Assam Legislative Assembly Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

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

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Proceedings of the Eighth 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 Tuesday the 22nd November, 1955.

PRESENT

Shri Rajendra Nath Barua, B.L., Deputy Speaker, in the Chair, the nine Ministers, the two Deputy Ministers, two Parliamentary Secretaries and seventy-five Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given.)

Lessee Manager System of Country Spirit Shop

Shri SARJU PRASAD SINGH asked:

*4. Will the Excise Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) Whether under Lessee Manager system of country spirit shop, general public, other than the Labourers of an Estate in which the Lessee Manager Shop exists, are allowed to purchase liquor ?

(*b*) Whether there is any such restriction in country spirit shop ?

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY (Minister) replied:

4. (*a*)—Under the Lessee Manager system, the Lessee-Manager, without the prior written permission of the District Collector and the Garden Manager cannot sell liquor to the general public ; but he can sell liquor without any permission only to persons employed by the tea estates or company or to persons residing in the tea estate.

(*b*)—No.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table.)

Compounders for Public Health Dispensaries

Shri BALIRAM DAS asked :

10. Will the Medical Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) Whether it is a fact that no Compounders have been provided in all Public Health Dispensaries on account of which both Doctors and public suffer a great deal ?

(*b*) What steps are being taken by Government to provide Compounders in the Public Health Dispensaries ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister) replied :

10. (*a*)—Yes.

(*b*)—Endeavours have been made to provide Compounders in all the Public Health Department Dispensaries gradually.

Discussion on the Second Five Year Plan

Mr. Deputy SPEAKER: We now resume discussion on the Second Five Year Plan.

Shri GAURISANKAR ROY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the very outset I express my regret, for reducing the amount, by the Planning Commission, for different schemes prepared for the development of our State, under the Second Five Year Plan. Sir, this is a State most backward in many respects. The amount has been reduced from Rs.290 crores to Rs.59.39 crores, a figure very small to develop a State like Assam. Sir, when the people heard of our Plan of Rs.290 crores hope and enthusiasm prevailed all around, but at the news of reducing the amount an atmosphere of disappointment has taken place everywhere.

Sir, the Planning Commission ought to give special weightage to this State where there are manifold problems. For reducing the amount to such a low figure, a criticism is going on among the public. I hope, Sir, to meet the needs of Assam to some extent and also to meet the criticisms of the public, the supplementary Plan must have a favourable consideration of the Planning Commission.

Sir, in the revised draft of the Second Five Year Plan the amount provided for Labour welfare works is very small. The State has got about 12 lakhs of plantation labour besides other industrial labour. They are very backward in all respects. If we like to develop the State we must see how the condition of these down-trodden people can be improved. The people who are producing for us the sweet beverage daily and helping to earn doller for the country deserve sympathy of all of us. More welfare centres should be opened to improve the social and cultural condition of these people, club houses should be set up with radios ; libraries should also be provided to different centres. Sir, Labour is one of the main factors of production in the country and if we improve the condition of labour then it is sure that we shall be able to improve the condition of the State. Sir, Assam's economy is vitally linked with tea, which fact has been proved during the last alleged crisis. So, special attention should be paid to this tea industry, which is the only major industry in the State. We should be alert of the future of this Industry from now ; otherwise, we must suffer. The change of hand and the gradual possession of the concerns by those who are not at all industrialists is really a bad sign.

Sir, I know that the Government is not in a position to nationalise this tea industry at this stage, but attempt should be made towards this. Here I like to say that at least one tea garden in each tea growing district of Assam should be acquired and handed over to the co-operative society to be formed for this purpose. A provision should be made in the Second Five Year Plan in this regard.

Sir, in the Supplementary Plan a provision has been made for Rs.5 crores for various development works in 25,000 villages of our State. Sir, this is a very important item. If we cannot improve the conditions of the poor village people our plan is in vain. So, strong pressure should be given on this head for approval of the Planning Commission.

Sir, I do not like to go into details and wish to confine my observations on one point more. Sir, it is well-known to all that constant flood has become a disease for Cachar. The cultivators grow food grains by the sweat of their brow and it is washed away every year. The river Barak assumes such a furious attitude, cruel and merciless that almost every year it appears with its demon-like figure putting the life in danger and damaging the crop and cattle property of the people. Sir, it has become very essential to take up "Barak Valley Project" with its tributaries under the Second Five Year Plan and to take measures for the approval of the Planning Commission.

Lastly, Sir, I would like to add one point more. We have solved the flood problem of the country, we have solved the cloth problem of the country. Now, the main problem in our country is the unemployment problem. To solve this, we must give stress on industries of all sizes, small, medium and big.

With these few words, Sir, I beg to resume my seat.

Shri RABIN KAKOTY : মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, যোৱা কালিৰ সদনত, ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰৰ পৰিকল্পনা মন্ত্ৰীয়ে (Planning Minister) দ্বিতীয় পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিকী পৰিকল্পনাৰ যি খচৰা (draft) দাঙি ধৰিলে তাৰ সমালোচনা প্ৰসঙ্গত এই সদনৰ সদস্যসকলে সক্ৰিয় অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰি নিজৰ নিজৰ মতামত প্ৰকাশ কৰি আহিছে। মূঠতে, কথাটো হৈছে—আমাৰ ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰে পৰিকল্পনা আয়োগৰ পৰা যি পৰিমাণৰ টকা বিচাৰিছিল—আয়োগে সিমান টকা নিদিলে। ২৯০ কোটি টকাৰ ঠাইত মাত্ৰ ৬০ কোটি টকাহে মঞ্জুৰ কৰিলে। এই কম পৰিমাণৰ টকাৰে, অসমৰ নিচিনা এখন পিচপৰা ৰাজ্যৰ উন্নয়ন পৰিকল্পনা বিষয়টোৰ গুৰুত্ব আৰু অধিক পৰিমানে বঢ়াই দিলে আৰু এই কমপৰিমাণৰ পুঁজিলৈ পুনৰ দ্বিতীয় পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিকী পৰিকল্পনাৰ খচৰা আৰম্ভ কৰা হৈছে। তাৰ লগতে এইবাৰৰ পৰিকল্পনা কি হিচাবে কেনেকুৱা হব লাগে—তাৰো জনসাধাৰণৰ তৰফৰ পৰা এটা মন্তব্য প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে। প্ৰথম পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিকী পৰিকল্পনাৰ কাৰ্য্য কালছোৱাত—জনসাধাৰণৰ সিমান জাগৰণ হোৱা দেখা নগৈছিল। বহুতেই এইবিষয়ত একেবাৰে অন্ধ আছিল বুলি কলেও ভুল কোৱা নহব। কিন্তু পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিকী পৰিকল্পনাৰ আৰম্ভতে মানুহে, গণতান্ত্ৰিকতাৰ আদৰ্শত অনুপ্ৰাণিতহৈ সুচিন্তিত পৰিকল্পনা আৰু তাৰ সুপ্ৰয়োগৰ সহায়েৰে আমাৰ দেশখন উন্নতিৰ পথেদি আগুৱাই নিয়াৰ কথা উপলব্ধি কৰিছে। আজি জনসাধাৰণৰ মনত উৎসাহ উদ্দীপনাই দেখা দিছে। ইয়াৰ পৰাই বুজিব পাৰি যে—আজিৰ জনসাধাৰণে পৰিকল্পনাৰ মূল্য উপলব্ধি কৰিছে।

প্ৰথম অৱস্থাত, আমাৰ দেশত পৰিকল্পনা লোৱাৰ উদ্দেশ্য আছিল ভঙা ঘৰ-বাৰী, মাটি ভেটি পুনৰ স্থাপন কৰা আৰু জনসাধাৰণৰ যুদ্ধৰ আগৰ অৱস্থা কিছু টনকীয়াল কৰা। সেই হিচাবে সেই সময়ত বেচি টকা খটুৱাব পৰা নাছিল আৰু এই অৰ্থে ২০৭৫ কোটি টকা ধৰা হৈছিল। কিন্তু এতিয়া দ্বিতীয় পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিকী পৰিকল্পনাৰ উদ্দেশ্য সম্পূৰ্ণ বিপৰীত। আগৰবাৰত শস্য উৎপাদন ক্ষেত্ৰত বেচি জোৰ দিয়া হৈছিল আৰু মুঠ টকাৰ শতকৰা ৫৮ ভাগ শস্য উৎপাদন কাৰ্য্যত খৰচ কৰা হৈছিল আৰু সেই হিচাবে দেশৰ শস্যয়ো

বাকি শতকৰা ১৫ ভাগ। তাৰ পিচত দ্বিতীয় পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিকী পৰিকল্পনাৰ মূল উদ্দেশ্য হব লাগিব আন আৰু সেই উদ্দেশ্যৰে ইয়াক চাৰিটা ভাগত ভগাব পাৰি।

(1) An increase of about 27 per cent in the national income, *i.e.*, roughly about 5 per cent per annum.

(2) Creation of jobs or gainful employment for about 11 million people.....

(3) Development of heavy industry so as to strengthen the country's capacity to step up home-based investment rapidly in the future.

(4) Reduction in inequalities of income and wealth and advance towards socialistic pattern of society.

গতিকে মই আগতে কৈছো যে প্ৰথম পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিকী পৰিকল্পনাৰ মূল উদ্দেশ্য আছিল—যুদ্ধৰ আগৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ যি অৱস্থা যি জীৱনৰ মানদণ্ড আছিল তাক ঘূৰাই অনা। কিন্তু এতিয়া যেতিয়া সেই অৱস্থা ঘুৰি আহিল আমাৰ দ্বিতীয় পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিকী পৰিকল্পনাৰ উদ্দেশ্য আন হব লাগিব। সেই কাৰণে এতিয়া ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰাই জোৰ দিয়া হৈছে 'শিল্পৰ (Industry) ওপৰত। আগৰ বাৰত জোৰ দিয়া হৈছিল অধিক শস্য উৎপাদনৰ ওপৰত।

প্ৰথম পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিকী পৰিকল্পনাৰ তুলনাত এইবাৰ 'পাবলিক চেকটৰত', মুঠ ৫,৬০০ কোটী টকাৰ ভিতৰৰ পৰা ৩,৪০০ কোটী টকা খৰচ হব—আৰু ই আগৰ বাৰৰ প্ৰায় দুগুণ। ইয়াৰ ভিতৰতে—

	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total	Percentage
1. Electricity (Rs. in Crores)	450	50	500	8.9
2. Industry and Mining	1,000	400	1,400	25
3. Transport and Communication.	850	50	900	16.1
4. Agriculture, Irrigation and Rural development.	750	200	950	17.1
5. Construction— *i.e.*, Houses, Schools, Hospitals and public Buildings.	250	1,100	1,350	24.0
(6) Stocks	100	400	500	8.9
Total	3,400	2,200	5,600	100

এই দৰে টকা ধৰা হৈছে।

ইয়াৰ পৰাই আমি বুজিব পাৰো যে, এইবাৰৰ পৰিকল্পনাত শিল্পৰফালে বেচি জোৰ দিয়া হৈছে। ইয়াৰ লগে লগে জাতীয় আয় (National income) আৰু নিয়োগৰ (Employment) ফালেও চকু দিয়া হৈছে। এই পৰিকল্পনাত (২য়-পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিকী) যেনেকৈ বিভিন্ন বিভাগত টকা দিয়া হৈছে সেই দৰে তাৰ পৰা কামো হৈছে।

Electricity বিভাগত ৪৫০ কোটি টকা ধৰা হৈছে। সেই হিচাবে তাৰ পৰা কিমান বিদ্যুত উৎপাদিত হব আৰু এই বছৰত কিমান পৰিমাণৰ বিদ্যুত 'কনজিউম' কৰিব পৰা হব তাৰ এখন তালিকা (chart) প্ৰস্তুত কৰিব পৰা হলে ভাল আছিল। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও কোন 'হেড'ত কিমান টকা ভাৰত চৰকাৰে ধৰিছে আৰু তাৰ কিমান অংশ আমি পাইছো বা বিভিন্ন ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰে পাব তাৰ হিচাবৰ এখন তালিকা প্ৰস্তুত কৰিব পৰা হলে ভাল হলহেতেন।

তাৰ পিচত নিবনুৱা সমস্যা।

দ্বিতীয় কথা হৈছে নিয়োগ সমস্যা। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ সীমা হৈছে ১১ কোটি জন। আমাৰ চৰকাৰে কিমানক নিয়োগ কৰিব পাৰিব সেইটোও চাব লাগে। অৱশ্যে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে যিভাৱে লিখিছে তাত কোৱা আছে যে, এই পৰিকল্পনাৰ ফলত আমাৰ জাতীয় আয় শতকৰা ২২ ভাগ বাঢ়িব পাৰে। কিন্তু কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ লক্ষ্য হল শতকৰা ২৫ ভাগ। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা আমাৰ (*per capita* income) হব শতকৰা ৫ ভাগ। যোৱা বছৰ অৱশ্যে আমাৰ (*per capita* income) শতকৰা ৫·৫ ভাগ হৈছিল। কিন্তু সমস্ত ভাৰত হিচাবে যি আয় হৈছিল তাত আমাৰ অসমৰ শতকৰা ৫ ভাগ ক্ষতিহে হৈছিল। প্ৰথমতে আমাৰ যি পৰিকল্পনা দাখিল কৰিছিল, তাত ২৯০ কোটি টকাৰ হিচাপ দিছিল। আৰু সেই পৰিকল্পনা মতে আমাৰ জাতীয় আয় শতকৰা ৩১ ভাগ বাঢ়িব বুলি অনুমান কৰা হৈছিল। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা আমাৰ শতকৰা ৫ ভাগ ক্ষতি পুৰাব পৰা হলেহেতেন। কিন্তু এতিয়া আমাৰ পৰিকল্পনা হল মাত্ৰ ৬০ কোটিৰ। গতিকে এতিয়া আমাৰ জাতীয় আয় বাঢ়িব মাত্ৰ শতকৰা ১২ ভাগহে। এই হিচাবে চালে সমস্ত ভাৰত-বৰ্ষৰ আয়ৰ লগত আমাৰ আয় কমি যাব আৰু পৰিকল্পনা আয়োগে যিদৰে ভাবিছে সেই দৰে আমাৰ প্ৰদেশ আগবাঢ়ি যাব নোৱাৰিব। আনবোৰ প্ৰদেশে তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাত যিদৰে আগবাঢ়ি যাব আমি সেইদৰে কেতিয়াও আগবাঢ়ি যাব নোৱাৰিম। সেই কাৰণে মই এই সদনৰ সদস্য সকলৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব খোজো যে এই বিষয়টো আমি সূক্ষ্ম-ভাৱে বিবেচনা কৰিব লাগে।

কেন্দ্ৰীয় পৰিকল্পনা আয়োগৰপৰা আশ্বাস পাইছে যে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে ২ লাখ ৯০ হেজাৰ লোকক নিয়োগ কৰিব পাৰিব। কিন্তু আমাৰ চৰকাৰে যি হিচাব উলিয়াইছে সেই মতে আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত ২ লাখ ৭৭ হেজাৰ লোকহে (Unemployed and under-employed) আছে। এতিয়া যেহেতু টকা কমি গল সেই অনুপাতে নিয়োগৰ সুবিধাও কমি যাব। ফলত নিবনুৱা সমস্যাৰ সমাধান কৰিব পৰা নহব। আমাৰ প্ৰদেশৰ পৰিকল্পনা বিভাগত যিবোৰ নথি-পত্ৰ আছে তাৰপৰা জনা গৈছে যে যি ৬০ কোটি টকা মঞ্জুৰ হৈছে তাৰ পৰাও আমাৰ বিশেষ ক্ষতি নহব। কিন্তু নিবনুৱা সমস্যাবহে সমাধান নহব। কাৰণ আমি ১ লাখ ৯২ হেজাৰ লোককহে নিয়োগ কৰিব পাৰিম বুলি কৈছো। কিন্তু মোৰ বোধেৰে ইমানবোৰ লোকক নিয়োগ কৰিব পৰাটোও সম্ভৱপৰ নহব।

চাহ শিল্পত আজি কি হৈছে? এই শিল্পৰ এতিয়া মালিক সলনি হব ধৰিছে। বহুত বাগিছা ভাৰতীয় মালিকে কিনি লৈছে। সেই দৰেই মালিক সলনি হোৱাৰ লগে লগেই বহুত কৰ্ম্মচাৰীৰ চাকৰি গৈছে। কাৰণ দেশীয় মালিকৰ হিচাপ-পত্ৰ নাগেৰীত

কৰিব লাগে। আৰু আমাৰ কৰ্ম্মচাৰী সকলে নাগেৰী নজনাৰ কাৰণেই চাকৰীৰ পৰা যাব লগা হৈছে। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও তেওঁলোকৰ (Immigrant labour) আছে। সেই মজদুৰকে বাগিছাৰ কামত নিয়োগ কৰে আৰু তাৰ শতকৰা ৫০ ভাগ মজদুৰো আমাৰ প্ৰদেশৰ নহয়।

আমাৰ চৰকাৰে যিবোৰ বৃহৎ শিল্পৰ পৰিকল্পনা হাতত লবলৈ ঠিক কৰিছে, সেই শিল্পত আমাৰ প্ৰদেশৰ যিমান মানুহে চাকৰী পাব সেইটোও মন কৰিব লাগে। যদিও আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ পৰিকল্পনা বিভাগে আশ্বাস দিছে যে বৃহৎ শিল্পত আমাৰ বিশেষ একো ক্ষতি নহয়, তথাপি তেওঁলোকে নিয়োগৰ যিটো হিচাব দিছে তাৰ অন্ততঃ শতকৰা ৫০ ভাগ আমাৰ প্ৰদেশৰ মানুহে পালেও যথেষ্ট হব বুলি ভাবো।

Shri SARJU PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on a point of clarification, may I know whether the immigrant labour are not our people ?

Shri ROBIN KAKOTY: আমাৰ কথা হৈছে আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত কিমান মানুহে চাকৰি পাব। আমাৰ প্ৰদেশৰ যিমান মানুহ (Unemployed and under-employed) হৈ আছে তাৰ কিমান মানুহ নিয়োগ হব।

পশুচিকিৎসা বিভাগৰ পিনে চালে দেখা যায় তাতনো কিমান মানুহ নিয়োগ কৰিব পৰা হব—আজিলৈ পৰ্য্যাবেক্ষণ কৰি দেখা গৈছে যে যোৱা বছৰত মাত্ৰ এজন (Graduate) হে ওলাব পাৰিছে—সেই ফালৰ পৰা সেইটো সিমান আশাপ্ৰদ নহয়।

আজি হিচাব কৰি দেখা গৈছে গোটেই ভাৰতৰ প্ৰায় ৩০ লাখ under-employed আছে। কেন্দ্ৰৰপৰা কৰ্ত্তৃপক্ষই কৈছিল যে পৰিকল্পনাসমূহ কাৰ্য্যকৰী হলে অহা ৫০ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত এই unemployment আৰু under-employment problem সমাধান কৰিব পৰা হব। আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত আমি ৩ লাখ unemployed লোকক নিয়োগ কৰিব লাগিব। সেই হিচাবে আমাৰ এই ৩০ লাখ লোকক নিয়োগ কৰিবলৈ আমাক সেই পৰিমানে সুবিধা লাগিব। এই বিলাক ৰাজ্যিক সমস্যা হিচাবে ধাৰ্য্য কৰি সমাধান কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা হব লাগিব।

দ্বিতীয় কথা হৈছে—ইয়াত কৈছে যে Page 3—Revised Draft Second Five Year Plan—"In the rural sector, it is extremely difficult to obtain an estimate of current unemployment because of the predominence of disguised unemployment and under-employment of the self-employed persons in agriculture, industries, etc. A series of rural economic surveys conducted in the plains districts has shown that small agricultural holdings less than three acres in size, predominate everywhere and even these holdings suffer from the process of fragmentation to the extreme. Landless families from about 16 per cent of rural families, while also about two-fifths of the agricultural families have no employment....."

Planning Committee ৰ তৰফৰ পৰা আমাৰ Planning মন্ত্ৰীয়ে যিটো খচৰা আমাৰ আগত দাঙি ধৰিছে তাত land সম্বন্ধে যি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে বা গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ তৰফৰ পৰানো এই বিষয়ে কি ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লব খুজিছে তাৰ কোনো কথাই পৰিস্কাৰ হোৱা নাই। আজি আটাইতকৈ unemploymentৰ প্ৰশ্নই জটিলহৈ দেখা দিছে। আজি শতকৰা ১৬ ভাগ গ্ৰাম্য পৰিয়ালৰ খেতিৰ মাটি নাই। যদি পাচ-জনীয়া পৰিয়াল এটাৰ Economic holding ৰ ceiling যদি ৩০ বিঘা হয় তেন্তে আমাৰ শতকৰা ৩০ ভাগ পৰিয়ালৰ মাটি নাই। শতকৰা ৪০ ভাগৰ ১০ বিঘাতকৈ কম। ইয়াৰপৰা দেখা যায় গৰিষ্ঠ সংখ্যক লোকৰ Economic holding নাই। যিখিনি তাত আছে বৰ্ত্তমান যি উৎপন্ন পৰিমাণ আছে তাক যদি Mechanical process ত দুগুণ কৰা নহয় তেন্তে আমাৰ সমস্যা জটিলতৰ হব।

গতিকে আজি এই ভীষণ সমস্যা দিনে দিনে জটিল হৈ গৈছে। এই বিলাক ভালকৈ Census কৰি আমাৰ unemployed আৰু under employed ৰ সংখ্যালৈ চালে ই এটা গুৰুতৰ সমস্যা।

সেই কাৰণে Planning Commission ৰ তৰফৰ পৰা খচৰা ৰচনা কৰা সময়ত এই জটিল সমস্যাৰ কথা কৈছিল, যে যদি land প্ৰশ্নটোৰ সমাধান নহয় তেতিয়া হলে un-employed ৰ প্ৰশ্নটো সমাধান কেতিয়াও হব নোৱাৰে।

মাটি re-formation সম্বন্ধে কি নীতি হব সেই বিষয়ে আমাৰ State Government এ এটা recommendation দিছিল—Page 431—Land Reforms in India (Land Policy of the National Planning Commission).

"1. Completion of Zamindari abolition and the establishment of an adequate administrative machinery to take the place of zamindari ;

2. Imposition of a ceiling on future acquisition ;

3. Rent reduction and security for tenants ;

4. Imposition of a limit for resumption of personal cultivation ;

5. Steps to enable tenants to become owners ;

6. Acceleration of programmes for consolidation of holdings and imposition of a minimum holdings for the prevention of subdivision.

7. Enactment of law-management legislative to facilitate taking over of management of land in excess of the limit for resumption of personal cultivation with a view to making land available for the settlement of landless workers.

8. Encouragement and promotion of co-operative farming societies and

9. Promotion of co-operative village management through panchayat giving to the village powers and functions relating to village planning and management of land.....'

তাৰ বাবে মই ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰক ধন্যবাদ দিছো। বিশেষকৈ ceiling বিষয়ত যিটো আইন কৰিলে তাৰ বাবে ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰ ধন্যবাদৰ পাত্ৰ। অৱশ্যে ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা মাটি সমস্যা ·৫ বা ·১ অংশ সমাধান হলেও মানুহে এই আইনৰ দ্বাৰা উৎসাহ পাইছে বুলি মোৰ বিশ্বাস। যি নহওক মাটি বিতৰণ কৰি বা economic holding ৰ দ্বাৰা মাটিৰ সমস্যা সমাধান হব পাৰে বুলি আমি কব নোৱাৰো। অৱশ্যে ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা মাটিৰ সমস্যা সমাধান হব পাৰে, কিন্তু কালক্ৰমে যেতিয়া একোটা পৰিয়াল বাঢ়ি গৈ ৫-৬ টা পৰিয়াল হবগৈ তেতিয়া আকৌ মানুহবোৰ মাটিহীন হৈ পৰিব। গতিকে আমি এই বিষয়ে ভালদৰে চিন্তা কৰি কি উপায়েৰে মাটিৰ সমস্যা দীৰ্ঘকালৰ বাবে সমাধান কৰিব পাৰি তাৰ পৰিস্কাৰ নীতি আমাৰ ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰে ঘোষণা কৰি দিয়া উচিত। গতিকে মোৰ মুখ্য উদ্দেশ্য হৈছে যে ২য় ৫ বছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনাত আমি যি জনসাধাৰণৰ জীৱণৰ মান বৃদ্ধি কৰিবলৈ উদ্দেশ্য হাতত লৈছো, সেইটো কাৰ্য্যকৰী হব পাৰে যদিহে আমি মাটি বিষয়ক সমস্যাটোৰ সমাধানৰ ব্যৱস্থা ২য় পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনা প্ৰণয়ন কৰাৰ লগে লগে কৰো। অৰ্থাৎ মাটি সমস্যা ঠিকমতে সমাধান কৰিলেহে আমাৰ ২য় পঞ্চ-বাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনাৰ দ্বাৰা ৰাইজৰ উপকাৰ হব। কাৰণ আমাৰ দেশৰ শতকৰা ৯৯ জনেই খেতিয়ক। গতিকে মাটিৰ সমস্যাটোৱেই হৈছে আমাৰ প্ৰধান। সুখৰ বিষয় যে ২য় পাঁচবছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনাত আমাৰ ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰে Planning Commission ৰ অনুমোদন অনুসৰণ কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছে। Plan বস্তুটোৱেই সদায় সপোনৰ দৰে বস্তু গতিকে Plan বোৰ কাৰ্য্যকৰী হোৱাত বা তাৰ ফল মানুহে ভোগ কৰোতে নিশ্চয় সময় লাগিব। Planning Commission ৰ উদ্দেশ্য হৈছে।

(1) framing programme of production for the village ;

(2) framing budgets of requirements for supplies and finance need for carrying out the programmes ;

(3) acting as the channel through which, increasingly Government's assistance other than assistance which is given through agencies like co-operatives reaches the village ;

(4) securing minimum standards of cultivation to be observed in the village with a view to increasing production ;

(5) bringing waste land under cultivation ;

(6) arranging for the cultivation of land not cultivated or managed by the owners ;

(7) organising voluntary labour for community works ;

(8) making arrangement for co-operative management of land and other resources in the village according to the terms of the prevailing land management legislation ; and

(9) Assisting in the implementation of land reform measures in the village.

গতিকে এই উদ্দেশ্য যাতে কাৰ্য্যকৰী হয় সেইটো আমি লক্ষ্য ৰাখিব লাগিব।

River Valley Projectৰ বিষয় বহুতো সদস্যই কৈ গৈছে—সেই কাৰণে এই বিষয়ে বেচি কৈ মই সময় নষ্ট নকৰো। ১৯৪৭ চনৰ পৰা River Valley Projectৰ কথা আমি শুনি আহিছো— River Valleyৰ কাম প্ৰকৃত কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবলৈ বহুত সময় লাগিব আৰু এইটো এটা ব্যয়বহুল কাম। আমাৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে নদী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ কামৰ প্ৰতি বিশেষ মনোযোগ দিয়াৰ বাবে আমি নিশ্চয় আনন্দ পাইছো। অৱশ্যে নদী-নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ কামটোও এটা সপোনৰ দৰে —কেতিয়া এই সপোন দিঠকত পৰিণত হব কব নোৱাৰো। মই কব খোজো যে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা নদী-নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ বাবে যি চেষ্টা কৰা হৈছে তাত সকলোৱে সহযোগিতা কৰি চৰকাৰৰ চেষ্টা কাৰ্য্যকৰী হোৱাত সহায় কৰিব। River Valley ৰ কাম হওতে হওতে বহুত সময় লাগিব যিহেতু এই কাৰ্য্যৰ বাবে বহুত টকাৰ প্ৰয়োজন। ইয়াৰ লগতে আমি সৰু সৰু Stream Valley ৰ কাম লৈ অতি সহজে কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিব পাৰিম বুলি আশা কৰো। কাৰণ একোটা Stream Valley ৰ কাম হয়তো ৩-৪ লাখ টকাৰ ভিতৰত হব পাৰে। এই সৰু সৰু Stream Valleyৰ কাম কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিব পাৰিলে সেই ঠাইত স্থানীয় মানুহক বিদ্যুত শক্তিৰ যোগান দি কুটিৰ শিল্প আদিত সুবিধা দিব পৰা যাব। অসমত খৰালি কালি পানীৰ বাবে কি হাহাঁকাৰ হয় আপোনালোক সকলোৱে জানে। তাৰ বাবে আমাৰ খেতি-বাতি ইত্যাদি, বা জল-সিঞ্চন আদি কাৰ্য্যত বহুত বিপত্তিয়ে দেখা দিয়ে। গতিকে এই Stream Valleyৰ কামবোৰ ললে খেতি-বাতি বিষয়তো সহায়ক হব।

লগতে আমি এটা কথা মনত ৰাখিব লাগে যে আমাৰ First Plan বা Second Plan তে শেষ নহয়। Plan এটা continuous process হিচাবে চলি থাকিব লাগিব। আমাৰ কিমান Plan আহিব তাৰ ঠিক নাই। গতিকে আমাৰ এটা Expert Planning Bodyৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিব। সেই কাৰণে আমাৰ কিছুমান ডেকা লৰাক এতিয়াৰপৰা ৪-৫ বছৰৰ কাৰণে ট্ৰেইনিং দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা উচিত। এই কথাটোৰ প্ৰতি মই ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

তাৰ পিছত এটা কথা মই কব খোজো। সেইটো হৈছে Major Industry ৰ বিষয়ে। Major Industry বিষয়টো Central Factor হৈ পৰিছে। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰে suggestion হে দিব পাৰে। মোৰ মনেৰে এইটো State Subject হোৱা উচিত আছিল। এইটো State Subject নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ Capital Formation ত নানা অসুবিধা আহি পৰে। প্ৰত্যেকটো কথাৰ বাবে আমি এতিয়া Central ৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিব লগীয়া হৈছে। সদায় আৰ্থিক সাহায্যৰ বাবে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত ভিক্ষা মাগি থকাটোও আমাৰ লাজৰ বিষয়। অথচ আমাৰ ইয়াৰ পৰা ভালেমান টকা ওলাই গৈ আন ৰাজ্যত Capital Formation হৈছে গৈ। ৰাজ্যত Capital Formation নহলে Major Industry গঢ়াৰ কোনো আশা

নাই। আপোনালোকে হয়তো জানে যে অকল Insurance Premium তে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰপৰা ৮-১০ কোটি টকা বছৰে বাহিৰলৈ যায়। গতিকে আমি আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত কেনেকৈ Capital Formation কৰিব পাৰো তাৰ কাৰণে চেষ্টা কৰিব লাগে। মই ভালেখিনি কথা কলো, সদনৰ ভালেখিনি সময় মই লৈছো—গতিকে মই মাত্ৰ প্ৰফেচাৰ মহলা নবিচৰ এটা কথা কৈ মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি মাৰিম।

"Administrative difficulties inherent in the existing machineries are likely to prove the greatest obstacle to efficient planning. In order to over-come such difficulties such organisation and constitutional changes may be necessary."

গতিকে ২য় পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনা কৰোতে আমি দেশৰ সকলোবোৰ সমস্যালৈ দৃষ্টি ৰাখি কাম হাতত লব লাগিব।

Shri MAHENDRA HAZARIKA : মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, অসমৰ নিচিনা পিচপৰা ৰাজ্যক উন্নত কৰিবলৈ হলে অসম চৰকাৰে ২য় পাচবছৰীয়া আঁচনিত যি ২৯০ কোটি টকা ধৰিছে অসমৰ নিচিনা পিচপৰা ঠাইৰ উন্নতি সাধনৰ বাবে উক্ত টকা কমেই হৈছে বুলি মোৰ ধাৰণা। কেন্দ্ৰীয় পৰিকল্পনা আয়োগে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে ধৰা ২৯০ কোটি টকাৰ দাবিটো নাকচ কৰি আমাক মহা বিপদত পেলালে। উক্ত টকাৰ ঠাইত মাত্ৰ ৬০ কোটি টকাহে ধৰি কেন্দ্ৰীয় পৰিকল্পনা কমিটিয়ে অসমৰ প্ৰতি অবিচাৰ কৰিছে।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ প্ৰাথমিক শিক্ষাৰ কাৰ্য্যৰ বিষয়ে সকলোৱে জানে। আমাৰ অসমত ২য় পাচবছৰীয়া আঁচনিত অতিৰিক্ত মাত্ৰ ৭০০ খন স্কুলহে লৈছে। যি ঠাইত ২৫,০০০ হেজাৰ গাওঁ অৱস্থিত। প্ৰাথমিক স্কুলৰ এজন শিক্ষকে ২৫-৩০ জন ছাত্ৰক পঢ়োৱাও টান হৈ পৰে। কিন্তু সেই ঠাইত এজন শিক্ষকে ৬০-৭০ টি ছাত্ৰক পঢ়াব লগাত পৰিছে। গতিকে আমি প্ৰাথমিক শিক্ষাৰ উন্নতি কেনেকৈ আশা কৰিব পাৰো এনে অৱস্থা চলি থাকিলে সংবিধানত উল্লেখ কৰা ১০ বছৰৰ ভিতৰতো আমাৰ প্ৰাথমিক শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্ৰত একো উন্নতি হোৱাৰ আশা নাই। অৱশ্যে প্ৰাথমিক স্কুলবোৰত বুনিয়াদী শিক্ষা দিবলৈ যিটো চেষ্টা চলিছে, তাৰবাবে আমি আনন্দ পাইছো। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা আমি আশা কৰিব পাৰো দেশৰ নিবনুৱা সমস্যা হয়তো কিছু পৰিমাণে সমাধা পথত আগুৱাবলৈ সহায়ক হব। প্ৰাথমিক শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্ৰত এই পৰিকল্পনা লোৱাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰ ধন্যবাদৰ পাত্ৰ। অৱশ্যে এই পৰিকল্পনা কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবলৈ হলে আমাৰ কেন্দ্ৰীয় সাহায্যৰ আৱশ্যক।

ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰৰ অলপীয়া পুঁজিৰ দ্বাৰা আমাৰ শিক্ষাৰ উন্নতি হোৱা সম্ভৱপৰ নহয়। নিবনুৱা সমস্যা দূৰ কৰিবলৈ হলে লগতে ৰাজ্যত বেচি পৰিমাণে ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰিং কলেজ ও স্কুল, টেকনিকেল স্কুল ইত্যাদি বঢ়াব নোৱাৰিলে আমাৰ নিবনুৱা সমস্যাৰ বিশেষ একো পৰিবৰ্ত্তন ঘটিব পাৰে বুলি আশা কৰিব নোৱাৰি। গতিকে উক্ত কলেজ ও স্কুল সমূহ যাতে ৰাজ্যত অনতিপলমে গঢ়ি তুলিব পাৰি তাৰ কাৰণে দ্বিতীয় পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনাত কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰক অৰ্থ সাহায্য ত কৃপনতা নকৰে।

তাৰ পিচত নদী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ সম্পৰ্কে কিছু কওঁ। অসমখন নদী-নলাৰে পৰিপূৰ্ণ এখন দেশ। এই নদী-নলা বিলাক যদি নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰিব পৰাহলহেতেন—তেন্তে আমাৰ খাদ্য-সমস্যা সম্পৰ্কে ইমান চিন্তা কৰিব নালাগিল হেতেন। এই নদী-নলা বিলাকেদি অহা বানপানীৰ

উপদ্ৰৱত আমাৰ মানুহে এটা খেতিৰ বাহিৰে আন এটা খেতি কৰিব নোৱাৰে। যদি এই নদী বিলাক কেনেবাকৈ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰিব পৰা যায় তেন্তে আমাৰ মানুহে এটা খেতিৰ ঠাইত বছৰত তিনিটা ধান খেতি কৰিব পাৰিব। তেনে কৰিব পৰা হলে আমাৰ খাদ্য সমস্যা সমাধা হল হেতেন। আমাৰ দেশখন অতিকৈ পিচপৰা আৰু দুখীয়া। এনে এখন দুখীয়া দেশে ইমান বিলাক ইয়াৰ নদী-নলা নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰাটো সম্ভৱ-পৰ নহয়। এই বিষয়ত যদি কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে কোনো এখন ইয়াৰ নদী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰা কাৰ্য্য হাতত লৈ কাম কৰিলে হেতেন তেনেহলে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ বহুতো উন্নতি হলহেতেন। এই বিষয়ে আমি কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক টানি ধৰাটো উচিত বুলি ভাবো। ধৰক কপিলী নদীখন—যদি ইয়াকে নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰে তেন্তে ইয়াৰ চাৰিওফালে প্ৰায় ২০০ মাইল জুৰিথকা অঞ্চল অৰ্থাৎ শিৱসাগৰ, দৰং, কাছাড়, কামৰূপ, মিকিৰ ও খাছীয়া-জয়ন্তীয়া জিলা সমূহে ইয়াৰ শক্তি ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব পাৰিব আৰু খেতিৰ উপযোগী মাটি সমূহত জল-সিঞ্চনৰ দ্বাৰাই অধিক শস্য উৎপাদন কৰিব পৰা যাব।। এই বিদ্যুতৰ দ্বাৰা আমাৰ নানা ৰকম শিল্প চলাব পৰা হব। নানা ৰকম শিল্প প্ৰচেষ্টাত ওচৰৰ মিকিৰ পাহাৰৰ বনজ, কৃষিজাত আৰু খনিজ সম্পদেৰে যোগান ধৰিব পৰা হব। বস্ত্ৰ শিল্পৰ উন্নতি হব। মিকিৰ পাহাৰৰ মানুহ বিলাকৰ বস্ত্ৰ আভৰণ অতিকৈ শোক লগা। অথচ ইয়াত কপাহ, এড়ি আদি যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণে উৎপন্ন হয় আৰু মানুহে কাটি চিঙি কাপোৰ কৰি লব নোৱাৰাই দুখৰ কথা। এনে ধৰণৰ লোকৰ দ্বাৰাই অন্যান্য খনিজ, বনজ আৰু কৃষিজাত সম্পদ সমূহৰ কেনেকৈ উন্নতি সাধন কৰিব পৰা যাব। সেই কাৰণে মই কওঁ—নদী-নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কাৰ্য্যটো আমাৰ একান্ত দৰ্কাৰ আৰু ইয়াকে কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে আমাৰ আৰ্থিক, সামাজিক অৱস্থাৰ উন্নতি হব নোৱাৰে। সেই কাৰণে যাতে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে আমাৰ অতীব প্ৰয়োজনীয় এই ক্ষেত্ৰত যথাবিহিত সাহায্যৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰে সেই উদ্দেশ্যে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে যেন টানি অনুৰোধ কৰে।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সচাকৈয়ে আমাৰ গাওঁ-ভূঁই বিলাক প্ৰাকৃতিক সম্পদেৰে ভৰা অথচ আমাৰ সৰল চিতীয়া গাৱলীয়া জনসাধাৰণে জৰাজীৰ্ণ ঘৰত বাস কৰিব লগাত পৰিছে। ঘৰৰ এখন ছাল আছে, এখন নাই। এখন বেৰ আছে, আনখন নাই এই অৱস্থা। আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ বুকুতে চিমেণ্টৰ উৎপন্ন কৰিব পৰা সম্পদৰাশী আছে। অথচ ফেক্টৰীৰ ' অভাৱত চিমেণ্ট আমি কৰি লব পৰা নাই। নদী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ পৰিকল্পনা কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিব পাৰিলেই তাৰ পৰা পোৱা বিদ্যুৎ শক্তিৰে নানা ৰকম ফেক্টৰী গঢ়ি তুলিব পাৰিম। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰাই আমি খাদ্য সমস্যা , বস্ত্ৰ-সমস্যা আৰু গৃহ-নিৰ্ম্মাণ সমস্যাৰ সমাধান কৰিব পাৰিম। সেই কাৰণে এই বিষয়ত আমি কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক বিশেষ ভাৱে জোৰ দিয়া কৰ্ত্তব্য যে, দ্বিতীয় পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিকী পৰিকল্পনাত ই যেন নিশ্চয় অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত হয়।

তাৰ পিচত এই পৰিকল্পনাৰ অন্তৰ্গত মিকিৰ পাহাৰত Housing Scheme লোৱা দৰ্কাৰ। ইয়াত বাসকৰা সাধাৰণ ৰাইজৰ স্থায়ী গাওঁ বুলিবলৈ নাই। অ'ত দুঘৰ, ত'ত চাৰিঘৰ, এইদৰে বিভিন্ন ঠাইত সিচৰতি ভাৱে এওঁলোকৰ বসতি। তাৰ ফলত এওঁলোক কোনো উন্নতিৰ পথত আগুৱাব পৰা নাই। যদি স্থায়ী ঘৰ নিৰ্ম্মানৰ আঁচনি এওঁলোকৰ তাত লোৱা হয়, তেনেহলে তেওঁবিলাকৰ সকলো সিচৰতি পৰিয়ালক গাৱৰ দৰে একে ঠাইতে থাকিবলৈ দিব পৰা হয়। এই দৰে একে ঠাইতে নথকাৰ ফলত তেওঁ-লোকৰ শিক্ষা-দীক্ষা, খোৱা পানীৰ ব্যৱস্থা আৰু চিকিৎসা আদিৰ ব্যৱস্থা অতিকৈ শোক লগা। ভাৰতীয় সংবিধানৰ ২৭৫ ধাৰা অনুযায়ী পৰ্ব্বতীয়া জিলা সমূহে সাহায্য পোৱাৰ যি ব্যৱস্থা আৰু সুযোগ-সুবিধা আছে, সেই বিলাকৰ পৰা আটাইতকৈ পিচপৰা মিকিৰ ভাই সকলক বিশেষ ৰূপে সহায় কৰিবলৈ আমাৰ মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীক অনুৰোধ জনাওঁ।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ইয়াৰ লগতে মই অনুসূচিত জাতিৰ (Scheduled Caste) সম্পৰ্কে কিছু কথা নকলে মোৰ পক্ষে অন্যায় হব। উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমি বেজাৰ পাইছো

যে, এই পৰিকল্পনাত এওবিলাকৰ উন্নয়নকল্পে বেচি টকা ধৰা নাই। এই বিলাক পিচপৰা মানুহ দেশৰ এটা বিৰাট অঙ্গ। এওঁবিলাকক আমি নিৰ্দ্দিষ্ট সময়ৰ ভিতৰত আন আন উন্নত জাতিৰ সমকক্ষ কৰি গঢ়ি তুলিব নোৱাৰিলে আমাৰ দেশৰ সৰ্ব্বাঙ্গীন উন্নতিত বৰঙণী যোগাব পৰা নহব। এওঁলোকৰ মুঠ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী সকলৰ ভিতৰত মাত্ৰ শতকৰা কুৰি জনক আধা আৰু বিনা মাছুলে পঢ়োৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা হৈছে মাত্ৰ মাধ্যমিক শিক্ষা। এই উদ্দেশ্যৰেই মই এই অনুসূচিত জাতিৰ প্ৰায় সকলো ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ মাছুল ফ্ৰি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনাওঁ। এই বিষয়ত আন আন ৰাজ্যত যি ব্যৱস্থা অৱলম্বন কৰিছে—ঠিক তেনে ব্যৱস্থা আমাৰ ৰাজ্যতো লোৱাৰ একান্ত কৰ্ত্তব্য আছিল। পাচে আমাৰ দ্বিতীয় পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিকী পৰিকল্পনাত তাৰ উল্লেখ নথকাটো দুখৰ কথা। ভাৰতীয় সংবিধানত যি বিলাক সুযোগ-সুবিধাৰ প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি দিয়া হৈছে—সেইবিলাক পূৰ্ণ বিকশিত হোৱা একান্ত দৰ্কাৰ। আৰু মই এই বিষয়ে আমাৰ ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰৰ জৰিয়তে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰো। ইয়াকে কৈ মই মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

Shri BAIKUNTHANATH DAS: উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰৰ দ্বিতীয় পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিকী পৰিকল্পনাৰ আঁচনি খনৰ আলোচনা প্ৰসঙ্গত এই সদনৰ বহুতো সদস্যই সক্ৰিয় অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰি মতামত প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে। মই বেচি কথা কব খোজা নাই—মাত্ৰ 'প্লেইন্‌স্ ট্ৰাইবেল' সকলৰ সম্পৰ্কে যি আঁচনি লব খুজিছে তাৰ বিষয়ে কিছু কম।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই সদনৰ সদস্য সকলৰ অবিদিত নহয় যে, পৰ্ব্বত আৰু ভৈয়ামৰ 'ট্ৰাইবেল' সকল আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ বিৰাট এটা অংশ জুৰি আছে,। ৰাজ্যৰ বিভিন্ন যিবিলাক অংশত এওলোক বসবাস কৰি আছে—তাৰ সিপাৰৰ পৰাই উত্তৰে, দক্ষিণে পূবে, পশ্চিমে International Boundary এ আগুৰি থৈছে। এই ফালৰ পৰা লক্ষ্য কৰিলে এই সীমাৰ গুৰুত্ব আৰু সীমাৰ তীৰৰ জনজাতীয় লোক সকলৰ প্ৰতি ৰাজ্য অথবা কেন্দ্ৰৰ কৰ্ত্তব্য অতি দায়ীত্বপূৰ্ণ। এই দায়ীত্বপূৰ্ণ পৰিস্থিতি উপলব্ধি কৰি ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰে আৰু কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে যি খিনি কাম এই ট্ৰাইবেল সকলৰ হকে কৰিছে তাৰ বাবে তেওঁলোকক ধন্যবাদ জনাওঁ।

এইযে অন্তঃৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় সীমা আছে, এই ঠাইবোৰ এতিয়াও আনবিলাক ঠাইৰ দৰে উন্নত হৈছে বুলি কেতিয়াও কব নোৱাৰি। এই ঠাইবোৰ উন্নতি কৰিবৰ কাৰণে বহুত ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিব। তাত নিৰাপত্তাৰ বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিব। এতিয়া তাত নিৰাপত্তাৰ একো ব্যৱস্থা নাই বুলিলেও হয়। উত্তৰ কামৰূপত যেতিয়া ডকাইতি হৈছিল এই বিলাক ঠাইতে ডকাইতি হৈছিল বুলি কব পাৰি কাৰণ তাত ডকাইতি বন্ধ কৰা বা নিৰাপত্তাৰ একো বন্দোবস্ত নাই। এতিয়াও তাত মাজে মাজে ডকাইতি হয়। এইবিলাক ঠাইৰ উন্নতি কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা আৰু ব্যৱস্থা কৰা উচিত।

এই বিলাক ঠাইৰ উন্নতি কৰাৰ প্ৰথম আৰু প্ৰধান কথা হৈছে, যাতায়াতৰ সুবিধা। এই জৰুৰী সুবিধাটোৱেই জনজাতি অঞ্চলত নাই। যাতায়াতৰ সুবিধা নথকাৰ কাৰণেই ভৈয়ামৰ জনজাতি অঞ্চল সমূহ ইমান পিচপৰা। অকল এটা বিষয়তে নহয়, সকলো বিষয়তে একেবাৰে পিচপৰা। আমাৰ জনজাতি ৰাইজক আগবঢ়াই নিবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে গভীৰভাৱে চিন্তা কৰা উচিত। আৰু সকলো প্ৰকাৰে সহায় কৰা উচিত। ভৈয়ামৰ জানজাতি সকলে তেওঁ লোকৰ অভাৱ অভিযোগৰ কথা নানান ভাৱে জনাই আহিছে অৱশ্যে চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা যি আঁচনি কৰা হৈছে তাত ভৈয়ামৰ জনজাতি সকলৰ কাৰণে প্ৰায় ৫ কোটি টকা ধৰিছিল কিন্তু এতিয়া ২ কোটি ১০ লাখ টকাহে মঞ্জুৰ হৈছে। ভৈয়ামৰ জনজাতি সকল সদিয়াৰ পৰা ধুবুৰীলৈকে বিয়পি আছে। কেন্দ্ৰীয়

গৃহমন্ত্ৰী আহোঁতে আমাৰ ৰাইজৰ তৰফৰপৰা যেতিয়া অভিনন্দন দিয়া হৈছিল, তেতিয়া কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে জনজাতি সকলৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে সাহায্য দিয়াৰ কথা বিবেচনা কৰিব বুলি আশ্বাস দিছিল। মই আশা কৰো আমাৰ চৰকাৰেও এই বিষয়ে চিন্তা কৰিব আৰু ভৈয়ামৰ জনজাতিৰ উন্নতিৰ বাবে যথেষ্ঠ সাহায্য দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব। ২য় পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিকী পৰিকল্পনাত ভৈয়ামৰ জনজাতিৰ কাৰণে অন্ততঃ ৬ কোটি টকাৰ দৰকাৰ।

ইয়াৰ লগতে আৰু এটা কথা আলোচনা কৰিব খোজো যে আমাৰ জনজাতি অঞ্চলত বানপানী নহয় বুলি বহুতৰে বিশ্বাস। এই কথা কিন্তু সঁচা নহয়। অৱশ্যে আমাৰ অঞ্চলত বানপানী বেচিদিন নেথাকে, সোনকালে সাম কাটে। কিন্তু তাত যি ক্ষতি কৰে সি কোনো গুণে কম নহয়, বিশেষকৈ পাগলাদিয়াৰ বানপানী বৰ ভয়ানক আৰু অশেষ ক্ষতিকৰ। আমাৰ অঞ্চলৰ বানপানীত বালি আৰু শিলগুটি আহি গোটেই খেতিৰ মাটিৰ পুতি নষ্ট কৰি পেলাই। তাৰোপৰি গৰাখহনীয়া আছেই। এই গৰাখহনীয়াই বহুত মানুহৰ ঘৰ-বাৰী পৰ্য্যন্ত উঠাই লৈ গৈছে। জনজাতি অঞ্চলত নদী নিয়ন্ত্ৰন এটা বৰ আৱশ্যকীয় কাম হৈ পৰিছে। ভৈয়ামৰ জনজাতিক উন্নত কৰিবলৈ যিদৰে ৰাস্তা-পদুলী, স্কুল, হাস্পাতাল আদিৰ দৰকাৰ, ঠিক সেই দৰে নদী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণো বৰ দৰকাৰ হৈছে জনজাতি অঞ্চলত পাগলাদিয়াই যেনেকৈ অপকাৰ কৰিছে, সেই দৰে আই নদীয়েও জনজাতি ৰাইজৰ বহুত অনিষ্ট কৰিছে। এই নদী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ কাম বৰ লাগতিয়াল হৈ পৰিছে। আৰু ইয়াৰ পৰা ৰাইজে বহু উপকাৰ পাব।

যাতায়াতৰ উন্নতি কল্পে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰত দলং দিবৰ কাৰণে আঁচনি গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে; কিন্তু আমাৰ অঞ্চলত কিছুমান নৈতো দলং নাই। দলং নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ অঞ্চলতো দুটা ভাগত পৰিণত হৈ পৰিছে। মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যাতে এই বিষয়ে বিশেষ মন দিয়ে--বিশেষকৈ ভৈয়ামৰ জনজাতি অঞ্চলত। অৱশ্যে কিছুমান নদীত দলং, জিলা কৰ্ত্তৃপক্ষই দিব লাগে; কিন্তু ধমধমা-তামুলপুৰ Public Works Department ৰাস্তাৰ পাগলাদিয়াৰ দলং জিলা কৰ্ত্তৃপক্ষই দিব নোৱাৰে। মই আশা কৰো চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰপৰা এই দলঙৰ কাম হাতত লব লাগে। এই পাগলাদিয়া নদীৰ কথা এই সদনৰ বহুত সদস্যই জানে।

ভৈয়ামৰ জনজাতি অঞ্চল আৰু বহুতো বিষয়ত পিচপৰা, বিশেষকৈ খোৱা পানীৰ বৰ অভাৱ। এই খোৱা পানীৰ অভাৱৰ কাৰণে বহুত মানুহে নানান ৰেমাৰত ভুগিব লগাত পৰে। স্বাস্থ্য-ৰক্ষা বিষয়তো আমাৰ অঞ্চল একেবাৰেই পিচপৰা। প্ৰতি বছৰে কলাজ্বৰ, লেপ্ৰচি, যক্ষ্মা, আদি মহামাৰিত বহুত মানুহে প্ৰাণ হেৰুৱাই। এই ৰেমাৰৰ প্ৰতিকাৰৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে যথেষ্ঠ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা উচিত। এখন গাওঁত মোৰ সমষ্টিৰে গোটেই বিলাকৰ যক্ষ্মা হৈছে। তেওঁলোকৰ চিকিৎসাৰ কাৰণে ছিলঙলৈ অনা কিম্বা আন ঠাইলৈ অনাতো সম্ভপৰ নহয়। সেই কাৰণে চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যে এই বিলাক মানুহৰ এটা সুব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। যি মানুহক এই বিলাক অনুসন্ধান কৰিবলৈ পঠাই সেই মানুহে আমাক লগ ধৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে নিৰ্দ্দেশ দিব লাগে কিয়নো আগতে যি বিলাক মানুহক অনুসন্ধানৰ কামত পঠাই সেই মানুহে য'তে ত'তে সময় কটাই উভতি আহি ৰিপোৰ্ট দিয়েহি। মই জানিব পাৰিছো যে গাৰো পাহাৰ, মিকিৰ পাহাৰতো যক্ষ্মা ৰোগৰ প্ৰকোপ বৰ বেচি। সেই ফালেও চৰকাৰে চকু দিয়া উচিত।

মই এই সদনৰ বেচি সময় নষ্ট কৰিব নোখোজো। ঘাইকৈ ভৈয়ামৰ জনজাতি অঞ্চলত যাতায়াতৰ ব্যৱস্থা, পানীৰ ব্যৱস্থা, আৰু নিৰাপত্তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰক টানি অনুৰোধ কৰিলো। দ্বিতীয় কথা আমাৰ কাৰণে দ্বিতীয় পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিকী পৰিকল্পনাত যি টকা ধৰা হৈছে সি বৰ তাকৰ হৈছে। গতিকে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰপৰা বেচি টকা আদায় কৰিবৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰি মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

***Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, yesterday on the floor of the House a request was made to me to explain the situation with regard to the establishment of a mechanical and electrical college in Assam. You remember, Sir, that we included a scheme of establishing a mechanical and electrical college at Jorhat in the First Five Year Plan by upgrading the existing institution but it had not been possible to execute the plan owing to the fact that the Ministry of Education, Government of India, did not give us permission to open any engineering college in Assam. We took up this matter with the Government of India in several conferences and it was decided afterwards that an engineering college would be established. It was decided by this Government to establish two engineering colleges, one at Gauhati and the other at Jorhat. It was also decided not to upgrade the existing technological institute at Jorhat, but to start a separate college for electrical and mechanical engineering, and this decision stands. The fact is that we have not been able to secure permission from the Government of India. You know, Sir, that the All-India Council of Technical Education is the ultimate authority to give permission for starting this college, but up till now we have not been able to get this permission. We have been sending representatives from our Department to discuss this matter with the Ministry of Education and the All-India Council of Technical Education. A meeting of the Eastern Regional Committee of the All-India Council of Techninical Education is expected to be held in Calcutta shortly and this matter would be taken up again at that meeting by one of the representatives from our Department.

Sir, the decision that we took to establish a second college for Mechanical and Electrical Engineering stands. I must inform the House that recently I had been to South India and visited certain engineering institutions to find out what help we could have from South Indian States. You know, Sir, how difficult it is to establish an engineering college. Having established one college at Gauhati and two institutes, one at Gauhati and the other at Jorhat, we have been experiencing the greatest of difficulty in securing the services of efficient teachers, and as such, I visited some engineering colleges in Mysore and Hyderabad when I went to Hyderabad to attend the Labour Ministers' Conference, and discussed with the authorities there about the difficulties we are experiencing and how they had solved them. The House should know, Sir,

*Speech not corrected.

in a State like Mysore there are four engineering colleges, whereas the Ministry of Education and the All-India Council of Technical Education are taking such a long time to give us permission to establish one Mechanical and Engineering College. I have taken up this matter very strongly with the All-India Council of Technical Education and we are maintaining the stand that we have taken with regard to the starting of a Mechanical and Electrical Engineering College at Jorhat. As soon as the necessary permission is secured we shall take steps to implement our decision. There should be no apprehension that we will change our decision. We stand by it. I hope, Sir, this will sufficiently clarify the position.

Shri NILMANI PHOOKAN: Sir, I want to say something by way of elucidation of certain points. In July, I wrote a letter to the Chief Minister, which I referred to the other day.....

The Deputy SPEAKER: You may say something as personal explanation, but not on any point of elucidation.

Shri NILMANI PHOOKAN: This year.....

The Deputy SPEAKER: No, I am sorry I cannot allow this. Please take your seat.

Shri JADAV CHANDRA KHAKHLARI : মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ দ্বিতীয় পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনাৰ বিষয়ে বহুতো সদস্যই কৈছে। গতিকে মই বেচি কথা নকওঁ, মাত্ৰ ভৈয়াম বাসী ট্ৰাইবেল সকলৰ সম্বন্ধে দুষাৰ কম।

প্ৰথমতে আমাৰ ভৈয়ামৰ ট্ৰাইবেলৰ উন্নয়ন সম্পৰ্কে আমি বিচাৰিছিলো যে তাৰ কাৰণে ৬ কোটি টকা হলে আমাৰ কি কাম হব। আমাৰ ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা মাত্ৰ ৪ কোটি টকাহে বিচাৰিছিল আৰু সেইটো কাটি তাৰ ঠাইত মাত্ৰ ২ কোটি টকাহে ধৰা হৈছে। আৰু ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰপৰা Supplementary Demand ত মাত্ৰ ৪৮ লাখ টকা ধৰা হৈছে। ইয়াৰে কি কৰিব মই কব নোৱাৰো।

সংবিধানত এই অনুন্নত ট্ৰাইবেল সকলক আন উন্নত সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ শাৰীলৈ আনিবলৈ ১০ বছৰৰ সময় দিয়া হৈছে। এই সময়ৰ ভিতৰত তেওঁলোক অন্যান্য সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ শাৰীলৈ আহিবই লাগিব। যদি সেয়েই হয়, সেই পৰিমাণ টকা নিদি মুখেৰে কলে জানো সি হৈ উঠিব ?

যেনেকৈ এটা নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত সময় দিছে ঠিক সেই পৰিমাণে টকাও দিব লাগিব। বৰ্ত্তমান টকাৰ পৰিমাণ দেখি মনত হৈছে, Plan থাকিল এঠাইত, মানুহ থাকিল এঠাইত আৰু সময়ো থাকিল এঠাইত। কাৰো লগত কাৰো সম্বন্ধ নাই। কোনো সামঞ্জস্যও ৰখা হোৱা নাই। আমি দেখি বৰ দুখ পাইছো। এতিয়াও মই জোৰ দিও যে চৰকাৰে যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণ টকাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব।

তাৰ পিচত শিক্ষা বিষয়ে মই কওঁ, অকল ট্ৰাইবেলৰে নহয় মই সমগ্ৰ সাহায্যপ্ৰাপ্ত স্কুলৰ কথাকে কওঁ, আজি ৫ বছৰে চৰকাৰে কৈ আহিছে টকা নাই, টকা নাই। টকা কিন্তু কেতিয়া হব? আমাৰ ডিব্ৰুগড় অঞ্চলত মাত্ৰ ৬ খন নে ৭ খন স্কুলেহে অলপ সাহায্য পাইছে—সিও এপাচি শাকত এটা জালুক। কোনো খনে পাইছে ১০০ টকা, কোনো খনে পাইছে ২০০ টকা। এই টকাৰে কি হব? আমি উপায় নাপাই কিছুমান খোৰা লেঙেৰা মানুহক কম দৰমহাতে শিক্ষক নিযুক্ত কৰিছো। নহলে ভাল মানুহ ৰাখিবলৈ টকা পাম ক'ত? পঞ্চাচ টকা দৰমহাত জানো মানুহ চলিব পাৰে? এনেকুৱাই যদি পৰিস্থিতি হয়, তেন্তে শিক্ষাৰনো কি উন্নতি আশা কৰিব পাৰি।

নিম্ন প্ৰাইমেৰী স্কুলবতো অৱস্থাই নাই। ঘৰ ভাঙি গৈছে, শিক্ষক বহাৰ চকি-মেজ নাই। কৌটিকলীয়া ঘৰত এফালে বা বেৰ নাই। যি বিলাক ঠাইত Inspector নাযায় তাৰ প্ৰায় ৭০ খন মান স্কুল ঘুৰি দেখিলো তাত বাঁহৰ চাং পাতি চকি-মেজ কৰি শিক্ষক বহিছে আৰু তাতে লেখা পঢ়া কৰিছে।

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Khakhlari, I think, you are going to much into details. I hope, you will try to be relevant.

Shri JADAB CHANDRA KHAKHLARI: মই মুঠতে ইয়াকে কবলৈ বিচাৰো যে শিক্ষা বিষয়ত বেচি টকা দিব লাগে তেতিয়াহে শিক্ষাৰ উন্নতি হব।

তাৰ পিচত ট্ৰাইবেল সকলৰ শতকৰা ৯০ জনেই বানপানীত বিধ্বস্ত হৈছে। তেওঁলোকৰ এটা সুব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে।

মই ইয়াকে কৈ সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have no objection to give you permission to speak provided you are ready to sacrifice the time allowed for private members resolution.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: That is equally of importance.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Certainly.

Shri DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI: মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ দ্বিতীয় পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনাৰ আঁচনি দাঙি ধৰি এই সদনত আমাক তাৰ আলোচনাৰ সুযোগ দিয়া কাৰণে মই আমাৰ Planning মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো।

এই বিষয়ে বহুতো মাননীয় সদস্যই বহু কথাই কৈছে; ময়ো বিশেষকৈ এটা কথাত দুখ প্ৰকাশ কৰিছো যে Planning ত আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত Major Industry এটাও লোৱা হোৱা নাই। আমি দেখি বৰ হতাশ হৈছো। এই বিষয়ত মই কব খোজো যে আমি কেবল খাল-বিল, ডোঙতে আবদ্ধ থাকিলে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ কি উদ্গতি হোৱাৰ আশা কৰিব পাৰো। অন্যান্য ৰাজ্য সমূহে সেই সময়ত বৃহৎ শিল্পৰ

সহায়েৰে নিজক সমৃদ্ধিশালী কৰিব আৰু ইপিনে আমাৰ অসমে খাল, বিল, ডোং খান্দি থাকোতেই নিজক জুকলা কৰিব। এইটো দকৈ গমি, সুচিন্তিত পৰিকল্পনা কৰি কামত আগ বাঢ়িব লাগে।

তাৰ পিচত যিবিলাক আঁচনি লোৱা হৈছে সেই বিলাক কাৰ্য্যত পৰিণত হৈছে নে নাই? আমি দেখিছো আঁচনি সমূহ কাৰ্য্যত পৰিণত কৰিবৰ সময়ত পাহৰি যাওঁ যে আমি ইয়াত কি প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি দিছিলো। আমি ইয়াত দিয়া প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি মতেই Co-operative Industrial Loan ৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হয়; কিন্তু যেতিয়া তিনি বছৰৰ পিচতো সেই Loan নাপাই তেতিয়া ৰাইজ হতাশ হয়। এনেকৈ জানো আঁচনি কাৰ্য্যকৰি কৰিবলৈ আমি আশা কৰিব পাৰো?

আজি ইমান দিনৰ চেষ্টাৰ ফলত গুৱাহাটীত এটা Engineering College খোলা হৈছে। এনে এটা অনুষ্ঠান স্থাপনৰ গুৰি ভোখৰত এনে এজন অধ্যক্ষৰ দৰকাৰ যিজন কৰ্ম্মঠ, উৎসাহী, বিজ্ঞ, সুনিপুণ। তাৰ ঠাইত আমি কি কৰিছো এজন অতিবৃদ্ধ, পেঞ্চনভোগী Chief Engineer ক তাৰ Principal নিয়োগ কৰিছো। তেখেতৰ কাৰ্য্যক্ষমতা হ্ৰাস হৈছে, বয়সে তেখেতক নিৰুৎসাহী কৰিছে। তেখেতে নিজেও কয় যে, মই কেনেকৈ ইমান কাম কৰিম—মোৰ অঙ্গ-প্ৰত্যঙ্গ নচলে অথচ আপোনালোকে চাবি দি চলাব খোজে, কেনেকৈ হব"! এই হল Engineering College ৰ অৱস্থা। এনে এখন দৰ্কাৰী অনুষ্ঠানৰ গোৰাতে কেৰোণ লাগিছে। বৰ্ত্তমানৰ অধ্যক্ষ ছাত্ৰ সকলৰ অপ্ৰিয়ও হৈ পৰিছে।

Overseer School খনৰো সেই একে অৱস্থা। তাতো এজন পেঞ্চন ভোগী ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰক অধ্যক্ষ হিচাবে নিয়োগ কৰা হৈছে। তেখেতো ল'ৰা-বিলাকৰ মুঠেই প্ৰিয় নহয়। তেখেতৰ বিৰুদ্ধে এটা Procession ও হৈছিল। ল'ৰা বিলাকৰ কেনোবাই যদি কয় যে হোষ্টেলত Furniture নাই, তেওঁ কব "Rusticate কৰিম",। কোনো ওজৰ আপত্তিৰ কথা কলেই তেওঁ লৰা বিলাকক Rusticate কৰিম বুলি মুখবন্ধ কৰি পঠিয়াই দিয়ে। লৰা আৰু অধ্যক্ষৰ মাজত এনে এটা অসহনীয় ভাৱ জাগি উঠিলে শিক্ষাই বা কিমান উন্নত হব?

সেই কাৰণে মই গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টক দাবী কওঁ যে, যদি এনে অনুষ্ঠান গঢ়াবেই দৰকাৰ তেন্তে এনে মানুহ ৰখাতকৈ অনুষ্ঠান নপতাই ভাল। যদি সুদক্ষ মানুহ নাথাকে তেন্তে এই বিলাক মিছাকৈ পাতি কুনাম কৰা অনাৱশ্যক।

মই কওঁ যে আমাৰ ইয়াত যদি আমি কামেই কৰিব নোৱাৰো তেন্তে যি ৬০ কোটি টকা দিছে, সিও কামত নখটালে বেচিহে হব। টকা পালেও যদি কাম কৰিব নোৱাৰো আৰু টকা যি পাওঁ তাৰো বেচি ভাগ শেষত Surrender কৰিব লগা হয় তেন্তে আমি অসমথ! তাৰ পিচত কাম কৰিবলৈ আঁচনি লৈও যদি সময়ত কেন্দ্ৰৰ পৰা টকা আনিব নোৱাৰো, তেন্তে আমি সকলোৱে Resign দিওঁ। টকা নাই বুলি আমাৰ অসমথ তা দেখুৱাই থাকিলেই কাম কৰা নহয়। কেন্দ্ৰীয় গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে যদি আমাক টকা নিদিয়ে তেন্তে তেওঁলোকেও জানক যে আমি টকা নোপোৱা কাৰণে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ উন্নয়নমূলক কাম কৰিবলৈ অসমৰ্থ হোৱাত Resign দিছো।

প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰী নেহেৰুজীয়ে কোৱা মনত আছে যে, Planning টো Binding নহয়, যি যিমান কাম কৰিব পাৰে সিয়ে সিমান টকা পাব। আমাক লাগে কাম। নানা প্ৰচেষ্টাৰ কথা উঠিছে, বহুতে কৈছে, কপিলি, ভৰলি আদি প্ৰজেক্ট আমি হাতত লব লাগে। এতিয়া Planning মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জানে কি আঁচনি অসমত

চলাই কাম হাতত লয়। পাণ্টজী অহা সময়ত তেখেতৰ লগতে এজন ডেপুটি মিনিষ্টাৰো আহিছিল। তেখেতে আমাৰ কামাখ্যাৰ কথা কৈছিল যে, "আমাৰ কামাখ্যালৈ যোৱাৰ বৰ ইচ্ছা আছিল; কিন্তু দুখৰ বিষয়, এনে এখন তীৰ্থস্থানলৈ যোৱাৰ এটা ভাল ৰাস্তা নাই"। এই খিনিতে মই এটা কথা কব খোজো যে কামাখ্যা অসমৰে নহয়, সমগ্ৰ ভাৰতৰে এখন গৌৰৱৰ তীৰ্থস্থান। সিদিনা যেতিয়া পণ্ডিত পাণ্ট আহিছিল, তেখেতৰো কামাখ্যা দৰ্শনৰ বৰ ইচ্ছা আছিল। কিন্তু তেখেতৰ অলপ বাটৰ অসুখ থকাৰ কাৰণে তেখেতৰ কামাখ্যা দৰ্শন নহল। কাৰণ ৰাস্তা নাই—গাড়ী নাযায়। এতিয়া মোৰ কথা হৈছে, যে চেলাৰ পৰা পাণ্ডুলৈ Rope Way কৰাৰ বিষয়ে ২য় ৫ বছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনাত ধৰা হৈছে; কিন্তু কামাখ্যালৈ যোৱাৰ পথ সুগম কৰিবৰ কোনো চিন্তাই কৰা হোৱা নাই। এইটো পৰিতাপৰ কথা। এই বিলাকো আমাৰ চকুত পৰা উচিত।

তাৰ পাছত ট্ৰাইবেলৰ কথা। আজিকালি সকলোৱে কয়, "ট্ৰাইবেলকতো বহুত দিয়া হৈছে। আজি কালি ট্ৰাইবেলৰে দিন"। এনে কিছুমান অযুক্তিকৰ উক্তি যদিও Unguarded Moment ত বাহিৰ হয় তথাপি আমাৰ ট্ৰাইবেল সকলৰ মনত দুখ দিয়ে আৰু তাৰ কাৰণে বাহিৰত আমি কথা শুনিব লগা হওঁ। গতিকে মই সকলোকে অনুৰোধ কৰো যাতে Unguarded Moment বুলি এনে উক্তি নকৰে। কিয়নো ট্ৰাইবেলক আনৰ সমান শাৰীলৈ আনিবলৈ এতিয়াও বহুত বাকী আছে। গতিকে ট্ৰাইবেলৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে হয় পাচবছৰীয়া আঁচনিত যিমান পাৰে সহানুভূতি পোৱা হব বুলি আশা কৰো। কাৰণ নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত সময় প্ৰায় শেষ হৈ আহিছে।

নদী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ বিষয়ে বহুতে কৈছে। মই কেবল কব খোজো যে, পাহাৰীয়া নদী বিলাকো নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰা কাৰ্য্যৰ পৰা যাতে বাদ নাযায়। ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ যেনিবা ডাঙৰ নদী, তাৰ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ বৰ্ত্তমানে নহব; কিন্তু আমাৰ গোস্বামী ডাঙৰীয়াই পহুমৰা নদীৰ কথা কৈছিল, তাক সৰু বুলি বাদ দিলে নচলে। কাৰণ সৰু নদী বিলাকে সময়ত ডাঙৰ হৈ বাইজৰ ঘোৰ অন্যায় কৰে। তাৰ বাবে নিৱেদন জনালো—মই আমাৰ মাননীয় গড়কাপ্তান বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়কো কৈছো যে, পাগলাদিয়া নদী তেনেকৈ বান্ধ দিলে কাম নহব। বান্ধ দিয়াৰ পিচতো মানুহৰ অন্যায় কৰিয়েই আছে।

তাৰ পিচত মই, বন বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক কব খুজিছো যে, বনবিভাগত যি-বিলাক Game Sanctury আছে সেই বিলাকো মানুহৰ দৰ্কাৰ। সময়ত ইয়াৰ পৰা আমাৰ আয় হব। তাৰ উন্নতি সাধনৰ অৰ্থে যেন তেখেতে চকু দিয়ে।

মানাহ নদী, আই নদীৰ পৰা খহনীয়াই তাৰ পাৰত থকা হাজাৰ হাজাৰ ট্ৰাইবেল মানুহক গৃহহাৰা কৰি ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত কৰিছে। এই মানুহ বিলাকৰ শোচনীয় অৱস্থাৰ কথা নেদেখিলে অনুমানেই কৰিব নোৱাৰি। সেই মানুহ বিলাকৰ অৱস্থাৰ উন্নতি সাধন কৰা চৰকাৰৰ কৰ্ত্তব্য আৰু তেওঁ বিলাকৰ তৰফৰ পৰা মই চৰকাৰক এই কথা নিৱেদন কৰো। সৰ্ব্বশেষত মই ইয়াকো আমাৰ পৰিকল্পনা বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক জনাব খোজো যে, এই পিচপৰি থকা অঞ্চল সমূহ আৰু তাৰ অধিবাসী সকলো অসমৰ এটা বিৰাট অঙ্গ। এওঁলোকৰ উন্নতি সাধন কৰা একান্ত দৰ্কাৰ। এই কামত পিচ হুঁহকিলে আমাৰ কৰ্ত্তব্য কৰা নহব। আৰু ই হৈ উঠিলেহে দেশৰ কল্যাণ। ইয়াকে কৈ মই মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are glad that we have been given this opportunity to express our opinion regarding the Draft Second Five Year Plan. It was the grudge of the Assembly that during the formulation of the First Five Year Plan we were not given any opportunity to express our opinions. I was to hold that when the Second Five Year Plan is not also a final Draft there is possibility of including some more schemes. I hope that we shall be given another opportunity to discuss the whole Plan as it comes from the anvil of discussions in Parliament as we did in many other committees. Sir, the whole object of planning is to furnish the potential and other resources of the country for raising the standard of living of the people and making the country a real welfare and prosperous State ; and from that point of view it is necessary that the attention should not be given only to a particular area, but we should look at an all round development of the State, so that no area or no part of the country may feel that they are neglected or ignored and therefore, Sir, looking from that point of view we may accuse the Planning Commission that that has not been the case particularly as far as our State of Assam is concerned. Sir, in the First Five Year Plan we were not given adequate opportunity to develop our State which is particularly a very important State, a State which is bound with all sorts of natural calamities and misfortunes, where there is ample scope for development where her requirements and needs are many, yet Sir, we were given only a paltry sum of about 20 crores of rupees. Sir, even to-day we feel at that time, that at least at the time of preparation of the Second Five Year Plan, Assam needs would be properly considered and that we were given adequate scope for development of our State, but to-day Sir, we find that all our hopes have been belied. Sir, we find that in the First Five Year Plan Assam was given probably if not the lowest the next lowest allotment. In the First Five Year Plan other States namely, the highly organised and highly industrialised, the more developed States were given higher priority and they were given better allotments but our State was not given a careful considearation. Sir, in the same way I find that in some States even an amount of about 69 crores was spent during the First Five Year Plan or it may be even more, and not only that the money spent by the Central Sector was utilised and spent more on those areas and we really received a very small amount spent by the Central Sector for the development of our State.

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*Speech not corrected.

Therefore, Sir, it was very natural for us to feel aggrieved. But Sir, to-day we made a plan for 290 crores, but that amount has been cut down to only 60 crores of rupees, this amount of 60 crores of rupees may at least come up to 80 or 100 crores subsequently, but we find that our case has not been properly considered. I do not know whether our case was ably represented or not but the fact remains that our plan has not been properly recognised. However, Sir, even now at this late stage there is still scope for even pushing or pressing for our claims for more money, because the States Reorganisation Commission, a highly recognised body, a most respected body has spoken for Assam's needs in no unmistakable terms ; and if we are to mete out fair treatment to everybody and if we are to stop fissiparous tendency encouraged by the interested section, it is necessary that those areas also are to be looked into more carefully. Sir, I do not like that we should grumble that more money is being spent for the tribal areas and less in other areas. These things will not take us any where. Personally Sir, I will not mind for all this. But here when the States Reorganisation Commission has made certain recommendations those things are to be looked into more carefully, for example, communications in the hills areas may be developed immediately and about our railways also the States Reorganisation Commission has suggested some developments, we should fortify in our demand for more allotment for the execution of our Second Five Year Plan. Sir, I have no doubt that if our representatives when they go to the Planning Commission to discuss and place this matter more carefully in respect of more allotment for our State, we hope that even at this late hour, some amount of justice will be done to us.

Sir, this is not the occasion to discuss about the local grievances. We will find sufficient time for doing so also in discussing the broad aspects of the Plan. It is not necessary to go into the details as to what amount of the Plan has been spent. If we are looking into the Plan framed on All-India basis, we will find that stints and shades of capitalist planning is there, because in capitalist planning a small part may be neglected for the benefit of the people. Our Assam Plan has been neglected in spite of the fact that this under-developed State needs development for we are in a leeway and we need development of the State. What I mean to say that capitalist idea is still there in the national plan. Certain areas are always agricultural and certain areas are always industrial and the agriculrural areas are 'hewers of wood and drawers of water'. Here in the case of Assam we find that the Planning Commission

has treated Assam as an agricultural area. But here in Assam potentialities are there for the development of the industries and even for the benefit of the whole country. Therefore, when we look at the plan we find that the All-India Plan is framed on capitalist outlook. When we go to Assam Plan we will find that in our State last time we spent only 20·8 crores of rupees. We find even this amount of money we could not spend in time, because as has been found, we expected that the Centre would come to our aid in time ; but the Centre did not come to our aid in time, and therefore, within the First Plan period we have been able to spend—1 crore in 1951-52, 2 crores in 1952-53, 3 crores in 1953-54, 6 crores in 1954-55 and 8 crores in 1955-56. This is the result of the implementation of work in the First Five Year Plan. To-day when we look at the Second Five Year Plan and also the Draft Plan that has been submitted by our State, I find here also that even this smallest amount of money may not be spent and the works executed. In planning certain things are to be taken into consideration: finances, wherefrom we will get finance and is it possible to execute the plan ? Administrative system: whether the administration could go with the work of the plan ? All these things are to be looked into. To-day I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that even if we get Rs.60 crores, it might be difficult for us to spend this amount of money.

Sir, I have expressed my opinion that even if we have a plan of Rs.290 crores, the factors for implementation of the Plan are not properly geared up and are not made up for its implementation. Without instrument of implementation we may have a paper plan only never to be executed.

Now, here, Sir, at page 5 of the Assam's Revised Draft Second Five Year Plan we are told that out of the total amount the State Government will finance Rs.12 crores out of Rs.60 crores, and therefore, the question naturally arises wherefrom we will get the rest of the money. If Rs.40 crores and odd are to come from the Centre, it is necessary to make a good arrangement with the Centre for the money that we require from year to year in time. To-day we are more experienced and to-day it is necessary that we are to spend Rs.12 crores out of our financial resources. We must from now on to look that the Centre is giving that money.

Another problem is the personnel problem. The personnel problem is also very important ; because we have seen that

in the Public Works Department the plan cannot be executed as we are lack of supervisors, engineers, etc. There is this lack of trained personnel. Therefore, it is necessary to make an estimate of our requirements of trained personnel. Unfortunately, I have not been able to find out in the Draft to see what is the available trained personnel within the State and what is the deficit now, and how we are going to make up this deficit. To-day in India every State is making its plan and each State requires trained personnel for executing its plan. So it will be very difficult to have trained personnel now. Regarding trained personnel we have to be very careful from now on. If we cannot have sufficient number of trained personnel it will be difficult to execute even this smallest plan of Rs.60 crores. So our immediate necessary requirement is the requirement of trained personnel and open up avenues for training of personnel as we have not sufficient number of such people. Although some people may not appreciate the necessity of Engineering School, Agricultural College and Medical College etc., to-day, situated as we are, we must make an all-out effort to train up personnel for implementation of the Plan. Then there is the problem of administration also. Administration has also to be geared up. There is even to-day too much of redtapism. When you go from office to office, table to table, it takes months to come out. It is therefore necessary to find out, to create an efficient machinery for implementation of the plan. What is the actual type, and what is their number, whether too much work-load over one person, or whether the work load on another is very light—these things are to be properly assessed and worked out. Therefore, I request the Government to look into the problem and see whether our administration is sufficiently geared up to meet the needs of the time, and for that it is necessary to have a proper estimate of work done by each man. If we have that, if we can get rid of this redtapism and make things go smoothly and quickly, then even this small plan will go a long way towards meeting the demands of the country. We take for granted, let us assume, our administration is alright, that every one of our men are working hard, and we also accept it as an axiomatic truth that there will not be any reshuffle of the existing things, and let us proceed with our work. Sir, it is our sad experience that on many occasions even very small things, very minor things are not properly looked into. This is because the people who are at the helm of affairs, *i.e.*, the top officials, cannot give proper guidance proper attention, and as a result many of our schemes, many

of our plans remain half-executed or unexecuted in proper time or go totally unexecuted. If we make a proper assessment of all these things, then we will be in a position to know that our Plan will be implemented. I believe, Sir, that our Plan is a very modest one, a plan of Rs.60 crores, which does not meet the entire requirements of our State, a State which has remained under-developed for a very long time. But even then if we can ensure proper implementation of the Plan, the result obtained will not be quite negligible. Therefore, I hope the authority concerned will look into these problems. What is our condition to-day ? We find after spending 20.8 croreres of rupees, our *per capita* income will go up by 12 per cent whereas that of India as a whole will be 14 per cent. And to-day if we spend our 60 crores of rupees, our national income will go up by 15.8 per cent whereas All India *per capita* income will be 22 per cent. So a comparison between the two figures will show a very big gap and as such, we cannot be ever satisfied with a plan like this. Because we expect that when we are a frontier State having so much of strategic importance, and when we have so much natural resources, then at least after independence, at least after taking up of the 1st Five Year Plan, our needs will be properly looked into. But unfortunately here we find that we have not been given a square deal.

Now, Sir, coming to the Plan itself, I request Government to take into consideration one thing: that unless we can enthuse our people, unless there is an emotional response from the people, unless we can make them feel that such and such good result will come out of their hard labour, we cannot be able to prevail upon them to put in their labour into the work of the Plan, who shall not be able to gear them up into action. To do that we must also be sure of our own ground. With the authority putting the plan into operation, our common people should also feel sure that our Government has got so much of money in their hands, and if we add to that our own phisycal labour, much good result will come out. Otherwise, I am afraid, Sir, Government may even fail to obtain the phisycal labour that will be necessary for implementing the plan. Because in our villages we can induce some of our village workers to come forward and take an active part in the village welfare activities even to-day only because of the fact that it is the First Five Year Plan. Now if you want them to work more emotional response must come forward in the agriculture sector, and there playing of figures will not do much. As a matter of fact, there is no figure to play with. There if we say after such time

per capita income will go up by so much percentage, they will not feel much enthused. There we must be able to say that the administration has taken up such and such work to end exploitation of people by people, they have got such and such results in their efforts to remove povetry in the country and so on and so forth. These things are very important. Therefore I say, that the legislative aspect of the plan is also very important. It, however, does not find a place in the Draft Plan. First Five Year Plan has not yet been able to achieve anything spectacular which may go to show to our people that once, though they were poor, now they are at least self sufficient. During all these years , a poor man remains always a poor man. If we allow to continue this feeling even now, we shall not be able to enthuse our masses. Now our Plan does not find any place to this lagislative aspect of things. Dealing on the land policy in the First Five Year Plan, it is stated thus:

"The future of land ownership and cultivation constitutes perhaps the most fundamental issue in national development. To a large extent the pattern of economic and social organisation will depend upon the manner in which the land problem is resolved. Sooner or later the principles and objectives of policy for land cannot but influence policy in other sectors as well."

So, Sir, the land policy is very important. We have allotted 9.15 crores of rupees for Agriculture, Veterinary, Forest, Co-operative and Fisheries. Here this figure will indeed prove very small compared to a properly drafted piece of legislation. We have, of course, certain legislative measures enacted such as the Adhiars Act. Zamindaries Abolition Act etc. I do not like to go into the merits of these legislative measures. We have also a piece of legislation fixing ceiling onl and holding. These legislations are there. But even if we take them all together they do not go to afford much relief to the poor peasantry. If we really want to improve the position of the cultivators, we must be able to provide them with an additional dose of enthusiasm. Of course, we are trying to industrialise our country, but even inspite of that, there will be ample scope for such legislative measures. It will indeed be very difficult to maintain 80 per cent of our people on land alone. Therefore there should be shift of people from agriculture to industry.

Therefore, there must be a shift of population from agriculture to industry and unless this is done, it will be difficult to bring about an all round development of the people. But till then, we have to show that the impediments and hurdles which stand on the way of their fuller development and of their being the full owners of the land are being totally removed and it is then only that the emotional response will come about.

Sir, I also find that in our First Five Year Plan we have not been able to assess the number of people whom we have been able to employ in the various Departments after expending Rs.20.8 crores. Here, we were given to understand that if we could have implemented our 290 crores Plan then 2·96 lakhs of people would have been employed. Of course here I do not find how far this figure will come round. It is a common knowledge to-day that unemployment is growing in our State and it is not only unemployment, but it is underemployment also. Unless we can tackle with these two demons of unemployment and underemployment and make everybody feel that as now we are spending Rs.60 crores there is no fear that anybody will remain unemployed, but everybody will get his lot, we cannot bring better atmosphere for the implementation of this Plan. Sir, I am sorry that this Plan which is placed before us do not deal with the vital problems of Assam. What are these vital problems of Assam ? Assam is a land of rivers and these rivers very often are also rivers of sorrow. It is not possible even in America which is a highly industrialised country to stop floods altogether. Floods will often come. But we must see that its effects and consequences are diminished to a great extent. We must also try to harness the rivers that we are able to harness. When the Draft Second Five Year Plan was being discussed—I mean at the Committee stage—we expected that at least 2 or 3 river valley projects will be taken up. To-day also we have been told that in the Supplementary Plan of Rs.40 crores which we have submitted, Rs.10 crores have been allotted for river valley projects. We are not sure whether the Central Government will accept this. This is now still under the consideration of the Centre. In other States big river valley projects have been constructed. I am not speaking about the Damodar Valley Project, nor about the Bhakra Nangal Project, but about the small rivers like the Kopili, etc. These rivers can be harnessed and they are very necessary to be harnessed and we must exert all our influence to see that this is done . Unfortunately, we have not been given any hope excepting the hope that this will be considered. I request the Government to give topmost priority to this vital

matter. One Bhakra-Nangal Dam, one Damodar Valley Project have attracted so many people to these States and have given so much employment and benefit to the people. One such project in this far easternmost region which is almost cut off from the main body will electrify this region and will also dispel the doubts of the people that at least in the years to come we would be able to master these rivers and that these rivers would no longer be our masters. That feeling is really very necessary. But that can come only when we can show to the people that such a thing is going to be done. But we did not take up this matter in the First Five Year Plan, and it will be very sad indeed if we are to wait for the Third Five Year Plan to take up such a matter. I therefore request the Minister-in-charge to put all his emphasis on this point because this is a matter which will not only benefit the people but it will also be an example to the people that rivers can be harnessed. When the Dibrugarh town was protected, I went there recently and I found that a different kind of confidence has come to the people. The people through the length and breadth of this area feel that though erosions may be there, such large scale erosion can also be stopped. Similarly a river valley project which should be a multi-purpose project will find the best favour from the people.

Sir, I do not want to discuss the Plan item by item. Yet when we find the allotments here—of course it will be of no use blaming these allotments because out of a sum of Rs.60 crores, if we have to distribute it in this way then the allotments are bound to be like this—I want to speak something. It has been expressed by the Government that it is doubtful whether even a full scheme can be implemented by such allotment. This only proved the contention that for some time we have to be bold and determined. Even at the cost of some amount of popularity, we have to give up certain schemes and take up fully certain schemes so that they can be implemented fully. I will only point out a few points here—For Housing the allotment is Rs.1·30 crores. Then again for Flood Control and Irrigation the allotment is Rs.67 crores. I take it that this is in addition to the expected sum. For Factory Industries Rs.4·0 crores and then we will find for Social Welfare Rs.·25 lakhs, for Re-organisation of the Public Works Department Rs.·25 lakhs and so on. I do not know what purpose will be served by these allotments. The most important thing as I have already said before is that planning should be of a long process and therefore the immediate thing is to build up our reserve of trained personnel. These are our capital cost and

if we can first find out sufficient number of trained personnel or if we spend enough money to train up the required personnel then for years and years it will give us long and continuous benefit. Therefore, for all this we have to spend more.

Secondly, Sir, we find that for the power project only 4 crores have been allotted. It is necessary that we spend more on this project because we expect to apply this project for 19 towns and 57 villages. One important factor in regard to this power project is that unless we have sufficient amount of consumption by way of industrial consumption then this power project will become useless. If this project is for the purpose of supplying current only for lights from 5 o'clock in the evening upto 9 o'clock at night then this project has no meaning. Therefore, we want to utilise this power project simultaneously for industrial consumption also ; besides supplying current for lights in 19 towns and 57 villages. We cannot expect to have a jute mill, a paper mill, a sugar mill everywhere. Even whole of Assam has not got a jute mill. Now we must find out whether it is possible or not to have some industries with small capital in our State. We should think about this very sincerely. Now an Industrial Fair is going on in Delhi where a contest is made among the different manufacturers of machineries. Let us depute some of our officers to see there whether some type of machineries can be of use for starting some sort of small industries here. We should also think in terms that by providing capital for starting cotton mill, sugar mill, paper mill or any other mills, we can also expect to employ a fairly large percentage of our people. Now we have to divert some of our people from agriculture to industries and to do so we should help our people to start small industries which can be managed with small capital like Rs.3,000 or Rs.4,000 or so, and in doing so we should come to the aid of the people so that they find no difficulties in starting such industries. Some of our people have travelled very widely in the world and they know how, after the second world war, there has been tremendous development in this direction. So, if we contact the proper persons we may know things as to what machineries suitable to us are available for starting small industries and how to make them popular amongst us . We should not confine our industries to the making of Japi or Jathi alone ; we must try to make various other things with artistic designs as far as possible.

I now want to speak about other big scale industries. During the First Five Year Planning we complained that we had not any such industry worth the name. Except the Hydroelectric

project, there is no big project in Assam. About starting a paper mill, a sugar mill and a jute mill in Assam we have been hearing from a long time. But up till now we have not been able to start any of such mill, and we are told to-day that the Central Government will give us Rs.40 lakhs for a spinning mill, Rs.30 lakhs for a jute mill, Rs.30 lakhs for a sugar mill and Rs.30 lakhs for spun-silk mill. But here also the most important thing is that the initiative is not with us ; the initiative is to be taken by the Centre. I do not know whether the Centre will fulfil all this while there are so many sugar mills in other States of our country and while sugar production has daily gone up. It is also not known whether the Centre will think it necessary to start other mills in Assam. I am quite alive to the problems of Assam. The problems of Assam are quite different from that of other States. We are often cut off from the rest of India. So, unless this State of ours is fully developed and made self-sufficient in all matters, then it will be incapable to withstand the vicissitude of Nature and therefore it is quite consistent that in order to have intergrated economy we should have a comprehensive scheme for all these industries in Assam, and for that purpose my submission is that if any private party comes forward to take up any such industry, we must make an exceptional case for that party so that this State can have that industry. Therefore, Sir, I feel that the amount that has been given to us is really a very paltry sum. I do not believe the argument that after having started so many industries of such nature in other States, no party now wants to come forward to take up any such industry here. Unless we give them proper facilities and unless we can give them attractive terms, no party is likely to come forward in this respect. If this is done, that is to say, if we give them proper facilities and attractive terms, private parties are sure to come forward to take up such industries in our State. In this connection I must say also about capital formation in our State. Till recently it was foreign capital—mostly British capital—which came to our country, and now some capital from other countries is also coming and there is a tendency to invest this capital in our existing industries. Very big Marwari capitalists have come from outside our State for investing amounts up to even Rs.80 lakhs by purchasing tea gardens because they know well that tea industry is such a flourishing industry that investment in it gives very handsome dividends or brings very good profit in a short time. I think a time has come when it is the duty of the State Government to canalise the flow of capital into the industries of our State. In this matter of capital formation it is necessary to see whether we cannot canalise the flow of

capital into our State. I feel that legislation can be made in this respect. I know that there is a tendency to come any amount of capital to this State.. .. ..

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

(*After lunch*)

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was speaking about the power projects and the urgent necessity of having as many of them as possible. Also I said that, to make these electric concerns profitable and running, we must not confine to the purpose of having electric lights only, but also to consuming electricity in the industrial concern. It is not possible for 57 villages and 19 towns to have so many industries of big scale or even medium-scale, and so for this purpose if we can have small industries requiring a capital investment of lesser degree, say Rs.3,000, Rs.5,000 or at the most Rs.10,000, it will be possible to consume electricity produced in those places in a profitable manner. I also said that the big industries of which we have been thinking so far had not materialised and, therefore, it was our duty to concentrate on these small-scale industries and see whether we could, by this means, shift a sizeable proportion of our population from the agriculture sector to the industrial sector. Sir, here in Assam we feel the urgent necessity of having an alternative rail line. It is a Central subject and we must put our maximum pressure to have an alternative rail line. In this connection I will speak about the line from Gauhati to Bongaigaon *via* Goalpara and Jogighopa, because this line will cut across very few big rivers or streams. The present line crosses so many big and turbulent rivers that very often there is rail breach and because of this essential commodities, which we require, have to be air-lifted. There is difficulty about passenger traffic also. Therefore, if we could have—and there is no reason why we cannot have—a rail line from Gauhati to Bongaigaon *via* Goalpara and join that line with Tura ; that will give us an easy means of communication and it will not be subject to Nature's vicissitudes. This line will cross the Brahmaputra at Jogighopa and Pancharatna and we can put pressure on the railway authorities to have a railway bridge there. We know there are so many railway bridges on the Ganges and there is no reason why the railway should not build a railway bridge over the Brahmaputra between Jogighopa and Pancharatna. This does not mean that the proposed bridge over Brahmaputra between Pandu and Amingaon should be abandoned. This

bridge between Pandu and Amingaon is necessary as railway *cum* other traffic bridge because we are opening up the North Trunk Road. This is the only way how we can have easy means of communication.

Lastly, Sir, I want to mention one thing. I will not go into other subjects. In the Draft Second Plan, Part I, page 3, it is stated that no money for town planning has been included; money is available only for housing—item No.18 for which 1 crore and 30 lakhs has been allotted. There is, of course, 'Town Planning' under '25.—Miscellaneous', but here the original amount of Rs.4 crores has been reduced to only Rs.24 lakhs in the revised. Now, Sir, this is a very important item. When we talk of town planning, although we mean that other towns should also be planned, the most important is Gauhati, which is developing very quickly into a city. We must not forget this. I do not consider Gauhati to be a town of Kamrup or any particular area. Gauhati is a city where everybody from every part of the State can and must live; so many institutions are located there. If we develop that town in a planned way only then it will be a good city. For this purpose only we require this amount of money. This matter needs our urgent attention because even if we do not do anything, Gauhati will develop into a city. So, instead of allowing it to develop in an unplanned manner, conscious efforts should be made to develop it in a planned manner, so that it may not turn into a slum city. I, therefore, consider that this matter should receive urgent attention. I say this not from any district point of view but from the larger point of view of Assam. I hope the Minister of Planning will consider this matter in that perspective. As I have said, Sir, it is developing into a city very fast. If we do not give it guidance and control—the housing and other things—it may develop very easily into a slum and once it develops into a slum, it will be very difficult to re-develop it into a nice and clean city.

One word more, Sir, and I finish. We made our Draft Second Five Year Plan for Rs. 290 crores. Much publicity was given to it and people also felt this time that at least some important items would be taken up, which would remove some of our difficulties and grievances. But this has been cut down to Rs.60 crores after consideration by the Planning Commission. This has given a very bad shock to the people. If it was meant to prove the callousness of the Central Government towards the cause of the Assamese people, then it has served its purpose. If it was meant to be otherwise

than this, it has given a very rude shock to the people. I would, therefore, request the Government that before coming to a final decision about these things we must not hold out high hopes before the people, we must not build castles in the air only to be demolished in such a way that the people get despaired and disappointed. This is bad. Therefore, before we know what we can get it is bad to give publicity to such things and give a shock to the people.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, during the whole of yesterday and to-day 20 hon. Members have taken part in this discussion which I initiated yesterday, by making a statement on the Draft Second Five Year Plan of Assam. Sir, you have heard different views of different hon. Members. Some have advocated for agriculture, some for cottage industry and some have advocated for bigger industry, improvement of sanitary condition, town planning, so on and so forth. It is quite natural that the hon. Members who feel that the State is lagging behind in many respects and the State which is really underdeveloped, they must express their views as to how the State should progress in order to be in line with the other States of India.

Sir, the idea of preparing the Second Five Year Plan was the same as has been expressed by the hon. Members. There is no denying the fact that justice was not done to this State when the First Five Year Plan was prepared and money was sanctioned to the State. Considering all these points, the Second Five Year Plan was prepared. It cannot be said that we could include all that was necessary for our State in the Second Five Year Plan which we drafted, but we wanted to justify our claims which were based on the popular desire as well as keeping in view our ability to implement the schemes so far as our State was concerned. I am grateful to all the hon. Members who have taken part in this debate, but I am specially grateful to some of my Friends who gave the real support to the Government for getting some more money from the Government of India. If I remember aright, Sir, you very rightly remarked that the debate was in some cases just like the discussion on the budget placed before the House. What I wanted from the hon. Members were not fully appreciated and there were avoidable criticism ; only a few hon. Members, as I have said, appreciated our position and gave me the real support. Yesterday, Sir, I appealed to the hon. Members to give their wholehearted support to this Government so that the Supplementary Draft Plan which we have sent to the Government of India may

be accepted by them; we should impress upon the Government of India that it is not only the Government that has prepared the plan and submitted to them but the people of the State are all behind this plan. The hon. Members who adorn this august House are the representatives of the people. Therefore if the whole House unanimously demand something, we get some special strength to place our case before the Government of India and before the Planning Commission. Sir, many of my Friends—I am not going to name them—have accused the Government for not being able to place the case of Assam before the Planning Commission as effectively as it should have been, but I regret to note that none of them has given any indication whatsoever how it should have been placed. Of course the time is still before us and I would request them to give some suggestions in future as to how these can be placed before the Planning Commission in a better way than we had done. There are some hon. Members who think that to put the case before some individual or some corporate body or some Commission is only within their power and the Ministers, who went there to place the case of this State, had not either the power or the language or the voice or the strength or the courage to place the case of Assam before the Planning Commission. Sir, our case was placed in such a way that there was no scope for any improvement. It is not a case of taking any pride, but we were determined that whatever may be the consequences, we should place our case in the strongest possible way that a civilised person can do to make our case effective and we tried to make them convinced of our case. The Commission also had its difficulties.

Now, Sir, let us see what is the total amount that is going to be spent for the Second Five Year Plan. The amount is Rs.4,300 crores. If we calculate it on the population basis we get certain figures, if we calculate on the area basis we get certain figures, if we calculate it on area-*cum*-population basis then we arrive at certain figures. All these figures were pointed out before the Planning Commission. At Delhi we found that the Adviser had already arrived at a tentative decision that we would get an amount of Rs.46·6 crores. One can easily imagine how much disappointed we were to learn this. Of course, if we would not have received this information on the day previous we would not have the opportunity of discussing this matter with the Planning Commission in the strongest possible manner as we did in placing our case, we were very much disappointed, as are the Members of this House and the public outside. We decided to give vent to our feelings and we did so. We pointed

out to them that in the past we were neglected and we did not receive proper attention and fair dealings from the Government of India. Assam has been so far left in a peculiar position. It has got various problems which are not in existence in other States. We compared the *per-capita* income of our State with other States and also of India. We discussed about the unemployment and under-employment problems of the State and all the points that have been raised by the hon. Members were taken up. But the result was that after the first sitting, some groups were formed subject-wise not only for this State but of other States also, which was the usual procedure, where respective Departments were represented by Secretaries and Heads of Departments. When we sat for the second time, we found that the amount was increased by a few crores. It was about 56 crores. Again, we had to put forward our arguments to convince the Commission that we were being treated very shabily and that we could not show our faces to the people and that there was a feeling in the minds of the people of Assam that they are not receiving proper treatment from the Central Government and the promises made from time to time by leaders of Government were only lip-sympathy as these were not translated into action. Then after the second day's discussion, we were told that they would consider our case further and communicate their decision afterwards. Subsequently we were informed that a sum of a little over Rs.3 crores has further been allotted and thus we have arrived at the present figure of Rs.59·39 crores.

Sir, as I have already stated, we are not at all satisfied with this allocation and that is why, when we got the information, we sat in a meeting of the State Development Committee and decided to send a Supplementary Draft Plan. I thought that in this respect we would get unanimous support from the hon. Members but, I am sorry to note that some Members in their zeal to criticise the Government have done injustice to this State about which I am just going to reply.

In season and out of season some hon. Members mention about the inability of certain Departments, to spend the money allotted to them and so what was the good of asking for more money ? Some Members have got the doubt that even the amount we have been allotted, we would not be able to spend. Sir, this was not the place and time for expressing these views. Times without number we have heard all these set allegations and times without number we met these points. It has been aid that we would spend an amount of Rs.20 crores only

during the First Five Year Plan period and so there are doubts in some of them that we will not be able to spend even this 60 crores of rupees which have been allotted to us. Sir, my Friends managed to forget, of course conveniently, that we are not only going to spend this amount but we have been able to spend already much more than 20 crores of rupees. Sir, it was on the very floor of this House I stated on several occasions that it was not the fault of this Government that we could not spend the money proportionately for every year ; it was because during the first two years practically we did not receive any assistance from the Central Government. The reason was explained to the hon. Members that at the beginning we were trying to have some money as grant. We advocated that undeveloped and neglected as we are, we should get some special treatment and weightage from the Government of India. Was that a folly ? But we were not responsible for this because at the beginning Government of India did not make it clear that no grant will be given to the State. After continuous correspondence and several discussions, we were told in the 3rd year that we might have the money as loan, otherwise no assistance would be forthcoming. We had to agree to this ultimately as there was no other alternative.

Sir, from the figures given in the book and quoted by the Leader of the Opposition, it will be found that the tempo of expenditure is increasing every year, when we got the money we spent more and more. If we get the money in the beginning of the year we can spend higher amounts. We have to set up the administrative machinery according to the availability of the funds. Now, Sir, when we prepared the Second Five Year Plan of 259·70 crores, we had in our mind that if it was approved, we would require a certain type of machinery, in case the amount of money that would be available to us was less, we would require another type of machinery. Unless we are sure how much money will be available to us, it becomes very difficult for us to set up proper machinery. Sir, it has been very rightly stated by some hon. Members that we are short of technical personnel, so at present we are recruiting as much as we can from outside the State ; at the same time we are trying to train our people. How many of them we have trained in the meantime, I shall give the figures at a later stage. Sir, we have trained our people in the meantime by introducing condensed courses in some of our institutions and more institutions also have been established in the meantime. Sir, some of the States were fortunate; they had their medical colleges, they had their engineering colleges, they had their universities and

many other educational institutions from long past, whereas, in our State we had nothing; we were depending for everything on other States. Sir, few Friends may criticise the Government but in all fairness they should consider that from which stage and under what condition our Government has begun to build this State. Sir, our State has been built from a scrap, so to say. There was nothing. Now after independence we are trying our level best to develop our State to be in line with the other advanced States of this country. Sir, for this some time will be required. Every one of my Friends, I am sure, will agree with me that this Government is trying to remove the difficulties of the people and to raise the standard of living, but to make our people happy and prosperous according to our desire, we require time. This cannot be had in the course of a few years. This would require time, and as time is passing the standard of our living is also gradually rising. Sir, we are at present behind other countries in this respect and if we cannot keep pace with the progressive advancement of the other countries, we shall fall far far behind. So, Sir, our task is very difficult. Now after giving this general back ground, I would like to touch the points raised by my Friends during the discussions. Sir, my Friend, Shri Bimala Kanta Bora, advocated that there should be some River Valley Schemes and his desire was that it should begin with the Kopili Valley and accordingly he advanced his arguments on that line. Sir, from his speech, I get an impression—I do not know whether I am correct or not—that the Government of India has totally rejected such a proposal. It is not so, Sir. Our difficulty is that we have not yet been able to gather all the necessary materials to take up such a project. Sir, this requires certain datas, it requires certain investigation by the different Departments and the different type of surveys are also necessary. So, we have taken up surveys of the different rivers in the different districts. Sir, so far as river Kopili is concerned, we have received a preliminary report. Some information have been received by us, but still there are many others which require investigation before the project can be taken up for implementation. Sir, when all the necessary information will be made available to the experts, they will be in a position to give their opinion. Similar is the case with rivers Barak, Noa-Dihing, Subansiri, Bharali and others. The Planning Commission said that when they would get all the necessary materials they would place them before the experts to examine the feasibility of the projects and then they would consider the question of placing some amount at the disposal of the Government. Further, Sir, I may tell the hon. Members of the House that we

have already sent some information to them and the Chief Engineer, Government of India, incharge of the Department is pressing our case. So it is quite likely that we shall hear something in due course. This is the position, Sir; so it cannot be said that it has not been rejected by them.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister) : Detailed survey of the river Kopili has been submitted to the Finance Department.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister) : Again, Sir, my Friend, Shri Bimala Kanta Bora, has mentioned about other rivers. I may inform the House that geological reports have been called for and when these are received, necessary steps will be taken to forward these available datas to the Government of India for their consideration to see whether some other projects can be taken up during this period.

Sir, my Friend, Shri Hareswar Goswami, mentioned about Bhakra Nangal Scheme, but I expected that the Leader of the Opposition knew that the necessary materials for these projects were collected long before even when no one here had thought of starting any project of such a nature. Sir, I believe that my Friend knows this but still he very conveniently forgets it.

Now, Sir, Mr. Goswami did not blame for the unpreparedness to those who were responsible for this rather he wanted to put all the blames on the present Ministry for what had been omitted and comitted 15 years or 20 years back. It is not fair to put blame on the present Ministry. If anybody is to be blamed, my Friend, Mr. Goswami, cannot escape himself. He is also one of those who did not take it in time. We are acting in the living present. Whatever is expected of us, we are doing; if we lag behind in doing so in that case certainly we should be accused.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: আমাদের কথা হয়েছে যে আমাদের মন্ত্রীরা দিল্লীতে গিয়ে কথা বলতে পারে না।

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister) : Sir, my Friend, Shri Das, behaved very nicely yesterday and up till this moment the medicine that was injected yesterday acted so long very nicely, but the influence of the medicine has gone. He requires another dose then he will keep himself in his proper form. Sir, my Friend, you have noticed, on several occasions, becomes unbalanced. Here on this occasion,

he had no business to interrupt me. Sometimes I call him 'Ramkhoka' and he is trying to take advantage of that position. But, Sir, whatever that may be, he is supposed to be a responsible Member representing so many thousands of people and he should not be so light in his remarks as to suggest that we cannot speak before the authorities at Delhi. I would request him to accompany me next time when I go to Delhi. I shall send him my tour programme. He is not a boy, he shall be able to accompany me. Let him see by himself at Delhi whether I can speak and place the case of Assam convincingly in Delhi and whether I can satisfy him also or not. I am sure if he is true to himself he will be satisfied. This type of childish remarks leads us nowhere. As usual, my Friend has taken away some time of this House for nothing.

Now, Sir, Shri Hem Chandra Hazarika spoke about the Subansiri river. Of course, he observed that he would have no objection to the taking up of any other river valley project, but the case of Subansiri should not be neglected. He spoke also about the railway line from Tezpur to North Lakhimpur. As already stated Subansiri is under investigation now. About the railway line from Tezpur to North Lakhimpur, we have taken up this matter with the Central Government. Sir, my hon. Friend will get opportunity of passing the Resolution which has been ballotted in the list of Resolutions, and if it is accepted by the House, that will strengthen our hands with a view to put pressure on the Government of India. For his information and for the information of the hon. Members, I would repeat again that this matter has been taken up by us with the Government of India.

Sir, my hon. Friend, Shri Sarju Prasad Singh, has accused us that we the members of the Government lack both in knowledge and experience. He accused us regarding the State Plan. But I am sorry that he did not give us his experience and knowledge so as to guide us in future. He touched two points which I have noted. When he thinks that we lack in experience as well as in knowledge, his vast knowledge and varied experience should have been in all fairness displayed before the Members of this House. If his knowledge has got a different meaning, which is not known to us, in that case, of course, I have got nothing to say but if it conveys the common meaning, in that case I venture to suggest that by his such irresponsible and vain utterances he has proved himself to be the possessor of these two epithets. We could not get anything from the store of his knowledge. He simply accused us about the points which

will go against our demand which we have placed before the Central Government. My hon. Friend has mainly criticised the Public Works Department that the Department could not spend the money which was allotted to the Department. Sir, it was not fair to pass such a sweeping remark.

Sir, he also said about giving more money for the labourers. He was not the only Member who spoke about the labourers. Many hon. Members spoke for the labourers. My hon. Friends, Shri Chaubey and Shri Gaurishankar Roy from Cachar, and some other Members also spoke about it. I shall give the answer here. Sir, the labour population will also get the proportionate benefit from other schemes of development in addition to the programmes that we have chalked out specially for them. Sir, so far as the plantation labours are concerned, many steps have been taken by this Government to improve their lot, and mainly it concerns the management concerned to look to their well being. Government have passed certain legislation for the improvement of the lot of the people and whatever benefit will go to the people of the State, the labourers will also derive that benefit in some form or other. But this amount which has been provided here is something extra for removing their backwardness. We have never claimed that more money should not be spent for them. Rather we desire to spend much more money for the improvement of the conditions of the labourers. In many other cases, we have not been able to provide more money. I do not know whether any Member is satisfied with any item when the Draft Plan had been reduced from Rs.290 crores to Rs.60 crores. It is quite natural that we have not been able to provide adequate amount in any of the items of the schemes. I honestly feel that the labourers deserve much more special consideration from us.

However, if my Friends have got any misapprehension in their minds in this respect, I would request them to remove it from their minds. This Government is always very keen to improve the lot of the backward people, *i.e.*, the Hills and Plains Tribal people, Scheduled Caste people as well as the plantation labourers, etc. Sir, my Friend, Shri Sarju Prasad Singh, said that the Planning Minister has completely failed to do justice to the Plan. Sir, my Plan was one of 290 crores, and still my Friend say that I completely failed to do justice to the Plan. I could not exactly follow what he wanted to mean thereby. But the remark is there, and I think he,

having no point to deal with for accusing the Government, took this course at random only to prove his hollowness.

Next to him, I come to the points raised by Shri Phookan. At the very outset I would like to thank him for his attempt to give me a lesson.

Shri NILMANI PHOOKAN: I did not want to give you a lesson.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): Sir, even the word 'lesson' cannot be tolerated by him. Most probably my Friend thinks that he has already passed the age of taking any lesson but I can tell him in confidence that he has not.

Shri NILMANI PHOOKAN: I wanted the lesson but you refused to give me.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): Is that so ? It is really very hard to believe. This is a new experience of my life. I hope my Friend also will give us some lessons as usual whenever he finds it necessary and we shall be very much pleased to hear him most attentively.

Sir, the points raised by him have been printed in the book, but my Friend did not care to go through them and pleased himself to blame me. He quoted certain distorted portion but did not care to go through the relevant portion and tried to take me to task. He seems to have taken exception for my using the word 'old'. I used that word, however, not in the sense that he is very old in age, but what I wanted to convey is that the hon. Member is old in this House. He came here as a Member much earlier than most of us . I am sorry, Sir, he has taken exception to this. I did not mean his old age though he is so.

Now, Sir, my Friend's objection was that.....

Shri NILMANI PHOOKAN: Sir, I was equal in age to Shri Ranendra Mohan's father, but he never gave battle to me.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): Sir, the name of Shri Ranendra Mohan's father was Shri Ramani Mohon Das, and so the difference is there in the names, and

there is nothing to be surprised. When Ranendra Babu behaves in the way as he does.

Sir, my Friend was rather annoyed to find in the Draft Plan the shifting of emphasis from agriculture to industry. Sir, you must have heard that many of the hon. Members while taking part in the deliberations were in favour of giving more bias to the industrial side than on the agriculture. This shifting from agriculture to industry did not mean that we are neglecting the agricultural side or giving preference over the other. Both of them should go hand in hand, otherwise it is not possible to have real development. Our idea is this: In the past few years we were deficit in our staple food. But we are now surplus, not only for one year but for two consecutive years we found ourselves surplus. So we think that we should now give some subsidiary occupation to our people, and that is why we are giving our bias, in the Second Five Year Plan, to the development of the industrial side.

Another point for which we were blamed was that we have not been able to give economic holding to our people. A question was put from the Chair as to what should be the minimum holding, and the reply from my Friend was that 30 bighas.....

Shri NILMANI PHOOKAN: 30 bighas minimum.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): The word 'minimum' is a fresh addition to-day, Sir. That will however, enable me to explain my point more clearly. The contention of the hon. Member is that each family should be given 30 bighas of land at the minimum. This question has automatically given rise to the counter question—'what is the quantity of our available land in the State ?' And here I have got the figure. We have 17 lakh acres of available land, and we have got about 20 lakh families, and now, Sir, it can be easily calculated what it comes to. We were blamed not only by him but by many other hon. Members also that we have not done anything in this regard. But the position being what it is, I do not like to go into the matter to a greater length. I would, however, like to say how we are going to solve the problem. There are two ways by which we can increase the present production, *i.e.*, by large scale reclamation wherever it is possible and also by intensive cultivation, that is, by increasing the productive capacity of the land so that we get more produce. And for that, this Government has taken

all necessary steps, and they are gradually increasing the volume and ways, and assistance that are necessary to help our cultivators for increased production.

Our Agriculture Department is giving help to the people by demonstration as well as by making available manure at cheaper rate and on easy terms of payment, better seeds, etc., and by introducing the Japanese method of cultivation which has given in most cases desired effect. Sir, we have been blamed by certain Members that we have not given any indication about our land policy and about what we are going to do about land reforms. I am extremely sorry that the report that we have submitted a few months back was not taken care of. We made it perfectly clear about our land policy and what steps we are going to take to reform our land policy. Sir, it was stated that the main proposals of land reforms under the First Five Year Plan fall under the following categories, *viz.*, Abolition of Intermediaries, Ceiling of Land Holdings, Tenancy reform and Formation of Co-operative Farming Societies. The steps taken by the Government for implementation of these reforms are these: Regarding abolition of intermediaries, 2 pieces of legislation were passed for facilitating abolition of intermediaries in permanently settled areas. The first one is the Assam Management of Estates Act, and the second one is the Assam State Acquisition of Zamindaris Act. The Assam Management of Estates Act, 1949 was passed with a view to take preliminary steps for abolition of zamindaris, such as taking over possession and management, preparation of record-of- rights and prevention of wanton destruction of natural wealth of estates, etc. In 1953 Government had taken all steps to take over management of estates in the permanently settled areas in Goalpara, but the Supreme Court on the application of the landlords issued a stay order. The case came up for hearing in November, 1954, but, the Supreme Court adjourned it *sine die* on being informed by the landlords that the State Acquisition of Zamindaris Act is also being challenged before the Court, so that the two cases might be heard together. Government have taken steps to revive the case relating to the Management of Estates Act. Sir, whatever power was in the hands of the Government was exercised. But we cannot prevent the interested parties from going to the Court and we cannot also expedite decision of the Court. The Court is for both the parties. Proper hearing will be given and we are to be guided by the decision of the Supreme Court. So, to accuse that Government has not done anything in this connection, is not at all fair, it is unjust and untrue.

Regarding the Assam State Acquisition of Zamindaris Act, this was brought into force immediately on receipt of the President's assent to its amending Bill, and notifications under it were issued for taking over estates of the highest class of intermediaries in Goalpara district, with effect from 15th April, 1955. The Zamindars filed suits in the High Court challenging the validity of the Act. The High Court gave its judgment upholding the validity of the Act and the State Government despatched its officers to take over charge of the estates with effect from the 15th April, 1955. The Zamindars, however, appealed to the Supreme Court which unfortunately for us granted their prayer for staying the operation of the notifications regarding the vesting of the estates in the State Government. The matter now stands at this stage. The State Government is taking all possible steps to expedite the hearing of the appeal and its final decision. Now, Sir, I would pause for a moment for any suggestion from my Friends who have accused Government for not taking steps in regard to land reforms.

With regard to the other classes of intermediaries in Goalpara district, the records-of-rights are being prepared as expeditiously as possible under the circumstances. Lack of technical personnel is an inevitable handicap, but Government have spared no pains to get the personnel trained as quickly as possible. As soon as records-of- rights are prepared, notifications for abolition of other classes of intermediaries will be issued.

In Karimganj Subdivision of Cachar district, there are large numbers of very small permanently settled estates. But there are no proper records-of-rights even for the highest classes of intermediaries. Government are arranging preparation of records-of-rights in this area. Sir, the other day, a Bill was introduced by my colleague, Shri Hareswar Das, to remove certain difficulties in expediting the issue.

Regarding ceiling on land holdings, Government have already taken a decision in this matter. It has been decided to impose a limit on existing land holdings at 50 acres per family, however big that family may be. In case of resumption by landlord for personal cultivation, the limit has been fixed at 33·1/3 acres. Necessary legislation is now under preparation, rather it has been placed before the House and it will be discussed in this very Session.

Regarding tenancy reforms, there are three tenancy Acts in Assam, *viz.*:—

(1) The Goalpara Tenancy Act, 1929 (amended in 1943) which applies to the permanently settled areas of Goalpara District.

(2) The Sylhet Tenancy Act, 1936 (amended in 1943) which applies to the permanently settled areas of Karimganj subdivision of Cachar District.

(3) The Assam (Temporarily Settled Districts) Tenancy Act, 1935 (amended in 1952) which applies to the temporarily settled areas throughout Assam excluding the hill districts. All these Acts appear to have been originally framed on the model of the Bengal Tenancy Act, with variations here and there.

The Assam (Temporarily Settled Districts) Tenancy Act was amended in September 1954 so as to give the tenants substantial rights and to shorten the period of possession required for acquisition of the rights of the privileged *raiyats* and the occupancy *raiyats*. It confers permanent, heritable and transferable rights on the priviledged *raiyats* and the occupancy *raiyats*. The limit of enhancement of rent of the occupancy *raiyats* has been reduced to 3 annas in the rupee. The rent payable by under-*raiyats* has also been limited to 50 per cent. above the rent paid by the immediate landlord to the latter's landlord whereas previously there was no limit at all. Maximum rent of agricultural holding has been redefined, in case of rent, as a sum representing three times the revenue rate, and in the case of produce rent, as 1/4th of the actual produce thereof.

Sir, these are some of the items I have mentioned which clearly show that this Government is not sitting idle ; they are doing everything according to the desire of the public and according to their policy so that actual tillers of the soil get all the facilities and they can get rid of the intermediaries which are in existence at present and which are no longer necessary.

My Friend, Mr. Phookan, lastly suggested that the Co-operative Movement should be taken up with right earnest and the Agriculture Department should be given more attention. I have already explained the position with regard to the Agriculture Department and so I need not speak anything more about it. But so far as the Co-operative Department

is concerned, I should like to tell him to have confidence in this Government which is giving its earnest attention to this Department of the State. (Shri Nilmani Phookan: I will remember this because it is the Co-operative Department.) I do not exactly know whether any difficulties have been experienced by anybody. It all depends on the persons that are in the co-operative sphere in any particular area. If there are any difficulties it might be due to many things. It might be due to non-co-operating attitude of the members of the Co-operative Societies, or the mental reservation of certain members who are connected with a particular co-operative. His suggestion was a good one, and as I have told him, Government is quite alive to this point.

My Friend saw both man and animal in basic education (Shri Nilmani Phookan: I only quoted him.) He finds in our basic education the particular Murti of Narasingha. I do not know how he appreciates it. However, the Education Minister took note of that Narasingha Murti and he will remove the fear of that 'Murti' from my Friend's mind. I do not understand why my Friend is afraid of an Abatar's Murti.

My Friend, Shri Joga Kanta Barua, said that our State has been neglected by the Centre because no money has been provided for the purpose of irrigation and control of rivers. On enquiry by the Speaker yesterday, I told him that the Ministry of Irrigation and Power of the Government of India has placed their scheme before the Planning Commission for allotting a sum of Rs.17 crores for our State. At the moment I do not know what amount will be allotted to this particular Department by the Planning Commission, or whether there will be any addition or alteration of this particular amount proposed by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

Regarding the marriage of Brahmaputra with Gabru, Sir, I do not know anything and I hope my Friend will please enlighten the House in future about this. I am not interested in the marriage of rivers.

My Friend gave another suggestion that cottage industries should be given more attention. I am at one with him in this respect and I am glad to tell him that Government is paying more and more attention to cottage industries and they have allotted a good amount for this purpose also.

My Friend, Mr. Harinarayan Barua, spoke about the Jorhat Mechanical and Electrical College to which a reply has already been given by my colleague, Mr. Das, the Education Minister.

Regarding the Niamati and Kamalabari Ferry Service, I am sorry that he has missed certain portion of my speech where I mentioned that we are going to purchase some steamers to improve the ferry service in our State and after doing so, we shall certainly take into consideration the case of Niamati-Kamalabari Ferry Service to see whether a new steamer can be placed there. My colleague, the Minister in-charge of this Department, has taken note of it.

My Friend, Shri Narnarayan Goswami, gave stress particularly on one point and he appealed to me that there should be a city in our State. Practically all of us are at one with him that we want a city in our State because so far we have none. In some States, there are more than one cities and some of them are really beautiful cities. It is quite natural, Sir, that we should have a city of our own. We are not unmindful about this. All that is necessary will be done to fulfil this desire of ours. This point was raised by my Friend, the Leader of the Opposition, also. We have made certain provision in our Supplementary Draft which will be found at page 5, Annexure I.—the last item—where for town planning our Supplementary Demand is for 2 crores, 76 lakhs. Our original demand was 4 crores and in place of this they have given us only 24 lakhs, but we have again asked for another 2·76 crores. The total then comes to 3 crores. We are pressing for it.

My Friend, Sriman Prafulla Goswami, was very helpful to me in the sense that he, without any reservation, supported the Supplementary Draft Plan and thus he strengthened our hands by his speech. He did not criticise the Government for imaginary lapses, but he instead wholeheartedly supported the schemes which we have included in the Supplementary Draft Plan.

My Friend, Umaruddin, just like my Friend, Shri Sarju Prasad Singh, said (I don't know whether that particular seat has got significance) that we could not impress on the Government of India. (Md. Umaruddin: I did not say that.) I am sorry if I could not catch him properly. From what I could catch, I could gather that his contention was that our case was not properly placed and we could not convince the

Planning Commission regarding our demands. He pleaded for an alternative railway line, about which other Members also spoke. There is also a resolution on this subject for an alternative rail route from Bongaigaon to Garo Hills and then to Goalpara and Pandu. Sir, we are trying our best for this line and on several occasions we have brought this to the notice of the Railway Ministry. Not only the Chief Minister and the Minister-in-charge, but also other Ministers as well as many of the M. Ps and M. L. As—among whom was our Pradesh Congress President , Shri Mahendra Mohan Chaudhuri—met the Railway Minister, Shri Shastri, and pressed for this line.

Then, Sir, my Friend accuses us that we have left certain industries—according to the advice of the Central Government—to public sector and he asks who will set the ball rolling. My reply is, as it has been explained in the revised Draft Plan, Part I, that when this matter of major industries was placed before the Planning Commission, they said that they were at one with us that we should have certain major industries and named four types of such industries for which we have been given certain amounts. I shall mention once again the name of those industries with the money allotted for them. As regards other industries, for example the paper industry, which was specially mentioned by my Friend, the idea is this: We will have these industries and the Government of India will help us in establishing these industries. Their idea was that they would induce the private parties to come and start these industries in our State. When we said that we had tried in the past but had not been able to get parties, they replied that unless they receive considerable assistance from the State Government, parties were not willing to come. We also said that we were agreeable to give all reasonable assistance which lies in our power, but so far as monetary help was concerned, unless we get the amount as loan from the Central Government, it was not possible for us to give any money to induce the industrialists to start these industries in our State. We, therefore, asked for monetary assistance. They replied that there were parties whom they would induce, who would start industries with the facilities which the State Government could give. And if they could be induced to start industries without monetary help, why should we ask for it ? After discussion we agreed to it. Of course, we shall see who are the parties, whether they are sound or not, etc. Over and above this, Sir, we thought that if we merely wait for the Central Government to choose parties and continue to send reminders after few months to know what they have done, that will not

serve our purpose. So, we have ourselves notified in the Gazette and otherwise giving names of certain industries and asking those who are interested in them individually to apply to the State Government, stating what facilities we can give to them and what other facilities, if any, they require. The idea is this: We shall forward a list of these parties to the Government of India with our views and the terms offered by them, so that the Government of India cannot say that no party is available as yet. We have done this in order to assist the Central Government and expedite the matter. What facilities we can give are also mentioned in the notification and I hope the hon. Members have gone through it.

(*A voice*:—Who will make the final selection ?)

It will go to the Government of India if any financial assistance is wanted by the party. If there is no question of any monetary assistance, we can decide but the Central Government should be apprised of it in time. The point is this: Say, an industry will require an investment of 3 or 4 crores of rupees ; in some cases we have found that the party needs assistance to the extent of 50 per cent of the amount necessary. For a project of, say, 4 crores, the party wants financial assistance upto Rs. 2 crores. We are not in a position to advance this sum from our Exchequer. Therefore, we want money from the Central Government. The Government of India say that if they could find out parties who would start industries in your State without financial assistance, why should we ask for money? Therefore, we have notified in the Gazette inviting parties to start industries with the facilities given by the State Government. If we get any such parties, we shall forward their names to the Government of India and obtain necessary approval. They will also be happy to accord approval if no money is to be advanced. Just to expedite the matter we have notified all these. This is not the decision of any meeting, neither is it the desire of the Central Government or the Planning Commission. We have ourselves done it to expedite the matter.

(*A voice*:—Has any party been so far selected for any industry ?)

So far as the sugar industry is concerned, a Co-operative Society has taken the initiative. Government are giving all possible

assistance to the Society in the form of settlement of land and also by purchasing shares. So far as the jute industry is concerned, a party has got the licence. Government will give them all possible help. The question now is that of the machinery. The Central Government desire that the quota that has been allotted to this party should be done in two shifts ; this will reduce the volume of machinery. But the party is inclined to make it in one shift so that the volume of production may be increased in future. We are in correspondence with the Government of India on this point ; the Company has already got the licence.

So far as cement is concerned, we have negotiated with a party. They want certain facilities, *viz.*, cheap electric power and some arrangement for transport facilities. Now, if we can materialise our scheme for a ropeway line, in that case it will be easy, otherwise, we shall have to expand the existing Cherrapunji Road and will have to provide some other facilities so that they can compete with other producers and also can supply to our people the commodity at a reasonable rate.

Sir, we are always ready to help real enterprisers but if some look for everything to the Government in the name of taking initiative but without much capital, in that case we are helpless but to genuine enterprisers Government will surely give help as much as it is possible. This is the case with other major industries also.

Now, my Friend said that the Members should be given another opportunity of discussing this Second Draft Plan. It is well-known to you and to hon. Members of this House that we requested the Members of Parliament of this State as well as Members of this august House to send their suggestions, if any, either individually or through some incorporate bodies, like Local Board, Municipality or Panchayat, whose suggestions also we have asked for. Suggestion is also asked for from the Leader of the Opposition as a Member of the House and as the Opposition Leader. He was also a Member of the State Development Board which decided the First Draft for the Second Five Year Plan. Whatever suggestion was received by us were sent to the different Departments which have got a planning cell of their own under an expert, who has got sufficient knowledge of that particular Department. After it was sorted out by that expert it was submitted to different planning development committee of different Department ; after its scrutiny it was sent to a sub-committee and State Development

Board then it was sent to State Development Committee and after its approval it was sent to the Government of India by this Government.

Sir, it has been mentioned by my Friend that it is a continuous process. May be, but the Plan cannot be changed at any time at one's sweet will. Frankly speaking, we are not the sole masters of this Plan, we sent the Draft Plan to the Commission and they have given their approval and after this we have got no power to make any change. Of course, if there is need of any modification which is essentially necessary, we can try to convince the Commission to modify it accordingly. We are not satisfied with what we have received, that is why we have submitted a Supplementary Draft. It may be mentioned here that some of the most important items were omitted or the money allotted to such items is not sufficient for the purpose. Therefore, when we were in Delhi, besides the official meetings, we had three private discussions with the Members of the Commission, knowing it that we would not get sufficient time for discussion in the meetings. Our Chief Minister took the initiative and two of us were present and we assisted the Chief Minister, and to make our case strong, wherever we felt necessary, we also spoke. All that was necessary was done by us. If we are accused that we could not place our case properly and forcefully, I have nothing to say but to pity the attitude of the leveller of the unjust criticisms.

I am glad that Shri Umaruddin said that he did not mean to hurt us unnecessarily and unfairly.

My Friend, Shri Harihar Choudhury, spoke about certain rivers, which I have already dealt with.

My Friend, Shri Girindra Nath Gogoi, spoke about some remark of the President of the Congress Committee in this connection, but as Shri Chaudhury is not present in the House, I do not like to reply to it but I can say this much that if he stated what my Friend said it is unfortunate. It is very difficult for me to believe it.

Then my Friend, Shri Ram Prasad Chaubey, spoke about meagre amount allotted for training of Barak river and that more money for labourers should be provided. I have touched these points. He also said about village planning. This point was also taken by us. We provided for 25 crores of rupees for village planning in our Original Draft but it was rejected outright;

when we discussed about it we were asked why there should be separate item for this purpose when money allotted under different heads are not going to be restricted to towns only but, such money, as for Public Health, Medical, Agriculture, Communication, Cottage Industries, etc., were concerned, would have to go to the villages also.

So the provision which we have made under the different heads must benefit the people of the villages. However, Sir, we tried in vain and we could not come to any decision. To make our hands more stronger, we discussed this matter in details in order that the villagers may benefit in this respect. Sir, my Friend, the Leader of the Opposition, has said, just to create the enthusiasm in the minds of the villagers. that some amount will have to be provided for each village, so that each village may know that such an such amount has been given for a particular village . Sir, in this connection, I would like to mention something, which I am sure won't be out of place which is this: When we placed this particular case before the Planning Commission, we were told by the Planning Commission that the State of Andhra have got promise for cash donation from their own people to the extent of 40 crores of rupees and therefore, they asked the Government of India that another 40 crores of rupees should be given to them for the improvement of the lot of the village people, but their demand for 40 crores of rupees was not accepted by the Government of India. Sir, our Friend here has suggested that we should give some money to a particular village, that is, Sir, just like giving some money to a particular person who naturally takes special care at the time of spending the same. Sir, if we can give Rs. 5,000 or even Rs. 2,000 for the improvement of a village, the villagers will be very happy and they will contribute their mite also. Sir, we had actually taken up this particular case with the Government of India but if there is no money separately provided for this purpose, the scheme cannot be given effect to. My Friends have said that there is no money for improvement of villages, that is a wrong impression, but there is necessity for this. I admit it, but not in the way as has been suggested by some of the hon. Members, where are they going to spend all this money, not only in 19 or 20 Subvidisional Towns, certainly this money will benefit the villagers. Now, Sir, my Friend, Shri Gaurishankar Roy spoke about more money for the labours, I have already touched that point. My Friend has also mentioned another point which is common with my friend , Shri Chaubey, that is about River Valley Scheme for river Barak and his third suggestion is about the formation of the Co-operative Societies

in each tea growing districts. His idea is that Government should help the tea plantation labourers to form the Co-operative Societies and that at least one garden in each district should be purchased and they should be able to manage the affairs and that the Co-operative Societies so formed should be the proprietors of the gardens and the benefit they derive will go to them. Sir, like the other co-operative schemes, the labourers can form the Co-operative Societies of their own and they should come forward to the Government and in that case Government will consider their case along with others and perhaps it may not be difficult to have one or two such gardens in some districts specially, Sir, when the scheme for Provident Fund Scheme is going to be materialised soon. Certainly Government would consider each case on its merits. Though the idea is worth considering, the present financial position of the Government will not perhaps permit the Government to invest such a huge amount of money for such a purpose. But certainly if our labour friends will form such a Co-operative Society surely Government will duly consider their case.

Now, Sir, my Friend, Shri Rabin Kakati, has mentioned about the comparative statements. Regarding this point, Sir, it will be found on page 3 of the Revised Draft Plan (1). There we have given some comparative statements, but if it is in connection with the other States, it is really an asking for the moon. We know nothing of the Draft Plan of other States, how then can we compare with them? Whether detailed comparison will be worth considering is a doubtful point and that also can be compared only when the Plans of all the States will be ready. Sir, we are very anxious to do this and we are much concerned on this point. Sir, we have mentioned on several occasions that other States are getting better treatement than us in some matters. We are really sorry for this and, therefore, our complaint is justified.

Sir, the Revised Draft Second Five Year Plan, as provisionally accepted by the Planning Commission, has now been drawn up and is presented herewith in 2 parts ; Part I contents General Appreciation and Summary, and Part II Details of Development envisaged in different sectors.

The ceiling of the Revised Draft Plan, as provisionally accepted by the Planning Commission, have been under the consideration of the Government of Assam. The public in Assam generally , have also expressed their views with reference to these ceilings. It has become obvious that the ceilings, as

provisionally approved by the Planning Commission, of needs must be enlarged substantially for various reasons. As Chapter I of this volume will show, the employment and *per capita* income targets that are possible within the ceilings provisionally approved by the Planning Commission, fall far short of the targets envisaged for all-India in the Draft National Plan Frame accepted by the Planning Commission and the National Development Council. The following comparative table for the Second Five Year Plan will make the position clear:—

	National Plan Frame target	Assam's First Draft Plan target increase	Assam's Revised Draft Plan target increase.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
National income ..	.. 25	30·2	15·8
Per capita income ...	.. 19	22·7	9·2

It must also be noted that, at the end the First Plan period, the level of *per capita* income in Assam is expected to be Rs. 250 against Rs. 282 for all-India. Thus the reduced outlay on the Revised Plan of Assam, as approved by the Planning Commission, instead of reducing the gap between Assam's low *per capita* income and the all-India average, actually may tend to increase the gap still further. This point was placed before the Planning Commission. Now, Sir, some of the points raised by my hon. Friends were placed before the Planning Commission. I have already stated that we tried to impress upon them that our people felt very severely that this undeveloped State was not properly helped by the Government of India.

Sir, regarding employment also, it will be found from the Revised Draft Second Five Year Plan, at Chapter I, regarding income and employment aspect. At the bottom of the Chapter I, it may be seen that the State national income in 1955-56 thus estimated stands at a figure of Rs. 239 crores at 1948-49 prices. This shows that during the First Plan period, the rise amounted to Rs.26 crores, *i.e.*, 12.3 per cent against 15 per cent. for the country as a whole. In this process, the *per capita* income rose by about Rs.13 (from Rs. 237 in 1950-51 to Rs. 250 in 1955-56), *i.e.*, 5·5 per cent. during the First Plan period as against 10·2 per cent for the country as a whole. Sir, the hon. Members are aware that we are quite

alert, and we are trying our best to remedy the injustice that has been done to us.

Sir, my hon. Friend, Shri Kakati, has said about the land reform. I have given some idea about the steps taken by the Government.

Some hon. Members also mentioned about river valley projects. There are different views. But we are in favour of big projects. There are some Members, like Shri Kakati, that big projects appear to them as dream and my hon. Friend, Mr. Bimala Kanta Bora, interrupted by saying that it was a poor substitute. We should take steps for both big and small projects. Shri Kakati also said about machineries. But in this respect we require expert in our Industries Department and we are going to have one expert very soon. He also mentioned about the selection of party. I have already stated about the exact position.

My hon. Friend, Shri Mohendra Hazarika, spoke about the Scheduled Castes. About this, the hon. Members will find from page 41 of the Revised Draft Second Five Year Plan, Part I, that provision has been made for the Scheduled Caste people. The total scheduled caste population is 4,63,634, these being spread all over the State. They are not concentrated in any locality and are generally mixed up with other sections of the population. Untouchability as such hardly exists in Assam though it is possible that certain prejudices exist regarding particular scheduled castes.

As the Scheduled Caste population is mixed with the general population of the State, no separate schemes for the welfare and development of these castes were undertaken. Certain measures were, however, initiated by the Government so as to help these people and certain facilities were also provided for them. In the public services, a specific quota of reservation has been laid down and is being followed. In regard to education facilities, 20 per cent of the total enrolment of Scheduled Caste students in all Government High English and Middle English Schools have been given free and half-free studentships. A question has been raised as to whether the students coming from this undeveloped communities—I do not like to use the word 'backword', Sir—could not be given more facilities. The entire student population cannot be given free studentship. However, this point will be taken note of by Government and will be duly considered in time.

Now, Sir, Shri Baikuntha Nath Das said about the Hills and Plains Tribal people. I have already stated that this point has been dealt with in page 41 of the Revised Draft Plan and page 24 of the Supplementary Plan where provision for welfare of Scheduled Tribal Classes has been made.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Are you finishing, Mr. Mookerjee ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): I will require an hour and a half or a little more than that, Sir.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Is it the sense of the House sit tomorrow ?

(*Voices:*—We will sit, Sir.)

(The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A.M. on Wednesday, the 23rd November, 1955.)

SHILLONG:

The 13th July, 1956.

R N. BARUA,

Secretary, Legislative Assembly, Assam.

A G. P. (L. A.) No.120/56—126—17-7-1956.

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. Cambray & 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.