

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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 9 a. m.
on Friday, the 8th June, 1962.

PRESENT

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury, B. L., Speaker in the Chair,
Eight Ministers, Two Ministers of State, Three Deputy Ministers and
Seventy-two Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Re: Rice Mill

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU [Majuli (Reserved for Scheduled
Tribes)] asked :

2. Will the Supply Minister be pleased to state—

(a) The names of the persons who have been given licenses for
starting rice mills during the years 1961 and 1962 ?

(b) If so, why and in which months and where ?

(c) Whether Government propose to issue such licenses in the area
or areas where there are no such rice mills within the easy
reach of the people ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) replied :

2. (a)—No license or permit was issued during the year 1961 and 1962
for starting new rice mills.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—Issue of new licenses for issuing rice mills/husking machines
depends on the merits of each case.

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU [Majuli (Reserved for Scheduled
Tribes)] : May I know whether permits were issued to some private individuals for procuring paddy during the month of February, 1962 ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) : The question
relates to the licenses to be given to new mills and paddy husking machines.
It is not the question of permitting any private individuals to procure
paddy.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (Bihpuria): May I know from the Hon'ble Minister whether some permits for rice haulers were issued by the Government on the plea that rice haulers were established before the Control period. Is it a fact, Sir?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply): Yes, Sir, that is so. During the Control period, *i.e.*, from the year 1954 until the promulgation of our Assam Foodgrains Licensing and Control Order, 1958, there was no statutory power to prevent the erection of any rice mill or paddy husking machine, but after promulgation of the Assam Foodgrains Licensing and Control Order, 1958, no permission was given to new mill or any paddy husking machine. What happened in fact is that, Sir, after the promulgation of the Foodgrains Control and Licensing Order, 1958, the Government, as I have already said, decided not to allow the erection of any new mill, but during the Control period from 1954 and 1958, there were a number of rice mills and paddy husking machines which were set up during the Control period and they were functioning. It is with regard to these mills and the paddy husking machines that Government considered each case on its merit and decided to give licenses to allow these milles to continue to function.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Nowgong): What is the number of such rice mills, Sir?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: It will be approximately about 90.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA: 90 or 19, Sir?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: 90, nine zero.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (Bihpuria): Sir, so far we have learnt that a total of 78 permits were issued during 1960-61. May I know from the Government whether these rice mills and haulers were established in the open period and were licensed in 1959-60. Why, these licenses were not issued earlier?

Mr. SPEAKER: The question relates to 1961-62. Now, with regard to any supplementary concerning 1960, are you in a position to reply?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply): No, Sir, I shall require notice.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (Bihpuria): When the haulers were established in the open period of 1954, why licenses for them were issued or prayed before. Why licenses were issued only in 1960-61?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply): As I have already said, Sir, it was after the promulgation of the Assam Foodgrains Control and Licensing Order, 1958, that we took up the matter and considered each case in its merit.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati): Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the Hon'ble Minister has replied that issue of new licenses for issuing rice mills and husking machines depends on the merit of each case, may I know what these merits are?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply): Sir, the Government's present policy is not to encourage setting up of new mills and new paddy husking machines, but if any society comes up to set up any new mill on co-operative sector, we may consider each case on its merit.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati): May I understand that only co-operative mills and paddy husking machines will be allowed and excepting those, nothing will be allowed?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply): Shifting of the mill from one place to another is a different question.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: My question is this, Sir, that whether excepting the co-operative sector or mills established under co-operative rules or society no other party will be allowed?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: Yes, Sir, that is the position.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Nowgong): Who is the authority, Sir, to give licenses to these defunct mills?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply): The Joint Director of Supply.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Nowgong): Whether these 90 licenses were issued by the Joint Director?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply): Yes, Sir, that is the procedure laid down.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Nowgong): What exactly I want to know is that, Sir, who issued the licenses—the Joint Director or some other authority?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: I am not quite sure, but generally, licenses are issued by the Joint Director, but as it is a new question, I shall require notice.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Nowgong): And when the Minister will be pleased to inform the House?

Mr. SPEAKER: He will supply the information to me and I shall communicate.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Lahorighat): Whether it is the policy of the Government not to issue licenses to new mills?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: That is the policy of the Government at present.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): May I understand from the reply given by the Hon'ble Minister that in case of husking mills, also co-operatives will be given licenses?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Sir, the decision which we have taken so far is that we will not issue any new license except in case of some isolated areas like the area between Subansiri and Brahmaputra in the North Lakhimpur subdivision and also I suppose in some of the autonomous district where there is no mill at all. That is the Government's policy upto now. Then also we propose to issue licenses only to the co-operatives.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): Sir, the Hon'ble Minister has said that as many as 90 defunct mills were licensed. May I know from the Hon'ble Minister if there are any other defunct mills whose case might be considered. Will the Hon'ble Minister consider the cases of other defunct mills which were not licensed?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply): Yes, Sir, if any such proposal comes up, we will consider on merit.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): How many parties applied for milling licenses during 1960?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply): That is a new question. I cannot reply, Sir, I shall require notice.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state whether he is prepared to consider issuing of licenses in the interior of plains districts?

Mr. SPEAKER: The Chief Minister has already replied and he has given it as an illustration that cases in the isolated areas will be taken into consideration.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): As a matter of fact, Sir, there should not be any misunderstanding; so far the decision is to consider about setting up of new mills on co-operative sector in some particular area and also in the autonomous districts where there is no mill like Garo Hills and Mikir Hills. These are the proposals which we have, but it has been suggested by the officials of the Government of India in the Co-operative Department that in food processing, *i.e.*, husking rice, which is a remunerative part of the rice milling industry, we should be a bit liberal in granting it to the Co-operative Society. On that, we have taken no decision.

Re: Local Board Dispensaries taken over by Government in Tezpur Subdivision

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) asked:

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

(a) What are the Local Board Dispensaries taken over by the Government in Tezpur Subdivision?

(b) When were they taken over by the Government?

- (c) Whether Government is aware that all of the Local Board Dispensaries taken over by Government have neither been repaired nor improved, since they were taken over ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that the Public Works Department have not taken over the buildings of these Dispensaries either for repair or for improvement and reconstruction on the ground that they are not according to Public Works Department standard ?
- (e) If so, what Government propose to do in regard to these Dispensaries ?
- (f) Whether Government is aware that due to want of repair and improvement of these dispensaries, they are in dilapidated condition and unfit for human habitation ?
- (g) Whether it is a fact that owing to the dilapidated condition of the buildings of some of these dispensaries, Doctors have refused to serve there and these dispensaries are going on without doctors for a long time ?
- (h) How many of these Dispensaries are without Doctors ?
- (i) Whether Government propose to take immediate steps for the repair, improvement and reconstruction of these Dispensaries and thus mitigate the sufferings of the staff working there ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister-in-charge, Medical)
replied :

3. (a) & (b) —

(1) Halem	...	...	...
(2) Jamuguri	...	...	...
(3) Bihaguri	...	...	...
(4) Kalabari	...	...	..
(5) Rangachakua	...	...	...
(6) Holeswar	...	...	...
(7) Nagsankar	...	...	...
(8) Rawmari	...	...	..
(9) Ulubari	...	...	...
(10) Sootca	...	...	...
(11) Gohpar	...	...	...
(12) Bihali	...	...	...
(13) Balipara	...	...	...
(14) Kandaguri	...	...	...

on 1st April 1959 (taken over).

on 1st October 1959
(taken over).

(c)—Many dispensaries have been repaired during 1961-62 as far as funds permit. The following dispensaries were repaired during 1961-62 at the amount noted against each:—

	Rs. and P.
1. Halem	1,771.13
2. Jamuguri	986.00
3. Behaguri	999.00
4. Kalabari	1,730.46
5. Rangachakua	1,000.00
6. Haleswar	2,547.75
7. Nagsankar	1,111.00
8. Rawmari	1,314.50
9. Ulubari	999.69
10. Sootca	1,060.00
11. Gohpur	2,600.00
12. Behali	787.29
13. Balipara	1,576.90
(d)—Yes.	

(e)—In view of the deplorable condition of the existing buildings there is no other alternative but to reconstruct the dispensary buildings and staff quarters as per Public Works Department specification and standard.

Accordingly the plan and estimates are being obtained from the Public Works Department and the reconstruction works of each project will be taken up gradually keeping in view of the financial position.

Administrative approval of Government for the following dispensaries have already been accorded:—

1. Jamuguri for Rs.63,500.00.
2. Sootca for Rs.52,600.00.

(f)—That was so, at the time of taking over from Local Board but Government will do everything possible as stated under (c) and (e) above and many dispensaries and quarters have been repaired departmentally.

(g)—No.

(h)—All the dispensaries mentioned above are with doctors.

(i)—Steps are being taken to repair or reconstruct these dispensaries gradually according to availability of funds.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): In reply to (e) the Hon'ble Minister has stated that "in view of the deplorable condition of the existing buildings there is no other alternative but to reconstruct the dispensary buildings and staff quarters as per Public Works Department specification and standard". May I know whether any steps have been taken for reconstruction of those buildings which are in a dilapidated condition since 1959 ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical): The answer is quite clear, Sir. If the hon. Member cares to read the full reply he will find everything there. It has been stated, 'accordingly the plan and estimates are being obtained from the Public Works Department and the reconstruction works of each project will be taken up gradually keeping in view the financial position'. But so far as repairs are concerned, these are being done departmentally. The order of the Government is that steps should be taken so that no building becomes unusable and none should be allowed to fall down. But so far as reconstruction is concerned, plans and estimates are being obtained from the Public Works Department and works will be taken up gradually.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Will the Minister please state whether he has uptill now received plans and estimates from the Public Works Department in respect of any building ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical): Uptill now I have not seen even one except two already mentioned in the reply. I do not know whether there is any in the Department.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): Regarding reply to (i), may I know who will make the funds available ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical): Government will make the funds available through Legislature in due course.

Mr SPEAKER: The Assembly will make the funds available.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): Will the Hon'ble Minister please state why these two particular dispensaries, viz., Jamuguri and Sootea, were taken up first ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical): These dispensaries belong to the Tezpur Subdivision, which were taken over by the Government from the Local Board.

Mr SPEAKER: His question is out of so many dispensaries taken over by Government in the Tezpur Subdivision, why these two dispensaries were taken up first for reconstruction ? On what basis they were selected ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: Most probably their condition was so bad that they were beyond the stage of repair and plans and estimates were also ready. Therefore, provision was made last year for reconstruction of these two dispensaries.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): Does the Minister mean to say that the condition of others is better ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: Yes, Sir, comparatively. But all are in bad condition in comparison to the Government Dispensaries.

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU [Majuli (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Is it a fact that the posts of doctors of the Local Board Dispensaries which have been upgraded to State Dispensaries are temporary and sanctioned from year to year?

Mr. SPEAKER: How does that arise?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical): There may be some temporary officers but not the dispensaries I believe.

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU: The persons are permanent, but posts are not permanent and are to be sanctioned from year to year.

(No reply)

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Uptil now the Minister has not received plan and estimate even for one dispensary. May I know within what period he expects to get the plans and estimates for all the dispensaries from the P. W. D.?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical): I cannot give any definite date. The Medical Department has to depend on the Public Works Department. But I can assure the hon. Member Sir that we shall do what is possible from our side to obtain the plans and estimates at an early date.

Calling attention under Assembly Rule 54

Re: Crossing of Naga rebels through Assam to Pakistan

Mr. SPEAKER: There was a calling attention motion from Shri Khogendra Nath Barbaruah asking information on the subject of crossing of Naga rebels through Assam to Pakistan on the 1st May 1962. But after discussion with the Chief Minister I want to inform the House that this item may be deferred till Monday, the 11th June, because the Chief Minister is collecting some facts which are not in his possession at the moment. Therefore, this matter is deferred till Monday.

Application of leave of absence

Another thing I have received a letter from Lila Kanta Bora, M.L.A. I think most of the hon. Members are aware that Shri Bora is undergoing some treatment in the Dibrugarh Medical College Hospital. He, therefore, seeks leave for his absence during this Session. I hope the House has no objection to grant him the leave.

(Voices in approval)

Mr. SPEAKER: Leave is granted.

Debate on the Governor's Address

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while thanking the Governor for his illuminating address I would like to make a few observations with regard to some important problems facing this State. We have

met at a time when black clouds have gathered on the horizon. I consider this to be the darkest period in the history of our State. The people all over the State are feeling very insecure on two counts ; first, the threat of Chinese aggression, which has aggravated of late, and second, the attitude of the Pakistan Government towards Assam with particular reference to the problem of infiltration of the Pakistanis in our State. Sir, the people are feeling insecure ; firstly because as many as two hundred Naga hostiles could escape from Nagaland to Pakistan traversing a distance of several hundred miles, and looting villages on their track. This has made the people wonder whether they are safe and secure in the hands of the Border Security Force, and whether we are safe in the hands of these people who are supposed to defend the country. Sir, the second point is with regard to the Pakistani infiltration into our State. This matter has been agitating the minds of the people for a very long time. But upto now we have not got any indication and as has been observed by Mr. Bora yesterday, as to the magnitude of the problem and we are in a very awkward position. When people ask us about this problem, we cannot say anything as to the nature of the problem, the extent of it and how we propose to tackle this. I have read in the newspapers that 8 lakhs of people have entered into this State. Now the Government of India have also made a random survey with regard to this matter and we find in the random-survey alone that as many as 2 lakhs of people have entered into this State. But upto now there is no indication from the Government side as to the actual position. This has put us in a very awkward position and also the minority community. Sir, the minority community feel that they are being suspected on various accounts. As has been observed by Mr. Tajuddin yesterday, because they are also interested to know as to how many people have entered into this State so that they can face the people also. But in the absence of that both the people in general and the legislators of this State and the minority community are being put to a very difficult position for which the relationship which we have built up is going to be deteriorated very soon. It is high time that Government should come forward to take the people into confidence and more particularly, the legislators of the State should be able to know as to the magnitude of the problem. Sir, the only information we could get from the statement of the Home Minister yesterday in the Parliament that there is large scale infiltration in this State. But the most disquieting thing, Sir, is that nobody from the Government side has said anything as to the magnitude of the problem. Why it is so ? Sir, I find that our Ministers issue statements after statements on occasions, but on this vital problem which effects the integrity of the State, the integrity of the country, nobody is coming forward with any statement. I do not understand this kind of attitude. Suspicion is lurking in the minds of the people that there is something wrong in the State of Denmark. Sir, I would appeal to the Government, for the interest of the people, for maintaining the good relationship that we have built up, to come out boldly with a statement as to the reality of the situation. Sir, I call this to be one of the most vital problems of the State, nay for the whole country because the very existence of the State is endangered. So everything should be subordinate to this. We cannot allow drifting matters from outside. Sir, that is why I feel very much anxious that there must be a clear-cut policy and there must be no vacillation in this matter because it affects the very foundation of the country unless something concrete is done to check this. I appeal to this Government that they should come forward with concrete proposals as has been suggested by Mr. Bora yesterday. We must tackle the situation effectively when the security

of the country is at stake. Sir, I find myself in a very embarrassing position when people ask me what the Government has done about this. I cannot reply anything because we do not get anything from the Government. The Hon'ble Finance Minister is always apt to make a statement on any matter. But in this case he is silent. I do not know why the Finance Minister is silent like this. From his silence, the minority community are feeling very insecure in this State. I hope, Sir, for the future generation and for the interest of the people and the country as a whole, this Government will come forward with a bold scheme to tackle this matter. Sir, I do not like to take much time on this because most of the hon. Members yesterday have entirely devoted to this matter and that has shown the interest of the people in general in this matter.

Sir, I come to another very important matter which is very vital for our democracy. We have declared times without number that we are going to build up socialism on democratic line in our State. But I must say, Sir, that from the Governor's address I could not get any idea as to whether we are actually going towards that goal. Only casually he mentioned on the head of land reforms that socialist pattern of society is envisaged. Sir, from the speech of the Governor, I have not come across any seriousness on the part of the Government to build up socialism on democratic lines in this country. It is very unfortunate, I should say regrettable thing. In order to build up socialism in this country, the process of building up must come from below. But unfortunately, our plans are made in such a way that we start from the top. I remember the words of respected Vinobaji the other day. He complained that our plan is such that out of this planning something is tickling down like drops to the people living in the lower strata in the society. He said that out of this planning we cannot build up a democratic socialism. In the Governor's address there is no mention of the co-operative movement itself. Although we have pledged to build up the economic foundation of the people and to rehabilitate the rural indebtedness by this movement. But unfortunately there is no mention about this in the address. I am convinced that unless we can build up this movement on democratic lines in this country, democracy will be in danger, as it happened in Pakistan, the military rule has come. Why? Because the people were so much hard hit by the economic conditions that they want some change, and the change is for the worse. Something will happen in this country also, if not to-day, but in the near future if proper attention is not given to this matter now. Sir, in the rural areas, if you go to-day, the people are more in hardship than five or ten years before. In the industrial sectors, the real wages have fallen down to a considerable extent. The living index has gone up to such an extent that it is almost impossible either for the peasants or the industrial workers or for the low grade Government servants to carry on their existence. As a matter of fact, we have seen in the papers that even the Government employees have served notice of ultimatum on the Government demanding increase of pay and discontentment? Why these forces of discontentment are coming up? Why there is discontentment in all sections of the people? Where is the wrong? We must find it out. I must say that, Sir that in order to build up the economy of our rural population, the only answer is the co-operative movement. But to-day the co-operative movement has been killed

outright and there is no hope of the revival of this movement unless some drastic measures are taken. Therefore, I say there should be a probe into this matter. That is why I have tabled a resolution in this House that why the co-operative movement has failed in this State.

Sir, in the name of State-trading everything on earth has happened and it has killed the entire movement. When occasion will come I will deal with those things.

Sir, what I have felt is that are we serious about speeding up our socialistic pattern of society with democratic ideals? I will appeal to the Government and I will appeal to the Chief Minister especially, who is interested in the co-operative movement that something bold and drastic should be done so that we may give some relief to our poor peasantry.

* * * * *

Is it for this thousands and thousands of our youngmen sacrificed their lives for the achievement of our independence? Can the Sahids tolerate us? What is happening in the tea gardens, our labourers resort to strike from time to time. Why? Because the wages and amenities they got 4 or 5 years back are either reduced or stopped. Their minimum wages and minimum amenities are denied. On the other hand, if you go through the balance-sheets of the tea companies, you will find that they are making money like anything, but unfortunately those poor workers have to work in the same minimum wages since 1952. Is it not surprising that within this period of 10 years their wages are not increasing? It was the policy in the Second Plan that along with the increase of production there would be increase of wages, but so far nothing has happened. Although, a Wage Board was constituted, God alone knows what will be the result. The recommendation for interim wage increase of 8 nP. per day is denied by the employees. The interim increase in wage of 8 nP. per day which is absolutely undeserving is flat by refused. Now, these workers are to get fuel free of cost has been stopped and they have got to purchase them. They got free shelter. Now, their housing condition is such that even cows cannot live in them. They used to get their stock of rice and paddy from the tea garden godowns but now they have to go to the open market to purchase them at the market price.

So, Sir, from all these you can see how things are going on in the country. I do not know where is our socialism we have so much spoken of. I cannot convince myself whether our Government is really serious about socialism in the country. I would earnestly request the Government that something should be done about these and unless it is done democracy will be in danger.

Sir, we know that our country is surrounded by hostile forces and we are supposed to defend our country in case of necessity, but if the morale of the people is in such a pitiable condition how can you expect them to rise to the occasion to fight the enemy, how they will defend their hearth and home, with the discontentment prevailing in all sections of the people? It is, therefore, for us to see that our people feel secured and that they feel that

* * * Expunged by the order of the Chair.

they are safe in the hands of our Government. Is it not the duty of our Government to tone up the morale of the people? To build up an economy, we should begin from the lowest strata of the society.

Then, Sir, I am glad to say that our Education Minister the other day had publicly admitted that there is something wrong with the administration of the country.

Mr. SPEAKER: He said, outmoded.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): Yes, Sir. I am glad that at least one man has realised and he expressed himself in the public that unless our administrative machinery is geared up to the task that has been entrusted to us, we cannot go forward in the achievement of our cherished ideals of socialistic pattern of society.

Sir, I know of many cases and today I have received a case from one Assistant Co-operative Officer, who was suspended 2 years, 5 months ago but no decision has been made upto now of his case. The other day I requested the Chief Minister about another case, one Lower Division Assistant of Public Works Department office has been under suspension for 12 years, in spite of orders of the Court that he should be reinstated nothing has been done upto now.

Now, about III and IV Grades employees, sometime back they wanted to go on strike and on my intervention the Chief Minister promised to give them some relief, but upto now nothing has been given to them. I will come in proper time about what has been happened on their cases. Sir, this is how we are going. They are feeling fully insecure. If this is so, I do not know for whom this socialistic pattern of society is meant. I would appeal to the Government, and I am of opinion that this Government is capable to deliver goods to the people because we have got the best of people and best of talents in this Government, but I do not know what is wrong in them. Why they are complacent about all these things. Why we cannot come forward with bold policies to ameliorate the condition of the people? I am not speaking to-day as a Party man but as a citizen of the State of Assam, and as one who feels for the future of the country.

With these words, I thank the Governor for the illuminating speech he delivered in this August House, although the address is lacking in many a vital matters. Still then as a customary one, I thank the Governor for the speech.

Shri PRABIN KUMAR CHOUDHURY (Boko): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is gratifying to note that the Governor in his address to this Assembly admitted that the infiltration of Pakistani nationals is still there; but he said that action is being taken to strengthen the Intelligence Department of the Police to detect such infiltration. I hope, that the Department will be able to detect the Pakistani nationals coming to India and also deport these nationals to their respective States. Sir, In this respect I like to draw the attention of the Government that there are many Chinese Nationals also who are moving about in this State without valid documents. These people are residing in this State doing business and they are not detected by the Police Department. I hope the Government will take a decision to strengthen the Intelligence Department so that these foreign Nationals living in

Assam without valid documents may be also detected promptly. Sir, the Governor has mentioned that our Anti-Corruption Department has been functioning to the entire satisfaction of the Government. But Sir, I find that this department is not functioning properly. I think corruptions exist in various departments and I feel that such corruptions should be rooted out from these departments without further delay. I appeal to the Chief Minister to strengthen anti-corruption measures and I am sure if it is done, the corruption will be rooted out. Sir, in this connection I can cite an instance here. Sir, when I was not a member of this House, I happened to travel once with the then Deputy Minister, Revenue, in the Chaygaon Circle. I remember that a Gaon Burah of that Circle lodged a complaint with the Deputy Minister, Revenue that the S. K. of that Circle was indulging in corrupt practices. But strangely enough this officer is still continuing in his post and no action has yet been taken against him either by the Revenue or by the Anti-Corruption Department. Sir, I may add further that this particular man has recently purchased an Ambassador Car in the name of his father-in-law.

Sir, it is gratifying to note that the Government has undertaken some phased programmes for expansion of technical and general educations in the State. Sir, I find that the implementation has been made in a rather haphazard manner and that some schools were opened in the recent years without properly trained and qualified teachers.

Sir, the percentage of failures in examinations is increasing gradually. In the Matriculation Examination every year a large number of students fail. These students are idling away in the villages without any jobs and they are likely to develop into disturbing elements to the society if suitable avenues are not thrown open to them. So Sir, I request the Education Minister to open more technical schools in the rural areas so that these boys can get training in technical lines and be equipped with qualification which will enable them to go for gainful work. At present many industries have been set up in Assam and more are likely to come up during near future. These boys will be able to get employment in these industries if they can acquire technical qualifications.

Sir, the Government have introduced Panchyat Raj. This is really a great achievement. But Sir, I suggest that the power given to the B. D. O. who is the *ex-officio* Secretary to the Panchayat should be curtailed so that the people should feel that they are really running the Government themselves. I also sometime find that even the Deputy Commissioner interferes with the management of Panchayat. This should not be done.

Sir, the Governor has not mentioned anything about the future programme of Road development in Assam. This is a vital question. Sir, the people of the rural areas are very much anxious to have a net work of good roads so that the remotely interior places can be linked with the main road lines. I therefore appeal to the Chief Minister to move the Central Government to get more funds for road construction in our State.

Sir, during the Second Five Year Plan, in my constituency a road named Nagarbera Singra was undertaken for construction; but after completion of 2 miles only the construction work was suddenly stopped. Last year construction work was again undertaken between Hakra and

Nagarbera leaving about three miles between Singra and Hakra untouched. I would therefore request the Minister in charge for P. W. D. to look into this matter and see that construction of the entire road from Singra to Nagarbera be completed this year otherwise it would fail to serve the purpose for which it was undertaken.

Sir, the Governor has also not mentioned about the functioning of the State Transport Department. Sir, the buses running from Gauhati to Shillong are pretty old and these buses frequently breakdown on both ways detaining the passengers for a long time till the relieving buses come. This should not be allowed to occur any longer. Sir, in my constituency there are 10 or 12 feeder roads. Where passenger buses can run easily. The people of this locality are anxiously awaiting for buses to run on these roads. But the Government has neither allowed permits to run private buses nor do they run the State Transport buses in these lines. I would therefore appeal to the Government to either run State Transport bus or allow private buses to run on these feeder roads.

Sir, the Governor has not mentioned about the functioning of the Health Department. Sir, in Rampur and my constituency there are 5 or 6 subsidised dispensaries but there are no doctors. I am told that the doctors stick to these posts. How a doctor can be employed with Rs.80 only in these days when a lowest grade employee gets Rs.90 as pay?

So Sir, I fail to understand how the Government can expect to get a Doctor at Rs.80 per month. Therefore, I appeal to the Government to increase the salary of those Doctors of the subsidised dispensaries. Further Sir, these subsidised dispensaries get only Rs.400 for medicine per year. It is not possible to run a dispensary with Rs.400. In my own area I have seen there are dispensaries without medicines because they have exhausted the money. So it is no use having such subsidised dispensaries. Government should either take over these dispensaries or they might as well stop the meagre assistance as at present to these dispensaries if they cannot increase the subsidy. There is now a growing demand from the people of the rural areas to have more dispensaries. I do not know whether it will be possible for Government to sanction some dispensaries in those areas. It is not mentioned in the Governor's address as to how many State dispensaries will be taken up during this year. I appeal to the Medical Minister to move the Central Government to get more funds for taking up new State dispensaries and convert these subsidised dispensaries into State dispensaries.

With these few words, Sir, I support the motion of thanks moved by my friend Md.Umaruddin.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while moving my amendment on the motion moved by my esteemed friend Mahammad Umaruddin, I want to make few observations on the Governor's address. My observation is that the Governor's address is nothing but the composition of some flowery words and idioms, hardly indicated any factual and objective analysis of the state of affairs of the Government. Sir, when a child cries out of hunger his parents console him by offering him some toys and balloons, instead of food just to make him forget about his hunger. Same is the case with the Governor's address which is trying to

give white-washing on actual facts with a view to misguide the people of the State. I shall be failing in doing my sacred duty to my people if I do not point out defects. The Governor only gave some hints but he did not give a clear picture about the law and order situation in the State. The security of life of our people is a vital problem that draws the attention of all because security of life is the main thing in a democratic country. But it is in stake due to heavy infiltration of Pakistanis.

Many of my friends here have discussed about the problem created by Pakistani infiltration into Assam. I want to draw the attention of the House to this problem and I am going to give a clear picture about Pakistani infiltration. I am going to prove that there is huge Pakistani infiltration into our State. Since the Government is not in a position to give a clear picture about this infiltration, we ourselves have to give a clear picture to this august House as well as to the people of Assam. Sir, we want to live together but when our very security is threatened, we cannot keep quiet. I am sorry to quote figures showing the community wise population to give a clear picture to the people as well as to this august House. Sir, 1951 increase of population is 14.28 lakhs and the number of displaced persons is 2.77 lakhs.

Mr. SPEAKER: What is the figure ?

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) : According to census report of 1941 and 1951 population community wise is thus 1941—general 74,03,000 muslim 17,26,000 1951—general 88,31,000, muslim 19,95,000, 1961 general 1,18,72,000, community wise figure are not yet furnished. Excluding the displaced persons the percentage of increase of general population is 15.5 per cent. The increase of Muslim population between 1941-51 is 15.6 per cent which is more or less equal to the general increase of population. This proves that all the Muslims who left Assam during 1950 disturbances came back to Assam after Nehru-Liaquat Ali Pact and before 1951 there may be few which in no case will be more than few thousands. Therefore, Sir, the statement made by the Finance Minister on the eve of the last general election at Golaghat was not correct. Again Sir, B. N. Datar, Minister of State, Ministry of Home Affairs, is reported to have said in the Parliament that according to the statement submitted by the Census Commissioner the increase of Muslim population in Assam is about 38 per cent. Now if we calculate this 38 per cent increase of Muslim population on the 1951 census figures, *i. e.*, 19.95 lakhs we will get about 27.50 lakhs of Muslims population according to 1961 census. The All India increase of general population is, according to 1961 census, about 21.5 per cent. This figure includes all immigrants to India, *i. e.*, immigrants from Burma and other countries. On the other hand, immigrants from India to other countries are very negligible. If we give the natural increase to be 20 per cent at the most, then the Muslim population in 1961 census would have been about 23.90 lakhs. Thus this difference between 27.50 lakhs and 23.90 lakhs, *i. e.*, 3.6 lakhs is definitely is due to Pakistani infiltration into Assam. Some interested people may like to state that the birth rate in case of Muslim is quite high due to prevalence of polygamy system among the Muslims. But they should also know that death rate also comparatively much higher in case of such low class Muslim indulged into polygamy, who settle in rural areas where medical

facilities are not adequate. Therefore there is no justification in saying that natural increase to these people's high. So, it is apparent that Government is not giving a clear picture about this infiltration. Thus during the last five years when the administration quite was congenial to their interest the Muslim population has increased very considerably. But as against the said 3·6 lakhs Pakistani infiltration how many of them have been deported, how many arrested and how many are left yet to be deported—these figures are not available in the Governor's address. The Sadulla Ministry created certain Muslim pockets scattered in different districts and taking advantage of these pockets the Muslims are coming into our State. My esteemed friend, Shri Bora said, there is a secret organisation in Pakistan and Assam and this organisation is helping the Muslims to come here. They propagate in Pakistan that most of the high officials are Muslims and some of the powerful Ministers are Muslim and so it is the most opportune time to come and settle in Assam. The persons who are at the helm of affairs here in Assam are all Muslims and so they can easily come here.

Then Sir, there is illegal issue of Pass-ports and Government is not doing anything to stop these things.

Sir, Governor is speaking highly about the Police Organisation, but they are actually doing nothing. A committee was formed during 1960-61 to enquire into illegal infiltration of muslim immigrants in the tribal belt of plains district. But they could not assess the position of muslim population in the areas as an influential Minister curtailing his tour in Mysore immediately, hearing the tour programme of the committee rushed into the Capital and made hurricane tour in the areas preceding the committee. Thus the committee was out-witted. This Minister selected some of his agents to deny the charges emphatically when committee enquired: if there are such snags and manipulation endangering the security of the State how people will get real picture!! Sir, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Chief Minister that there is snake in the administration which may do a lot of harm to him as well as to the cause of the people of this State. Now, as some of the hon. Members said yesterday some police high official were responsible for infiltration of Pakistanis into Assam also. Whenever some officer in the police department wanted to pursue the cases he was transferred to some other area. Last year, there was a case here in Shillong. There was a Pakistani immigrant at Laban, Shillong. One Police Sub-Inspector arrested the man and seized his arms. He has registered the case also. But one of the top ranking police official asked the Sub-Inspector not to pursue the case. That is why I want to say that some thing behind the curtain is going on.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of information: The hon. Member has brought certain allegation against certain police officer about some incident which took place last year. If the hon. Member has any material to substantiate his statement, I request him through you to place it on the table.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): It is not with me. I request the hon. Chief Minister to find it out from the office. If he is not in a position to find it out I will supply it to him.

Mr. SPEAKER: No, no Mr. Barua. When you made certain statement in the House and if the House demands for it you should produce it in detail.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): No, Sir. This is a secret matter. I am not going to disclose it.

Mr. SPEAKER: Then you should give the information in detail.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : Sir, last year, one Pakistani immigrant was apprehended at Laban, Shillong. Police caught this man and seized his arms. They have registered a case also. But one top ranking police officer asked the Sub-Inspector who had registered the case not to pursue the case further. He also called the man who was caught red-handed and asked him to throw away all the weapons which were in his possession. There are so many other cases also. If such things happen I do not understand how the mighty Problem of Pakistani infiltration can be settled. One Abdus Kasim of Noakhali and Mahbub Kadir and so many other cases I can cite. In spite of all these cases, still our Government want to say that there is no illegal Pakistani infiltration and Government have taken proper steps. I do not understand why our Government is denying all these things remaining idle. Even the Central Government is taking a serious view on this subject, but our Government is still silent and doing nothing. We do not want to harass the common people, innocent people. As my esteemed colleague Shri Biswadev Sarma said, we are not getting the necessary information from the Government side. That is why some amount of suspicion is gathering in the minds of the people. I do not understand why the Government is doing this. I also agree with the views of hon. Member Shri Bora that a high power committee should be constituted to investigate the matter of Pakistani infiltration into Assam as against about 3-60 lakhs of Pakistani infiltration, how many of them have been deported, have many of them have been arrested, and how Government is going to deal with those balance. What action Government have taken since the matter was brought to notice of Government by Government of India and people at large. A Legislation to impose heavy penalty and punishment be enacted, and in between borders a no-man's land be created with a view to strengthen the Border Security Force. Moreover, I fully agree with the suggestions given by hon. Member Shri Das that immediate action should be taken to check influx of illegal entrants and also to furnish full details as Government of India directed to do so. Otherwise there will be great danger both to the life and property of the minority community.

Sir, there is another burning problem. Recently about 200 Nagas escaped to Pakistan through North Cachar. I am sorry to inform the House that the Border Security people knew it. Our Government is silent about it. So far my information goes the Border Security Force were not ordered to open fire. There must be something behind it. The officer who is in charge of the command did not give orders. It is also very surprising that there was no Wireless sets with the Border Security Force. So when any emergency came they could not give the message at proper time. I do not know why the Finance Department is so miserly in sanctioning money for the cause of security of the State. It appears to me that clearly there is a great conspiracy behind all these happenings. These people might have been backed by the

Pakistan Government. There are some Pakistanis in Assam also to help them. That is why they were able to escape from Assam. But striking enough that there is no mention in the Governor's address except that there was some firing in the border.

To another point I want to draw the attention of the Government that inspite of our soldiers loitering in the border villages, our people in Titabar area were harassed by the Naga people and depredated their property. People are now panick striken which has not yet been restored to their confidence. But on the other hand, Government have made always provision of huge amount in the name of Border Security. But in fact it has now been proved that Government have now been squandering the public money. So is the case with villages in North Cachar Hills. I do not know what our Government is doing, what actually they want to do. In this way Government is going to betray the cause of the people and will lead the State to a huge chaos and disorder.

Sir, I find another serious omission in the Address of the Governor. There is no mention about Shri B. R. Pabbi against whom a prima facie case had been found by the A.D.M. of Gauhati prosecution of the officer for firing in the College Hostel in 1960. In spite of popular demand from all corners, how long we will have to wait to get a decision from the Government? There was also no mention of about the Silchar enquiry Committee's report which has already been submitted by Government. This has not yet been published. Moreover Sir, regarding those officers who have been suspended during the last 1960 July disturbance, I do not know how many years the Government will take to come to a decision. Is it called an Administration, is it called Democracy, is it called Independence? Justice delayed is justice denied. These people had to suffer in this way or that way or in the name of Administration, in the name of Government?

Now Sir, I find that the Governor in his address has spoken about the Anti-Corruption Branch. The Governor has not mentioned about how many cases were detected by the said Branch and how many officers were punished. It is very interesting to note that when some officers are entrusted to make enquire of cases of corruption against some officers, from the Anti-Corruption Department that the particular officer informs before hand the officer involved that "I have been entrusted to follow you". Such is the inefficiency and dishonet motive on the part of officers. There are many other clear instances. There is also another very important matter. I do not know whether the Government is aware of this fact or not. Whether Government's attention was drawn to a letter issued by the Accountant General, Assam to the Assistant Comptroller and Auditor General of India wherein there is indication about in-efficiency of Government. Therefore, it really shows that there are many corruptions, fraud, and defalcation of Government money indulged by administrator. If not why Government is silent even after publication of news in News paper on 17th May 1962. Where the prestige of the Government involved.

Mr. SPEAKER: Are you reading from the paper?

Shri DULAL CH, BARUAH: Yes,

Mr. SPEAKER : Well, please pass it on to the Library Table.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) : Moreover, Sir, even in the capital there is free black-mark ting. What is about C. I. sheets? C.I. sheets are available in plenty from the Supply office and at the rate of Rs.150, with a high margin earmarked for the Inspector of Supply Station, Shillong. Same is the fate of Cement distribution through which they are enmassing huge wealth. Then Sir, what is the Administration? What the Anti-Corruption is doing? Moreover, it is understood that the Deputy Commissioner under Cinema-tograph Acts wanted to cancel licence of one Cinema Hall in the Capital. It is from the hygienic point of view he wanted to cancel the licence but some high ups intervened in this matter. Taxies are moving without any meter in Shillong. This is our Administration, this is our Government. If the Government have failed to give food to the people, failed of maintain law and order and Security to our people which has close relation to the various developmental work, I don't find any reason how this Government can occupy Gaddi in the name of Administration. Therefore, in my conclusion to quote Lincoln "as I shall not be a servant that is if this Government cannot serve the cause of the people cannot give protection to the people, they should vacate the gaddi following the real path of Democracy. Therefore, under the circumstances, I hope the House will accept my amendment.

***Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) :** I congratulate the Governor for his illuminating address and also support whole-heartedly the Motion of thanks moved by my friend Md. Umaruddin. The Governor in his address has dealt with some of the problems and he has left out some very important problems that have been referred to by my friends, as for unemployment, co-operation and all other things, but I thank him that he has given priority consideration to two very big problems. One is the infiltration of persons from Pakistan without legal valid travel documents and another is the escape of the Nagas. Now Sir, the Hon'ble friends have expressed their views about the infiltration of Pakistanis into this State and they have given also certain suggestions. That neither from the Governor's address nor from the Chief Minister's statement which he made in the Floor of the House last, about which the Members have expressed grave anxiety, including Mr. Tazuddin Ahmed yesterday, we do not know how many thieves or criminals or illegal entrants they may be also called spies or anything have entered over the last few years. There had been agitation and the Chief Minister on the last occasion said here that—"I am not in a position". There are reports appeared in Press about the size of this problem for me to give substantially correct figure, I am afraid, I am wait for Census Report of 1962, for its tabulation, to make a statement of this on a sound basis. I do not know whether I will be able to give an idea of the number of persons who have entered this without valid travel documents. But uptil now, this infiltration of Pakistanis has been a matter of grave concern and discussion, for the last 10 or 12 years, but uptil now, we do not know, where we are. Of course, he has given certain figures. Figures of persons who have been arrested. You see in 1952, 66 people, in 1953, 1,210 people, in 1954, 1,345 people in 1955, 1,407 people, in 1956, 5,966 people, in 1957, 3,038 people, in 1958, 3,384, in 1959, 2,092 people in 1960, 2,021 people and in 1961, 5,146 people were arrested. All these figures will show because in our Society all thieves cannot be apprehended, only those who are apprehended, can

be brought to law courts. I have carefully read the paper and the Press have given many figures which the Government is not in a position to challenge. Some said 2 lakhs, some said more than 2 lakhs or 5 lakhs. What is the material. Only from the statement of our Hon'ble Home Minister, in the Lok Sabha on 6th June we have an idea. Neither from the Governor's address here, Sir, nor from the Chief Minister's statement we do not have any idea of any size of the problem, minimum or maximum, no indication whatsoever about the size of infiltration which is very material for us, and every people in the State. That is a great material, that point we could not find in the Statement of the Chief Minister in the Floor of the House in reply to the debate and also here in Governor's address. This is most regrettable.

At least a rough idea about the number of persons entered into this State illegally and unauthorisedly, some said there is economic ground. They come here on economic ground. You see, Sir, from 1911 there has been a regular plan of invasion of Assam by the East Bengal immigrants. We have slid this matter by saying that they have come here on economic ground, because there is fertile land in Assam, there is good crop and this and that, but what the report says in 1941? Sir, probably the most important event in the Province in the last 25 years, Sir, I am reading it. During British days, Mr. Mullan who is neither Assamese nor Bengalee or anybody else..... (interruption)

Mr. SPEAKER: 1941 or 1931 ?

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Probably the most important event I am going to say, Sir, that a plan of invasion is there and it is not on economic base. "Probably the most important event in the province during the last twenty five years an event, moreover, which seems likely to alter permanently the whole future of Assam and to destroy more surely than did the Burmese invaders of 1820 the whole structure of Assamese culture and civilization-has been the invasion of a vast horde of land-hungry Bengali immigrants, mostly Muslims, from the districts of East Bengal and in particular from Mymensingh. I have already remarked that by 1921 the first army corps of the invaders had conquered Goalpara. The second army corps which followed them in the years 1921-1931 has consolidated their position in that district and has also completed the conquest of Nowgong. The Barpeta subdivision of Kamrup has also fallen to their attack and Darrang is being invaded. Sibsagar has so far escaped completely but the few thousand' Mymensinghians in North Lahimpur are outposts which may during the next decade, prove to be a valuable basis of major operation. It is sad by no means improbable that in another thirty years Sibsagar district will be the only part of Assam in which as Assamese will find himself at home." May be there is economic grounds, but the fact remained in 1941..... (interruption).

Mr. SPEAKER: 1941 ?

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): 1931 Sir, Now in 1950 also Muslim League Ministry came, to which our Chief Minister made a reference. He said, upto 1952 there was absolutely no restriction. In 1952 that is first time Visa and Passport system was introduced. Before that there was no check of invasion of people in this State. Even in 1952 also there was relaxation in the issue of Passport and Visa. At that time the Muslim League Ministry was ruling here. During the days of

Muslim League Ministry in Assam there was encouragement and inducement to this immigration. Large number of agricultural labourers also used to come to this State from East Bengal to earn their livelihood and that was during Muslim League Ministry's time there was grow more food campaign. In the Sadulla Ministry's time in this way another hoarse of people from East Bengal came and occupied different parts of Assam. This is the history that is being followed successively in different parts with a view that as soon as they establish themselves in Cachar District, Goalpara, Nowgong and Darrang Districts, they are going to occupy different 'Chor' land different V. G. R. & P.G.R. And now forest reserve are now being occupied by these people. Now, Sir, as I have already said that we have some sort of information from the statement of Home Minister on 6th June. Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri said in the Lok Sabha that according to their information there is no doubt that Pakistani infiltration in Assam was on a large scale. This is published in the Hindustan Standard dated 7th June. Whatever might have happened in the past, Mr. Shastri said that they have considered what steps should be taken to bring this infiltration to an end. Even a proposal was drawn and the Government of India raised necessary funds for this purpose. From his statement for the first time it was found that infiltration has been in large scale. But what is the exact figure? It is not known because the survey has not yet been completed. It was proposed to hold an enquiry about the size of infiltration. Now, Sir, this is a very unfortunate state of affairs and it is said also that every where people are anxious to know what is the number of illegally and unauthorisedly entered persons into this State. Now, as I have already said there had been a plan and design just to push in these Pakistani people in Assam. What is their intention? We should not slide away this that on economic consideration they have come here. Even the Chief Minister stated that they have come here on economic grounds, still they are foreigners and we shall have to take stern measures against them. Therefore on that ground we should not slide away the importance of the whole problem. If these people are helped to come here and swell their number, Pakistan may go to U. N. O. and ask for plebiscite claiming for a slice of Goalpara, Darrang, Nowgong and Kamrup. It is not a matter to slide away or smoke away. It is a life and death question of India. If we went to live as a distinct community, we must see that our existence is not at stake, our security of the State is not at stake and if the security of the State is jeopardised, who knows that Pakistan may attack us at any time. Their relation with us in the questions of Kashmir and about our border are very strange. Even Mr. Zafarulla Khan made warm statement in U. N. O. and they may start war at any time they like. Therefore these people who are now working as Fifth columnist may give the information to our enemies. Therefore, is it not our bounden duty to be alert to check and make survey to find out these illegal entrants and fifth columnist here? Therefore, we should consider this proposal. The Chief Minister, as it reported in a statement, said that this matter was discussed with Shri Morarji Desai, Finance Minister. He also suggested the survey and the assessment for demarcation of boundary and which would have cost heavily.

I learnt from newspapers that the Union Finance Minister is also ready to help. If the infiltrators want Assam to be tagged to Pakistan, that is the most serious problem. Government speak of limited resources, thus being

handicapped to demarcate permanently the long boundary line, the Centre must help us to take suitable and effective measures for the protection of the boundary and to check infiltration. Our Members here should voice a strong feeling and Centre should take note of the serious state of things and devise measures so that the illegal infiltrators, the fifth columnists, may be uprooted and punished according to law. Assam has always concerned itself about the minority. The minority community have got no cause for apprehension. There is no instance here in Assam of the harassment of minority community. Government must take steps to uproot these Pakistani infiltrators; our people of Assam will take steps to root out Pakistanis—these thieves and spies and we will not tolerate any lapse on the part of the Government or any official in any shape or form.

Mr. SPEAKER : Your time is almost up.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Yes, Sir. This is the most serious problem of the day and there cannot be any slighting away on economic or any other reason. We have minorities in the State, for instance, the Chief Secretary is a member of the minority community, Inspector General of Police is a member of the minority community and two powerful Ministers are of minority community. In the subordinate services also, there are hundreds of members of minority community. There cannot be any discrimination between citizens. Mr. Ansari of Congress spoke in the Lok Sabha that India has Muslim employees in the very high rank. Even the Vice-President of the country is a Muslim leader. He appealed to the Muslims that in India one should be Indian first and Muslim next.

That is the impression given by an important Congress M. P. Therefore, there is no question of apprehension. So far as I know, there are two lakhs of Pakistani immigrants here. They are not hanging in the air. Then where are they? This is the first question. They are not floating on the Prahmaputra, nor are they in the branches of trees or hanging in the sky. They must be somewhere either with me or with you. Then somebody must be harbouring them. Therefore, Sir, stringent rules and regulations should be adopted to bring these labourers, the shelterers who are no less than fifth columnists here in Assam to book. Our Police administration, our C. I. D. Department should be strengthened. The C. I. D. Department should be brought under a separate head like the Gestapo Department whose duty would be to pursue the Pakistani infiltrators. It should be absolutely separate directly under the Chief Minister; otherwise in normal way two months' time would be taken in sending papers by which time the country may even be conquered. The Chief Ministers should have a Central Intelligence Department. During the British time, there was such a department at Gauhati under a Deputy Inspector General. Some such organisation should be established as suggested by Shri Bora on the other day that Home Department should have a separate Secretary whose undivided work would be to search out these immigrants and take effective steps to drive them out. Therefore, sir, my submission would be that Government would take this very seriously and take all possible steps to root out these evils that are already in the society. Increased number of outposts might be set up to check this evil, but mere number would not do, quality also must be improved. These infiltrators crossed the border because our border check-posts were not able to play their role well and therefore quality also must be improved.

Another important thing is that, Sir, there should be a comprehensive survey of the whole thing and there should be proper screening. Unless there is screening in those places where they have concentrated, whatever may be the number of check-posts, this cannot be stopped.

Now, Sir, last of all comes the demarcation of boundary. The demarcation of boundary has not been completed uptill now and after so many years demarcation of boundary has not been completed. This has become a source of all causes of infiltration. Secondly, Sir, the Naga escaped in broad day light by traversing through hills and dales and passing through North Cachar Hills and escaped to Pakistan. What our Security Forces are doing? This shows the efficiency or otherwise of the department. Sir, people outside have condemned us and even in Parliament also Congress Members have said that they have not been able to acquit themselves well. These points should be taken note of seriously by the Chief Minister. The people have lost confidence in us. The Security Force have made our life insecure because they cannot detect the 200 Naga hostiles escaping and preventing them from depredations and on reaching Pakistan the Naga hostiles are showing their thumb whereas our Security Forces open fire on them, might be blank fire. I do not know what is the real position of our Security Forces. I suggest that there should be a high power Committee to enquire into this matter. Otherwise whatever might be the number of check-posts you will not be able to create the confidence in the minds of the people. With these words, Sir, I thank you again.

Shri AKSHOY KUMAR DAS (Sarbhog): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while supporting the motion of thanks on the Governor's address, I would like to place my reaction on the observations made by different hon. Members as well as the mover of the motion. There is mention by certain hon. Members for extending the provisions of the Panchayat Act to the forest villages; but at the same time, Government should see also as to whether there should be further deforestation in Assam. Because extension of Panchayat Act to such places means heading in the direction of further deforestation. Then, Sir, the mover of the motion himself suggested provision of land to landless encroachers into reserves. This is indeed a thing to be thought over. But in this respect I would like to draw the pointed attention of Government regarding the land policy till now accepted by the Government. And that is this. Till now the difference is being shown to the different classes of people in settlement of land. Some landless people are left for further consideration. This I submit, Sir, is not equitable because there have been people who are remaining landless for years and in some cases for generations. This is so because they do not have the fortune to reside in the river bank; whereas another man who has been enjoying land over 200 bighas till yesterday and who happened to be eroded only yesterday but to-day he will claim preference for land. There is no equity on this. I am talking about the landless people who remain landless for years, may be for generations and another man who happens to reside on the banks will get preference to them because he is eroded. A man who has been eroded can claim a place of residence at least. That is quite good and the Government policy is also very clear on that point. In such cases the local officers are authorised to open even reserves, but why the same thing should apply in the case of agricultural lands? The result has been permanent negligence of the indigenous people. So, I beg to draw the pointed attention of the Government, in this respect. Then Sir, to the much discussed item of infiltration. I cannot check the temptation of talking also. There are

very extensive areas in Assam where these infiltrators are likely to be residing. These are some definite areas, and these areas can be controlled by the police. Shri Bora suggested the other day that a good police officer with experience of C. I. D. work be placed at the helm to tackle removal of infiltrators. With his experience of administration surely I cannot question his suggestion and I believe also that it is a very good suggestion. But together with it I suggest that the thanas concerned should be strengthened much more than they are now. For instance, let us take up BARPETA Subdivision, and I find that there are infiltrators in two thanas namely Sorbhog thana and Tarabari Thana. In these two thanas there are approximately 3 lakhs of people ; there are four Sub-Inspectors of Police and not more than 15 Constables and 2 Assistant Sub-Inspectors. We can well imagine how these policemen can tackle such problems, specially in such difficult areas. The practice till now has been that whenever there is information it is sent to the local C. I. D. officer. He makes some preliminary enquiries and when he is satisfied he sends it to the thana concerned and lodges his complaint there. The matter is left to the police there in the thana. I suggest that the strength of these thanas in whose places these infiltrations are going on should be increased without loss of time. The result till now has been unsatisfactory but it will be soon disastrous. It is almost leading to the breach of communal harmony in the State. There are people who are war-like in spirit who may welcome this, but at the same time the vast majority of the people would like to avoid this. I suggest to the Government that these matters should be taken up more seriously. In matters of infiltration the minority community leaders—and here again, Sir, I would like to digress a bit regarding the use of the word 'minority'. The Census reports are not yet available. Necessarily we have got to rely on casual paper reports ; and one such report disclosed that the Muslims from the single largest majority group in the State according to the Census, if it is correct, they may be minority in some other States but definitely they are not minority in Assam. Anyway there is a great responsibility with the local minority community leaders. Instead of trying to blanket the whole situation, they are to be more frank on occasions. If they find that any injustice is done to any member of their community they should come forward and openly tell it, but at the same time, they should try to keep up the harmony of the State and they ought to be critical of the faults of their own community also. I have said that in the countryside there is a feeling of despondency, that cannot be denied. Communalism is everywhere. It is here in our State also. It is not the monopoly of anybody. It is also in every community. It is not the there are infiltrators who are moving freely in the State and going undetected, then even a single instance will ignite the feeling of thousands of people. On the other hand, this human weakness of the Muslim section also should be taken into consideration ; because there are enough instances in which one of the brothers is living in India and the other brother or brothers are living in Pakistan. There are instances in which a man living with wife and children here crosses the borders and marries another wife in Pakistan. People who have hundreds of bighas and marries India and are still purchasing land, they are also purchasing even now, in Pakistan. Now, if this be the state of affairs, people keeping even now, beyond the borders, naturally give shelter to the infiltrators. After all education is lacking in these people, and thanks to the activities of the past Muslim League leaders, they successfully resisted us in infusing sense of nationalism into that block. (Hear, hear).

Under the circumstances, it is very difficult for the Government no doubt to be firm in their attitude, unless we can educate these people in such areas to their sense of duty. So, I suggest that first of all the local leaders of the minority community join hands with us and try to inculcate nationalism in these people and with this spirit if we combine and offer our co-operation in this regard to the Government, then surely this problem although it is quite a big one, can be solved.

Lastly, I cannot but touch industrialisation in our State. I do not like to be long on this point, but I will be very short on this issue. There is a Bengali saying: -বেল পাকল ত' কাকের কি? Not that there has not been industries in our State and not that there is no introduction of more new industries in the State, but in none of them the Assamese are associated. Industries are about to be developed in Assam but there should be Assamese people in those industries also. There is a talk of increasing first capital investments in big industries; if that be the case, all capital will come from outside the State from the monied class who will ever control industry. These things I place before the House for consideration. I hope, Government will give its attention more to indigenous people in matters of industries than to simply establish more and more industries. It is easy to establish more and more industries but in doing so it should be seen if the lot of the indigenous people are raised thereby. With these few words, I support the Motion moved by Shri Mahammad Umaruddin.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj North):

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়! বঙ্কিতের বেদনা ও ক্ষোভ নিয়ে আমি দাঁড়িয়েছি নিঃশ্রিত আসামের ঘুম ভাঙাতে। মাননীয় রাজ্যপালের ভাষণের উপর সরকার পক্ষ থেকে যে ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপক প্রস্তাব উপস্থাপিত হয়েছে, সেই প্রস্তাবে সম্মতি দিতে পারলে সুখী হতাম। দুঃখের কথা সমগ্র আসামের লক্ষ লক্ষ, বঙ্কিত, ভীত ভ্রম্ জন-মানবের অন্তরের দিকে মাননীয় রাজ্যপাল দৃকপাত করেননি। দীর্ঘ প্রতিক্ষিত আসামবাসী রাজ্য কর্ণধারের কাছ থেকে কী উপকার পেল? গতানুগতিক আত্মতুষ্টির দীনতা এবং ভবিষ্যৎ আশাবাদের বঞ্চনাময় শ্লোক মাত্র। এর সাথে নাই কোন সান্তনা, নাই বাস্তব দৃষ্টিভঙ্গী। মাননীয় রাজ্যপাল প্রথমেই পাকিস্তান সৃষ্ট কর্ণফলি বাঁধের প্রতিক্রিয়া কী দারুণ আঘাত হেনেছে আমাদের রাজ্য সীমান্তিক মিজো জেলার জনগনের উপর তার ইঙ্গিত দিয়েছেন—সমাধান দেন নি। ভারতগভর্নমেন্ট মিজো জিলার ক্ষয় ক্ষতির ক্ষতিপূরণ দাবী করেছেন পাকিস্তানের কাছে—এতে সর্বহারার সাঙ্ঘনা কোথায়? স্বাধীনতা লাভের পর হতে এই সুদীর্ঘ পনের বছরের দিনপঞ্জীতে এ জাতীয় দাবীর পরিণতির যে নির্ঘণ্টে আমাদের মানসপটে আঁকা রয়েছে তা থেকেই আমরা অনুধাবন করতে পারি এই দাবীর পরিণতি। তাই আমরা আজ বীতশুদ্ধ হয়ে পরেছি আমাদের গভর্নমেন্টের এই নেতিবাচক নীতির উপর। কর্ণফুলর বাধ একদিনে গড়ে ওঠেনি। বিগত কয়েক বৎসরের প্রচেষ্টায় পাকিস্তান আমাদের এই বহু সমস্যা কন্টকিত আসাম রাজ্যের উপর এহেন নিঃশ্রম আঘাত হানতে পেরেছে। আমাদের রাজ্যসরকার কেন সময়ে সত্তক হননি? কেনই বা আসাম রাজ্য সরকার কঠোর নিষেধে ঘোষণা করেন নি—ঐ বাধ তৈরী করা হলে আমরাও পল্টা আঘাত হানবো পাকিস্তানের উপর? পাকিস্তান যদি আন্তর্জাতিক আইন লঙ্ঘন করে পার্শ্ববর্তী মিত্র রাষ্ট্রকে বিপন্ন করে—অমরাই বা কেন তার বদলা নেব না? এ কোন রাষ্ট্র নীতি, এ কেমন দেশ রক্ষা ব্যবস্থা? পাকিস্তান যদি তার রাষ্ট্রসে ক্ষধা মেটাবার জন্য বার বার আমাদের জীবনসম্ভার উপর আঘাত করে অমরাই বা কেন ভবে অর্থনৈতিক অবরোধ সৃষ্টি করে

প্রত্যুত্তর দিব না? এই তো রাষ্ট্রনীতি। শঠে শাঠ্যং সমাচরেৎ। এই নীতির অনুগামী ছিলেন মহামতী চাণক্য। ইহাই শ্রুশ্রুত কালের রাষ্ট্রনীতি। বীরভোগ্যা বসুন্ধরা। আজ আসাম সরকারের কর্তব্য ভারত সরকারের মাধ্যমে পাকিস্তানকে জানিয়ে দেওয়া অনতিবিলম্বে কর্ণকুলি বাঁধ সৃষ্টে বিপর্যয়ের উপযুক্ত ক্ষতিপূরণ না মিলে একমাত্র জৈব কারণে পাকিস্তানের সঙ্গে সকল প্রকারের লেন-দেন ভারত বন্ধ করে দিবে। এই একটা ভাষাই অত্যাচারীরা বুঝে। ক্ষুদ্র মিশর ও সুয়েজখালে এই ভাষার পশ্চিমী শক্তিকে জবাব দিয়েছিল। দিয়েছিল বলেই আজ তারা প্রতিষ্ঠিত।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বিগত মাচর্চ মাসের স্বল্পকালীন অধিবেশনে মাননীয় রাজ্যপাল তাঁহার ভাষণে শিলচর গুলীবর্ষণের তদন্তের জন্য মাননীয় প্রধান বিচারপতি মেহরোজা কমিশন নিয়োগের কথা জানিয়েছিলেন। বিচার বিভাগীয় তদন্ত শেষ হয়েছে, রিপোর্ট সরকারের কাছে দাখিল করা হয়েছে, অথচ আশ্চর্যের কথা রাজ্যপালের ভাষণে এর উল্লেখ পর্য্যন্ত নেই। কেন? প্রায় দুই লক্ষাধিক টাকা ব্যয়ে যে তদন্তানুষ্ঠান হলো জনসাধারণ কেন জানবে না তদন্তের ফল কি? কী সে কারণে যার জন্য রাজ্য সরকার ঐ তদন্ত রিপোর্ট জনসাধারণের জ্ঞাতার্থে প্রকাশ করেছেন না? এর উত্তরের সঙ্গে শুধু একাদশ বিধিচির অমর আঙ্গুর তৃপ্তিই নির্ভর করছে না, এর উত্তরের উপর নির্ভর করছে গণতান্ত্রিক ভারতবর্ষের গণদেবতার জিজ্ঞাসা। মাননীয় মেহরোজা কমিশনের রিপোর্ট জনসাধারণের অবগতির জন্য অবিলম্বে প্রকাশের জন্য রাজ্য সরকারের কাছে দাবী জানাচ্ছি। মিনতি করছি বর্তমান সংকট মুহুর্তে রাজ্য সরকার যেন নতুন সংকট সৃষ্টি না করেন।

মহাশয়, মাননীয় রাজ্যপালের বর্তমান ভাষণে অনুপস্থিত এই রাজ্যের ক্রমবর্ধমান বেকার সমস্যার কথা, অনুপস্থিত সমবায় আন্দোলনের কথা, অনুপস্থিত বহু বিধোষিত বদরপুর শিল্প নগরীর কথা। একি শুধু ভুল, না রাজ্যসরকারের পরিবর্তিত নীতির প্রকাশ। রাজ্যপালের ভাষণে প্যাকেজ প্রণামের অনুপস্থিতিও কম নিঃসর উৎপাদন করেনি। আশাকরি মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রী আমাদের উৎকণ্ঠা দূর করবেন। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় মাননীয় রাজ্যপালের ভাষণে এই রাজ্যের আইন ও শৃঙ্খলা (Law and Order) সম্বন্ধে আশ্রু পুসাদেব যে মনোভাব প্রকট হয়েছে, বর্তমান মুহুর্তে এই রাজ্যের পক্ষে এই মনোভাব বিপর্যয় কর। সুগভঃ স্যার আকবর হায়দরীর সময় থেকে এই রাজ্যের নিরাপত্তা বার বার বিধিত হচ্ছে আজও সেই সম্ভাবনার হাত থেকে আমরা আসাম বাসী মুক্তি পাই নি। কোথায় আইন! কোথায় শৃঙ্খলা এই রাজ্যে? সত্যিই যদি এই রাজ্যে তা থাকতো তবে কি সাধ্যছিল দৈনন্দিনিক বৈরীনাগার প্রকাশ্য দিবালোকে রাজ্যসরকারকে বৃদ্ধাঙ্গুষ্ঠ প্রদর্শন করে এই রাজ্যেরই সীমান্তবর্তী কিছু সংখ্যক অধিবাসীর এবং পাকিস্তানীদের সহযোগে পাকিস্তানে প্রবেশ করার? সত্যিই যদি এই রাজ্যে আইন ও শৃঙ্খলা অব্যাহত তবে কেন পাহাড় লাইন যাত্রী শত সহস্র যাত্রীদের জীবনের মায়া ত্যাগ করে ঘন্টার পর ঘন্টা গহন জঙ্কলে ট্রেনের কামরায় আটক থাকতে হয়? কেন তবে সীমান্তবর্তী করিমগঞ্জ মহকমায় গো-মহিষাদি দিবসে নিশাথে অপহৃত হচ্ছে প্রতিকারহীন বেদনায়? এই রাজধানীর দিকে দৃকপাত করলে আইন ও শৃঙ্খলার কী রূপ আমরা দেখি? আইন রয়েছে টেক্সটিলে মীটার ব্যবহার করতে হবে। এই শিল্প নগরীতে কোন ট্যাক্সি চালক মীটার ব্যবহার করে। আইন রয়েছে বিজ্ঞান সম্মত পন্থায় সিনেমা গৃহে আনন্দ পরিবেশনের। শিল্প নগরীর সিনেমা গৃহ সমূহের দিকে এবং অভ্যন্তরিন ব্যবস্থার দিকে দৃষ্টি দিলে আইন ও শৃঙ্খলার পরিস্থিতি মিলে কি? অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়। এই আশ্রুপট্টির মনোভাবই জাতীয় সবনাশের আকর। ভারত প্রধান নেহেরুজী দেশপ্রেম, ধর্মনিরপেক্ষতা এবং সমন্বয় বাদের প্রতীক। তিনিও এই মনোভাবের আবর্তে পরে একদা কালোকে সাদা ভেবেছিলেন। সেদিন তিনিও জানতে চান নি কাশ্মীরের ভাগ্যাকাশে কে সেই অশনি।

অঞ্চল বিশ্বাসে ভারতের অপোষন ভারতের নন্দনকানন কাশ্মীর তুলে দিয়েছিলেন শের-ই-কাশ্মীরের হাতে। ডাঃ শ্যামাপ্রসাদের মহামায়া জীবন বিনিময়ে প্রমাণ করতে হলো কে সেই বিশ্বাস হস্তা। তাই এই আত্মতৃষ্টির ইন্দ্রজাল থেকে মুক্ত হতে হবে। সুন্দর এই আসাম। প্রকৃতির চারণভূমি। বিচিত্র এবং বৈচিত্র্য, বিরাট এবং সম্ভাবনা। সারা ভারতের সম্পদ নিকেতন এই আসাম ভূমি। অতীত যুগে বার বার সাম্রাজ্যানিপীড়িত শক্তি এই অসমতল আসাম ভূমির উপর আঘাতের পর আঘাত করে ব্যর্থ হয়েছে, ব্যর্থ হয়েছে মোঘল, সাহস করেনি পাঠান। আজ সেই অতীত ঐশ্বর্য্য এবং ঐতিহ্য সমন্বিত আসামের ক্ষত্র শক্তি সুপ্ত। মাননীয় সদস্যগণ। আপনারা আসাম জননীর ঋদ্ধিক। মহাবিনাশের হাত থেকে আসামকে রক্ষা করার জন্য শপথ গ্রহণ করেছেন আপনারা; চেয়ে দেখুন আসামের ভাগ্যাকাশে কাল মেঘ, সময়ে সতর্ক না হলে পলাশীর বিঘ্ন সপের আক্রমণ থেকে আমরা রক্ষা পাবনা। আসামের মর্মে মর্মে আজ বিমক্রিয়া চলেছে, চারিভিতে অদৃশ্য শত্রুর পদধ্বনি। রাজ্যসরকার নিজের দর্শকের ভূমিকার অভিনয় করছেন মাত্র। আপনারা জেগে উঠুন—সরকারকে ক্রিয়াশীল করুন। আজ শুধু আসামই দ্রুত কাশ্মীরের পথে পা বাড়িয়েছে এমন নয়। পশ্চিম বাংলার ভাগ্যাকাশেও আজ দুর্ঘ্যোগের ঘনঘটা। এই দুই রাজ্যের সমস্যা ও সম্ভট আজ কতকটা এক। তাই মাননীয় মুখ্য মন্ত্রী মহাশয়ের কাছে আমার আকুতি তিনি যেন বর্তমানকে উপেক্ষা না করে পশ্চিমবাংলার মুখ্যমন্ত্রীর সহযোগে সম্ভট ত্রাণের সূত্র আবিষ্কার করেন। জাতীয় ঐক্য ও সংহতি ভারতাত্মার মর্ম্মবাণী। এই ভারতের সাগর তীরে বিশ্বমানবতাকে চিরদিন ভারতাত্মা আহবান জানিয়েছে, কিন্তু আজ উদার, মহান, আদর্শপ্রাণ ভারতবর্ষ শত্রু পরিবেষ্টিত। ঘরে শত্রু, বাইরে শত্রু। জাগৃতির পথই মন্ত্রির একমাত্র পথ। উত্তিষ্ঠিতঃ জাগ্রতঃ। ধন্যবাদ মহাশয়।

RAJA AJIT NARAYAN DEB (Kokrajhar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I joined with my hon. friend Shri Umriddin in thanking the Governor for his Address. As the problem of Pakistani infiltration forms the first item of the Governor's Address, I believe the Government attach due importance to it and are quite alive to the problem. But the matter has been discussed so threadbare in the Floor of the House that I do not think it will be of any use to dilate upon this point. I shall therefore, speak a few words regarding this matter.

In spite of the alertness of the Government a large number of Pakistanis have infiltrated into this State and now it is an established fact though at the beginning Government refused to recognise this fact on the ground that it is usual movement of people of neighbouring countries. Economic hardship in Pakistan resulting in infiltration in this State was also advanced as a cause. Now when no less a person than the Home Minister of India admits that there has been a large scale infiltration of the Pakistanis into Assam, our Government are taking decisions for checking such illegal entry. Arguments that this is an usual movement of people living in proximity or that entry of the Pakistanis is due to economic hardship have lost ground and now we all know that it is a clear case of a large invasion for motives other than economy or usual movement. Government too have realised rather at a late hour that the condition of Assam is not very safe. Unfortunately it is too late because the mischief is already done and the alertness and the regrets are in vain.

It is commendable that Government are taking action to strengthen the checkposts and to reinforce the Border security forces and I hope that further infiltration will be successfully resisted. But what about those who are

already in the State? Large scale infiltration did not take place in a day or in a year, it has been continuing since a long time without a check and many of the infiltrators are safely sheltered in this State for a few years. As one hon. Member has said that the infiltrators are not floating in the air, they are certainly living among us sharing our homes and our lands. What do the Government propose to do about them?

Sir, it is the gradually deteriorating administrative machinery that is to blame. It has so much deteriorated that it is on the verge of collapse. A simple matter cannot be disposed of within reasonable time. A petition submitted with due formalities is attended to after months and years. It takes more than two years to receive a reply. A man, who wants his thing done has to come to Shillong repeatedly and go from office to office and from Minister to Minister to get his matter done at a great cost. How can we expect such administration to stop the Naga hostiles crossing the border and going to Pakistan? How can such machinery check the infiltration of the Pakistanis?

The question of Pakistani infiltration appears to me to be like a ghost, which all fear but none has seen one—. In the absence of accurate figures the whole matter is open to guess work and the unofficial figures varying from thousands to lakhs have given scope for panic and suspicion. The details that we gather from the Press or the Platform simply leave us more and more astonished. Even at this stage the Government are silent about facts and figures. The figures of the Pakistani Government are silent about during the last session must have varied now and the new figures would have been welcome in the address, but the address is completely silent resulting in more vagueness.

Sir, I quite appreciate the Government's attitude to the industrialisation of the backward State of Assam. But in our zeal for the large scale industries, let us not forget the Cottage Industries and by pass them with a passing reference to the small scale industries.

Heavy industries have their advantages, but they have necessary evils that follow. Concentration of wealth in a few hands is the necessary outcome of heavy industry. There are many more problems that come in the wake of heavy industry. Let us take the example of Calcutta, the largest city in India with a large concentration of heavy industries. Calcutta has certainly benefitted by her industries but she is also groaning under many problems that followed in the wake of heavy industries. Slum quarters have come into existence following the concentration of population. Labourer working in the big factories lose their self-respect and their self-reliance and working in the factories they become parts of the machines they work with. While on the other hand people engaged in cottage industries know well where they stand. Such a man knows that if he spins two yards of yarns per day, he will wear a cloth at the end of a month or so. If he does more, he gets more. If he does not, he goes without any. But a labour in a factory receives a fixed pay at the end of a month or a week if he completes his routine in a fixed way. This is the reason why the Father of the nation, Mahatma Gandhi emphasised the importance of a spinning wheel. His advocacy for the spinning and taking to Khaddar is not aimed at starving the cotton mills in Manchester. This is meant to be a protest of man against machines and to enhance

his self reliance and self-respect and the sense of dignity. Let not the Government therefore neglect the cottage industries in their zeal to introduction of heavy industries.

Though the co-operative movement is said to be the only salvation of Assam for attainment of socialistic pattern on society, strangely enough, it was not even mentioned in the Address of the Governor.

Mr. SPEAKER : Mr. Deb, how long you will take to complete your speech ?

RAJA AJIT NARAYAN DEB (Kokrajhar) : I will take some time, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER : You may take another five minutes.

RAJA AJIT NARAYAN DEB (Kokrajhar) : Now Sir, as the Governor has mentioned about stabilised prices, I would speak a few words on this topic. No prices can be fixed by a legislation or an executive order. There is nothing that can reverse the eternal and the natural law of Demand and Supply. The price of paddy rose and fell according to availability without any reference to the fixed price of Rs.9 and odd. In time of scarcity as now, it rose upto Rs.14 per maund. No fixation of price have been successful in stabilising it.

The question of jute is not referred to in the address though it is an important cash crop, specially when the price varies from Rs.60 per maund to Rs.18 per maund. Since the partition of the country, jute growing has become almost a monopoly of Assam, and our cultivators depend on it for six months in a year for their maintenance. During the last session of the Assembly, I have seen jute being sold at Rs.18 per maund in my constituency, and this hardly covers the cost of production. If something is not done to raise the floor price of jute, jute growers will be discouraged from growing this cash crop. This may result into a great economic disaster for the cultivators and may also harm the jute mills in other parts of India. So, I would request the Government to approach the Central Government, if necessary, to fix a reasonable floor price for jute. Then Sir, I am very glad to say that Government are going to start a timber treating plant and a Sainik School. Sir, if we want to develop Assam, we should not neglect the district of Goalpara also. It is admittedly a very backward district of the State. It is also true that the people of Goalpara have not a single factory or any institution worth a name. There are Medical Colleges and Engineering Colleges and other institutions in other parts of Assam, but there is hardly anything in the District of Goalpara. Therefore, I would suggest that this Sainik School which is going to be opened and the timber treating plant should be started in the district of Goalpara. Thanks Sir.

(Adjournment)

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A. M. on Saturday, the 9th June, 1962.

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