

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

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The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 10 A. M. on Saturday, the 31st March, 1962.

P R E S E N T

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury, B.L., Speaker in the Chair, nine Ministers, two Ministers of State, three Deputy Ministers and sixty-eight members.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Re: Reinstatement or otherwise of officials suspended in connection with July disturbances

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) asked :

*1. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) What action for the reinstatement or otherwise of the officials who were suspended in connection with the disturbances in July, 1960 has been taken ?
- (b) Why the officials have been placed under suspension for months together and final order could not be passed early ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

1. (a)—The question of reinstatement or otherwise of the officials suspended in connection with the July, 1960 disturbances will be decided as soon as the proceedings against them are finalised. The proceedings are in their last stages and decisions are expected to be taken soon.

(b)—The officials concerned had to be placed under suspension because of the nature of the charges. The delay has been occasioned because the proceedings, which must conform to strict rules and procedures, are of a protracted nature.

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU [Majuli (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : What is the total number of officers who have been put under suspension ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) : In all proceedings were drawn up against 25 officers and 23 were placed under suspension. Out of these cases, proceedings against 19 officers have been disposed of. So proceedings against six officers are pending.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) : Who are these officers making enquiries against these suspended persons ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) : There are different enquiring officers for different officers.

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) : Who are these officers against whom proceedings are still pending ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : Sir, in respect of the following officers, proceedings are pending :—

1. J. Ahmed.
2. S. K. Bhattacheryya.
3. I. P. Menon.
4. R. K. Sharma.
5. B. K. Das.
6. L. Gogoi.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) : How long the disposal of these proceedings will take ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : Sir, this is a lengthy procedure. We hope to dispose of these proceedings within the course of 3 months.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : Sir, may I know whether the suspended officers have been paid any subsistence allowance ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : They must have been paid.

Re: Criminal Prosecution of Shri Pabbi the then Superintendent of Police, Kamrup

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) asked :

*2. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) What steps have been taken for prosecution of Shri Pabbi, Ex-Superintendent of Police, Kamrup, after the submission of the findings of the A. D. M., Kamrup, whose report indicated that a *prima facie* case against Shri Pabbi can be established ?

(b) What steps Government have taken for the immediate suspension of Shri Pabbi pending formal institution of a criminal case against him ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

2. (a)—The Government have received the report of the A. D. M. in the matter of proceedings taken up by the A. D. M. under Section 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code. As the question has been raised whether Central Government or the State Government are competent to dispose of such matter in respect of I. A. S. or I. P. S. officers, the matter has been referred for an authoritative opinion to the Attorney General of India. The matter will be disposed of after the opinion is received.

(b)—In view of the reply to (a), this does not arise.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) : How long will it take to receive the reply from the Attorney General of India ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) : Sir, as a matter of fact, we have been reminding the Law Department of the Government of India for expediting the matter.

Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] Sir, will the hon'ble Chief Minister be pleased to state when the Attorney General was referred to ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) : Sir, the Additional District Magistrate's report was received by Government on the 10th January 1962 and the reference to the Government of India requesting them to obtain the opinion of the Attorney-General was made on the 2nd January 1962.

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) : Whether Government is issuing reminders ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) : Yes.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) : Have the Government discussed this matter with the Government of India ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) : Yes.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : Sir, May I know when the report of the Additional District Magistrate was received by the Government.

Mr. SPEAKER : Yes, the reply does not indicate when the report was received.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) : I am finding out the date, I shall furnish later.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) : Will the report of the Additional District Magistrate be placed before the House.

Mr. SPEAKER : This is a public document now.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) : Has the Government recommended to the Government of India for the prosecution of Pabbi?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) : This is the question of jurisdiction, Sir.

Re: Finance Department

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) asked :

*3. Will the Finance Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government is aware that the efficiency of Finance Department which is expected to increase with the appointment of a top-ranking official in a capacity of Joint Secretary, Finance has seriously been deteriorated due to inordinate delay in disposal of files containing various important plans of different Departments by the said officer ?
- (b) Whether it is not a fact that appointment of such officer who fails to dispose of important matters promptly entail sheer drainage of public exchequer and has become a stumbling block to the development of the State ?
- (c) If so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take for immediate removal of such officer who has a pathetic attitude towards the development of this undeveloped State ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) replied :

3 (a)—No. On the other hand work in the Finance Department has improved considerably in the last two years. Disposal particularly of development cases has been expeditious and examination has been fairly thorough. There is the least hold up in matters relating to any development Scheme. The procedure regarding issue of sanctions has been streamlined by the Department and all the departmental schemes are discussed and cleared in one or two meetings very early in the financial year. There is absolutely no hold up in the matter of sanction to development schemes.

So far as the Joint Secretary is concerned this post has been in existence for a number of years and, on the basis of work-distribution among senior officers of the Department, the present Jt. Secretary deals mainly with the establishment and Taxation matters most of which are difficult and many are very complicated. On all establishment and taxation matters, both her work and disposal has been very satisfactory and she has dealt with a number of rules and procedural matters very well. On development side, she deals only with Education and Social Welfare. Her disposal has been very satisfactory. Except for some complicated files, most files have been cleared up in 3-4 days which is a good record. The Finance Department has the responsibility which has to be carefully discharged in commensurate with the necessity of making full examination of such cases. The time taken by her in disposing of development files has been well above average.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—Does not arise.

Mr. SPEAKER : I want to draw the attention of the House to one thing in regard to this question. Rule 37 of the Assembly Rules deals with the form and contents of questions. In sub-clause (3) of that rule, there is a specific direction. The sub-clause reads like this :

“ It must not contain arguments, inferences, ironical or offensive expression or defamatory statements”.

In question 3 (a), some inferences and some ironical or offensive expressions are underlined. In the ordinary course this question should not have been allowed, but as we had no other questions than this, this question was allowed. I am sorry for that. I hope in future our hon. Members will strictly conform to this rule.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) : Will Government be pleased to investigate through the Chief Secretary how many files are lying with the Joint Secretary, Finance ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) : I have already replied to this question. Unless specific cases are cited it is difficult for me to reply. I have looked into this matter and I find that generally all files are disposed of within three or four days after receipt by her. Only in very complicated cases files are kept by her for about a week or ten days.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : Is it also not a fact that when she went on leave she left behind about 80 very important files on her table which were pending for months together ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : It is not a fact.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) : Whether Government is aware that the petition of the English reporters is pending disposal for a long time in the Finance Department ?

Mr. SPEAKER : How does that question arise ?

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) : I am not satisfied with the reply of the Finance Minister. May I request the Chief Minister to enquire into this matter ?

Mr. SPEAKER : Order, order.

We pass on to item No. 2.

**Calling attention under Assembly Rule 54 re: Controversy
over payment of Oil Royalty.**

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank the Finance Minister for making a statement on the floor of this House on the 26th regarding this question of oil royalty. I am also glad to learn from him that he is going to Delhi to take up the matter with the Central Government. It is really a pleasure to know from him that this House will be taken in to confidence regarding further developments. But, Sir, I am a bit sceptical. His statement in the House reminds me of some past incidents. So, I find it very difficult sometimes to believe that we will really be taken into confidence even if the Government fails at the top. We have some past experiences in matters of this kind. During the regime of the last Government when the question of oil refinery came up, we were assured by the then Government that the people would be taken into confidence in the matter of the establishment of the oil refinery. But ultimately we saw that the Government failed to take the people into confidence and the oil refinery was about to go to Barauni. I think, Sir, the hon. Members will admit and agree with me that it was due to the sacrifice of the people of Assam that the oil refinery ultimately came to Assam. That is why I sometimes doubt that the same thing may happen with regard to this matter also.

Sir, if we look to the advanced countries of the world, we find that the progress made by them is based mainly on natural resources. The countries which have exploited their natural resources by scientific methods have advanced and the countries which have no natural resources have not been able to advance so much. Here in Assam we are fortunate in having many natural resources, especially oil, which is a rare thing in many countries of the world. We are naturally anxious to see that the most valuable resource of Assam is fully utilised for the benefit of this people of Assam. But we find that it is still in the hands of foreigners, the benefit from this resource has been reaped not by our people but by foreigners. Other advanced countries having a socialistic pattern of society or socialism as their goal have nationalised these vital resources. But we can not conceive of it. When we talk of nationalisation we get a rebuff from the Government. I would have liked that the natural resources in our State like oil, coal, tea, on which depend our future progress and prosperity, to be immediately nationalised. But I know Sir, we can not expect this to happen now. But at least we can expect that the maximum benefit from these natural resources should go to the people of the State where they are found. Sir, sixty years ago the royalty on oil was fixed at 10 per cent. Now the production of oil has increased by more than 12 per cent, and we fail to understand why Oil India Limited should refuse to enhance the rate of royalty. We would have been very much satisfied if our Government by taking the people into their confidence had fought out the matter straightway. But our Government seems to have accepted the Central Government as arbitrator. We have a long-felt grievance that the Central Government do not do justice to the Assamese people. When we see the report of the Third Finance Commission, we find that the Central Government is more eager in cutting the aid than to increase it. We hear our leaders, national leaders, talking about backwardness of Assam but they are lacking in sympathy that they do not show their eagerness to help this backward State of Assam to progress. So, Sir, in every respect we are always at clash with the Central Government and

our Government had a bad name because the people feel that our Government can not fight to the extent they ought to. Of course, our Chief Minister will say that I am not telling the truth as he replied yesterday that people have full confidence on the Government and on the party in power and that is why they voted them into power and they can do anything as they like. I can not agree with this statement of the Chief Minister. I am reminded of that only now. This sort of statement created some trouble in the past and I hope, Sir, that we should talk as persons having faith in Democracy. When these things are carelessly talked at the top then it leads us to trouble as it did in the past. However, Sir, I am expressing the feeling of the people that our people have some suspicion on the Government that they can not take up the grievances of the people of Assam to the Central Government and can not place them properly there and that is why we are being neglected in every respect. Though the Finance Minister gave us assurance on 26th of this month on the floor of this House, yet we have some doubt; we are eager to see the results. We want to fight our cause, we want that Assam is developed and all its available resources are invested in improving the conditions of this poor State of Assam. We do not care to go to jail even now after obtaining independence; we fought for the cause of Assam and we still want to fight for the cause of Assam. So this is the issue which is most vital before this House at present and to be taken up very seriously and we hope the Government will not only take this House into their confidence but take the people of Assam as a whole also into their confidence. And I can assure, Sir, that the people of Assam will be always behind the Government in fighting for the right cause of this State. So, Sir; I have given notice of this calling attention motion on this point with the hope that the Finance Minister and the Minister for Industries will fight to the last. And also Sir, I want to tell them that the people of Assam are eagerly waiting to know the results they are very much perturbed, they are very much agitated about this oil royalty issue and we should like that it should be discussed there. But from the attitude of the Central Government towards Assam we are still in doubt whether we can be successful. We have seen in other States that in any vital issue like this both the Treasury Bench and the Opposition party combined and fought for the right cause of the people unitedly. I hope our Government and the party in power this time will set an example by taking the Opposition as well as the people in general into their confidence to fight this right cause of this State of Assam together.

***Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have listened with careful attention to what the hon. Member has said in the course of calling attention to a matter which, according to him, is of urgent and public nature. While doing so I was really surprised to hear whether he was talking on nationalisation, on what happened in the past or his purpose was to help the Government in drawing attention to a very important matter. Sir, his speech gave me an impression that this question has been raised not for any other purpose except for the purpose as they have been saying in the past that if it would not have been for the P. S. P. the Government would not have got a refinery at Gauhati. I may inform the House that this question came up before the public in a number of places and what I told the public in reply to this

question I am repeating before this House. I told the public that for the purpose of a marriage, the two necessary parties are the bride and the bridegroom or the guests who are invited to take part in this function and together with this there are also some people who come with doles and drum and enjoy the celebrations of this marriage function. And it would be improper for these drum beaters to now come and say that on account of their drum beating the marriage took place (*laughter*). And the same thing I would like to repeat here that the purpose of the hon. Member for raising this question is that they want to go and tell the public that this question of royalty has been settled only because this question was agitated by the P.S.P. I am sorry my hon. friend has entirely mistaken. In the past, this question has been rightly taken up by the Government, the matter is under negotiation and I have already disclosed before this House the salient feature of this royalty dispute. I also stated that this is not the time I would like to place the entire statement before this House. The matter is in a very delicate state and it should be left to us. When the time is ripe we shall take the House into confidence. In a few days' time we are going to discuss this matter and I can assure the House that the Government are as much interested in finding resources and doing things for the interest of the State as anyone in this House. I do not see any reason why my friend has reason to believe that we shall not defend the cause of Assam and it is also unfair on his part to say.....

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat) : I am saying about the past experience.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) : Yes, from the past experience also, we find that whenever we wanted anything from the Central Government and when we could convince them we got the due share for the State of Assam. Whenever we are in a position to convince the Central Government they will not fail in doing justice to the State of Assam. So far as the Finance Commission is concerned, I have hope that after we have taken up this matter with the Central Government we shall be able to get as much assistance as is necessary and as is called for the State of Assam and the Assamese people.

Sir, I wish to say no more than this. When the time comes, we shall come forward with such proposal and you will get full opportunity to discuss the matter.

Election of Deputy Speaker

Mr. SPEAKER : The next item in the Agenda for today is the election of the Deputy Speaker. There are two valid nomination papers and I shall read out the particulars as required by Clause (5) of the Assembly Rule 8.

Nomination Paper No.1

Name of member mentioned	...	...	Shri Dandeswar Hazarika
Name of Proposer	...	...	Shri Kamala Prasad Agarwala.
Name of Seconder	...	...	Shrimati Lily Sen Gupta.

Nomination Paper No. 2

Name of member nominated	...	...	Shri Dandeswar Hazarika.
Name of Proposer	...	...	Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha.
Name of Seconder	...	...	Shri Sriman Prafulla Goswami.

Both the nomination papers are in the name of one and the same person, namely, Shri Dandeswar Hazarika.

As only one person has been proposed, I declare that Shri Dandeswar Hazarika has been duly elected as Deputy Speaker of the Assam Legislative Assembly unopposed.

Election to Financial Committees of Legislature

As regards election to the Public Accounts Committee and the Committees on Estimates, I fix Room No. 2 of the Assembly House as the place where the election will take place between the hours of 11 A.M. and 1-30 P.M. today. In the meanwhile if there is an agreement between the major party and the various groups by limiting the number of candidates according to the number of members to be elected, the matter may be intimated to the Secretary immediately.

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Golaghat): Mr. Speaker, Sir. I am very thankful to the Members of this august House for their unanimous election for this responsible position. Sir, with your able guidance and co-operation of all the Members of this House, I think I shall be able to keep the prestige and dignity of the House. Sir, it will be my earnest endeavour to see the rights and privileges of all the Members irrespective of party affiliation are safeguarded. I again thank the hon. Members of this House for electing me to this responsible office unanimously. With these words, I resume my seat.

Election to the Public Accounts Committee

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Parliamentary affairs): Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly do elect seven Members to the Committee on Public Accounts in accordance with Assembly Rule 242 (1).

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that this Assembly do elect seven Members to the Committee on Public Accounts in accordance with Assembly Rule 242(1).

(The motion was put as question and adopted)

Election to the Committee on Estimates

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Parliamentary affairs): Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly do elect ten Members to the Committee on Estimates in accordance with Assembly Rule, 244 (1).

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that this Assembly do elect ten Members to the Committees on Estimates in accordance with Assembly Rule, 244 (1).

(The motion was put as question and adopted)

Shri BIMALA PRASAD GHALIHA (Chief Minister) Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly do approve an expenditure of Rs.1,63,435 (Rupees one lakh, sixty-three thousand, four hundred and thirty-five) only under head "29.—Police" for the items noted below. The amount involved will be met from the sanctioned grants provided through Schedule of new schemes. Hence, the resolution.

(1)	General (2) Rs.	Sixth Schedule (3) Rs.	Total (4) Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	4,01,32,100	44,72,100	4,46,04,200
II.—Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year.	85	...	85
III.—Supplementary Grant voted by the Assembly during the current Session.		...	..
IV.—Sub-head under which the Appropriation will be accounted for—			
(1) E.—Special Police—(a) Organisation of Fire Service.	63,435	...	63,435
(2) B.—D.E.F.—(a) District Police—Contingencies—Non-Contract.	75,000	...	75,000
(3) B.—D.E.F.—(a) District Police—Contingencies—Contract.	25,000	...	25,000
Total	...	1,63,435	...
		1,63,435	1,63,435

For Explanatory Notes hon. Members may refer to copy of Resolution already circulated to them.

Mr. SPEAKER: Resolution moved is that this Assembly do approve an expenditure of Rs.1,63,435 (Rupees one lakh, sixty-three thousand, four hundred and thirty-five) only under head "29.—Police" for the items as indicated in the resolution. The amount involved will be met from the sanctioned grants provided through Schedule of new schemes.

(The resolution was put as question and adopted)

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Minister of State, P. W. D. (R & B)]: Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly do approve of an expenditure of Rs. 3,87,394 under the head "50-Civil Works-State (excluding Establishment and Tools and Plants)" for the items below.

The amount involved will be met from the sanctioned grant. "50-Civil Works-State. (excluding Establishment and Tools and Plant)".

	General	Sixth Schedule	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted ... by the Assembly	4,72,34,500	1,87,69,900	6,60,04,400
II.—Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year.	15,50,400	15,048	15,65,448
III.—Sub-head under which the Appropriation will be accounted for—			Nil.

NORMAL— :

A.—Original Works—

(a) Buildings—Voted.

Police—Expenditure in connection with Border Areas	9,744	3,000	12,744
Civil Works	1,000	..	1,000
Total—(a) Building ..	10,744	3,000	13,744

(b) Communication—

Construction of Roads of Economic or Inter State Importance.	7,500	..	7,500
Petrol Tax Project—Ordinary Reserve	48,000	..	48,000
Ordinary Roads Expenditure in connection with Border Areas.	60,000	35,000	95,000
Do.—Restoration of Flood Damages. ..	2,16,000	3,150	2,19,150
Total—(b) Communication ..	3,34,650	35,000	3,69,650

(c) Miscellaneous	4,000	4,000
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Total—(c) Miscellaneous Work	4,000	4,000
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Grand Total ..	3,45,394	42,000	3,87,394
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Mr. SPEAKER: Resolution moved is that this Assembly do approve of an expenditure of Rs. 3,87,394 under the head "50-Civil Works-State (excluding Establishment of Tools and Plants)" for the items as indicated in the resolution.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): Mr. Speaker, Sir. In some of the items of expenditures, it is found that roads are constructed in the border areas only, with a view to facilitate movement of military personnel in those areas. Sir, I find that except movement of Defence personnel, there is no necessity of making such roads. As this is a matter relating to Defence only, Sir, I think, the amount should have been borne by the Centre and not by our Government. So far our Government is concerned, we have spent nearly 60 to 70 lakhs for this purpose. Why our Government cannot force the Central Government to bear this expenditure? This is why I raise this objection that our Government should convince the Central Government to bear this amount. I want to hear from the Minister in charge relating to this State of affairs.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Mr. Speaker, Sir. We have seen many items under this head. My esteemed colleague Shri Barbaruah has rightly said that the expenditure for the Border Security Forces, should be borne by the Central Government. Why should we spend so much money on this account?

Another point, Sir, a huge amount has been provided for construction of roads of economic or inter State importance, under communication. When we have taken so many projects inside our State, why should we spend so much money on development of communications relating to border. I am citing an instance and that is about construction of Bhogdoi Bridge near Jorhat town. It has got the public importance and it is on the National Highways, Sir.

Every one knows that the Bhogdoi bridge is on the National Highway and I have understood that since 1952 State Government have been submitting proposal after proposal to the Central Government one after another— one for diversion, from the present site the second one again for diversion and when the State Government submitted the third one they have been asked by the Government of India to submit a proposal for improvement of the existing Bhogdoi Bridge. The proposal has been sent only recently at the estimate of Rs.2 lakhs. In view of the importance of the bridge which is existing in a pitiable condition on the National Highway, I do not know why the Government have failed to allot this 2 lakhs of Rupees in the present State budget. So, my earnest appeal to the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department that this matter, be taken up immediately so that the communication of the National Highway may not be disturbed.

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Minister of State, P.W.D. (R & B)]: Sir, probably my friend being a new Member does now know about the Bhogdoi bridge, which one of the five major bridges. I hope, in no time, it will come from the Government of India. Secondly Sir, possibly my friend has not gone through the Resolution—Appendix A, wherein the Government of India has come in. I refer to page 3 of the Resolution—Appendix A—wherein the Government of India has supplied us the money.

It is with Government of India's money that we are going through all the schemes in the border areas. I request my hon. friend before criticising, to go through the appendix and other relevant papers. So Sir, with this few observation, I request the hon. Member to see the things himself and then criticise.

Mr. SPEAKER : The question is that this Assembly do approve of an expenditure of Rs.3,87,394 under the head "50.—Civil Works—State (Excluding Establishment and Tools and Plants)" for the items as indicated in the resolution.

(The question was adopted.)

Mr. SPEAKER : Before taking up Item No.6, I request Shri Hazarika our newly elected Deputy Speaker to take his seat in seat No.7.

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Minister of State, P.W.D. (R & B)] : Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly do approve of an expenditure of Rs.3,25,718 under the head "81.—Capital Account of Civil Works—Outside the Revenue Account, etc.", for the items below. The amount will be met from the sanctioned grant. "81.—Capital Accounts of Civil Works—Outside the Revenue Account, etc".

	General	Sixth Schedule	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Grant Originally voted by Assembly.	3,03,20,000	41,40,700	3,44,60,700
II.—Supplementary Grant voted by the Assembly during the year.	...	...	...
III.—Sub-head under which appropriation will be accounted for—			
NORMAL—			
A.—Original Works—			
(a) Buildings—			
General Administration	1,07,666	...	1,07,666
Police	2,15,602	...	2,15,602
Civil Works	...	1,000	1,000
Total—(a) Buildings	3,23,268	1,000	3,24,268
(b) Communication—			
Ordinary Roads	...	1,450	1,450
Total—(b) Communication.	..	1,450	1,450
GRAND TOTAL	3,23,268	2,450	3,25,718

Mr. SPEAKER : Resolution moved is that this Assembly do approve of an expenditure of Rs.3,25,718 under the head "81.—Capital Accounts of Civil Works—Outside the Revenue Account, etc", for the items as indicated

in the resolution. The amount will be met from [the sanctioned grant. "81.—Capital Accounts of Civil Works—Outside the Revenue Account, etc.".

(The resolution was put as question and adopted.)

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical) :

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly do approve of the expenditure of Rs.77,500 under 38.—Medical by Reappropriation from Savings from the sanctioned grant as indicated below:—

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
38.—Medical—			
Grant originally voted by the Assembly.	1,46,02,500	23,42,000	1,69,44,500
Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year.	...	...	...
Total	1,46,02,500	23,42,000	1,69,44,500
2. Sub-head under which the Re-appropriation will be accounted for—			
(1) B.—Hospitals and Dispensaries—			
(a) Ordinary Dispensaries—			
Contingencies	...	30,000	30,000
(2) C.—Grants for Medical purposes—			
(c) Grants for Miscellaneous purposes—			
Grants to Ayurvedic Dispensaries.	47,500	...	47,500
Total	47,500	30,000	77,500
3. Sub-head under which the amount is to be re-appropriated—			
C.—Grants for Medical purposes—			
(c) Grants for Miscellaneous purposes Scheme for Government Subsidised Medical Practitioners.	77,500	..	77,500

For explanatory notes hon. Member may refer to copy of Resolution already circulated to them.

Mr. SPEAKER : Resolution moved is that this Assembly do approve of the expenditure of Rs.77,500 under 38.—Medical by Re-appropriation from Savings from the sanctioned grant as indicated in the resolution.

Shri HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Rs.500 has been provided for subsidised dispensaries per year for medicines. There is no doctor for these subsidised dispensaries and no medicines. Rupees 87 is given as allowance to the doctor and an Rs.15 to the compounder. In these hard days a high cost of living a sum of Rs.15 is too low and Rs.87 to a doctor is a joke. So I think, the pay of the subsidised medical practitioner should be increased and the money provided for subsidised dispensaries should be at least Rs.7,000 or at least Rs.6,000 per year.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) : Sir, in the name of health so much amount has been spent, but whether in practice we are benefitted or not, the hon. Members know it well. Sir, in the name of health we spend a lot, but in actual practice, it is not the case, because we should be concerned mainly with the health of the rural population. Since the British regime, no new hospitals were established in the interior villages. Only in the district headquarters we are having hospitals. In Jorhat Subdivision, i.e., in an area of about 200-500 sq. miles, we have only one hospital.

Mr. SPEAKER : What is the total area of your constituency ?

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) : Nearly 200 sq. miles.

Mr. SPEAKER : You are stating that 200-500 sq. miles there is no dispensary. What is the total area of your constituency ?

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : In my constituency, the total area is nearly

Mr. SPEAKER : All right, you go on.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : Our point is that in the name of health we are spending a lot. But our main concern should be about the health of the rural people. Until and unless we provide medical facilities to the rural people, it is no use providing money under health schemes. There should be hospitals and dispensaries in all the villages in the State with full facilities of modern treatment and fully equipped with doctors and other medical staff.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) : Sir, the present sessions is a short one. We have to pass huge amount of money and no time is given for queries to our questions by the Ministers. However, Sir, our Health Minister has come up for a demand of nearly Rs.77,500 for the approval of the House. It is a considerable amount. There is the Medical Department. To speak the truth, in the State, everywhere there is disease and there is epidemic.

There is disease, there is epidemic and human lives have been taken away by the epidemics. Now, Sir, if you go to my constituency nay even to the Congress constituency, Nazira, you will find there one dispensary, for instance, Namtiali. Sir, in this dispensary, the newly built Doctor's and Compounder's quarters have been given away to destruction and the building have almost collapsed. I do not know what kind of timber is used for these buildings. This is simply a wastage of public money. The doctor

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has to attend this dispensaries from home from a distance of 10 miles, there is also another building, for instance, the Jaji Hospital building. The compounder cannot sleep at night because the building leaks when rain comes. The doctors and compounders cannot work with a sound mind. Whenever the patients go to them, they will say 'Well, we have not slept at all. So don't disturb us. We don't like to see your face'. (*Laughter*). In this way, Sir, the patients are in great difficulty.

I have mentioned the names of two dispensaries, namely Namtiali and Jaji and I invite the Minister to visit these two dispensaries. If the money is spent it must be spent properly and for public utility.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I can say this much, that the constructive suggestions given by the hon. Member will receive consideration of Government.

Mr. SPEAKER: What about the roof leakage of Namtiali dispensary?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: Of course, Sir. These dispensaries will be visited by the authorities concerned. If the defects are really in existence, they will be removed.

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is that this Assembly do approve of the expenditure of Rs.77,500 under 33.—Medical by Re-appropriation from Saving from the sanctioned grant as indicated in the resolution.

(The question was adopted.)

The Assam Ministers' and Deputy Ministers' Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1962

Mr. SPEAKER: Before I take up Item No 8, I have a message from the Governor. I will read the message.

“RAJ BHAVAN
Shillong, the 22nd March, 1962

I recommend under the provision of Article 207(3) of the Constitution of India that the Assam Ministers' and Deputy Ministers' Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1962 be taken into consideration by the Assam Legislative Assembly.

Sd./- S. M. SHRINAGESH,

Governor of Assam”.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Ministers' and Deputy Ministers' Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1962 be taken into consideration.

Mr. SPEAKER: The motion moved is that the Assam Ministers' and Deputy Ministers' Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1962 be taken into consideration.

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সিদিনা মই এই কথাকেই, সদনত দাঙি ধৰিছিলো কিন্তু সিদিনা আমাক কোনো copy দিয়া নাছিল। গতিকে কি দিলে বুজিব নোৱাৰিলো। এই কাৰণে সেই বিষয়ে একো কথা কোৱা নাই।

যি হওক কালি আলোচনা হৈছিল যে.....

Mr. SPEAKER: But the copy was laid on the House on the 24th of this month when the bill was introduced.

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari):—চাব, এই বিলখনৰ মই বিৰোধীতা কৰো, আৰু আশা কৰো আমাৰ সদনৰ সকলো সদস্যই এই বিলৰ বিৰোধীতা কৰিব।

আমাৰ ৰাজ্য বৰ দুখীয়া; এই দুখীয়া জনসাধাৰণৰ পৰা টকা আদায় কৰি যেনে তেনেকৈ খৰচ কৰা নিতান্ত অনুচিত। অৱশ্যে যি বিল আহিছে, সেই পক্ষত বহুত বেচি সদস্য আছে গতিকে পাচ কৰিব। আমি এতিয়া ১০ জন মন্ত্ৰী লোৱাও আপত্তি কৰিছো কিন্তু ১০ জনৰ ঠাইত ১৫ জন ললেও পাচ হব।

राम का चिड़िया रामका जेत ।
खा ली चिड़िया भर के पेट ॥

ৰামৰ চৰাই ৰামৰ খেতি যিয়ে যিমান পায় খাই থাকক। কিন্তু এই কথাটো ঠিক হোৱা নাই বুলি মই কওঁ।

মোৰ বোধেৰে অন্যান্য ৰাজ্যৰ তুলনাত আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত মেম্বাৰ কম। কিন্তু সেই অনুপাতে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত মন্ত্ৰীৰ সংখ্যা বেচি হৈছে। মধ্য প্ৰদেশত শতকৰা ৩৯ জন মন্ত্ৰী হৈছে। মহীশূৰত ৪৪ জন মন্ত্ৰী হৈছে।

Mr SPEAKER: When you are taking percentage in case of Ministers, why not take the percentage of Governors and others. This point has been replied yesterday in course of Minister's reply.

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): চাব, অকল মেম্বাৰৰ সংখ্যাই নহয় অন্যান্য ৰাজ্যৰ আয় কিমান আৰু আমাৰ কিমান?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Sir, this Bill does not provide either increase or decrease in the number of Ministers. So, how far that question can apply in this Bill. If he has any objection on the salaries of the Ministers, he can speak on that point because this Bill only provides for the salaries of the Ministers and not for the number of Ministers.

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED: নতুনকৈ মন্ত্ৰী লোৱা কাৰণেই নতুন বল আহিছে। মই এইটোৱেই দেখুৱাম যে, বেচিকে নতুন মন্ত্ৰী লোৱাৰ কোনো যুক্ত

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নাই। সেই কাৰণে মই আলোচনা কৰিছো যে অন্যান্য ৰাজ্যৰ অনুপাতে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ আয় বহুত কম তুলত দিয়া নোকাৰ পৰা সেই কথা ভালকৈ বুজা যায় :—

ৰাজ্য	সদস্য অনুপাতে মন্ত্ৰীৰ শতকৰা হিচাব	সদস্য	মোটমাট আয়ৰ পৰিমাণ	
১	২	৩	৪	
১। মধ্যপ্ৰদেশ	মন্ত্ৰী ১১ উপমন্ত্ৰী—৪	৩.৭%	২৮৮	টকা ৭৩,৭৯.৭২ লাখ।
২। মহীশূৰ	মন্ত্ৰী—৭	৪.৪%	২০৮	টকা ৮৬,৫৪.৪১ লাখ।
৩। বিহাৰ	মন্ত্ৰী—৭ উপমন্ত্ৰী—৮ ৰাজ্যিক মন্ত্ৰী—৪	৩%	৩১৮	টকা ৮৪,৪৬.৮১ লাখ।
৪। কেৰেলা	মন্ত্ৰী—১০ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী—১	৮%	১২৭	টকা ৪৭,২৫.৫১ লাখ।
৫। উৰিষ্যা	মন্ত্ৰী—৭	৫%	১৪০	টকা ৪১,১০.০০ লাখ।
৬। অসম	মন্ত্ৰী—১০ ৰাজ্যিক মন্ত্ৰী—২ উপমন্ত্ৰী—৩ সংসদী সচিব—১	৯.৭৫%	১০৫	টকা ৩৬,৮৭.৪৯ লাখ।
৭। পশ্চিম বঙ্গ	মন্ত্ৰী—১৬ ৰাজ্যিক মন্ত্ৰী—১১ উপমন্ত্ৰী—৭ ৰাজ্যিক উপমন্ত্ৰী—১	৬.৮৮%	২৫২	টকা ৯৫,৪৮.১৩ লাখ।
৮। অন্ধ্ৰ	মন্ত্ৰী—১০ উপমন্ত্ৰী—৬	৩.১%	৩০০	টকা ৪৫,১২.৫৪ লাখ।
৯। ৰাজস্থান	মন্ত্ৰী—৮ উপমন্ত্ৰী—১৪	৪%	১৭৬	টকা ৪৮,৩৩.২৮ লাখ
১০। মহাৰাষ্ট্ৰ	মন্ত্ৰী—১৭ উপমন্ত্ৰী—১৪	৬.৪%	২৬৪	টকা ১১০,৬১.৮৩ লাখ।
১১। গুজৰাট	মন্ত্ৰী—১৬ উপমন্ত্ৰী—১৬ সংসদী সচিব—১	১৩.৮%	১৫৪	টকা ৫৪,২৫.৫১ লাখ।
১২। পঞ্জাব		১০.৫%	১৫৪	টকা ৬৩,৭৬.৫২ লাখ।
১৩। মাদ্ৰাজ		৪.৭৬%	২০৬	টকা ৮৭,৫০.০৯ লাখ।

গতিকে আয় হিচাবে দেখা যায়, সকলো ৰাজ্যতকৈ অসমৰ আয় কম অথচ মন্ত্ৰী বেচি !

গতিকে Revenue Receipt ৰ হিচাবৰ পৰা দেখা যায় যে অসমেই আটাইবিলাক ৰাজ্যতকৈ দুখীয়া আৰু সকলো ৰাজ্যতকৈ ৰাজহ কম অথচ মন্ত্ৰীৰ সংখ্যা সকলো ৰাজ্যতকৈ তুলনা মূলক ভাবে বেচি।

এতিয়া মই per capita income লৈ আহো। ১৯৫৮-৫৯ চনত ভাৰতৰ ইনকাম ২৯০.৭ আৰু সেই সময়ত অসমৰ ২৭২.৪ আৰু তিনিটা পৰিকল্পনাৰ পিচত ২৫৫।

১৯৫৫ চনত আছিল ২৬৮ আৰু ১৯৬১ চনত ২৬৭। Per Capita income ৰ কালৰ পৰাও দেখা যায় গোটেই ভাৰতৰ ৰাজ্য বিলাকতকৈ, অসমৰেই আটাইতকৈ কম। যি ৰাজ্যত, ভাৰতৰ অন্যান্য ৰাজ্যৰ তুলনাত per capita income, ৰাজহৰ পৰিমাণ কম, আৰু সদনৰ সদস্যৰ সংখ্যাও কম—সেই ৰাজ্যত দেখা গ'ল মিনিষ্টাৰৰ সংখ্যা ভাৰতৰ আটাই বিলাকতকৈ বেচি। ই ৰব দুখৰ বিষয় আৰু ই খাবলৈ নোপোৱা দৰিদ্ৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ পক্ষে অতি সাৰাঙ্গক। দেশৰ অৱস্থাতলৈ চাই কিয় ইমান বিলাক মিনিষ্টাৰ, দুজন ৰাজ্যিক মিনিষ্টাৰ লৈ মুঠ ৰাৰ জন মিনিষ্টাৰ, ডেপুটী মিনিষ্টাৰটো আছেই বেলেগে, ইমান এখন দুখীয়া ৰাজ্যত লব লাগে বুজি নাপাওঁ।

দ্বিতীয় কথা, দেখা গৈছে আজি বহুটো অফিচ বাঢ়িছে আৰু সেইদৰে কৰ্মচাৰীও বাঢ়িছে। এই বিলাক কিয় বাঢ়িছে? অকল অফিচ আৰু অফিচাৰ ললেই কাম হয় নেকি? ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা অনৰ্থক বহু পৰিমাণৰ টকা খৰচ হয়। ইচ্ছা কৰিলেই ইয়াৰ সংখ্যা কমাই দিব পাৰে। চৰকাৰে তাকে নকৰে। আৰু তাৰে ওপৰত ভিত্তি কৰিয়েই সিদিনা শাসন যন্ত্ৰৰ ভাৰ বেচি হৈছে বুলি বেচি সংখ্যক মিনিষ্টাৰ পতা হৈছে বুলি কৈছে। মই কওঁ সেই ধাৰণা ভুল। যিবিলাক অফিচ অথবা ছিলঙত বখা হৈছে যেনে:—ডি, পি, আই অফিছ, কমিচনাৰৰ অফিছ আৰু বেচিক এডুকেচন অফিছ; সেই বিলাক ভৈয়ামলৈ তুলি নিব লাগে। এই বিষয়ে কোনো সিদ্ধান্ত লোৱা হোৱা নাই। তাৰ পিচত “কনজাৰভেটাৰ অৱ ফৰেষ্ট”ৰ অফিচটো তুলি নিয়াৰ order হৈ থকা স্বত্বেও তুলি নিয়া হোৱা নাই। এই বিলাক সোনকালে কৰিলে বহুটো সমস্যাৰ সমাধান হৈ যায়; চৰকাৰে তাকে নকৰে আৰু নানান অজুহাত দেখুৱাই সৰহ সংখ্যক মিনিষ্টাৰ পাতে। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত মই এই উপমা আনিব খুজিছো যে যদি এজন বুঢ়া মানুহক ৫ সেৰ বস্ত্ৰ দিবলৈ নিবলৈ দিয়া যায় তেন্তে তেওঁ কষ্ট পাবই। কিন্তু এজন ডেকা মানুহক ৫ সেৰ কিয়, এমোণ বস্ত্ৰ নিবলৈ দিলেও হেলাৰঙে লৈ যাব। কাৰ্যেই, মন্ত্ৰী সভাতো এনে কিছু মানুহ লওক, যি বেচি কামৰ বোজা লব পাৰে। যিবিলাকৰ কাম কৰিব নোৱাৰা অৱস্থা আহিছে তেওঁলোকক অব্যহতি দিয়ক। দেখা যায় কোনো কোনো মিনিষ্টাৰে ফাইল দেখিলেই ভয় খায়। অফিচত এখন ধুনীয়া টেবুলৰ লগত এখন ধুনীয়া চকী দি যৰত এখন ধুনীয়া মটৰ গাড়ী ৰাখি দিলেই কাম নহয়। এইদৰে কৰিলে ১২ জন কিয় ২০/২৫ জন মিনিষ্টাৰ ললেও ৰাইজৰ অথবা দেশৰ কাম ভাঙ্গা নহয় আৰু ক্ষেত্ৰল অথবা পইচাহে খৰচ হ'ব। গতিকে এই বিলখনৰ মই বিৰোধীতা কৰিছো আৰু মই অদৰ্কাৰী বুলি ভাবিছোঁ।

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in support of the version of my esteemed friend Shri Tajuddin Ahmed I want to say something about this. I have no objection to increase the number of Ministers or Deputy Ministers. But the question is that our Government should not forget that it is the public money. The other day our Hon'ble Finance Minister said that they have spent a lot of money on the Fourth Grade and Third Grade employees of the Government. Sir, the efficiency of the Government machinery depends upon the permanent staff and not upon the number of Ministers. I have already stated in this House that to have an efficient Government machinery there should be adequate provision for the low-paid Government servants, *viz.*, the 4th Grade and 3rd Grade staff. Therefore Sir, we would have been very glad if the number of Ministers would have been reduced and the money thus saved would have been spent on the low-paid Government servants. Sir, our Government machinery is top-heavy. All the Departments of the Government are top-heavy and we are going to make them more top-heavy by increasing the number of Ministers and thereby spending money from the public exchequer. The money from the public exchequer should be spent for the development of the State and welfare of the people. Therefore, I submit to the House that before passing this Bill the hon. Members should see whether by only increasing the number of Ministers, State Ministers or the Deputy Ministers we will be able to increase the efficiency of the Government machinery or not. To have an efficient Government there should be commensurate provision for the permanent machinery, *i. e.*, the low-paid employees. This much I want to say.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): Sir, I have no objection for anybody becoming the Minister whether he is Ali, Ahmed, Hazarika or anyone. Anybody may be selected as a Minister or included in the Cabinet. But my point Sir, whether Government should make any provision for inclusion of some persons as Ministers, Ministers of State, etc. This amounts to creation of posts but whether there is any necessity of creating some posts is the problem. Sir, it is known to you all, that this is a very poor State compared with other States of the Union. Many a time Members from both sides of the House have made observations saying that public money should not be spent anywhere and everywhere. But now, here we find that Government is creating some posts at the top level. Sir, many posts have been created on scales of pay in between the maximum and minimum fixed by the last Pay Committee. The last Pay Committee reduced the number of pay-scales by about 50%—in the early stages there were about 140 pay scales and the Committee brought these to about 60 or 70 different pay scales. But now Government is creating more scales of pay for more new posts in between the maximum and minimum of pay fixed by the Pay Committee last time. The other day the Chief Minister replied on this point that there are many new departments and many new developmental works are going on and that Assam is a problem State, —there are the backward classes of people, this is a Frontier State, and all that. It is clear that it is a problematic State but are not Government creating more problems in a way by creating more posts, more ministers? Sir, it is known to you that many files and petitions are waiting disposal in the Government offices. Our Ministers may not concede to it, but it is a fact. For instance, in 1951 this very

House adopted a Resolution recommending revision of the pay scales of the English Reporters of this Secretariat at par with those of the Civil Secretariat. But this has not been done and the matter is pending nearly for three years with the Government. It is a fact that, Sir, there are many such instances, but let us go no further. I am just citing an instance which is nearer this House. In this way Government delay matters and the Government has now become a Government of files, a Government of caste and cars, a Government simply of officers but of no work. The other day the Chief Minister, yesterday perhaps, stated that he was of the view that the unpopularity of this Government is not reflected in the last General Elections. He wanted to impress upon this House that in the General Election, the ruling party already....

Mr. SPEAKER: You are concerned with the Assam Ministers, and Deputy Ministers' Salaries and Allowances Bill, 1962.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): Public money is being spent haphazardly. We hold that this Government is not a popular Government. The Chief Minister other day stated that this is a popular Government.

(Voices: this is a fact)...

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, order.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH: In the last General Elections, Sir, I am not ashamed to tell you I am representing the minority sections—I polled 8,798 votes as against the Congress candidate who polled 7,798. But that is not the point. In the last General Elections only 45% votes were polled by the Congress as against 55% by others.

Mr. SPEAKER: Has it got any bearing?

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH: This is not a popular Government. It is a poor State and actually it is a Government of the minority. My objection is that if we sanction this amendment and this Bill is passed, it will again delay matters, it will simply be a wastage of public money. This is why I think the House should not consider the passing of this Bill.

Thank you, Sir.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHERJEE (Katigora): মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় অর্থমন্ত্রী যে বিল উত্থাপন করেছেন সেই বিল জনসাধারণের মঙ্গল সাধনের জন্য নয়। আমাদের এই অসম প্রদেশ অত্যন্ত গরীব। এই গরীব প্রদেশের মন্ত্রী, রাজ্যিক মন্ত্রী, ও উপমন্ত্রীর পেছনে যে পরিমাণ টাকা খরচ করা হয় সেই টাকা জনসাধারণের উন্নতির জন্য খরচ করলে আমাদের গরীব দেশের অনেক মঙ্গল সাধন হবে। গতকাল আমাদের অনেক মাননীয় সদস্য বলেছিলেন যে অন্যান্য প্রদেশেও মন্ত্রী উপমন্ত্রী এবং সংসদী সচিবের সংখ্যা অনেক বেড়েছে। কংগ্রেসের মধ্যে সকল প্রদেশে দলা-দলির সৃষ্টি হয়েছে। সেজন্য অনেককে যে কোন চাকুরি সৃষ্টি করে হলেও

সম্পূর্ণ রাখতে হয়। এর জন্য রাজহের একটি বিরাট অংশ কংগ্রেস পাৰ্টিৰ পেছনেই খৰচ হয়। তা ছাড়া মন্ত্ৰীদেৱৰ জন্য ভাল গাড়ী, well furnished বাড়ী এবং ভাৰণ ভাতা সহ অনেক টকা public exchequer থেকে প্ৰতি বৎসৰ খৰচ কৰা হয়। আমাদেৱৰ প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীজওহৰলাল মেহৰু নিজেৰ বেতন থেকে voluntary cut কৰে একটা ভাল দৃষ্টান্ত দেখিয়েছেন। সকল মন্ত্ৰী উপমন্ত্ৰী যদি এককম voluntary cut কৰেন তাহলে একটা বিৰাট অংশ জমা হতে পাৰে যে টকা দেশেৰ মঙ্গল কাজে খৰচ কৰতে পাৰে। আজকে আমি আবেদন কৰছি যখন আমাদেৱৰ মন্ত্ৰীৰা ভগবানেৰ কৃপায় যথেষ্ট বিস্তেৰ মালিক, তখন কিছু টকা দানকৰে জনসাধাৰণেৰ মঙ্গল সাধন কৰতে পাৰেন। মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰীৰা এই পথ দেখালে স্বৰকাৰেৰ বড় বড় অফিসাৰৰাও সেই পথ অনুকৰণ কৰতে পাৰে। কিন্তু আমি দেখেছি দিন দিন অফিসাৰ এবং অফিস, যেখানে বড় বড় প্লেট দিয়ে নাম লেখা থাকে। এই সেজন্য Top heavy administration কে উপৰ থেকে কাটিতে হবে। সেজন্য একটা কমিটি গঠন কৰে কোন দিক দিয়ে অপচয় হচেছ সেমব ভালকৰে পৰীক্ষা কৰা উচিত। মন্ত্ৰীগণ তাহাদেৱৰ বেতনেৰ অংশ কাটি দিয়ে অন্যান্য বড় বড় অফিসাৰ বাঁৱা হাজাৰ হাজাৰ টকা বেতনপান তাঁদেৰ উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপ ময়নাৰ অংশ কাটি দিবাৰ জন্য উৎসাহ দিবেন বলে আশা কৰছি।

তাৰপৰ আৰ একটা কথা finance department ৰ একটা policy আছে যাকে বলে yard stick policy সেই policy ৰ দ্বাৰা বড় অফিচাৰদেৱ কোন ক্ষতি হয় না বৰং এই policy ৰ দ্বাৰা 4th grade employee ৰা সৰে যাচেছ। এখানে আমি আৰাৰ অৰ্থমন্ত্ৰী মহাশয়েৰ কাছে আবেদন জানাই যে আমাদেৱৰ দৰিদ্ৰ আসাম ৰাজ্যকে অপচয় থেকে যেন ৰক্ষা কৰেন এবং মন্ত্ৰীৰা যেন voluntary cut দিয়ে আদৰ্শ স্থাপন কৰেন।

Shri HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi) :

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই এই নিলৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰিছো। সিদিনা এই সদনতে শুনিলাে ৰাজনৈতিক কাৰণত অনুসূচীত জাতি, জনজাতি আদিক সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰিব লগা হোৱা কাৰণে মন্ত্ৰী বচান লগীয়া হৈছে কিন্তু মই জানো যোৱা নিৰ্বাচনৰ সময়ত প্ৰত্যেক জন মেম্বাৰে কৈছিল এইবাৰ ডিপুটি মিনিষ্টাৰ বা পাৰ্লিয়ামেণ্টেৰী চেফ্টেৰী হন। কিন্তু এতিয়া গোৱালপাৰা, ধুবুৰী, মঙ্গলদৈ, উত্তৰলক্ষীমপুৰ ইত্যাদি বহুত ঠাইৰ পৰাই গাদি পোৱা নাই। আৰু সিদিনা তাজুদ্দিন চাহাবেও কৈছিল যে, ৰাজনৈতিক কাৰণতে হওক বা অৰ্থনৈতিক যি কোনো কাৰণতে হওক মন্ত্ৰী বচাই টকা খৰচ কৰিব নোৱাৰে। আৰু অন্য প্ৰদেশৰ আয়ৰ লগত তুলনা কৰিলে মন্ত্ৰীৰ বাবে টকা খৰচ কৰিব নালাগে। সেই কাৰণে মই কওঁ মন্ত্ৰী সকলৰ দৰমহা বুলি, Fund বা Head ত নিৰ্দিষ্ট টকা পুন লাগে আৰু সেই টকাৰ পৰাই মন্ত্ৰী যিমানই হওক দৰমহা দিব লাগে। সেই Head ত টকা বচাব নালাগে। প্ৰয়োজন হলে প্ৰত্যেক কংগ্ৰেছ মেম্বাৰকে মিনিষ্টাৰ কৰিসেই Fund ৰ টকা প্ৰত্যেককে ভগাই দিয়ক। ২৫ টকা বা ৫০ টকাকৈ দি হলেও সকলো কংগ্ৰেদী সদস্যকেই মন্ত্ৰী কৰিব লাগে। টকাৰ কাৰণে কোনেও মন্ত্ৰী হোৱা নাই। আমাৰ Chief Minister, Finance Minister, PWD, Minister সকলেও টকাৰ কাৰণে হোৱা নাই। কাৰ্যৰ কাৰণে হৈছে। তেওঁলোক সকলোৱে মন্ত্ৰী হওক ; আমি opposition ৰ সকল M. L. A. হৈ থাকিম। মুঠতে আমাৰ আয় চাই মন্ত্ৰীৰ নামত বেচিকৈ যেন টকা খৰচ নকৰে।

Shri RATHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj-North) :

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ভগবান শ্ৰীমদ্ ভাগবত গীতাৰ বলেছেন—পৰিত্ৰাণাৰ সাধুনাং

বিনাশায়চ দুষ্কৃতাং ধর্ম সংস্থাপনাথায় সম্ভবামী যুগে যুগে"। এই দুর্গত আসাম রাজ্যে মহামান্য অথ মন্ত্রী মহাশয় মন্ত্রী, রাষ্ট্রমন্ত্রী, উপমন্ত্রীর সংখ্যা বাড়িয়ে বিপন্ন আসাম রাজ্যকে আরও বিপন্ন করবার আয়োজন করেছেন, এজন্য তাঁহাকে অভিনন্দন জানাই। কারণ তথা কথিত গণতান্ত্রিক পদ্ধতিতে দরিদ্র সাধারণের সরকার প্রতিষ্ঠা যে দেশে সম্ভব নয় সেই দেশে পাপের বোঝা পুন নাহলে ধর্মরাজ্য প্রতিষ্ঠা অসম্ভব। তাই মাননীয় অর্থমন্ত্রী মহাশয় এই রাজ্যে অপচরের ভিত্তিতে পাপের ভাড় পূর্ণ করে সম্ভাবনপূর্ণ মহা অবিভাবকে সম্ভব করার পথ রচনা করছেন। এই অভ্যাস থেকে মুক্তির জন্য আসন্ন আনন্দোৎসব যুগান্তরের সম্ভাবনাকে আহ্বান জানাই। গীতার সেই শ্লোক পুনরাবৃত্তি করে আমার বক্তৃতা শেষ করিলাম। "পরিত্রনায় সাধনাং বিনাশায়চ দুষ্কৃতাং ধর্ম সংস্থাপনাথায় সম্ভবামী যুগে যুগে"।

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have listened to the various arguments advanced by all my friends who have opposed the consideration of this Bill. I feel Sir, that such arguments as have been advanced will betray a sense of frustration and a sense of unreality. So far as the Bill is concerned, it does not deal with the numbers of Ministers to be taken or not to be taken. It only seeks to provide for new class of Ministers, Sir, Ministers of State were taken in the Cabinet, as was explained by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, not for any other consideration but for the purpose of helping some of the Cabinet Ministers having a heavy load of work. The hon. Members may have seen that one of the Ministers of State is attached to the Hon'ble Chief Minister himself and in that capacity he has been helping the Hon'ble Chief Minister tremendously, because the Hon'ble Chief Minister, apart from looking after his own departments, has to be closely connected with other departments and the various activities of our State. Similarly, the other Minister of State has been put in charge of Revenue in order to help the Revenue Minister, who, in addition to holding the portfolio of Revenue, has many other departments under his charge. Sir, Revenue Department is one of the most important and troublesome departments and constant vigilance has to be exercised. So for this reason, in order to help those Ministers who have got several heavy and important portfolios, Ministers of State have been appointed. Then Sir, we must also realise that functioning as Ministers of State is also a training ground for more responsible duties in future. From that point of view also I feel that no error has been committed by us in following the example set by the other States in appointing Ministers of State. My friend Shri Tajuddin Ahmed has been very critical about the form and shape of Ministry in our State. Sir, in many other States in India, apart from Cabinet Ministers, there are also Ministers of State. If my friend says that in the matter of number of Ministers the examples of other States should be followed, I do not see how he can now criticise the appointment of some Ministers of State, when in this regard we are following what was done in some other States of India. Therefore, Sir, so far as the principle is concerned, I find that there is nothing wrong in the principle of breaking up and appointing a new class of Minister i.e. Minister of State. Sir, so far as the salary is concerned, the hon. Member will find that the Minister of State will get only Rs.100 more than the Deputy Minister per month. If the bill is rejected on the ground of salary provided, I have no hesitation on saying that the salary provided for a Minister is not commensurate with the heavy work, duty and responsibility, these Ministers will have to discharge. Besides the salaries provided for a Minister or the Deputy Minister is hardly adequate to provide for their essential requirements having regard to the increasing prices and the expenditure they have to incur by remaining at Shillong. Sir, one

of the hon. Members said that the amount spent on the Minister can well be spent by giving increment to low paid employees of 3rd and 4th grade. Sir, for the Ministers' salaries, etc., we spend only about Rs.1 lakh 68 thousand per year and if this is distributed amongst the 61 thousand 3rd and 4th grade employees they will hardly get 3 or 4 rupees a year per individual. Can there be a more preposterous suggestion than this? Many other extraneous matters have also been raised. My friend, Shri Tajuddin has said that the number of Minister should be proportionate to the number of the members in the Legislature. I am afraid that this principle is nowhere followed in any country of the world and in fact it cannot be followed under any circumstances. Hon. Member also quoted some figure relating to revenue receipts of our State. I do not know whether he was quoting the figure relating to revenue receipts collected in our State or total receipts including grants, etc., received from the Central Government. Appointment of Minister is not dependent on the revenue receipts from the State nor on other receipts derived from other sources. For example, when at one time the income of our state was 3 crores only, there were 12 Ministers in our state.

(Voices—What was salary then).

Sir, before the Congress came into power the salary enjoyed by the then Ministers was about Rs.3,000 or Rs.2,500, and only after the Congress came into power that we started taking Rs.500. Sir, besides, I want to point out that in case of Assam a peculiar circumstances exist which require to be given special consideration. Because of the peculiar circumstances in our State, and so long as there is a provision under the Constitution providing special treatment to Scheduled Tribes in Hills and Plains and Scheduled Castes and so long as the hon. Member in the Opposition do not join hands with us in training the people to have a secular out-look and to act for inclusion in Cabinet on merits and not on other consideration of interest, etc., these difficulties will exist. I will tell my friends that unlike Assam there is no autonomous district in any part of India. We have to make provision for the administration of these districts having regard to the feelings of people living in such districts. I shall be the happiest person, if we can bring about such an atmosphere where the people in Assam, and for that matter in the whole country will not seek place in the Cabinet on the claims based on community but on merit. Sir this is not an impossible approach but this can be brought not by words but by deeds. I would like hon. Members to implement and follow in practice what is now expressed. Sir, I am not convinced with this argument advanced by the hon. Member. I have no doubt that the hon. Members opposite, having failed to achieve their objective instruction have now resorted to these tactics.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Ahmed, you should avoid insinuation; you should avoid motive.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Sir, I am prepared to accept your advice but every time when something is said by us motives are attributed to Members of this side of the House. I should like to assure that the hon. Members opposite should likewise refrain from attributing motives to Member of this House and the Government. I can assure Sir, that we are as much interested and as much concerned in developing our State and in looking after the interest of the people as any of the Members on the Opposite side and it will serve no purpose by raising slogan, and cries which take us nowhere. With these words, Sir, I do not accept what has been said by my hon. Friends.

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is that the Assam Ministers' and Deputy Ministers' Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1962 be taken into consideration.

(The question was adopted)

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Sir, as there is amendment I beg to move that the Assam Ministers' and Deputy Ministers' Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1962 be passed.

Mr. SPEAKER: The motion moved is that the Assam Ministers' and Deputy Ministers' Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1962 be passed.

(The motion was put as question and the House divided)

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, order. The result is—

Ayes—59.

Noes—11.

(The question was adopted)

Results of the Election to Financial Committees of Legislature

Mr. SPEAKER: I want to make an announcement. I have to announce the results of election to the Committee on Public Accounts and Committee on Estimates. The number of candidates being equal to the number of seats vacant, the following have been elected unanimously :—

Committee On Public Accounts

1. Begum Afa Ahmed.
2. Shri Mal Chandra Pegu.
3. Shri Sriman Prafulla Goswami.
4. Shri Mohananda Bora.
5. Shri Mohi Kanta Das (Chairman).
6. Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami.
7. Shri Santi Ranjan Das Gupta.

Committee On Estimates

1. Shri Harendanath Talukdar.
2. Shri Md. Umaruddin (Chairman).
3. Shri Ramdeb Malah.
4. Shri Narendra Nath Sarma.
5. Shrimati Padma Kumari Gohain.
6. Shri Dandi Ram Dutta.
7. Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah.
8. Shri Pulkeshi Singh.
9. Shri Tajuddin Ahmed.
10. Shri Dulal Chandra Barua.

The Industrial Disputes (Assam Amendment), Bill, 1962

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour and Industries) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that (a) the Industrial Disputes (Assam Amendment) Bill, 1962 be taken into consideration.

Mr. SPEAKER : Motion moved is that the Industrial Disputes (Assam Amendment) Bill, 1962 be taken into consideration.

(The motion was put as a question and adopted)

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour and Industries) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as there is no amendment, I beg to move that the Industrial Disputes (Assam Amendment) Bill, 1962 be passed.

Mr. SPEAKER : Motion moved is that the Industrial Disputes (Assam Amendment) Bill, 1962 be passed.

(Motion was put as a question and adopted)

The Assam Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1962

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, L.S.-G.) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1962 be taken into consideration.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that the Assam Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1962 be taken into consideration.

(The motion was put as a question and adopted)

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, L.S.-G.): As there is no amendment, Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1962 be passed.

Mr. SPEAKER: The motion moved is that the Assam Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1962 be passed.

(The motion was put as question and adopted)

The Assam Finance Bill, 1962

Shi FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Finance Bill, 1962 be taken into consideration.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that the Assam Finance Bill, 1962 be taken into consideration.

(The Motion was put as question and adopted)

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Sir, as there is no amendment I beg to move that the Assam Finance Bill, 1962 be passed.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that the Assam Finance Bill, 1962 be passed.

(The motion was put as question and adopted)

Financial Statement of the Assam State Electricity Board for the year 1962-63

Mr. SPEAKER: With regard to the State Electricity Board's Budget for 1962-63, I may inform the hon. Members that the House has a right to discuss the same. As there will be no time for discussion during the current Session, the discussion may take place in the next Session as a pending business. Hon. Members are therefore requested to preserve the copy of this Budget so that they may bring the same with them while attending the next Session.

Laying out copy of the Audit Report on the accounts of the Assam State Electricity Board for the year ended 31st March, 1959

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Electricity): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay out copy of the Audit Report under Section 69(4) of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 on the accounts of the Assam State Electricity Board for the year ended 31st March, 1959.

Laying out copies of the Fourth Annual Report, 1960-61 of the National Projects Construction Corporation, Ltd.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Flood Control and Irrigation): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay on the Library Table copies of the Fourth Annual Report, 1960-61 of the National Projects Construction Corporation, Limited,

Shri RAMNATH DAS (Chairman): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the Sixth Report of the Committee on Government Assurances.

The Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation

Shri AKSHOY KUMAR DAS (Chairman): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly agrees to the extension of time till the 4th February, 1962 for submission of Report by the Committee on Subordinate Legislation on the following Rules:—

- (1) The Assam Ganja and Bhang Rules, 1961 ;
- (2) The Assam Taxation (on Goods carried by Road or Inland Water-Ways) Rules, 1961;
- (3) The Assam Industrial Dispute Rules, 1958;
- (4) The Assam Speaker's (Allowance and Privileges) Rules, 1961;
- (5) The Assam Deputy Speaker's (Allowance and Privileges) Rules, 1961; and,
- (6) The Assam Ministers' and Deputy Ministers' (Allowances and Privileges) (Amendment) Rules, 1958.

Sir, these rules were referred to the then Subordinate Legislation Committee as late as October last and the House extended time upto the end of December. As the task was laborious, the Committee could not conclude their works within that time. The then Chairman submitted the report before the hon. Speaker on 2nd February, 1962. As there was no Assembly in session then, hence I beg to move this motion for extension of time.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that this Assembly agrees to the extension of time till the 4th February, 1962 for submission of the Report by the Committee on Subordinate Legislation on the following Rules:—

- (1) The Assam Ganja and Bhang Rules, 1961;
- (2) The Assam Taxation (on Goods carried by Road or Inland Water-Ways) Rules, 1961 ;
- (3) The Assam Industrial Dispute Rules, 1958;
- (4) The Assam Speaker's (Allowance and Privileges) Rules, 1961 ;
- (5) The Assam Deputy Speaker's (Allowance and Privileges) Rules, 1961, and
- (6) The Assam Minister's and Deputy Ministers' (Allowances and Privileges) (Amendment) Rules, 1958.

(Motion was put as a question and adopted)

Shri AKSHOY KUMAR DAS (Chairman): Sir, I beg to present the Seventh Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation,

Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Dhekiajuli) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the motion moved by my friend Shri Sarat Chandra Singa. In supporting the motion, I have to thank the Governor for reference in his address in para 9 to the land reform policy. He has stated that the Government has formulated a well-defined land settlement policy for settlement of waste land with the deserving persons and that the Committee appointed by the Government had submitted a report and it is under consideration of the Government. He has further referred that the Government has also amended the rules to provide for the speedy and effective removal of the encroachers. The policy, which has been stated to have been formulated, should include the question of dealing with persons who violate the land revenue regulations with regard to the transfer of annual patta land. In the district of Darrang, I find that large-scale transfer of annual patta land is going on in some case and my discussions with the local officers some time ago, indicated that this question had been pending with the Government. Previously under the land revenue regulation, local officers were quite competent to deal with these persons who have resorted to transfer of the annual patta land. But under the present rules, the power which the local officers had previously have been withdrawn and now they are waiting for Government orders. I hope, that this policy, should include how to deal with the people who transfer the annual patta lands. Because I find that such persons who transfer their annual patta land go elsewhere and again try to secure annual patta land for sale at a high price. These land speculators are a menace. That is why I expect that the Government in formulating its policy should include this question of dealing with such land speculators.

(At this stage the Speaker vacated the Chair and the Deputy Speaker occupied it).

Besides, a report is under the consideration of the Government. I have to request the Government that the same should be placed before the hon. Members of the House so that we can also know about the extent of available waste land.

Secondly, Sir, this question of land encroachment has been a long standing problem, and owing to lack of any effective measures for dealing with land encroachers, the encroachers feel that the illegal occupation would be legalised if they can hold for sometime. I beg to mention in this connection that during the past few years, large areas of surplus lands belonging to tea gardens have been requisitioned by the Government, but owing to lack of effective measures for speedy settlement, the encroachers find great opportunities for encroaching on such lands. This has also created a class of persons who, on the plea that they would come to Shillong, and have the lands settled collect large amount of money from innocent illiterate people. That is why I request the Government to take all these questions into consideration. I want to cite an instance. In the Babipukhuri Tea Estate, in the month of December, there was a great trouble between the labourers and some encroachers. The labourers were on the plot of land previously and they had cultivated on it. But some persons claimed these lands and put obstacles to the labourers in reaping the harvest.

This resulted in the murderous assault of a Trade Union worker. That is why, this question of dealing effectively with the encroachers should be dealt with under this policy.

Thirdly, I have to bring to the notice of this House another question which has been pending for a long time. This question relates to the inter-district boundary. The settlement of inter-district boundary between Nowgong and Darrang has been also referred to by my friends, Shri Kamala Prasad Agarwala and Shri Mohi Kanta Das in the previous sessions of this Assembly. But uptil now this question has not yet received much attention. That is why I request the Government to have this matter immediately settled because, the effect of this delay has resulted in the delay of settlement of ferry ghats by the Anchalik Panchayat.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Which district do you mean, Mr. Das?

Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Dhekiajuli): Darrang and Nowgong districts. For the last two years the ferry ghats which used to be auctioned by the Local Board of Tezpur could not be undertaken because the Government had issued order staying the sale owing to the intervention by the Deputy Commissioner from Nowgong. This has resulted in extreme hardship to the people who used this ferry ghat, and on the other hand, the receipts which were a source of revenue for the Anchalik Panchayat of Dhekiajuli has been kept pending. That Anchalik Panchayat has not been able to take up any developmental work owing to this. That is why, I request the Government to take early steps for speedy solution of this problem. I had approached the Finance Minister in the month of January and the President of the Anchalik Panchayat has also sent a petition requesting Government to vacate the order immediately. The Deputy Commissioner of Darrang notified that the auction should take place at a certain date. But at Government's intervention, it was stopped again. I request the Government to take speedy action.

With regard to the medical facilities, I find that the Governor, in his address, has mentioned that the programme for expansion of medical facilities throughout the State has been progressing. I am glad. But I have to bring to the notice of the House that the progress has not been sufficient as to give us satisfaction. In some of the Primary Health Centres, I find that these Primary Health Centres have not been able to function properly because those buildings which were constructed previously, by the Local Boards or by the Projects have not been taken over by the Public Works Department with the result that the staff quarters have not been satisfactory. In some centres, I find the quarters for the nurses and midwives, who were the essential personnel for the programme of the Health Centres, in such a condition that the nurses and the midwives cannot stay there because there is no sanitary arrangement nor there are fencing in their shelter. On the other hand, the buildings which used to be the Local Board's buildings have not been taken over by Public Works Department. All these things require the attention of the Government. I, during the last two years, tried to bring this matter to the notice of Government several times. But I am sorry that these things have not received any attention uptil now. At the last moment, I approached the Finance Minister when he went there and requested him to take up this matter immediately. I trust this situation should be brought to an end. There is also another matter, there is provision for 12 beds in the

Dhckiajuli Primary Health Centre. But I find for the last two years, no arrangement has been made for diet to the patients. The previous arrangement which used to exist has been withdrawn owing to certain anomalies. This has not yet been restored, and I would request the Government again that unless diet arrangement is restored, the Health Centres cannot function properly. With these observations, I again support the motion moved by my friend, Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the resolution moved by our friend, Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha expressing thanks for the illuminating address of the Governor. Sir, this address has been characterised by the Members of the Opposition as inadequate in details, evasive in certain important aspects and silent on certain other essential matters of policy and performances of Government. Sir, I beg to differ from their stand point. The Governor's address, to say the least, is a bare statement of facts without any embellishment or glamour. If not for anything else, at least for the simplicity, brevity and truthful character of his address that the Governor should be thanked. Now, Sir, my friends in the opposite have struck a discordant note and brought in some amendment motions, and through these motions they have brought certain charges against the State Government of omission and commission. Sir, I will not go into all the charges but I will deal with only one or two points which they have raised and which have got some special significance. Of these, Sir, in the amendment moved by Shri Tajuddin Ahmed, he has referred to one point, *viz.*, the unfair means adopted by the party in power in the last General Election, and this has been supported by Shri Madhusudhan Das and Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami. They said that the party in power had won the last general election by unfair and corrupt means. They have also said that the party in power had realised money from the capitalists and others to finance their election campaign. Sir, should we understand that the methods adopted by the Members of the opposition, particularly the Praja Socialist Party, were just and angelic in character and they have not adopted methods which are highly questionable and unfair? I may be permitted Sir, to cite a few instances here. In some of our constituencies I have noticed that one standing Praja Socialist Party M.L.A. was realising subscriptions for this party from some people by issue of C.I. Sheets at the rate of Rs. 10 per bundle, and by this money he has financed his election campaign. Now, my friend, Shri Das said that some of the winning candidates, meaning apparently Congress candidates, have received contributions from some people of non-Assamese origin. But his party, Praja Socialist Party has realised money from the people of Assamese origin by issue of C.I. Sheets. So, if our method was wrong for the sake of argument, their method was worse. I know at least one Praja Socialist Party member who realised money for financing the election campaign by the issue of C.I. Sheets at the rate of Rs. 10 per bundle and I can prove it.

Shri HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi):
Wherefrom did he get C.I. Sheets?

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri): Shri Das said that some of the Congress candidates, it was alleged, had realised money from some people for financing election campaign, and the money was realised from people of non-Assamese origin. I can assert that at least one hon. Member from Praja Socialist Party realised money by the issue of C.I. Sheets and the only difference may be those people of Assamese origin.

(Voices: How could he get C.I. Sheets?)

He was a Member of the Supply Advisory Board. He recommended and his recommendation was accepted. He realised the money from the people by issuing his party membership receipts. I stand by the statement and I assert that this statement is true.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): He may recommend but how can he issue C.I. Sheets?

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri): His recommendation was based on consideration and the nature of the consideration I have already mentioned. I do not know why the hon. Members from the Opposition are smarting now. They had enough opportunity to criticise the Government and they have criticised the Government and the Congress Party. I am now only repeating what is true in reply.

My next point is that my friend Shri Goswami said that they have no money, no power but they have only intellectual superiority and that is why some of them have won the election. I will give some instances of their intellectual superiority in winning the minds of the people. (Voices: he did not say that). He said that his party has no money, no C.I. Sheet and no power to give permit. Then I asked "have you got intellectual superiority?" He said "yes, we do have". Sir, in my district there are certain areas which are predominantly Muslim areas. These are very remote places and the people there are backward and generally illiterate. There, some Members of the Praja Socialist Party who belong to the Muslim community went and they carried on propaganda by exploiting the religious sentiments of the people. They went to the extent of saying that their party is based on Islamic principles, and that Islam would be in danger so long as Congress is in power. They said Praja Socialist Party is the only party which can save their religion if they would vote for their candidates. They went about with some Munshis and Maulavis secretly and at night and told the people the danger they would have to face if they would vote for Congress, and Sir, if you analyse the results of the last elections in those places you will find that 90 per cent of the Muslim voters there have voted for Praja Socialist Party. What are the reasons? What attractions the Muslim voters had for the Praja Socialist Party candidates? The main reason is that the Praja Socialist Party candidates in those places were all Muslims. So, Sir, that was their intellectual, if not, spiritual superiority, and in the name of religion they have exploited the religious susceptibilities of simple and ignorant voters. Sir, when we are talking about integration and are trying to bring about communal harmony between

the different communities, is it fair on the part of the Praja Socialist Party which claims to be fair and honest in their election campaign to adopt such a method which strikes at the very root of the national integration? I want a reply to this. I therefore, say, Sir, that this is definitely wrong. It does not behove of the adherents of the Praja Socialist Party to condemn the Congress Party as having adopted unfair and corrupt methods.

Then again, Sir, we have not seen any Election Manifesto issued by the Praja Socialist Party. At least in my district I have not seen it. The Congress Party issued Election Manifestos by thousands. May I know from the hon. Member whether it is within the party discipline of the Praja Socialists to issue a personal manifesto?...

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned till 2 P.M. for Lunch.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri): Shall I be allowed to continue my speech after Lunch, Sir?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yes.

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned for Lunch till 2 P. M.

(After Lunch)

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was last referring to the election manifesto issued by a Praja Socialist Party candidate. In that manifesto Sir, he made a number of tantalising promises Rs. 45 per maund as the price of jute, unrestricted movement of timber for personal consumption by settlement-holders from Government forests, Rs. 100 per month as the minimum salary for the primary school teachers and 4th Grade Government employees. He has also promised that the Goalpara Tenancy Act which confers certain rights to the people would continue. Sir, all these tall promises as will be apparent to every thinking man are mere hoaxes just to hoodwink and entice away the simple, illiterate and gullible voters to vote for candidates of the Praja Socialist Party. The candidates of the Praja Socialist Party also told their workers to conduct the election campaign not according to the party manifesto but according to certain improvised and questionable tactics suiting any situation.

Now Sir, the most important point to which I will refer and which has been referred to in the amendment motions by some hon. Opposition Members is the problem of infiltration of Pakistanis into the State of Assam. Sir, it will be wrong unless I take the House to the origin of this particular issue. Sir, towards the end of 1960 or the beginning of 1961 a vague reference was made about the infiltration of a large number of Pakistanis into Assam in the Statesman. Then Sir, in the issue of the Assam Tribune of the 19th April, 1961, it was alleged that about 42,000 Pakistanis had entered Goalpara just before the final enumeration and had swelled the

number of population in that district and that there was a conspiracy to bring in more Pakistanis and thereby endangering the safety of Assam. In this connection Sir, I will refer to the editorial written by the Assam Tribune in its issue of 20th April, 1961. I will read out certain excerpts from the editorial under the caption "Pakistani Infiltration".

Mr. SPEAKER: Please give the gists only.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri): Yes, Sir, I will read out only the gists. "The news of large-scale Pakistani infiltration into the Goalpara district of Assam as sent from our Shillong office and published in our yesterday's issue is a matter of grave concern from the view-point of safety not only of this State but also of the Indian Union as a whole. But it is a matter of utmost regret that of this danger from Pakistan the Government at Delhi has shown little awareness so far"

"The Pakistani rulers are aiming at greater East Pakistan which will be much facilitated by creating overwhelming majority for the Muslims in our border districts with East Pakistan".

"The Muslim infiltrators from East Bengal passed for the kith and kin of the local Muslims and posing themselves as permanent settlers of Assam hoodwinking the enumerators. Before that, Muslims' number in that district in the past two years was increased by "unauthorised infiltration" of a few lakhs" "Pakistani Muslims have been penetrating farther in Assam taking advantages of the hospitality of their co-religionists and posing themselves as Indian nationals".....

"The incompetence and corruption of the border checking staff on our side have opened up the flood-gates for Muslim invasion of Assam on a more accelerated rate than ever before. Not even during the days of the Muslim League Government in Assam there could be such a staggering report that "on the average about 500 such unauthorised persons enter Assam from East Pakistan (formerly East Bengal) every day".

"In this context both the Governments at the Centre and in the State have been showing masterly inaction gravely imperilling the future of this strategic border State. No wonder that Pakistani Muslims having very much swelled the number of Muslim inhabitants of the Goalpara District and still engaged in this congenial task are dreaming of the day when by the sheer force of majority they will "be able to express their opinion about staying in India or opting for Pakistan."

"Stringent measures should be taken to check and stop the steady inflow of Pakistani Muslims into Assam".

"Those who are acting against the safety of the local people of Assam should not be lightly dealt with. On the other hand, they should be awarded exemplary punishment. Faked Indian Nationals from among Pakistanis should be unmasked and expelled from Assam. Pakistan has made no secret of her hostile intentions against India and as such President Ayub should not be allowed to build up a fifth column on behalf of his country inside that of our own" In the issue of the Statesmen of the 5th May, 1961, the number of Pakistani Muslim infiltrators was placed at 8 to 10 lakhs during the last ten years and this was ascribed to a lower increase of population in East Pakistan.

Sir, these are the wild allegations and due to these allegations a deep cloud of suspicion had been cast on the entire Muslim community in Assam. So far no effective step has been taken by responsible numbers of the public or by the Government to dispel this unfounded suspicion against this particular community. Sir, is it not the duty of the public, is it not the duty of the Government to dispel this grave suspicion widely spread through propaganda in the press and platform against a certain section of the people of the State who are absolutely innocent in this respect and who have got no concern at all in this infiltration affair? Sir, I find that as a result of such systematic propaganda some people have been seized with a genuine scare about the danger to the safety of Assam, and some of the honourable Members who have expressed concern might have been influenced that way. But the propaganda, in my opinion, has been motivated by political considerations mainly.

In this connection I am tempted to refer to the story of a monster supposed to live in a huge lake called Lock Ness in Scotland. The monster has since come to be known as "Lock Ness" Monster. Nobody has yet seen the Monster, but yet thousands of people have been attracted to the place to have a glimpse, and in spite of constant watch, the Monster has never been sighted. But the story goes on and it has almost grown into a legend.

Similarly the story of Pakistani infiltration goes on almost everybody believing in it blindly. None of the honourable Members who have dwelt on Pakistani infiltration claim to have seen any of these Pakistanis, and they cannot say where they actually are. But yet they assert that so many lakhs of them are here in Assam, and they are a menace to the safety of the nation. This is indeed surprising. I feel that it is on the whole only a political propaganda but why should for the purpose of political propaganda a community numbering more than 2 millions be made the object of suspicion and distrust? So we have to find out objectively and dispassionately where the root of this fear, this unholy propaganda and all these blames, lies. Then again Sir, the number of Pakistani infiltrators that was published in the papers was first estimated at 8 to 10 lakhs. In the beginning of October last year a special correspondent of the *Hindustan Standard* visited Assam and wrote, a number of articles—highlighting the danger from Pakistani infiltration. The articles were written in an ingenious way—giving a photograph of some serene beauty spots of Assam as a back-drop and presenting thereby in contrast a lurid picture of the menace to the peace and security of Assam, engendered by the spectre of Pakistani infiltration. The sinister purpose of this type of press propaganda is obvious.

Then, Sir, Sri Hem Chandra Barua, a P. S. P. member of Parliament from Gauhati raised the question of Pakistani infiltration in the Parliament in November last and placed the number at 6 lakhs. Then again in the *Hindustan Standard* of 1st December last, the number was placed at 5 lakhs. Then we find in the issue of *Assam Tribune* of the 18th March current, the number has been placed at 2 lakhs. Now, Sir, in course of hardly a year the number has gone down from 8 to 10 lakhs to two lakhs. In other words, in the course of a year, the press itself has disposed of 6 to 8 lakhs of Pakistanis. The latest figure of 2 lakhs may be not far from the rock-bottom. I feel, Sir, that if we wait a little longer the hon. Members of the Press will themselves perhaps go into the matter deeper and will find out that the number of Pakistanis is not so large and that

number does not endanger the safety of India. Sir, this so-called problem arising out of infiltration has been unduly magnified. Nobody denies the infiltration of Muslims from East Pakistan from time to time. I, who live near the border, have witnessed batches of people crossing into Assam. They were halfnaked, starving people with children in their arms. They generally come to our border districts in times of scarcity, closely following any natural calamity like flood and droughts, etc. If we go through the police records we will find the seasonal influx of these people has not been abnormal and that Sir, there is no conspiracy behind this. The reason for this influx is purely economic. It is the economic distress prevailing in East Pakistan which compels these people to cross the border and take the consequences. They are caught, imprisoned and sent back.

Now, Sir, I feel it is my duty to place certain facts and figures before this House for careful consideration. Now, what are the criteria by which we can judge whether there are such large number of Pakistanis inside the State or not? In order to judge whether the Muslim population in the State has risen abnormally during the last decade, we will have to start from a certain basic point of time. I have for the purpose of comparison taken the year 1941 as the base. I will show what has been the demographic trend of Muslim population in each of the districts of Assam from 1941 to 1951. In Gauhati Subdivision it had increased by 14 per cent, in Barpeta Subdivision by 18 per cent, in Nowgong by 44 per cent, in Tezpur by 38 per cent, in Mangaldai by 22 per cent, in North Lakhimpur by 25 per cent. But, Sir, in the district of Goalpara the position is just the reverse. There the Muslim population increased by 1.5 per cent only. What is the cause? As a result of large scale communal disturbances of 1950 about 2½ lakhs of Muslims migrated to Pakistan and many of them returned after the 1951 census operations were over.

(A voice:—Are these census figures?)

Yes, Sir. Therefore, Sir, a substantial number of the Muslim population in certain districts were not enumerated as a result of their migration and returning late.

Now, we find that the total Muslim population in Assam according to 1951 census was 19,95,000, but I say, Sir, the correct figure would have been much more. If the Muslims had not migrated in 1950, the number would have been something like 21,50,000 or 22 lakhs. I will tell you, Sir, why this is so. During the period from 1941 to 1947, there was a large influx of Muslims from East Bengal to Assam and they spread out in search of land in the districts of Kamrup, Nowgong and Darrang where at the time colonisation schemes were in operation for settlement of lands with such people. Most of these immigrants were settled with land in the colonisation areas. That accounts for the abnormal rise of population in the Nowgong district by 44 per cent because there was no communal disturbances in that district in 1950. In that decade the actual increase in Muslim population in the Barpeta Subdivision was actually of the order of 40 per cent. The same was the case with Tezpur (about 40 per cent) which was of course not affected by the 1950 disturbances. In Mangaldai also the percentage of increase would have been about 40 per cent but due to communal disturbances the increase was only 22 per cent. On the other hand, I find that the Muslim population in Goalpara instead of increasing by at least 15 per cent by which the non-Muslim population increased

by 1.5 per cent only. In other words about 64,000 Muslims were left out of enumeration in that district alone. According to my calculation, 40,000 were excluded in Barpeta, 20,000 in Mangaldai and another 20,000 in other parts of the State including Gauhati Subdivision, and the total number left out of enumeration would be about 1,50,000, as a result of these people not returning before the Census operations of 1951. Therefore, Sir, if we take the Muslim population of 1951 Census as the basis for considering the increase in 1961 it will be a wrong basis. The correct basis would be about 22 lakhs of Muslims in 1951. /

Then, Sir, what is the percentage of increase in the Muslim population during the decade 1951-1961? As no community-wise figures have yet been published by Government we shall have to take some other criterion, some other workable basis. Sir, I have taken for this purpose one criterion—whether the percentage of the Muslim population to the total population in each of these districts as in 1951 has changed materially during the past decade, *i.e.*, between 1951 and 1961. If the percentage shows an abnormal rise there is, of course, cause for suspicion and anxiety. But I say, Sir, there has been no material change. The Muslim population in Gauhati Subdivision was 17 per cent according to 1951 census and according to the latest voters' list prepared upto 1961 it stands at 17 per cent. In Barpeta Subdivision it was 48 per cent or about 50 per cent in 1951 and the latest voters' list shows 41.3 per cent. In Tezpur there is no change it was 8.9 per cent in 1951, it is 8.9 per cent according to the latest voters' list. In Mangaldai the percentage of population was 30, and according to the voters' list it remains at 30. In Goalpara the population was 46.2 per cent in 1951 and the voters' list shows only 39 per cent, showing a short-fall of about 7 per cent in electoral registration. Cachar remains constant. Actually the population of Cachar from 1951 to 1961 has not at all increased abnormally. Therefore, Sir, it appears that the Muslim population has not increased abnormally anywhere, and not in even areas where such increase was suspected. Now we do not know officially what the total Muslim population according to the 1961 census is. Is it 28 lakhs or 29 lakhs as seems to be the speculation? But if we take the normal increase it should be near about 28 lakhs or a little more because I take the figure 21.50 lakhs or 22 lakhs rather than 20 lakhs as the correct Muslim population in 1951. Because you know, Sir, that actually in the immigrant areas the Muslim population increases a little faster than other areas. Most of these immigrant Muslims as soon as they are a little affluent—marry more than one wife and they produce more children than others. Therefore, Sir, there is nothing abnormal if the Muslim population increases by 25 per cent to 33 per cent. In my opinion it may be anything between 30 per cent to 33 per cent. In the hill areas the population has increased by 34 per cent. The reason given is that many of the areas which were not accessible in the past has been accessible this time. This might have been the cause in respect of predominantly immigrant areas which were more or less inaccessible during 1951.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Umaruddin, your time is up.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri): I am finishing in a minute, Sir. Therefore, I maintain that nobody can say with certainty that so many lakhs of Pakistani Muslims are staying in Assam. I also maintain that their number is not large enough to cause any alarm. Sir, as soon as these Press reports appeared, Government was stampeded into

instituting a regular man-hunt for Pakistanis in the suspected areas. In the district of Goalpara a number of *bonafide* citizens of the State were served with quit-India notices. A few of them went upto the High Court and five such persons proceeded against have been declared to be Indian Nationals. In fact, in my district all the people on whom the police had laid their hands as Pakistanis have been found to be *bonafide* citizens of Assam. While I am for all effective steps to hunt out Pakistanis living illegally in Assam, it will be dangerous to apply the law rashly and recklessly, and thereby victimise innocent people.

Therefore, Sir, it will be extremely risky to believe and act only on Press reports. I therefore request that that the hon. Members who have raised this issue not to allow themselves to be led away by propaganda alone. I request them to study the situation carefully and objectively and try to know the truth.

Mr. SPEAKER: Your time is up. Sri Goswami.

Shri SHRIMAN PRAFULLA GOSWAMI (Nalbari-West): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the motion moved by my friend, Shri Sarat Sinha. We are grateful to the Governor, because he has rightly reminded us by saying that we will have now to carry out our basic policy, for which we are pledged.

It will be our duty to give guidance to the people so that with their co-operation we can achieve the desired end. Our Party stands for the basic policy and programme mentioned in our Election Manifesto which are for the good of the people and the country and that is why the people voted Congress to the power. Sir, our Party stands by its manifesto. We have explained the policy as well as the programme of our Party in our manifesto. Now it will be our duty to implement them for the good of our people; and to build up our country with prosperity, peace and progress.

Sir, Congress came to power because of its sound policy and programme. Now, the basic policy firstly is to transform into a socialistic society. This ideal is not only accepted by the Congress, it has been accepted by the Government as well. So our primary duty is now to translate into action the programme by which we can establish a Socialist pattern of society. The people always like the policy of unity and peace and also support the socialistic pattern of society through peaceful democratic method. Sir, our friends from the opposite tried to mobilise the people through disruption and frustration. We have distributed our manifesto in thousands amongst the people explaining our basic policy, programmes and plan. But the opposition party did not do so. They tried to mobilise the people by not only disrupting the basic unity of the people but by also rousing all kinds of parochial, communal and sectarian feelings of the mass people. The Congress stands by its own ideology which is based on fundamentals of humanity and morality or ethics. We are pledged to the people for the implementation of our manifesto. When I stand to support the motion I always remember that manifesto and I earnestly desire that our policy and programme should be implemented speedily and effectively else we will not be worthy of our organisation to which we belong. Not only that, if we cannot take up our programme earnestly, we will lose the confidence of the people. Our opposite friend

tried to win the election by raising communal sentiment and expanding the personal grievances and some difficulties and discontentment of the people. Planning is an essential factor in a new born democratic country and more so when we are pledged to socialistic pattern of society. From a Feudalistic and old society which was also patterned by Imperialism, we will have to build up a new Socialistic Society by non-violent democratic way. It is unique experiment in the history of the world. We have started our 3rd Five Year Plan according to our declared manifesto. Now the important question before us is how best can we implement our plan. That is the issue before us. We must make our plan successful. For this purpose, Sir, I think most important thing is our administrative machinery. We shall have to re-organise our administrative machinery. Our administrative machinery has not been developed as yet to the expected standard. It should be reorganised in such a way as to make it effective and efficient especially in the district and subdivisinal levels. If this administrative machinery is not reorganised, the poor people do not get justice. It is the primary concern of the administration to give justice to the people for whom the administration is necessary. When the people will get justice, they will feel that they are really living under a democratic Government and they will gradually realise their own responsibilities and duties towards the State to make the administration more efficient and effective along with the progress of our planning. I like to suggest that present administrative districts of our State are big and these districts should be made smaller than the present districts. We have many big districts and so it is very difficult to administer justice because of the big size of the district. Sir, the states like Bombay, the Deputy Commissioner of the district cannot properly supervise and has re-organised their districts and made smaller units of districts. If we now redemarcate the boundaries of our present district and make smaller units the people will make agitation over the issues of boundaries. Under the circumstances we can at least make the present subdivisions with slight modification which can be gradually transformed into smaller district units. In this connection, I also want to suggest that immediately some new subdivisions should be formed. Kamrup is a very big district. North Kamrup is in need of a new subdivision. From the point of administration also there had been proposal to create a new subdivision in North Kamrup, otherwise it has become very difficult to look from Gauhati. So, I demand and urge that a subdivision be created in this year with headquarter at Nalbari. This is a just demand and it is long pending. I come from Nalbari and I know the feelings of the people of Nalbari. These people are earnestly desiring a subdivision and as a matter of fact they are demending it from a long time. So, Government should take a bold decision over this problem.

Now Sir, coming to the Subdivisinal block level I want to say that it is fundamentally necessary in a democracy to set up compact and effective block. In this respect also we require some amendments in the Panchayat Act so that the Community blocks are efficient and real democracy in the village level can be established. The village people are vitally concerned with the Panchayat. They want a primary school (Lower Primary School) and a Panchayat. These and there should be a co-operative. These three institutions should be properly organised and helped, these three institutions should be properly developed to make our plan successful. In future also I would like to request the Government to extend their all-round assistance for the development of our villages. If our villages get assistance from the Government they will be inspired to develop the villages. Now, in respect of Dispensary, School, roads or any other developmental works,

everything should develop in a planned manner. We know, that in spite of our two Plans which are already over, there are certain areas, several square miles, with a population of 25 to 50 thousand, without a dispensary where as in certain areas with a population of 20 thousand there are 2 dispensaries. Similar case with the school also. The disparity between two areas, between different section of people must be removed and everything should be planned. When our Minister concerned introduces new schemes he should take the over-all picture of the State and the over-all picture of the district or a subdivision and see that the undeveloped areas and the areas which are without dispensaries or without schools should get prior consideration. I know that in my constituency there are mauzas without a dispensary whereas in some fortunate mauzas there are several dispensaries. Now in allotting new dispensaries, first those mauzas which are without a dispensary should get prior consideration.

Sir, this planning is very vitally important. Along with our planning we should try to remove the disparity between the rich and the poor because we are aiming to establish a socialistic society. Unless and until the disparity between the rich and the poor, between high paid officers and the low paid officials or between the developed and undeveloped areas are removed this socialistic pattern of society will be delayed. So, the first and foremost thing that the Government should do is to try to remove the disparity between the rich and the poor. During our election we have seen in vil'ages, in towns, there are areas, there are sections of people, who are deprived of their minimum necessity of life. They are not only deprived of the minimum necessity of life but they live in such a horrible standard that it is unworthy of our independence. So our attention should be given to those areas, to those neglected areas which are deprived of the bare necessity of life. In this respect, I would request our Government that in developing towns we should be very cautious that the towns are not developed at its own natural course but towns must be planned now. The new towns should not be allowed to develop unscientifically and unhygenically. If we give some assistance from the Government side our vil'lages can develop easily and the vil'lages can be made prosperous and happy. The people of our State are now awaken and become politically conscious. The people are imbibed with the desire for progress and they themselves have started schools in vil'lages to educate their children. Such a voluntary desire and movement for education should be now harnessed and helped. Directive of the Constitution is for free and compulsory education to children. It is now the people themselves have taken initiative to start Primary Schools for the education of their children. But during these two Five Year Plans, we have not been able to supply them with the minimum number of teachers for the existing Primary Schools. Moreover, there are lots of venture schools in our State, for example, there are about 450 Primary to venture school in Gauhati Sub-division alone. Further, there are large number of Primary Schools in our State with single teacher. The minimum necessary for teachers in a Primary School is at least two and if not more. Further, there are schools without necessary equipments for imparting education specially black-boards and maps. In this respect I like to lay emphasis that every school should be properly equipped. By equipment I mean black-boards and maps and some minimum necessities for teachers and students.

So, this problem of taking over Venture Primary Schools and providing additional teachers to single-teacher schools and equipments to schools should get priority over other necessity in education.

So, in planning, Government should consider what are the minimum necessities which should get priority and how to supplement these minimum necessities, each department should survey the minimum necessities and properly plan the priorities. Before any expansion the condition of the existing ones should be also surveyed. I have mentioned about Primary Schools and minimum necessity and to give prior consideration over these matters, as an example.

Sir, I do not like to speak more as some Members are eagerly waiting to speak.

I thank you, Sir.

Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS [North Salmara (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the motion moved by my friend, Shri Sinha. In doing so, I want to make certain observations on some important points. Governor, in his address, has referred to the supply position of food grains in the State. He has said that the supply position was quite satisfactory last year but he has not given clear indication as to the future position of supply in our State. So far my knowledge goes, I am not so hopeful about this position. So I want to draw the attention of the Government, the particular attention of our Minister, Supply with regard to this supply position. I have been informed that the stock position of food grains particularly paddy in the Government stock is not so adequate; therefore, I apprehend that scarcity may prevail from next month. It is also found that our Trading Societies have not been able to purchase it because of the high price prevailing. They are finding difficulties to purchase unless given at controlled price. Government should have some stock so that we may not be in difficulty because already in some parts of this State the price is going high so far as paddy is concerned. So this is an important point and I hope Government will give attention and see that serious effort is taken to have stock in hand just to combat the difficulty.

Secondly, the Governor has mentioned about the medical facilities that have been taken up by the Government. I am glad that some progress has been made in this regard but I am not so happy to see that these facilities have not been profoundly extended to the whole State uniformly. Some parts of the State have been deprived of these facilities though in the past we have been focusing attention of the Government that these facilities should be uniformly given particularly in the backward areas. Still there are areas of over 20 miles without dispensaries; but in certain areas even within 5 miles two dispensaries have been established. This is not the principle of the Bhore Committee, I do not know how it can happen. Again, dispensaries are being started in places where 5 patients a day attended. Why establish dispensary in the rural areas without considering the density of population and the need? Government should examine the position because I have found that last year even within 3 miles 2 dispensaries have been established and in some places of a distance of 15 to 20 miles there was not a single doctor. Of course I understand the difficulty and therefore Government has done well in taking up the establishment of not only two but three medical colleges but the progress so far made is very very slow. Sir, I was expecting that something should be done, at least, for the Gauhati Medical College. I have information that Government could not sanction early even an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs for the purchase of land. Again, Sir, two years have passed

sanction for the Clinical Classes has not been given. So, I want to bring to the notice of the Government particularly, the Medical Minister so that he will take personal interest in this regard. Thirdly, Sir, Governor has mentioned about land reform in his address. Sir so far the scheduled and backward classes are concerned, they are not much benefited by this land reform, because majority of them were landless. In the past, Government was approached, but the reply was not so satisfactory. They said that the lands were generally given for the landless cultivators. As these people are not cultivators, they are advised to take up other profession. But when the question of, allotting the fisheries comes, these are gone to the Big Mahaldars. Even our people can not get them in the Court of Law. They said that the sons of the fishermen are not fishermen and therefore their case can not be considered. Sir, my request to the Government is that if the son of a cultivator can inherit his paternal land, why this matter of down-trodden people can not be considered. I am sorry, Sir, that I have to bring this matter to the notice of the Government. There are many points to discuss, but it is not possible to discuss all such points, particularly the problem of the backward class of our State. Lastly I would like to request the Supply Minister again to attend to the supply position, so that the supply position can be maintained properly, at least, for a couple of months. With these words, I commend the motion moved by my friend Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the motion moved by my friend, Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha on the Address of the Governor. I am grateful to the Governor for extending his warm welcome to all of us. I thank him for that. He has placed high hope on us for reconstructing the under-developed State of ours according to the plans and programmes of the Third Five Year.

Sir, India is the only solitary country in the world which is adopting the economic planning on the democratic principles. The whole world, therefore, is watching on us. If we fail, economic planning will also fail. So great responsibility is resting on us. In this respect I like to emphasise, that our Third Five Year Plan which has been accepted by all majority parties of India is greatly eulogised by all. Even the economists of other countries also praise our plans. Now, it is the time to implement various schemes of our plans. I hope and do hope sincerely, that with the co-operation and assistance of our people, our Government can successfully implement all the plans and programmes with a view to take our country from progress to progress.

Sir, Governor has mentioned about the border problems, *i. e.*, Indo-Pak Border only. But I find that he has not mentioned anything about Indo-China border or Indo Burma border. I would have been glad if he mentioned something about these borders also. He only mentioned that relation of our Government with Pakistan is satisfactory. I am sorry I am not able to associate myself with this remark. The relation between India and Pakistan is not friendly. There are cases of looting, arson and kidnapping in the border. People living in the border are not having security of life and property. So it is very difficult to say at present that the situation is satisfactory and the same with the Indo-China relation. We find that stringent relation is going on between Russia and China. Therefore, my humble submission is that our Government should be more vigilant about this border situation.

Sir, coming to the Third Five Year Plan, I like to say that what the Governor has mentioned is known to the entire people of our State. The country knows the ideas of the Third Five Year Plan which is to have self-sufficiency in our food production and secondly to carry the country towards the goal of the ultimate industrialisation so that the economic condition of our country will be improved. But, Sir, so far as the food production is concerned, we have attained our target. Now I am going to mention two points: (1) about Milk production and the other (2) fish production which are most important to safeguard the health of our people. So far I remember, the attention of the Government regarding the production of fish it is not up to the mark. So far my information goes and if I am right in understanding things, I find that milk production of the State has gone down and so also is the case of fish production. My humble request to the Government is that they should take a serious view of these vital things, so that our production of milk and fish increases.

Now, Sir, the Governor has mentioned about land reforms. I am at a loss to understand the distinction between land reforms and land settlement. If land settlement means land reform, then I differ. Not only in Assam, throughout the whole country we are facing the land problem and in practice it has become a very difficult problem on account of various reasons and more particularly there is the increasing population. Assam also is getting her population increased day by day. So, it is very difficult to solve this problem in the State having increasing population. So my earnest request to the Government is that they should devise some ways and means as to how people can be removed from land to other occupations. Unless the pressure on land is lessened, then the problem can never be solved. Settlement of a few bigas of land or even some hundred bigas to some landless persons does mean solution of the problem? So, scientific method must be found out for solution of this problem and I suggest that fragmentation and subdivision of land must be stopped immediately. Uneconomic holdings should be consolidated into farms of economic size. Mechanised cultivation must be introduced at least to replace the primitive method and cultivation of 'Mandhataramol' must be done away with. Co-operation should be made the alpha and omega of our rural reconstruction policy and lastly industries must be started, so that the people could be removed from land to industries, whatever these industries might be.

Then with regard to one vital matter, *i. e.* transport, I like to say a few words. In Assam, if there is any problem, it is the transport problem. It is the most vital problem in Assam for her growth and progress. By transport problem, I mean the problem of communications by rail, by river and by road and air. Assam's future progress and prosperity mainly depend on her communication, which is the most vital problem.

So far as the rail communication is concerned, we have only one railway line and that is the Assam Rail Link line. This line is very weak. It cannot meet the needs of the State. The people of the State are pressing hard on the Central Government to introduce a broad gauge line upto Amingaon, or if that is not possible, to introduce a metre gauge line upto Amingaon, which will be able to cope with rising transport problem of the State to some extent. But though the General Manager of the North-East Frontier, Railway the other day, I have seen in the newspapers, has stated that the Rail link has been stabilised to a certain extent, I doubt very much whether that will be able to cope with the increasing transport

problem of Assam. So, my humble request to the State Government is that they should put pressure upon the Central Government so that the broad gauge railway is immediately introduced.

Secondly, Sir, for future progress of the State, some new railway lines should be introduced. If it cannot be done for the whole State, at least the line should be extended upto Garo Hills. You know, Sir, Garo Hills is full of mineral resources. It is full of coal and lime treasures. You know, Sir, that the experts have stated that the coal at Garo Hills is full of sulphur. If that is a fact, then it should be harnessed. When I had the privilege of occupying a seat in the Lok Sabha, I put a question to the hon'ble Minister for Mines that if it is a fact that uranium could be available in Garo Hills, the reply of the hon'ble Minister was neither in the affirmative nor in the negative. But, however I believe and believe very strongly that if not uranium, geranium is available in Garo Hills. If that is a fact, Assam's face would be altered by harnessing the mineral resources of the Garo Hills. So my humble request to the Government is that they will not only improve the communication and it should also be extended upto Garo Hill. The other day, the hon'ble Finance Minister regretted that there are very few suggestion regarding the improvement of railways. I hope that the hon'ble Finance Minister will be pleased now to move the Central Government to extend railway line upto Garo Hill's with a view to enrich the State's resources.

Next, Sir, I will say a few words about unemployment. Assam is groaning under the problem of unemployment. Of course, here it is not the problem of unemployment of graduates or under-graduates, but it is a problem of the under-metric and the matriculates. I do know how Government proposes to tackle this problem. If this problem is not seriously tackled, then in the near future, this problem will create trouble for the State. So, my earnest request to the Government is that they should devise some ways and means so that this problem is immediately tackled.

Next Sir, I will speak a few words about the supply position of essential commodities. Most problem, the Governor has mentioned nothing about the supply position of essential commodities in our State, more particularly about C. I. sheets, etc. I appeal to the Minister concerned that he should make all possible attempt so that the people get C. I. sheets, at least to a certain extent, if not to their entire satisfaction.

Sir, regarding the national integration, I shall speak a few words. Sir, Assam is composed of a variety of people. So, we, who are the representatives of the people in this House who have assembled here must devise ways and means so that we may pull on together unitedly with a view to make Assam of ours prosperous and happy. We should do away with minor differences and we should sacrifice these differences for better goal. Then only I hope that we shall be able to rise to the occasion. With these words, Sir, I support the motion moved by my friend Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha. Thank you, Sir.

Shri HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while supporting the amendment of Shri Tajuddin Ahmed to the motion of thanks on the Governor's address, I like to say a few words. I expected three things from the Governor's address. First, the vital problem of Assam, secondly the past achievements of his Government, and thirdly the future problems. The Governor in his address has dealt with the achievement of his Government during the last year and with a few points on the future plan and programme, but it will be seen that he has left out all the burning problems and many of the future problems of Assam.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Sir, I could not follow the first line of the hon. Member. He mentioned about the tribal problem.

Shri HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi): No, the vital problem. The first problem is the rising population of the State to which the hon. Member from Gauhati has just now dealt with. This population problem can be seen from the census figures. In our last census in 1951, the population was about 89 lakhs in the State but in 1961 Census the Provisional figure was 1,18,60,000 and odd. This increase of population in Assam is a matter which can change the whole plan and programme of Government. So, I think this is the most urgent and vital problem. How this problem can be solved? The first and foremost thing is to see how the population increases. The population increases due to the influx of foreigners, non-Indians, etc. Many speakers spoke about the Pakistani infiltration. It is true because the Central Government had sent their Intelligence Branch and they gave a report and we have also seen in the papers. There is influx of Nepalis in our State also and a few hundreds from north. Upcountry men like the Beharis, Punjabis and Sindhis are coming to our State for industrial purposes. The birth rate has also increased considerably in our State which has given us another problem. We must deal with this at the Government level. In order to check this influx of Pakistani infiltration and foreigners from other countries steps should be taken with Central Government. As regards influx from up country, we must try to see that local people are employed in the industries; they must be forced to go to the industries and outside people must not be encouraged for employment in the industries. Our Government is taking future plans for control of birth rate. But it should be done vigorously. If we do not do this, then the population will go on increasing and within a span of ten years it will be a huge problem and we will not be able to solve it. At present the density of population is 338 per square mile and about 68 families per square mile. If we allow some lands for rivers, hills and jungles there is hardly land for our cultivators.

Secondly, Sir, the most vital and burning question of Assam is this demand for a separate Hill State. I am very sorry to say that nobody has spoken about this. The other day, the hon. Member, Shri Mohi Kanta Das, has said that the hill Members who were elected to this Assembly did not sit with us. But we know, Sir, that the Congress M. L. As have come here on the Congress pledge, P. S. P. Member have on P. S. P. pledge and the Hill M. L. As have also come here on the Hill State pledge. They had a pledge and they were to fulfil their pledge. They came here and went out. They remember that on the 1st January, 1962, in

Garrison Ground, in Shillong, the Prime Minister told them, that he would wait and see the elections result and then the Central Government would consider that question. Our Prime Minister gave a proposal for the Scottish pattern of administration within the State of Assam. But their demand is a separate Hill State. Now, these Hill M. L. As have gone out of the Assembly. They have sent memorandum to Delhi. Three things may be done by our Prime Minister. Firstly, he may turn down all their proposals, secondly, he may consider giving them the Scottish pattern of administration and thirdly, he may concede to their demand for a separate Hill State. It is not impossible that our Prime Minister will not give Hill State. We have seen the Nagaland, the creation of Andhra, Gujarat and Maharashtra. We are not so much concerned with the demand for the Hill State. But we are troubled with the Scottish pattern of administration. Assam, Sir, is a very poor State. We have no money. But if the Scottish pattern of administration is given, they will have a separate budget and we shall not be able to speak a single word about them. When they require money for their administration, what shall we see? The Central Government will ask the Assam Government to provide money for their administration. So, the duty of the Government should be this: We should explain to the hill people, to the hill leaders that they should live with us and that we are not their enemies. We are people of the same family. Our Publicity Department should urgently and quickly go with good intention to explain to them that they should remain with us. If they do not like to remain with us they should part with a sweet heart and not with any amount of bitterness, otherwise the Assamese people herein Shillong will remain ever panic-stricken. When the hill M. L. As went out from this Assembly at least 50 to 60 per cent of the Assamese people become panic stricken. They apprehended troubles in this town, they thought that a holocaust might start. Therefore, I say this Hill State problem is a burning problem and so we should look into it cautiously and quickly.

Then Sir, my third point is regarding the transfer of capital. Yesterday our Chief Minister said that Government is not thinking about it. Sir, I am not saying this out of fear of the hill State; I am saying this from economic point of view. Sir, all people are to come to Shillong *via* Gauhati, whether one comes from Silchar, Nowgong, Jorhat, Dhubri or Dibrugarh. One has come to Shillong through Gauhati, spending huge amount of money. Therefore, Sir, if the capital is shifted to Gauhati then it will be convenient for all. Moreover, in Shillong there is no land available for expansion of offices and there is no house available. Here Government has to hire house by spending lots of money and Government pays huge sums of money on Travelling Allowance of officers and others. There is unnecessary expenditure on bus and other conveyance. Sir, Gauhati is a centrally situated place and so the capital should be shifted to Gauhati. If, however Government thinks that the capital cannot be shifted to Gauhati within a few years at least some offices like the office of the Commissioner of Plains Division, Director of Public Instruction, Public Health, Agriculture and Sericulture Departments should be shifted immediately to Gauhati so that the people in the plains may be benefited thereby.

Now, Sir, Governor has said about the achievements of the Second Five-Year Plan and the expected benefits of the Third Five-Year Plan. But what is Third Five-Year Plan for Assam? Our Planning Minister has not yet published any book on the Third Five-Year Plan. Then how are we expected to say something on the Third Five-Year Plan? Not a single

M. L. As of this House nor any person of the State can say anything about the Third Plan. Of course, the Central Planning Commission has issued a book. But our Planning Minister has not yet issued any book on it. Sir, at the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan our per capita income was Rs. 268 and after completion of the Second Plan our per capita income has come down to Rs. 257 and after the Third Plan it is expected to go still down.

About the Town Planning the Governor has said that his Government has taken up a Master Plan for Gauhati. But what about Jorhat, Dibrugarh and Silchar? These are also big cities, so to say. The Town Planning Department should be expanded and made permanent. At present the number of officers in that Department is very less, and so the number of officers should also be increased so that this Department can be expanded.

Now, regarding the election, I will say something. With due apology and respect to the Chair and the House I say that there should be a convention or there should be rules that the Speaker should be elected uncontested in the next election because as soon as a person is appointed as Speaker he becomes a non-party man. So he should not be allowed to contest.

Shri RATHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj-North): Sir, does the hon. Member mean that the Speaker if he seeks election should seek as an independent candidate?

Shri HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi): As soon as he is elected as Speaker he becomes a non-party man. But what have we seen during the last election? Our Speaker being a party man had to go to the people for votes. He canvassed for votes. I feel that it reduces the dignity of the Speaker. Therefore, I say that the Speaker should be a non-party man.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your time is up.

Shri HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi): I will finish in two minutes, Sir. Our election was not an election between the parties. It was an election between the Government or Governor's party and the other parties, because the Ministry did not resign. It was the duty of the Ministers to resign at least two months before the election. The Ministers have used Government money for meeting Travelling Allowance Halting etc., and they utilised Government vehicles. They gave money to the people for library and other things. Had it not been so, the election results would have been different. But even then what the result of the election? The Congress contested in 105 seats and they have got only 11,79,629 votes whereas P. S. P. contested in 55 seats and they have got 3,08,727 votes. So, ours is not a very small figure. Therefore, I suggest that Government should resign at least two months before the election so that the actual results may be seen.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora):

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, শ্রদ্ধের রাজ্যপালের বক্তৃতার ওপর আমাদের মাননীয় সদস্য শ্রীশরণ সিংহ যে ধন্যবাদ সূচক প্রস্তাব আনয়ন করেছেন তার উপর আমার সংশোধনী প্রস্তাবের পক্ষে আমাকে বরাদ্দ অনুমতি দেওয়ার জন্যে আপনাকে আমার কৃতজ্ঞতা জ্ঞাপন করাচ্ছি। পরম শ্রদ্ধাভাজন রাজ্যপালের বক্তৃতার দ্বিতীয় অনুচ্ছেদ সম্পর্কে অর্থাৎ আসামে পাকিস্তানী অনুপ্রবেশ সম্পর্কে এই বিধান সভায় বর্ণিত আলোচনা হয়ে গেছে—তথাপি এই সম্পর্কে আমিও সামান্য আলোচনা করতে চাই। কেন আমি আলোচনা করতে চাই? কারণ আসামের প্রত্যেকটি সং নাগরিক আজ আসামের এই গুরুতর পরিস্থিতিতে উদ্বিগ্ন হয়ে পড়েছেন—তাই আসামের নানা প্রান্ত থেকে আজ এই ব্যাপার নিয়ে আলোড়ন চলেছে। এমন কি দিল্লীর পালিয়ামেন্টেও এই বিষয় নিয়ে আলোচনা হয়েছে। আজ আমরা আসামের ও বাংলা দেশের বিভিন্ন পত্রিকার কর্তৃপক্ষকে কৃতজ্ঞতা জ্ঞাপন করা উচিত কারণ তাহাদের স্বদেশ প্রেমিক কর্তব্য তারা করেছেন, যার ফলে জনসাধারণের এবং আমাদের সরকারের দৃষ্টি এই দিকে আকৃষ্ট হয়েছে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সরকার পক্ষ যদি মনে করে থাকেন যে, বিরোধী দল এই ব্যাপারকে উপলক্ষ করে একটি রাজনৈতিক বাজিমাৎ করিতে চাহেন—তাহলে বিরোধী দলের প্রতি অন্যায় করা হবে। আমরা আজ অত্যন্ত সুখী যে সরকার পক্ষের বিশিষ্ট সদস্যরাও এই ব্যাপারে এই গুরুতর সঙ্কটের প্রতি সকলের দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করেছেন এবং জোরালো ভাষায় সরকারী প্রতিবেদক ব্যৱস্থার কঠোর সমালোচনা করেছেন। আসামের প্রত্যেক দেশ প্রেমিক তাহাদের সহিত একমত। শ্রীযুক্ত মতি বড়ার মত বিচক্ষণ সদস্য আজ যে ভাবে এই সমস্যার প্রতি সকলের দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করেছেন, তার জন্য আমরা কৃতজ্ঞ।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমরা গভীর উদ্বেগের সহিত লক্ষ্য করছি যে আমাদের কর্তৃপক্ষ এই গুরুতর সঙ্কটকে সাধারণ ঘটনা হিসাবে জনসাধারণের সম্মুখে তুলে ধরার জন্য সচেষ্ট। যারা রাজ্যের নিয়ামক, তাদের পক্ষে এই সঙ্কটকে লঘু করে দেখাবার চেষ্টা জনসাধারণের মনে গভীর উদ্বেগের সৃষ্টি করেছে। তাদের মনে সন্দেহ তারাজাস্ত করে তুলেছে। একদিকে আমাদের কর্তৃপক্ষ জনসাধারণকে বুঝাবার চেষ্টা করছেন যে সমস্যার মোটেই গুরুতর নয়। অন্যদিকে তাঁরা আবার কেন্দ্রীয় সরকারের সাহায্য প্রার্থী—এই অনুপ্রবেশ বন্ধ করার জন্য একই সঙ্গে এই দুধারা নীতির অর্থ কি? আমি আমাদের মুখ্যমন্ত্রীকে অনুরোধ করি জনসাধারণের ওপর বিশ্বাস রাখুন রাজ্যের সঠিক অবস্থা তাদের কাছে তুলে ধরুন। এই সঙ্কট মোচনের জন্য আসামের প্রত্যেক সং নাগরিক জাতি ধর্ম নির্বিশেষে সরকারের পক্ষে এসে দাঁড়াবে এবং রাজ্যের এই সঙ্কটে যে কোন ত্যাগ বরণে প্রস্তুত হবে। আমাদের মুখ্যমন্ত্রীকে এই গুরুতর সঙ্কটে রাজ্যের জন-গণকে নেতৃত্ব দেওয়ার জন্য অনুরোধ করি।

এই সুন্দর আসাম রাজ্যকে পাকিস্তানের অন্তর্ভুক্ত করার জন্য চেষ্টা বহুদিন থেকে চলে আসছে। আমি মাননীয় সদস্যবর্গের দৃষ্টি সেই দিকে আকর্ষণ করি। পর লোকগত মিঃ জিনা, পাকিস্তানের যে স্বপ্ন দেখেছিলেন এবং আমাদের এই রাজ্যের কতি-পর্য বিশিষ্ট ব্যক্তি যে স্বপ্নকে বাস্তবে রূপায়িত করার জন্য সচেষ্ট ছিলেন আমি সদস্যবর্গকে সেই ইতিহাস না ভোলার জন্য অনুরোধ করি। আমি সর্বপ্রথম মাননীয় সদস্যবর্গকে আসামের প্রাক্তন Census Superintendent মিঃ মুলানের ১৯৩১ ইংরাজীর রিপোর্ট অনুধাবন করিতে অনুরোধ করি। তিনি বলেছিলেন ১৮২০ ইংরেজীর বান্ধাজ আক্রমণ হইতেও পাকিস্তানের এই অনুপ্রবেশ ভয়াবহ। আসামের কৃষ্টি ও সভ্যতা যে ভবিষ্যতে বিপন্ন হবার সম্ভাবনা তাহা তিনি স্পষ্টকরে বলে গেছেন।

আসামের জনসংখ্যা বৃদ্ধির যে তথ্য বর্তমান পাওয়া যাচ্ছে তাতে দেখা যায় এই রাজ্যে বিগত ১০ বৎসরে শতকরা ৩৪.৩ লোক সংখ্যা বেড়েছে। দিল্লী লোক-সভায় প্রণোদিত কালে পাকিস্তানী অনুপ্রবেশ সম্পর্কে যে তথ্য পরিবেশিত হয়েছে তাতে বুঝা যায় এই রাজ্যে বিনা পাশপোর্টে অথবা নকল পাশপোর্ট নিয়ে বহু-লোক আশ্রয় নিয়েছে। শান্তি ও শৃঙ্খলা বজায় রাখার জন্য যে কন্ম চারীরা নিয়োজিত আছেন তাদের কর্তব্য কর্মে অবহেলাই ইহার একটি মুখ্য কারণ নয় কি? না তিনি তাঁর মন্ত্রী মণ্ডলীর সদস্যদের মধ্যে থেকে কোন বাধা পাচ্ছেন অথবা শান্তি-শৃঙ্খলা রক্ষার কত্তা ব্যক্তির সরকারী আদেশ কে লঙ্ঘন করছেন না?

জনসাধারণ আমাদের মুখ্যমন্ত্রীর নিকট থেকে এর একটা সদুত্তর পেতে চায়। অবৈধ অনুপ্রবেশ পৃথিবীর কোন স্থানে সহ্য করা হয় না— এবং উহা আন্তর্জাতিক অপরাধ। এখানে যে, গুরুতর সঙ্কট দেখা দিয়েছে সরকারের এ ব্যাপারে গুরুতর দায়িত্ব রয়েছে কারণ রাজ্যের জাতীয় সীমারেখা যাতে লঙ্ঘিত না হয়— সে দিকে সতর্ক দৃষ্টি রাখা প্রয়োজন। এই সম্পর্কে আমি মাননীয় সদস্য বগের দৃষ্টি Assam Tribune পত্রিকার সম্পাদকীয় মন্তব্য বাহা ২৯ জুন এবং ৯ নভেম্বর প্রকাশিত হয়েছিল সেই দিকে আকর্ষণ করি। আমি এই উপলক্ষে এই রাজ্যের দৈনিক ও সপ্তাহিক পত্রিকা এবং রাজ্যের বাহিরের বিভিন্ন পত্রিকার কল্পিতককে অভিনন্দিত করি তাঁরা যথা সময়ে সরকারের দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করার জন্যে এবং এই গুরুতর সঙ্কটের প্রতি জনসাধারণের দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণের জন্য দিনের পর দিন চেষ্টা করেছেন সমস্ত রাজ্যের জনসাধারণ তাঁদের এই স্বদেশ প্রেমিক কর্তব্যের জন্য কৃতজ্ঞ।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ১৯২০-২১ থেকে ১৯২৯-৩০ ইংরাজী পর্যন্ত আসামে যে জমি বন্দোবস্ত দেওয়া হয়েছে তাতে দেখা যায় আসামের স্থানীয় অধিবাসীরা মোটামোট ৮,০০০ একর জমি পেয়েছে অন্যদিকে অনুপ্রবেশকারীরা পেয়েছে ৬,৩০,০০০ একরের উপর। এর পরবর্তী কালের তথ্য সঠিক জানা নাই এবং নানা কারণে তা পাওয়া যায় না। এর পরবর্তী অধ্যায়ে বে-আইনি জমি দখল চুলতে থাকে এবং আজ ও চলছে। ইহা একটা পরিকল্পিত রাজনৈতিক চাল। ইতিমধ্যে ইতিমধ্যে মুসলীম লীগ আসামকে তাদের স্বপ্নের পাকিস্থানের অন্তর্ভুক্ত করার জন্য প্রচার চালায়। ১৯৪৬ ইংরাজীর ৪ ঠা মার্চ তারিখে মুসলীম লীগের সভাপতি মিঃ জিন্দা শ্বিলং এর এক সভায় ঘোষণা করেন যে আসাম রাজ্যকে তাহার পরিকল্পিত পাকিস্থানের অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা হবে তিনি বলেছিলেন আসাম একটা সুন্দর রাজ্য। এই রাজ্যকে পাকিস্থানের অন্তর্ভুক্ত করে, পাকিস্থানকে দৃঢ় ভিত্তির উপর প্রতিস্থিত করতে হবে এবং জনসাধারণকে এবং তাঁর অনুগামীদের আহ্বান করে বলে- ছিলেন এই স্বপ্নকে সাধক করে তুলতে। আসাম প্রাদেশিক মুসলীমলীগের ১৯৪৬ ইংরাজীর ৮ ই মার্চ তারিখের গৌহাটী সভায় এই প্রস্তাব গৃহীত হয় যে আসামের সমস্ত মুসলীম অধিবাসীরা বাদের Evict করা হচ্ছে তারা যেন সর্বশক্তি দিয়ে তা রোধকরে এবং আসামের বিভিন্নস্থানে ছড়াইয়া পড়ে। এই বিধান সভায় ১৯৪৬ ইংরাজীর বাজেট বক্তৃতায় শ্রী। ব. আর. মেধি এই অনুপ্রবেশ সম্পর্কে উদ্বিগ্ন প্রকাশ করেন এবং বলেন যে এক বিরাট পরিকল্পনা অনুসারে এই অনুপ্রবেশ চলেছে। বর্তমান অধ্যক্ষ শ্রী মহেন্দ্র মোহন চৌধুরী এ বাজেট বক্তৃতায় শ্রী মেধির বক্তব্য কে সমর্থন করেছিলেন এবং বলেছিলেন যে মিঃ রোফ নামক জনৈক ব্যক্তি প্রাদেশিক মুসলীম লীগের বড়পেটা অধিবেশনের অত্যাধনা সমিতির সভাপতির ভাষণে বলেছিলেন "সম্প্রদায় ও অষ্টাদশ শতাব্দীতে মুছলমান বা আসাম জয় করলেছিলেন বন্দুক ও স্কামান দ্বারা আর বিংশ শতাব্দীতে মুসলমানরা আসাম কে জয় করবে লাফল ও লাঠি দ্বারা"। এই কথা গুলির তাৎপর্য আমাদের হৃদয়ঙ্গম করতে হবে।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ইহাই আসামের পটভূমিকা। এই পটভূমিকারপার-
শ্ৰেণীতে আমাদের কল্প বা নিষ্কারণ করা উচিত। বিগত ১৯৫০ ইংরাজী হইতে
১৯৬১ ইংরাজী পর্যন্ত আরও প্রায় পাঁচ লক্ষ পাকিস্থানী অনুপ্রবেশ হয়েছে বলে
অনেকেই অনুমান করে থাকেন। এবং নানা ভাবে তাহারা অবৈধ ভাবে ভোটার
তালিকায় তাহাদের নাম লিপিবদ্ধ করিয়েছে বলে অনেকেই অনুমান করেন। সম্ভবত
এই অবস্থার গুরুত্ব বিবেচনা করে পুলিশ সুপারদিককে সম্প্রতি Deportation
এর ক্ষমতা দেওয়া হয়েছে। কিন্তু অতি কম সংখ্যক অবৈধ অনুপ্রবেশকারী পাকি-
স্থানী এ ব্যবস্থা ধরা পরেছে। ইহা কি পুলিশ সুপারের অযোগ্যতার জন্য হয়েছে।
অথবা তাহাদের নিগূহ্য কর্মচারীদের অসাধুতা বা অযোগ্যতার জন্য হয়েছে? অথবা
উক্ত পুলিশ কর্মচারী বা কি কোন উচ্চপদস্থ অফিসার অথবা কত্ৰা ব্যক্তিদের অসত্বষ্টি
হবে বলে যথাযথ ভাবে কতব্য করছে না।

এখন অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমি যদি বলি যে বর্তমানে আসামের জনসাধারণের মনে
এই এক অবিশ্বাসের সৃষ্টি হয়েছে যে এই অবৈধ অনুপ্রবেশের পেছনে অতি টিচ
স্বরের কোন কর্মচারী অথবা কত্ৰা ব্যক্তির সমর্থন আছে—তাহলে সরকারের কত
পক্ষে সেই ভুল ধারণা দূর করা প্রয়োজন তাহাদের কায্যধারার মধ্য দিয়ে।
অনেকে বলে থাকেন যে অনেক পাকিস্থানী লোকের পাশপোটি আছে। কিন্তু কতভাবে
পাশপোটি অফিস একটি গভীর মডুবন্ত্রের কেন্দ্রে হয়ে দাড়িয়েছে তা এই বিধান সভার কক্ষে
ইতিমধ্যে আলোচনা হয়েছে। ইহা বলা হয়েছে যে এই পাশপোটি ব্যাপারে অনেক
সময়ে পুলিশের যথাযথ রিপোর্ট ছাড়াই পাশপোটি দেওয়া হয়েছে। ইহা যদি ঘটে থাকে
তবে ইহার মধ্যে নিশ্চয়ই সরকারা কোন বিভাগের কর্মচারীর দায়িত্ব জাডত
আছে। এই সমস্ত পাশপোটির মধ্যে অনেক গুলি নকল পাশপোটি আছে এবং
তদন্ত হলে প্রকাশ পাবে যে এই নকল পাশপোটি দেওয়ার একটি গোপন সংগঠন
কাজকরে যাচ্ছে। আমি মুখ্যমন্ত্রী মহোদয়কে এই ব্যাপারে একটি বিচার বিভাগায়
তদন্ত করার অনুরোধ করি, তিনি উহাতে রাজী হবেন কি?

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আসামকে বাঁচাতে হলে এবং এই গভীর সঙ্কট ও
বিপদ থেকে উদ্ধার পেতে গেলে আমাদের মাননীয় সদস্য গণ ও আসামের প্রত্যেকটি
দেশ প্রেমিক নাগরিক সচেত হতে হবে। এবং একব্যবস্থ ভাবে উহার প্রতিকার করতে
হবে। এবং তারজন্যে একটি অতি উচ্চ ক্ষমতা সম্পন্ন তদন্ত কমিটি গঠন করে
উহার গভীর মূল কেন্দ্র উদ্ঘাটিত করতে হবে। কি করে এই সমস্ত অনুপ্রবেশকারীদের
আসাম থেকে আবার পাকিস্থানে প্রেরণ করা যায় তা দেখতে হবে। কিন্তু এই ব্যাপারে
কৃতকায্য হতে গেলে সরকারের সঙ্গে জনসাধারণের পূর্ণ সহযোগীতার প্রয়োজন। কিন্তু
জনসাধারণের সহযোগীতা তখনই সম্ভব হয় যখন সরকারের উপর জনসাধারণের পূর্ণ
আস্থা থাকে। কিন্তু আসামের জনসাধারণের বিরতি অংশের মনে একটা ধারণা আছে
যে এই মন্ত্রী মণ্ডলী যে কোন কারণেই হউক এই ব্যাপারে সক্রিয় অংশ নিতে অক্ষম
কারণ এই মন্ত্রী সভার জনৈক সদস্য আসামের কোন কোন অংশ পাকিস্থানে নেওয়ার
জন্য একদা চেষ্টা করেছিলেন।

আমি আবেদন করি আসামের প্রত্যেক দেশ প্রেমিক আজ একত্ব বদ্ধ হয়ে আসামকে
বাঁচাক। এই ব্যাপারে জাতি পর্ত্ত বর্ণ বর্ণ নিঃবিশেষে একতা প্রয়োজন।
আসামকে রক্ষা করতে অথবা আসামের এক ইঞ্চির জমি জস্য অসমীয়ার সহিত সমস্ত
বান্ধালা সমাজ প্রাণ দিতে এগিয়ে আসতে কুহিত হবেনা। আমি মাননীয় মুখ্য-
মন্ত্রীকে এই ব্যাপারে নেতৃত্ব প্রদান করার জন্য অনুরোধ করি। তাহার সুস্বার্থে নেতৃত্ব
আসামের এই দুঃদিনের অবসান হোক।

Dr. RAM PRASAD CHAUBEY (Lakhipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I rise to support the motion moved by my friend Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha. Sir, it is well known to everybody that it is not possible on the part of the hon'ble Governor to mention everything elaborately in his speech. But, Sir, if there is something which is a burning problem of the State, prevailing everywhere, but not touched upon, then we would like to point it out and suggest the proper remedy. In this connection I have a mind to say something about the high prices of foodstuff and other articles of daily use, which are prevailing all over the State but this point has been very nicely debated in this House and some suggestions have also been made by my friend Shri Mohi Kanta Das which are indeed very valuable. I just like to mention here that wherever we go either to the villages tea gardens or even to towns to the poorer sections of the public say that they are not happy at all. They were happy, they say, when they were earning just five or six annas a day but now even after earning more than Rs. 1/8/ or Rs. 2 per day, they are not feeling happy but they find themselves in hardship like to mention here that wherever we go either to the villages, tea gardens always they are always hard up. In this regard they take the view that this is nothing but the weakness of our Governmental machinery concerned. Government is not able to check profiteers, smugglers and black-marketeers. We try our best to explain to them that due to want of sufficient production, these things happen and are happening and our Government is quite alert and is doing their best. In my view if the Government make these things known to the public through the Publicity Department it would have been better and the public would have known that Government is quite alert and doing its best to reduce the price of foodstuff and other commodities. We are being part and parcel of the Government, what the Government is doing, it should be made known to the people. This is an important suggestion. Then Sir, another point is that Governor has stated in his speech that the labourers are now quite peaceful, indeed I support it is so, but as my friend Shri Saibeswar Bardoloi has mentioned something. Sir, the labourers look peaceful, but something is going on with the labourers. In this regards I want to inform the House that some managements have taken a decision that they are going to stop medical facilities to non-workers. Sir, it was the convention that whether the labourers are non-workers or workers, the members of the whole family used to get medical facilities from the tea managements from the very inception of the tea gardens. But now the managements have taken a decision that the workers only will get medical facilities and those who will not work including the members of their family will not be entitled to get any medical facilities. This decision of the tea managements is really very hard and very inhuman and so the labourers are not happy and they are anxious to understand what is going to be their lot in the near future. The labourers are now in a helpless position. In case of emergency where they will get medical facilities, where they will get medicine. I request the Government to look into this aspect of the matter very seriously and compel the tea managements to give the same medical facilities to all the workers irrespective whether they are workers or non-workers, otherwise this action of the tea management may create unrest among the labourers. Sir, this is my second point.

My third point is about the retrenched labourers. This question is pending before the Supreme Court. I do not like to discuss but I can say that whatever may be the decision of the Supreme Court is, it is about their compensation, whether the labourers will get more or less but the most important question is about the rehabilitation of these retrenched

labourers. They do not know wherefrom their fore-fathers were recruited, they even had forgotten the name of the province from which they came and now they are really the sons of the soil. For the last four or five generations they are living here but all on a sudden they have been retrenched. Where they will go now? So Sir, I suggest that first of all these retrenched labourers may be rehabilitated in our State as other people are being rehabilitated. But Sir, no policy has yet been taken by the Government to rehabilitate these poor unfortunate people. Sir, I think it is not yet too late on part of the Government to take a definite policy to rehabilitate them. Unless these retrenched labourers are rehabilitated they will become like the strayed citizens of India, more specially Sir, this class of people have no means to ask for housing loans, business loans or any other kind of loans from the Government because they have got no lands but other people are getting all sort of loans from the Government because they have got their lands to offer to Government as security. I hope Government will not fail to give consideration to this most important aspect of the matter so that the retrenched labourers may be rehabilitated in our State. Another point I want to say is about the Medical College. In the Address of the Governor, the Cachar Medical College is mentioned as the Third Medical College. So far it was known that there would be only two Medical Colleges, one at Gauhati and the other at Silchar. Sir, after reading the speech of the Governor, the matter has become very perplexing to me, because so far we know that there will be only two Medical Colleges, one at Gauhati and one at Silchar simultaneously, but now it seems there will be three Medical Colleges in Assam. So far I know only that one Medical College will be located at Gauhati and the other one will be located at Silchar. Sir, the matter is not quite clear to me and I want some clarification from the Government about this matter. Sir, as time at my disposal is very short, I do not want to take any more time of the House. I would request my friends on the other side to withdraw their cut motions. With these few words, Sir, I conclude my speech and resume my seat.

Shri SIBA PRASAD SARMA (Mangaldai): মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় সদস্য শ্রীশংকর চন্দ্র সিংহ ডাঙরীয়াই রাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণৰ ওপৰত ধন্যবাদ শুচক যি প্ৰস্তাব আনিছে সেই প্ৰস্তাব মই সমৰ্থন কৰিছোঁ। ৰাজ্যপালে কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰে যোৱা কেইবছৰ কি কি উন্নয়ন মূলক কাম কৰিছে আৰু আঁচনি লৈছে তাৰ এটা আভাস আমাক দিছে। সেই সম্পৰ্কে বিভিন্ন অঞ্চলৰ মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে নানা পৰামৰ্শ আগবঢ়াইছে আৰু নিজ নিজ অঞ্চলৰ অসুবিধা বোৰৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে। ময়ো সেই সম্পৰ্কে দুজামাৰ কব বিচাৰিছোঁ।

মই মঙ্গলদৈ মহকুমাৰ মানুহ। মোৰ মহকুমা বিশেষকৈ স্বাস্থ্য আৰু শিক্ষাৰ ফালৰ পৰা পিছপৰা। উক্ত কাৰণত আগেয়ে বহুতো অফিচাৰ মঙ্গলদৈলৈ বদলি কৰিলে যাৰ নুখুজিছিল, আৰু এতিয়াও আপত্তি কৰে। তেনেবোৰ অসুবিধাৰ কাৰণেই আগেয়ে ডাক্তৰৰ অভাৱৰ কাৰণে ডাক্তৰখানাবোৰত ডাক্তৰ দিয়া অসুবিধা আছিল। এতিয়া ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ পৰা বহুত লৰা এম,বি,বি,এচ,বছৰি পাছ কৰি ওলাব লাগিছে। পিছপৰা ঠাই বিলাকত, য'ত চিকিৎসাৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থাই নাই, ত্ৰুতোক পাচ মাইলৰ আঁতৰে আঁতৰে একোখন কৈ ডাক্তৰখানা কৰি দিয়া উচিত বুলি মই ভাবোঁ। কিছুমান ডাক্তৰ-খানাত ডাক্তৰ নাই, কিছুমানৰ স্বৰদুৱাৰ ভাগি গৈছে। যি ঠাইত ডাক্তৰ নাই তাত ডাক্তৰ দিয়া আৰু যিবিলাক ঠাইত ডাক্তৰ কম্পাউণ্ড আৰু ডাক্তৰখানাৰ ঘৰ-দুৱাৰ ভাঙি গৈছে তাত ঘৰ-দুৱাৰৰ পুনঃ নিৰ্মাণৰ ব্যৱস্থা অতিশীঘ্ৰে কৰিব লাগে। ইতিমধ্যে আগৰ লোকেল-স্বাভাৱ আটাইবোৰ ডাক্তৰখানা আৰু হাস্পিতেল লোকেলবোৰ্ডৰ হাতৰ পৰা চৰকাৰৰ হাতলৈ

আনিছে এই ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা আজি কেইবা বছৰো হ'ল ; কিন্তু সেই বিলাক অৱস্থা লোকেলবোৰ্ডত থকা অৱস্থাতেই আছে, তাৰ কোনো ট্ৰেন্ডি আজিলৈকে দেখা নাই ; বৰং বেমাৰ ফাললৈহে গৈছে। এই বিষয়ে মই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰোঁ।

মহকুমাৰ সদৰ চৰকাৰী হাস্পতাল বিলাকৰ অৱস্থাও তদুপ। মঙ্গলদৈ সদৰ হাস্পতালত বিশেষ চিকিৎসাৰ ব্যৱস্থা নথকাৰ কাৰণে মঙ্গলদৈ মহকুমাৰ বিভিন্ন অঞ্চলৰ ৰোগী বিলাকক বিশেষ চিকিৎসাৰ বাবে হয় তেজপুৰলৈ নতুবা গুৱাহাটীলৈ আনিব লগীয়া হয়। দুখীয়া অৱস্থাৰ ৰোগী বিলাকে এনেকৈ বিভিন্ন ঠাইলৈ গৈ চিকিৎসাৰ উচিত ব্যৱস্থা লব নোৱাৰে আৰু বহুতে আন ঠাইলৈ যাব নোৱাৰে কাৰণে কষ্ট ভোগে আৰু অনেক সময়ত বহুতো মৃত্যুৰ মুখত পৰিব লগীয়াও হয়। গতিকে মোৰ চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত অনুৰোধ যে অন্ততঃ চাৰি ডিভিজনেল হাস্পতাল বিলাক উন্নত অৱস্থালৈ নিবৰ কাৰণে এটা ভাল ব্যৱস্থা সোনকালে লব লাগে। প্ৰত্যেক মহকুমাৰ সদৰ হাস্পতাল বিলাকত এজনকৈ ভাল চাৰ্জৰ্ন আৰু এজন অন্ততঃ Gynaecologist ৰখাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। লগে লগে T. B. ৰোগী ৰখাৰ কাৰণে প্ৰত্যেক হাস্পতালতে একোটা Isolation ward ৰ বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। বৰ্তমান বহুত হাস্পতালত দেখা যায় সকলো ধৰণৰ বেমাৰী একেলগে থোৱা হয় ; কাৰণ বেলেগে ৰখাৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নাই। ই এটা ভয়ানক কথা। গতিকে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনাওঁ যেন চৰকাৰে অতি সোনকালে ইয়াৰ এটি বিহিত ব্যৱস্থা কৰে। আকৌ বহুত ঠাইত দেখা যায় T. B. আৰু অন্যান্য সংক্ৰামক বেমাৰীয়ে ঘৰে ঘৰে ভিক্ষা কৰি ফুৰে। ফলস্বৰূপে লৰা-ছোৱালীৰ গািল ৰোগৰ বীজানু সহজে সংক্ৰমিত হোৱাৰ আশঙ্কা থাকে স্বাৰ্থীন দেশ এখনত তেনেকুৱা বেমাৰীক পৃথককৈ ৰখাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা অতি প্ৰয়োজনীয় কাম। গতিকে মই বিষয়টোলৈ চৰকাৰৰ চোকা দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

মই মঙ্গলদৈ জেইলৰ কথা এটাকে কওঁ। আজি প্ৰায় ২৩ বছৰ আগেয়ে মঙ্গলদৈ জেইলত সংক্ৰামক ৰোগত অলপ দিনৰ ভিতৰতে কয়দী কেইবাজনো মৰিছিল। উক্ত জেইলত যিমান সংখ্যক কয়দী বা বিচাৰীধীন ব্যক্তি ৰাখিব পাৰি, তাতকৈ দুগুণ বেছি কয়দী প্ৰায়ে ৰাখিব লগা হয়। উক্ত জেইলখন স্থানান্তৰ কৰি পুনৰ নিৰ্মান কৰিবলৈ মাটিৰ ব্যৱস্থা বহুদিনৰ আগতে হৈ আছে ; কিন্তু দুৰ্ভাগ্য বশতঃ তাৰ কাম এতিয়াও আৰম্ভ হোৱা নাই। ফলত ফাটেকীয়াল বোৱৰ কষ্টৰ শেষ নাইকিয়া হৈছে। এই বিষয়টোলৈও মই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলোঁ, যাতে উক্ত জেইলখন অতি-সোনকালে উন্নত ধৰণে নিৰ্মান কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হয়।

শিক্ষাৰ সম্পৰ্কে আমাৰ বহুতো মাননীয় সদস্যই কৈ গৈছে, মই মাত্ৰ অলপ কওঁ। আমাৰ মঙ্গলদৈৰ নিচিনা পিচপৰা ঠাইত একমাত্ৰ যিখন কলেজ আছে তাত আজিলৈকে Science পঢ়াৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা হোৱা নাই আৰু চৰকাৰৰ পৰাও আশানুৰূপ সাহায্য পোৱা নাই। মঙ্গলদৈ টাউনত এখনি ছোৱালী হাইস্কুল আছে সেই স্কুলত মহকুমাৰ বিভিন্ন অঞ্চলৰ ছোৱালী বোৰে শিক্ষা লাভ কৰে। মঙ্গলদৈৰ উক্ত অঞ্চলৰ লোকসকল হ'ল বেচিভাগ জনজাতীয় লোক আৰু পূবফালে থাকে পম্বাৰা ভাই সকল, আৰু পশ্চিম-দক্ষিণ ফালে থকা লোক সকল হ'ল বানপানী প্ৰপিড়ীত আৰু অনন্য লোক। এই অঞ্চল, বোৱৰ পৰা অনেক ছোৱালী আহি এই স্কুলত পঢ়ে। কিন্তু ছোৱালীৰ বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থা নাই আৰু স্কুল-ঘৰটিৰ অৱস্থাও অতি শোচনীয়। যোৱা বাৰ মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রী সেই ঠাইলৈ যাওঁতে নিজে দেখি আহিছে আৰু ৰাইজে সেই বিষয়ে বহুত নিবেদন কৰিছে ; কিন্তু পৰিতাপৰ কথা এই যে, এনে অসুবিধা দূৰ কৰিবলৈ আজিও কোনো ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে হাতত লোৱা নাই। এতিয়া তাৰ কাৰণে সোনকালে এটা বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো।

গাৰ্ভেভুঞে বাইজক তৰফৰ পৰা বহুত প্ৰাইমাৰী, এম্‌ভি, এন, ই আৰু হাইস্কুল আৰম্ভ কৰা হৈছে; কিন্তু উপযুক্ত সাহায্যৰ অভাৱত সেইবোৰ ভালকৈ গঢ়ি উঠা নাই। ফলত আমাৰ লৰা-ছোৱালী বিলাক শিক্ষা বিহীনত যি ভাৱে উন্নত হন লাগিছিল সেই ভাৱে উন্নত হোৱা নাই। কাৰণ ন্যায্য সুবিধাৰ অভাৱ। টেকনিকেল, স্কুল এখনৰ বাবেও মঙ্গলদৈয়া বাইজে বহু দিন ধৰি চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত আবেদন জনাই আহিছে বৰ্তমান চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়বোৰলৈ বিশেষ ভাৱে মনযোগ দিব বুলি মই আশা ৰাখিলো।

স্কুল বিলাকৰ সু-পৰিচালনা আৰু পৰিদৰ্শন কাৰণে মোৰ বোধেৰে প্ৰত্যেক মহ-কুমাতে একোজন Inspector of Schools দিয়া উচিত। ঠিক তেনেকৈ, প্ৰত্যেক মহকুমাতে একোজন Civil Surgeon দিব লাগে। বৰ্তমান লোকেল-বোৰ্ডৰ পৰা চৰকাৰে লোৱা ডাক্তৰখানা বিলাকৰ সু-পৰিচালনা বা পৰিদৰ্শনৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নাই। বৰ্তমান অৱস্থাত যিজন Civil Surgeon জিলাত থাকে তওঁৰ পক্ষে হাস্পতাল বিলাক পৰিদৰ্শন কৰা অসম্ভৱ। কিয়নো তেওঁৰ এলেকাটো বৰ বহল। গতিকে অন্ততঃ প্ৰত্যেক মহকুমাতে একোজনকৈ Civil Surgeon দিব লাগে।

State Transport ৰ বিষয়ে দু-আশাৰ কণ্ট। নথ-গুৱাহাটীৰ পৰা মঙ্গলদৈ তেজপুৰ হৈ যি বাস্তা উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰলৈ গৈছে সেই লাইন ১৯৫৭ চনৰ জানুৱাৰী মাহতে চৰকাৰে লৈছিল। কিন্তু গাড়ী বোৰৰ পৰিচালনাত এতিয়াও বহুত বেমেজালি দেখা যায়। বহুত সময়ত যাত্ৰীয়ে গাড়ীত ঠাই নাপাই বাস্তাৰ কাষতে ব'দে বৰষুণে কষ্ট খাই বহি থাকিব লগা হয়। কোনো কোনো সময়ত আকৌ গাড়ী বেয়া হৈ বাস্তাতে যাত্ৰাসহ পৰি থকা দেখা যায়; ফলত যাত্ৰী বিলাকৰ বহুত অসুবিধা হয়। বিশেষকৈ বাস্তাৰ দাঁতিত জিৰণিঘৰ নথকাৰ কাৰণে যাত্ৰী সকলৰ দুখ দুগুণিত কুলাই পাছিয়ে নগৰা হৈছে। আনহাতে গাড়ী বোৰৰ মেৰামতিৰ সুব্যৱস্থা নথকাৰ কাৰণে এই বিভাগৰ কিছুমান লাইনত বিশেষ ক্ষাত হোৱাৰ সম্ভাৱনা আছে। চৰকাৰে সেই বিষয়ে বিশেষ তত্বাৱধান লব আৰু লাইনত গাড়ীৰ সংখ্যা বঢ়াই দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লব বুলি আশা ৰাখিলো।

আজিলৈ প্ৰথম দ্বিতীয়কৈ দুটা পৰিকল্পনাৰ কাম, শেষ হ'ল অথচ মঙ্গলদৈৰ কোনো বিশেষ আঁচনিৰ লোৱা নহল। এতিয়া ৩য় পৰিকল্পনাৰ এবছৰ অতিবাহিত হল। এতিয়াও কিবা আঁচনি লোৱা হ'ল নে নাই, নাজানো।

যি হওক মঙ্গলদৈতো দুই এটা আঁচনি লৈ এই পিচপৰি থকা অঞ্চলটোৰ উন্নতি সাধন কৰি আজিলৈকে সকলো সুবিধাৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত বাইজক উৎসাহ উদ্দীপনা দিব বুলি আশা কৰিলোঁ।

মঙ্গলদৈৰ কেবাটাও নদীৰ বানপানীয়ে খেতি মাৰি বাইজক জুকলা কৰে। প্ৰধানকৈ বৰনদী, নটন আৰু শাকতোলা—এই কেইটা নদীৰ বানপানীয়ে প্ৰত্যেকবাৰ বাইজৰ খেতি-ৰাতিৰ অংশ অনিষ্ট সাধন কৰে। Embankment and Drainage বিভাগতো ঠায়ে ঠায়ে মথাউৰি নবন্ধা নহয়; কিন্তু কোনোটা মথাউৰিৰ পৰা বাইজে সম্পূৰ্ণ উপকাৰ পোৱা নাই। কামৰূপ জিলাৰ ফালৰ পৰা বৰনদীৰ পশ্চিমফালে মথাউৰি বন্ধা হৈছে; কিন্তু পূবফালে দৰং জিলাত সেই নদীত মথাউৰি নথকাৰ বাবে পোটেই বানপানীয়ে আহি বাইজক হেচি ধৰে। ফলত এফালৰ মানহৰ মানান্য উপকাৰ

হলে আনফানৰ অৰ্থাৎ মঙ্গলদৈৰ মানুহৰ দোৰ্ছোৰ অপকাৰ হয়। নদীৰো অৱস্থা তৰুপ। কিছুমান ঠাইত মথাউৰিৰ কাৰণে বানপানী বাহৰলৈ ওলাই যাব নোৱাৰে; অন্য কোনো ঠাইত মথাউৰিৰ অভাৱত বানপানী সাগৰ সূদূৰ হৈ থাকে। গতিকে Embankment and Drainge বিভাগে সেই খুটিনাটি বিলাক ভালকৈ পৰীক্ষা কৰি চাই কোন ঠাইত Sluice gate দিব লাগে, কোন নদীৰ দুয়োপাৰে অথবা গোটেই নদীটোত মথাউৰি ভালকৈ দিব লাগে তাৰ এটা সূ-ব্যৱস্থা কৰি বাইজক সুবিধা কৰি দিব বুলি মই আশা ৰাখিলো।

শেষত মই মঙ্গলদৈ মহকুমাৰ খোৱা পানীৰ সম্বন্ধে -আমাৰ কণ্ট। এই মহকুমাৰ পানী বৰ বেয়া আৰু দুষিত। মঙ্গলদৈ মহকুমাৰ স্বাস্থ্যস্থান হোৱাৰ ইয়ো এটা কাৰণ। ইয়াত যিবিলাক Tube well কৰা হৈছে তাৰ পানী বেয়া আৰু খোৱাৰ অনুপযুক্ত। টংলা টাউনত চৰকাৰৰ Public Health Engineering Department ৰ দ্বাৰাই পানীৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে যদিও এই কাম ১৯৬১ চনতেই সম্পূৰ্ণ হব লাগিছিল। এইকাম এতিয়াও সম্পূৰ্ণ হোৱা নাই। আনহাতে মঙ্গলদৈ টাউনৰ পানীৰ সূ-ব্যৱস্থাৰ কাৰণে Public Health Department ৰ জৰিয়তে চৰকাৰে Municipality ক পাচ লাখ টকা ধাৰ দি আচনি এখন হাতত লৈছিল; কিন্তু সেই কাম Public Health Engineering Department এ বোৱা তিনি বছৰতো সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰিব পৰা নাই। ই বৰ পৰিতাপৰ কথা। এই কাম যাতে অতিসোনকালে সম্পূৰ্ণ হয় চৰকাৰে যেন তাৰ বাবে বিশেষ মন-কাণ দিয়ে।

মঙ্গলদৈৰ গাঁও ভূঁইত খোৱা পানীৰ ব্যৱস্থাও অতি দুখলগা ধৰণৰ। চৰকাৰে যি অলপ টকা দিয়ে নতুবা পঞ্চায়তৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা যি অলপ খৰচ কৰা হয় তাৰ পৰা খোৱাপানীৰ ব্যৱস্থা সকলো ঠাইতে আশা কৰা টান। সেই বাবে খোৱা পানীৰ কাৰণে মঙ্গলদৈ মহকুমাৰ বাবে স্কীয়া অথ অনুমোদনৰ ব্যৱস্থা থকা উচিত। নহলে মঙ্গলদৈৰ মানুহৰ স্বাস্থ্য টনুত নহয়।

সবশেষত মই কণ্ট যে মহকুমাৰ বাই হাট বিলাকৰ আয় আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়ত বিলাকৰ পৰা নি মহকুমা পৰিষদ বিলাকৰ জৰিয়তে উক্ত টকাৰ ভাগ সকলো অঞ্চলতে দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা হোৱা উচিত। সেয়ে নোহোৱা বাবে কিছুমান অঞ্চল বিশেষভাৱে ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত হৈছে। কিন্তু লোকেল বোৰ্ডৰ দিনত উক্ত টকাৰ ভাগ সকলো অঞ্চলে সমানে পাইছিল আৰু ইয়াৰ বাবে প্ৰয়োজন হলে পঞ্চায়ত আইন সংশোধন কৰাও উচিত হব বুলি মই ভাবো।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am sorry that some move hon. Members wanted to take part in this debate but for want of time it is difficult to accommodate them all. The Government will also take time to reply in all the point sraised by the hon. Members. So, now I call upon the Chief Minister to reply.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the outset I would like to extend my thanks to all those hon. Members who have participated in this debate. They have covered many subjects concerning the welfare of the State. They have also made valuable suggestions which I welcome. Sir, I find that including the last speaker, as many as 29 hon. Members have participated in this debate. Although it was not possible for me to be present throughout the debate my colleagues maintained notes on the various points during my absence and I have also gone through the copies of the proceedings of the debate.

Sir, it would be my earnest endeavour to give our viewpoints on the various questions which have been raised in this debate but if I fail to enter into details, it will not be intentional but on account of limitation of time.

Sir, the Governor had to be brief in his speech because of obvious reasons. The hon. Members are aware that this Cabinet was sworn in only on the 16th of March, 1962 and the present session of the Assembly commenced on the 23rd of March. Therefore, the time that was available in between was too short for the Government to draw up its plans and programmes and also policies for the future. That is why the Governor has been good enough to promise to this House that he would be addressing this August House again in the month of June when this House would meet for discussion of the full budget for 1962-63. Nevertheless, I do maintain that the Governor has touched almost all the important matters concerning the State.

Sir, I will now deal with the various subjects raised by the hon. Members one by one.

The question of Pakistani infiltration has been engaging the attention of the people of our State and also of this House for sometime past. Therefore, I would like to deal with this subject first and apprise the hon. Members with regard to the various measures which have been adopted. The hon. Members would remember that India was partitioned on the 15th of August, 1947. Till then the present East Pakistan was known as East Bengal which was a part and parcel of India and as such there was no question of any illegal migration. But the people of the then East Bengal who were in need of land found favourable economic conditions prevailing in the State of Assam more particularly in respect of land. That is why a process of migration of the people from the then East Bengal started since long back. Subsequently, during the days of the Muslim League Ministry in Assam, there was encouragement and inducement to this migration. Large number of agriculture labourers also used to come to this State from East Bengal to earn their livelihood. This was the process which started, as I mentioned before, long long back and continued. Although, Sir, the country was partitioned in the year 1947, and the then East Bengal and the present East Pakistan became a foreign territory. There was no restriction of movement of people between the two countries till the month of October, 1952. I remember, Sir, when late Lokapriya Bordoloi was holding the reigns of the administration of the State he felt the necessity of representing to the Government of India about the desirability of imposing restrictions on the free movement of people between the two countries. The Government of India however taking an over-all view of the whole situation and particularly with a view not to inconvenience the people of the minority communities of East Pakistan migrating to India felt that there should not be any restriction. It is ultimately in the month of October, 1952 that passport and visa regulations came into operations between these two countries. Although the passport and visa regulations were introduced, the intention was to apply the rules with maximum possible liberality. The idea was that since these arrangements will be reciprocal between the two countries, any strictness that is shown in India will be reciprocated in Pakistan also and the result would be that the minority communities in Pakistan would be in difficulty. At any rate it was from October, 1952 the Government

of Assam was armed with some authority to control the movement of people between these two countries. The Foreigners Act under which migration and other things of foreigners are controlled was made applicable so far as Pakistani nationals are concerned only from the month of January, 1957. And therefore, it is actually from the month of January, 1957 that the Government was fully armed with necessary laws to control the movement of people between these two countries. Since then, measures have been taken to control the movement of the people between these two countries, and whenever it was found that the necessary provisions of law have not been complied with action as warranted under the law was taken.

I would like to give here some figures as to the number of people detected year by year since 1952 for the information of the hon. Members. In 1952, 66 people were detected. In 1953—1,210, in 1954—1,345, in 1955—1,407, in 1956—5,966, 1957—3,638, 1958—3,384, 1959—2,092, 1960—2,621, and in 1961—5,146. These are the number of persons detected. The figures of persons prosecuted and acquitted are also there but I do not like to take the time of the House by reading all these figures. I will place a statement in the Table of the House for the information of hon. Members.

Sir, I will not claim, however, that everyone of those who violated the Foreigner's act and passport rules could be apprehended. Therefore, there are illegal migrants in our State. Various reports have appeared in the Press about the size of this problem. For me to give a substantially correct figure, I am afraid, I have to wait for the Census Report of 1962 with all its tabulation to make a statement on this on a sound basis. We have not considered it advisable to make an *ad hoc* or summary assesment and come to certain figures. Now the question is whatever be the number of such illegal migrants what are the steps that are being taken to check this illegal migrants or for their deportation. I would like to mention about a few of them without disclosing of course certain details in the public interest. The number of border out posts have been increased and the communication in the border also is being improved to facilitate the mobility of the border security forces. We have also a system of intelligence by which information with regard to illegal migrants is obtained and such illegal migrants are apprehended. That is with regard to the checks on the border. With regards the districts there is intensive checking to detect the illegal migrants and bring them under the law. We are also thinking of tightening up these measures further so to make it more effective. I would like to assure the hon. Members that the Government is quite conscious of this problem and all measures necessary to check illegal infiltration are being taken and it would be tightened up further.

Some of the hon. Members have mentioned about the political design behind this infiltration. While we should be vigilant about all possible design, I submit, Sir, that so far no such cases have come to the notice of the Government. We feel that it is more for the comparatively favourable economic conditions which are prevailing in our State that has become an inducement for the distressed people of East Pakistan to find their way to Assam. While we may have our sympathy for the people in distress we can certainly not allow any illegal migration.

Sir, in this connection I would like to refer to a speech of one of the hon. Members, Shri Sen. It appears that he has got a wrong impression from a report regarding unclaimed Passports. According to him the Government of Assam's estimate regarding the number of illegal migrants is only 900 or so. Sir, I would like to remove this wrong impression. About 900 passports submitted for renewal remained unclaimed. So the Passport

Department had sent information to every officers in the districts for finding out whether these people were there. This is the position. Sir, regarding the agency system for renewal of passports, from January 1961, a different system has been introduced and the agency system has been abolished. Now applications for extension of visas are to be submitted through the Superintendent of Police of the respective districts.

Sir, some hon. Members have mentioned about the Chinese episonage in our border districts. I agree with the hon. Members that we have to be vigilant about it and I would submit that such vigilance is being maintained both by our officials and also by the officials of the Government of India.

Sir, I would like to deal with the depredations caused by the activities of the Naga hostiles in the bordering districts of our State. It is very unfortunate that peace has not completely been restored in the Nagaland and a section of the Nagas who are commonly called Naga hostiles has been causing difficulties not only inside the Nagaland but also inside the State of Assam. We have been maintaining sufficient number of outposts along the Nagaland border but because of the difficulties of communication, complete prevention of hostiles creating mischiefs into our border districts has not always been possible. Therefore, I am sorry that there have been depredations occasionally caused by the Naga hostiles to our people. There were prolonged debates on the subject in the Assam Legislative Assembly in the preceding term and as desired by the hon. Members I have drawn the attention of the Government of India more particularly of the Prime Minister of India about this problem. Prime Minister replied that the Government of India is also quite conscious about this problem and are taking all possible steps to stop this menace, although occasional troubles cannot be ruled out.

The hon. Members have rightly pointed out the necessity of increasing the number of police stations and police outposts equipping the police with transport and other facilities and also improving the conditions of the low-paid people in the police force. As a matter of fact, various plans and programmes have been drawn up to progressively increase the number of police stations and outposts and also equipping the police with the necessary facilities for efficient working. But the hon. Members would remember that this means colossal amount of finance. Therefore, inspite of our desire to move with speed in this matter the financial handicap does not permit us to do so. Nevertheless, it is certain that we will have to progressively execute the plans we have in hand in this regard. With regard to the low-paid employees in the Police Department, I will submit, Sir, that it is not the Police Department alone but the Government's desire is to improve the emoluments and service conditions of all low-paid employees under the Government. But this wish could only be implemented provided the requisite resources are available. For the information of the hon. Members I would like to state that according to the figures I have for 1961 there are as many as 64,158 personnel under the direct employment of the Government of Assam. In addition to this there are employees of institutions which are fed by grants from the Government like the Aided High Schools, the Primary Schools, etc. Their number would also be not small. Roughly, I would say that the Assam Government have to bear the financial burden for not less than about a lakh of people. So far as the State Government's direct employees are concerned, according to statistics which are available

to me. I find that 59.9 per cent of these employees draw less than Rs. 100, 33.7 per cent draw between Rs. 100-250, 5.7 per cent draw between Rs. 251-500 and one per cent draw between Rs. 501-1,000 and .02 per cent draw Rs. 1,001 and above. The hon. Members can well imagine the colossal amounts that would be necessary to improve the lot of the low-paid employees. Nevertheless, I can assure the hon. Members that how the lot of the low-paid employees could be improved has always been engaging the attention of the Government. And as a matter of fact, since the Congress Government has come into power, various measures have been taken, of course within the limitation of finance to improve the lot of these employees. Whether and what further measures can be taken will certainly be examined.

I am glad that some of the hon. Members have mentioned about the village Defence Parties. The Village Defence parties have been rendering commendable service. This voluntary organisation has brought the Government into direct contact with the people and it is a sort of nucleus of social service organisation. In many cases, these Village Defence Parties have been of great help in the detection of crimes. I am glad that the hon. Members have also appreciated this Organisation and it is true that it would be good if we can give more facilities to this Organisation. Here also we are confronted with the same problem, *i. e.*, the problem of finance.

I quite appreciate the anxiety of the hon. Members on the question of encroachment on Government waste lands, the Professional Grazing Reserves, Village Grazing Reserves and forest reserves. This problem has been comprehensively assessed and during the course of the last few years, according to Government policy, effective measures are being taken. But the hon. Members would appreciate that this is a problem, which has accumulated over long long years; therefore, it is taking time for the Government to remove the encroachers completely. I can however assure the hon. Members that this Government is quite aware of this problem and it will be tackled effectively. Sir, in this connection, I must thank the hon. Member, Shri Omeo Kumar Das for drawing the attention of the Government about certain matters in the disposal of which there has been delays. He mentioned about the inter-district boundary of Darrang and Nowgong. Sir, I quite agree with him that this should be finalised forthwith. He also mentioned about the delays in the disposal of some of the proposals which came from the Deputy Commissioner, Darrang for cancellation of annual pattas. I have looked into the figures and I find that altogether 429 such proposals came from Darrang; of those 149 cases have been disposed of and 280 cases are pending. Out of these, about 100 proposals came only in the month of March. I would request my colleague the Hon'ble Revenue Minister to dispose of these proposals quickly.

Sir the question of removal of encroachment involves a lot of arrangements—the arrangements of Police, etc. Moreover, there is the legal protection which a citizen can take under the law. They appeal to the Revenue Authority; there are appeals before the Civil Court, before the High Court and so on. So, the process takes a lot of time. But in order to make this eviction more effective, the Governor has mentioned in his address, that certain laws have been amended. Therefore, we are now in a better position to deal with this matter.

The hon. Member Shri Omeo Kumar Das has also mentioned about the delay in giving settlement of requisitioned tea garden lands. Sir, we shall see that these settlements are given quickly, but the difficulty arises because our cultivators, are hesitant to shift to high lands. They are used to wet cultivation, but most of the tea garden requisitioned lands are high lands. That is why it does not attract them. Nevertheless, I agree that there has been delays in the settlements also and that settlement should be expedited.

He also mentioned about medical facilities. I will come to that subject later on.

The hon. Member Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha mentioned about the necessity of planned settlement. I agree and I have no disagreement with him. Certainly, as far as possible, settlement should be given in a planned manner.

I omitted to mention as to why the power of cancellation of annual patta was transferred to the Government I would refer to the 1958 Resolution on settlement of Agricultural land. Sir, the Planning Commission observed that the annual patta system does not give security of tenure. We also found that this annual patta system provides scope for corruption. And therefore for these and for various other considerations in the land settlement policy Resolution, the following observations have been made. "The annual patta lands confer no right of transfers or of inheritance beyond the year of issue, or of subletting. Consequently, there is no security of tenure. And the lands are being non-transferable, the owners cannot procure any loan against the securities of these annual lands. The pattas are generally renewed annually on the basis of actual possession. This gives a scope for unauthorised occupation. The pattas, being liable to cancellation on service of non-renewal notice, there is no security of tenure, etc, etc. I have just mentioned as to the reasons for which this power of cancellation of annual patta was taken over by the Government.

Some of the hon. Members raised objection for enhancement of land revenue. They tried to create an impression as if something abnormal is being done by the Government. I only submit that wherever resettlement operations have taken place and whatever increase has been decided upon, it is based on sufficient data and has been reasonable. I feel, Sir, we should create a psychology in our people that the country has to develop and for that purpose, there is need for sacrifice on the part of everybody to strengthen the State Exchequer. The State Government is responsible for development in all spheres but no such development would be possible unless there is resources enough and unless these resources could be found. The hon. Members are aware that the land revenue of the State come to only 2½ crores whereas our Education budget alone comes by about 9 crores. During the course of the next few years, I am sure it will increase substantially. Therefore, not to speak of other things, how do we manage even the Education Department unless we can collect resources. Therefore, I feel, Sir, we should not grudge payment of taxes to Government. All that is necessary is to be vigilant about the proper utilisation of whatever amount has been collected from the people.

Hon. Members have mentioned about the necessity of improving education in general, spread of education amongst the labourers and also to our people who are backward and about technical education also. This is a vast subject and hon. Member will appreciate that it would not be possible for me to do justice to the subject in a speech like this. As I have already mentioned, these matters are already engaging the attention of Government and we will certainly do all that is possible in this regard. It is the policy of the Government to bring education to all those people who have, for a variety of reasons, remained behind.

The disparity of pay scales between the Government teachers and the teachers of the Aided High Schools and Primary Schools has since been removed and we have been also examining what post-retirement benefit could be afforded to these teachers. I am glad that some of the hon. Members have mentioned about the necessity of improving the text-books. I may inform the hon. Members that the National Integration Council have made specific recommendations in this regard and it is the intention of the Government to implement these decisions. Some of the hon. Members have mentioned about the students' indiscipline. This is a subject which has been engaging the attention of all the top ranking educationists of India. But so far as I am concerned, feel that the students' indiscipline is not so much due to any inherent defects in our students but on account of the wrong guidance that is given to them. In many cases my impression is that the initiative for students' indiscipline was not with the students themselves but with somebody else who tries to utilise the students as their tools. Therefore, the problem of students' indiscipline can be tackled only if the Society as a whole appreciates the necessity of the situation.

References have been made with regard to the necessity of improving the conditions of tribals and other backward classes in all spheres. This is a subject which has already been engaging the attention of the Government and as a matter of fact, since independence various schemes have been taken up for this purpose, and, I think, Sir, it is showing some results and I have no doubt, that in course of next few years, no section of our people in the country will remain backward. The hon. Member from Badarpur mentioned about the Muslim fishermen and about the lot of this community. I agree with him that they are very backward at the moment in all spheres and we shall have to do something for them.

The question of labour welfare has been referred to by some of the hon. Members. I entirely agree with them that the condition of our labourers, whether in the plantations or in other industries, needs a lot of improvement. New problems are arising during the course of last few years. Some measures have been taken for improvement of their conditions but much remains to be done. As a matter of fact we cannot ignore them. The Kisans and Mazdoors are the backbone of our society. So long they are strong, the country is strong. When they are weak, the country is weak.

Sir, I would like to come to industries and employment in industries. It is known to all of us that in order to tackle the problem of unemployment we have to develop industries. The population has increased, pressure on land has also increased and the only solution is industrialisation of the country. Therefore, during the course of the last few years it has been

the policy of the Government to encourage the development of industries in our State. Along with it comes the question of employment. Certainly, for all those posts, for which there are people available within the State, they should get the first preference and that is why we have been trying to impress upon the industrialists of our State and I hope the industrialists will accept it as a matter of principle.

Some of the hon. Members wanted to know the details of the progress of the Kopili Valley Project. This project will be comparatively a bigger project and as such, its planning has taken some time. I can assure the hon. Members that it has been the effort of the State Government to execute this project as promptly as possible.

Some of the hon. Members have rightly given emphasis on the need of improving transport and communication of this State. The hon. Member from Gauhati mentioned about the necessity of opening up a railway line to Garo Hills also. I agree with the hon. Members about the urgent need for improving transport and communication in our State. When the Prime Minister visited Assam last time, as a matter of fact, we made this a particular point for our discussion with him, and I hope, we will get necessary assistance from the Government of India for improving the communication of our State. Road to every village is one of the commitments of the Congress Party in its election manifesto. I am sure that this commitment along with other commitments will have to be implemented.

Other subjects on which the hon. Members showed interest in this debate are co-operatives and Panchayats. I can assure them that these were considered to be indispensable for the development of our State and for the improvement of the condition of our people. Therefore, we shall see that these institutions grow to their full stature. Government will do all that is possible. But in schemes like these, it will have to be the combined effort of the people and the Government and I hope that such co-operation from all sections of the people irrespective of caste, creed, community and political affiliations would be forthcoming. Whatever defects that exist today in the co-operative whether in the matter of co-operative procurement or elsewhere and also in the Panchayats, will have to be removed. There is an insinuation from one of the hon. Members that the State Government is acting in a way by which it does not respect the judgement of the Supreme Court. I would submit, Sir, that this is a very incorrect statement and I respectfully differ from the hon. Member.

Some of the hon. Members wanted to know as to why no Enquiry Commission was appointed to enquire into the Hailakandi incident. Sir, we gave this matter our best consideration and when we found that this incident took place in the presence of all the top-ranking officials of the Government, namely, the Commissioner of Plains Division, the Inspector General of Police, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Deputy Commissioner and also Magistrate, and their reports were sufficient for the Government. The hon'ble Members would remember that firing order in the Hailakandi incident was given in one call by a Magistrate and in another call by the Deputy Commissioner himself. Therefore, it was not considered necessary to set up an Enquiry Commission.

Sir, I am sorry to observe the insinuation against my colleague the hon'ble Minister for Agriculture with regard to this incident. I would outright reject such insinuation and I have no hesitation in maintaining that such propaganda which are made against him are mischievous baseless and are motivated by political reasons.

One of the hon. Members regretted about the delay in the appointment of the Third Judge of the Assam High Court. Sir, we are not happy about this delay but the procedure laid down is a bit complicated and it takes time, but I have drawn the attention of the Union Home Minister about the necessity of appointing the third judge early.

One hon. Member also has mentioned about the delay in the appointment of an Additional Sessions Judge. This matter has been taken up with the High Court and I can assure the hon. Member that this appointment will be made without delay.

One omission which was pointed out by one of the hon. Members was about the working of the Supply Department. In this connection he has stated about the shortage of cements, C. I. sheets and iron materials. These shortages have been a problem for us because in certain cases the production is short and in certain other cases there is transport difficulty. Sir, in the matter of C. I. sheets the scarcity is prevailing throughout the country but we have been making serious attempts to improve the situation and I hope, progressively this position will improve.

One hon. Member has mentioned about the necessity of giving relief to the fire-victims of the State. Sir, it is very unfortunate that every year there is a large number of fire cases. I suppose we have to educate our people about the necessity of precautionary measures more than anything else if we have to prevent such fires. These fire devastations take place generally due to want of necessary precautionary measures. So far as reliefs are concerned Government has been giving relief to the fire-victims as far as possible. I am very sorry that in course of some of the recent fire incidents there has been a number casualties.

I would now like to come some of the matters which have been pointed out by the hon. Members in course of the debate to-day. I thank the hon. Member from Gauhati for drawing the attention of the Government about the necessity of giving special attention to the supply of milk and fish. He also suggested the need for improving the agriculture and I can assure that all these matters will receive our serious consideration. Dr. Ghanashyam Das has advised the Government, to be vigilant about the food stock in our State. I can assure the hon. Member that this matter will be reviewed from time to time and necessary steps will be taken.

Sir, I cannot however agree with the hon. Member Dr. Ghanashyam Das that the Scheduled caste people have been refused land. I do not know what particular district he was mentioning about. It has been always the intention of the Government to settle land with the scheduled caste people. But Sir, progressively the area available for settlement is decreasing. It is, however, never the intention of the Government not to settle land with the scheduled caste people. I do not know whether he mentioned about some town lands. So far as Gauhati town land is concerned, we have suspended settlement until proper plan is drawn up. I can assure the hon. Member that in the matter of settlement of land at Gauhati town we will keep provision for the scheduled caste and scheduled tribes, both hills and plains, and we shall see that sufficient land is also kept for Government offices.

Sir, I would now like to come to the lighter part of the debate. Some of the hon. Members have mentioned that the general election which was held recently was not free and fair and alleged that false promises and assurances were held out to our voters and with such methods Congress has come to power. I wish, Sir, he had materials to substantiate these baseless allegations. After all what were the promises of Congress? The Congress Election Manifesto is there and whatever commitments were made by the Congress would be implemented and therefore, there cannot be false promises to the voters. We stand by our Manifesto and nobody can blame us for it. It has also been mentioned that it was not a free election. There were interferences by the Government or people in authority. I wish here also that the hon. Member who had made these allegations come forward with specific instances. As a matter of fact there is sufficient provision in the law to seek redress against any such malpractice in the election. If there be cases like these it is open to hon. Members to seek redress. Sir, the reason for the victory of the Congress party has been analysed by no less a person than the Chairman of the Praja Socialist Party who adorned this House as the Leader of the Opposition in the preceding term. Let us see what he said in this regard. I am reading out a cutting from the *Assam Tribune* dated the 3rd March, 1962. "Apparently, the people have rejected us and our stand on the vital problems of Assam and have accepted the stand taken by Shri Chaliha and his party. We bow down to the verdict of the people and pledge to stand by the people at all times of stress and strain..." (Applause from the Congress benches). Sir, we cannot have a better certificate than what I have read out. This Statement was issued by the Chairman of the Praja Socialist Party, whom we all respect.

One of the hon. Members has mentioned that the Congress Party has taken help from some businessmen and procurement of jeeps from a party against a licence for import of betelnuts. Sir, there cannot be a more irresponsible allegation like the one that has been made by the hon. Members. The Congress from its inception is an organisation which has maintained itself from public subscriptions. The Congress had been realising subscription from those who can pay and were willing to pay and the Congress is not the only political organisation who is doing this. Such assistance from people small and big are being collected by all other organisations. To insinuate that such assistance have been given to the Congress because of some favour offered by Government would not be correct. In this connection, can I ask the hon. Member whether the party to which the hon. Member belongs does not collect subscriptions from the public? As a matter of fact every political party in the country do realise public subscriptions. In this connection, I cannot resist from quoting a verse from Namghosha, I mean verse No.120.

“অৰমে কেৱলে দোষ লৱয় মধ্যমেগুণ দোষ লৱে কৰিয়া বিচাৰ । উত্তমে কেৱলে গুণ লৱয় উত্তমোত্তমে অন্ন গুণ কৰয় বিস্তাৰ ॥”

This verse is a favourite verse of Acharyya Vinoba Bhave. According to this verse, Sir, people have been classified into 4 categories, namely Uttamottam, Uttam, Madhyam and Adham. It is said that Uttamottam category of people sees only the good in a magnified way, the Uttam sees the good and takes a judicious decision about the evil, but the Adham I mean the last category, sees only the bad. Sir, I think, it is very difficult to become Uttamottam and Uttam but we should certainly not derogate ourselves to the last category and see nothing good. We should at least try to become Madhyam.

Sir, before I conclude I must convey my respect to all those hon. Members who have appealed to the people of the State for unity and I believe that the future of the State and the future of our whole country depends on national integration and development, so long these two things are not achieved, we live in a house of cards, therefore, I join all those hon. Members who have appealed to the people to live for national integration.

Sir, many things have happened in our State in the past few years about which we are all very sorry and these happenings have retarded our progress. Let us retrieve our position and let us try to build a happy and prosperous Assam.

Sir, with these few words and my thanks to you for giving me this opportunity to reply to this debate.

(Applause)

Mr. SPEAKER: Are you going to withdraw the amendments?

(Voice: No.)

Mr. SPEAKER: This is the amendment moved by Shri Tajuddin Ahmed. The question is that at the end of the motion moved by Shri Sarat Chandra Singha, M.L.A., the following be added:—

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

(1) Disparity of pay scales between the different grades of Government servants and semi-Government Servants and whether this disparity will be removed.

(2) The acute land problem and the Government schemes to solve it.

(3) To relieve the poorer section of the people from the burden of heavy taxation.

(4) Nationalisation of Industries of this State.

(5) The acute unemployment and under-employment in this State and how to remove it.

(6) Anomalies in the Panchayat Administration and misuse of Panchayat money.

(7) The means adopted by the Government to root out corruption.

(8) Unfair means adopted by the party in power in the last General Election.

(9) To give free education to all students upto High School and help the students on economic basis instead of caste and creed basis.

(The question was negatived)

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is: "That at the end of the motion relating to the Governor's Address moved by Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha, M. L. A., the following be added:—

"But that the Assembly regrets:—

- (1) That the State Government has failed to comply with and give effect to the rulings given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India against the Monopoly granted in favour of Co-operatives and the State Government has violated Articles 14 and 19 of the Constitution.
- (2) That the State Government has failed to comply with provisions of Articles 15(1), 30(2), 350 (A) and 350(B) of the constitution.
- (3) That there has arisen a situation in which the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provision of this constitution.
- (4) That the Government [has totally failed to activate the Government machinery.
- (5) That the Government has entirely failed to implement the recommendations made by the Goreswar Enquiry Commission in regard to the rehabilitation of the Riot Victims and punishing the officers and other Government servant and also the wrong doers as was suggested by both the commission namely Goreswar Enquiry Commission and Gauhati Firing Enquiry Commission.
- (6) That the State Government has totally failed to implement the safeguards for linguistic Minorities as proposed by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India in 1956 and the Statement made by Sri Bimala Prasad Chaliha, Chief Minister of Assam on June 1961 on the Statement made by Shri Lalbahadur Shastri, Home Minister of India on 6th June, 1961.
- (7) That the State Government has failed to bring into being the Kapili Valley Project.
- (8) That the Government has entirely failed to make, any improvement in regard to the construction of Road, providing requisite medical facilities to establish requisite number of Medical Hospitals to make drinking water arrangement and has deprived the children to have their education in their mother tongue at the primary stage throughout the length and breadth of Lunding Constituency."

(The question was negatived.)

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is: "That at the end of the Motion moved by Sri Sarat Chandra Sinha the following be added :—

“But it is regretted that the Governor's Address fails to indicate that Government have taken any effective measures for solving the various burning problems of the State particularly:—

- (1) In the sphere of unemployment;
- (2) In arresting general and artificial upward trend of prices of commodities both imported and produced in the State consequent on bottleneck of Transport since the day of independence and introduction of Five Year Plan;
- (3) Land distribution, reclamation and agriculture;
- (4) In maintaining law and order;
- (5) Health and Education both general and technical.”

(The question was negated.)

Mr. SPEAKER The question is : “That at the end of the Motion relating to the Governor's Address moved by Sri Sarat Chandra Sinha, M. L. A. the following be added:—

“But regret to find in the Governor's speech that there was no mention about:—

- (1) The background of the 19th June, 1961 Hailakandi disturbances and actual number of persons killed,
- (2) The transport dead-lock in several districts in the State and the district of Cachar in particular,
- (3) Deteriorated supply condition in the district of Cachar in particular for the bottleneck system of railways and inadequate accommodation of goods carriages,
- (4) Haphazard rehabilitation of displaced persons and the sudden closure of Relief and Rehabilitation Department in the State thus creating a new race of starving humanity, and
- (5) How the Government proposes to solve the acute unemployment problem in the state.

(The question was negated.)

Mr. SPEAKER : The question is : That at the end of the Motion relating to the Governor's Address moved by Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha, M. L. A. the following be added:—

- (1) But regrets to find that a spirit of self-complacency, minimising the happenings in Indo-Pak Border has been maintained in the Governor's speech. No mention whatsoever has been made to check the on-rush of Pakistani infiltration which has created an alarming situation in the State.
- (2) That no mention whatsoever has been made in the speech about the activities of the Naga hostiles on the people of the State and also about the unabated loot of properties and murder of innocent lives.
- (3) That the Governor's address has not touched the problem of the development of the district of Cachar in its various spheres whereby the economic imbalance of the district in relation to the other parts of the State has been systematically maintained.
- (4) That the address has failed to mention about the hard lot of teachers of all categories who are the builders of the future generations of the country.
- (5) That the address does not mention about the free and compulsory education to the people.
- (6) That the address is inconspicuous by the absence of any mention about the problems of huge number of retrenched tea labours of the State.
- (7) That the Governor's Address has not given any light as to how the Government wants to implement the schemes for complete rehabilitation of all displaced persons of the State and also about the lot of the employees of Relief and Rehabilitation Department after the closure of the Department.
- (8) That the Governor's Address does not throw any light or as to how the Government proposes to build up easy communication in the Assam Pak border specially in Katigora area.

(The question was negatived.)

Mr. SPEAKER : The question is: That at the end of the motion moved by Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha, M. L. A., the following be added:—

- (1) But it is regretted that there is no mention in the address of callousness of the Government at the unabated infiltration of the Pak Citizens into the State,
- (2) That the Government makes no attempt for the integration of N. E. F. A., N. H. T. A., Manipur and Tripura with Assam State.

- (3) That it is not the desire of the Government to remove the growing disparity of prices between Agricultural and essential Industrial consumer's goods.
- (4) That the Government have failed to solve the unemployment problem of the State.
- (5) That the target of the 2nd Five Year Plan could not be fulfilled.
- (6) That the Government have paid no heed to the needs and cries of the landless people, but resorted to merciless eviction.
- (7) That in enhancing land revenue, the Government have not taken into consideration the main factors such as ever rising cost of production, deteriorating economic condition of the peasants, non-parity of prices of agricultural produce with the prices of Industrial goods, the deterioration of the productivity of soil, etc., and
- (8) That the so called Welfare State has been reduced to a state of terrorisation, adulteration, wastage of public money, corruption, inefficiency, etc., etc.

(The question was negated.)

Therefore, now I put the main question. The question is :

That the Members of the Assam Legislative Assembly assembled in this session are deeply grateful to the Governor for the address which he has been pleased to deliver to this House on the 23rd March, 1962.

(The question was adopted.)

***Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) :** When Assembly is called for, we should at least be informed about the agenda.

Mr. SPEAKER: The agenda is decided by the Business Advisory Committee.

Prorogation

Now I have a message:

Raj Bhavan, Shillong,
The 31st March, 1962

ORDER

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (2) (a) of Article 174 of the Constitution of India, as amended upto date, I, S. M. Shrinagesh, Governor of Assam, hereby prorogue the Assam Legislative Assembly at the conclusion of its sitting on the 31st March, 1962.

Sd. S. M. Shrinagesh,
Governor of Assam.

Prorogation

The Assembly was then prorogated

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

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