ-হাজাৰ মানুহে কাম পাইছে বা কাম কৰিবলৈ সুবিধা পাইছে। আমাৰ দেশত ইমানবোৰ হাইস্কুল আৰু কলেজ আছে আৰু তাৰপৰা বছৰি বহুত ডেকা ওলাব লাগিছে। এই ডেকাসকলক চৰকাৰে কাম দিয়াটো সম্ভৱপৰ হয়নে নহয় তাক ভাবি চাব লাগিব। এই কথা ভটাচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়াইও কৈ গৈছে। গতিকে এনে এটা জটিল সমস্যা সহজে সমাধান কৰা সহজসাধ্য নহয়।

Adjournment

The Assembly was then Adjourned till 10 A.M. on Saturday, the 5th March 1955.

Shillong :

The 26th August 1955.

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

AGENTS IN INDIA

1. Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co., Calcutta.
2. Messrs. W. Newman & Co., Calcutta.
3. Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.
4. Messrs. R. Cambay & Co., 6 and 8/2, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
5. Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala Sons and Co., 103, Meadow Street, Fort, Post Box No.187, Bombay.
6. The Indian School Supply Depot, 309, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.
7. The City Book Company, Post Box No.283, Madras.
8. The Director, The Book Company, Limited, Book Sellers and Stationers, 4/4A, College Square, Calcutta.
9. The Manager, The Imperial Publishing Co., 99, Ry. Road, Lahore.
10. Messrs. Chapala Book Stall, Shillong.
11. Messrs. Sirbhumi Publishing Co., Calcutta.
12. The Proprietor, 'Graduates Union,' Gauhati.
13. Mr. Banwarilal Jain (Book Seller), 1719/2002, Mati Katra, Agra (India).
14. Messrs. Low Book Society, 65/3, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
15. The Director, Benares Corporation, University Road, P.O. Lanka.
16. Messrs. Law Book Society, 4A, Wellington Square, Calcutta.
17. Messrs. Bodh Raj Marwah, Booksellers, Shop No.63, Pusa Colony Market, Delhi-Karol Bagh, New Delhi.
18. The Oxford Book and Stationery Co., Scindia House, New Delhi/17, Park Street, Calcutta-16.