

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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong, at 10 A.M. on Thursday, the 3rd March, 1966.

PRESENT

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY, B.L., Speaker in the Chair, seven Ministers, two Ministers of State, three Deputy Ministers and forty-seven Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Re: Regional Engineering College

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) asked:

*8. Will the Minister-in-charge of Education be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that Government has already finalised establishment of the Regional Engineering College in the State of Assam?
- (b) If so, where it will be established and when the construction will be started?
- (c) Whether Government has already selected the site?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Deputy Minister, Education) replied:

8. (a)—Yes.

(b)—In Cachar. Construction work will be started after acquisition of land.

(c)—Yes, in Bharakhai Tea Estate.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, whether Government has taken up the matter with the Revenue Department to acquire land for the purpose, if so, when?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education): Yes, Sir. Revenue Department has been requested to acquire 635 bighas of land.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: When the proposal has been sent to the Revenue Department ?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH: Sir, Government of India intimated us that Bharakhai would be selected. That was on 2nd September, 1965 and soon after we have taken steps.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: What would be the estimated cost of this Institution ?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH: When fully established it will cost about Rs. 2 crores.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, what would be the extent of assistance from the Government of India ?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH: The Centre would give cent percent assistance ; except that we shall have to pay for the land.

Re: Importing of Pulses from outside the State

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked:

*10. Will the Minister-in-charge of Agriculture be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government is aware that huge quantities of pulses such as Masur, Aarahar, Gram, etc., are imported to Assam from outside the State ?
- (b) If so, what steps Government have taken to grow and produce them in the State to meet its demand ?
- (c) Whether Assam soil is suitable for such cultivation ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture) replied:

10. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Following steps have been taken to increase the production of pulses in the State—

- (i) Tractors and Bulldozers are given on hire at reasonable rates to the cultivators for reclamation and cultivation of lands. By the use of these they can bring new land under pulse cultivation ; this would increase the acreage and the total production.
- (ii) Growers are assisted to increase the average yield of pulses per acre by adopting improved methods of cultivation. Improved seeds are provided. Phosphatic and potassic fertilizers and lime are sold at subsidised rates, nitrogenous

fertilizers are made available at cost price. Irrigation facilities are provided by giving subsidy for undertaking Minor Irrigation Projects ; pumping sets are issued on hire and are sold also at subsidised rate and on the payment of the price in four instalments. Pesticides for controlling diseases and insect pests are sold at 50 per cent subsidised rates.

Demonstrations are conducted in the cultivators' field to demonstrate to them the value of the use of improved seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, etc., in increasing the yields per acre.

(c)—Soils of certain tracts of Assam are only suitable for growing pulses.

Shri DANDIRAM DUTTA (Kalaigaon), : খেচাৰী ডাইলৰ খেতি কৰাটো আইনতঃ দোষনীয় নেকি ?

Mr. SPEAKER : নহয়, আইনতঃ দোষনীয় নহয়।

(Starred Question Nos. 9, 11 and 12 were not put and answered as the hon. Questioners were absent).

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answer were laid on the table)

Re: Construction of a bund on Desang river from Nagalmara to Bhelewguri

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

17. Will the Minister, P. W. D. (E. and D.) be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that a bund was constructed on the left bank of Desang river from Nagalmara to Bhelewguri of Rajgarh Road ?
- (b) Whether it is also a fact that due to construction of the said bund the whole length from Desangmukh to Rajgarh was completed ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, P.W.D., Flood Control, etc.) replied :

17. (a)—Yes.
- (b)—Yes. The embankment has been completed except some sluice culverts which are under construction.

Re: Construction of a bund on Desang right bank from A. T. Road to Bahgarh

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

18. Will the Minister, P.W.D. (E. and D.) be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that a bund was constructed on the Desang right bank from A. T. Road to Bahgarh and it was completed in 1963 ?

- (b) Whether it is a fact that the construction was started in 1962 ?
- (c) Whether compensation was paid to the owners of the land acquired in connection with the construction ?
- (d) If not, how long will it take to pay the compensation ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, P.W.D., Flood Control, etc.) replied :

18. (a)—Yes. The bund was completed in 1963-64.
 (b)—No. The work was started in 1963.
 (c) and (d)—Rupees 3,65,743.56 P. being the estimated cost of compensation has been sanctioned and fund placed at the disposal of the Subdivisional Officer (Civil) for payment to the land owners.

Re: Blight epidemic in potato cultivation in the State

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (Bihpuria) asked :

19. Will the Minister-in-charge, Agriculture be pleased to state—
- (a) Whether Government's attention has been drawn to the blight epidemic in potato cultivation in our State ?
 - (b) Whether Government is aware that due to this disease, the original "Assamiya" and "Rongpuria" potato have completely disappeared from Assam ?
 - (c) Whether Government is aware that the treatment by Blitox is not effective and after spraying for three to four times also potato cultivation almost completely failed this year ?
 - (d) Whether Government will direct the specialists to devise more effective means to save potato in Assam plains ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture) replied :

19. (a)—Yes.
- (b)—No; it is not due to the prevalence of late blight disease that the so called "Assamiya" and "Rongpuria" potatoes have disappeared from Assam. In fact, they are less susceptible to late blight disease.
- (c)—Reports were received from a few areas that spraying of Blitox did not control the disease. Blitox spraying was ineffective where spraying was not done in time or properly. It must be noted that Blitox spraying is only a preventive measure. Crop already effected cannot probably be saved fully by Blitox spraying. To be effective two conditions must be fulfilled.
- (i) spraying must be started before the disease has made its appearance.

- (ii) spraying must be done very thoroughly taking particular care in covering thoroughly and uniformly the lower surfaces of the potato leaves.

It is not correct that the potato crop had almost completely failed this year.

(d)—Research is being carried out by specialists to develop late blight resistant varieties and also to find out more effective fungicides for the control and prevention of this disease. In the meantime, to be effective, the only way is that the spraying operation must be carried out by one and all the cultivators and all the potato fields are sprayed with the protective spray timely and thoroughly as is done in other advanced countries.

Re : Flood Protection Work in Kamalpur Circle

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) asked :

20. Will the Minister-in-charge of P.W.D. (F.G. & I.) be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government are aware of the difficulties experienced by the cultivators of villages Malang, Athiaboi, Dhopatari, Silbharal, etc., of Kamalpur Circle for non-construction of the sluice gate and embankment at the mouth of the Malang Jan ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that the Additional Chief Engineer of Flood Control and Irrigation with other Officers visited the site and was convinced of the necessity of the flood protection work there ?
- (c) Whether the sluice gate has been sanctioned and administrative approval has been extended for execution of the work ?
- (d) When the construction work will be taken up and whether it will be completed before the coming floods ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, P.W.D., Flood Control, etc.) replied :

20. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—No.

(d)—Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Sir, whether the scheme has been absolutely dropped or it will be considered during the current year or next year ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Sir, we have not got funds. If fund is available we will consider about taking up the scheme next year.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Sir, whether any temporary measure will be taken up for protecting the area ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, no temporary measure will help ; a somewhat big scheme we will have to take up.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Sir, is it a fact that the scheme had been surveyed and proposal had been sent to the Government for approval ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Yes, Sir, the scheme was surveyed and the proposal was sent.

Re: Sluice Gate for Barkur in Jokaichuk Mouza

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked :

21. Will the Minister, P. W. D. (F. C. & I.) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government is aware that a sluice or culvert Gate is demanded by the public of Jokaichuk, at Barkur in Chinta Monigar of Jokaichuk Mouza, Sibsagar Subdivision ?

(b)—If so, whether Government will do it at the earliest ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Flood Control) replied:

21. (a)—No such proposal has been received.

(b)—Does not arise.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Sir, may I know from the hon'ble Minister whether these measures have been taken in selected areas or it has been taken in the State in general ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, these pulses could be grown in the valleys. The schemes are operating all through the State but more emphasis is given in the valleys.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi): Sir, is it a fact that Khesari has been prohibited by the Government ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: We have asked the people not to cultivate because as food it is detrimental to the health of the people.

Shri AKSHOY KUMAR DAS (Sarbhog): Sir, is it prohibition or advice ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Advice.

Shri INDRESWAR KHAUND (Jaipur): Sir, whether the seeds of pulses brought from outside the State were adequate ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: This year also we brought seeds from outside and distributed. Might be, the same was not adequate.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): Sir, are the Government aware that Khesari is still selling in the market abundantly ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: It might be selling. We have advised the people not to grow it. Government of India has also made some publicity. I am not sure if the Public Health Department has thought of bringing in any legislation.

Shri INDRESWAR KHAUND: Is it a fact that the seeds of pulses brought from outside this year arrived late ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Yes, Sir, some quantity arrived late. The Hon'ble Member has put a specific question on that, and I remember I have already passed necessary orders and it may be on the way to the Assembly Secretariat.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : Sir, may I know from hon'ble Minister since when these measures as enumerated in answer (ii) have been adopted ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : These measures are going on along with our agricultural programme.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : Sir, whether there has been any improvement in the production this year in comparison with last year ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY : Sir, last year our seed farms produced 24 tons ; this year the target is 60 tons. From a production of 30049 tons in 1962-63 we had 36740 tons in 1964-65 by the cultivators.

Communication from the Governor of Assam for the Motion of Thanks on his Address

Mr. SPEAKER: I have received a communication from the Governor ; it reads—

“RAJ BHAVAN
SHILLONG
1st March, 1966

My dear Mr. Speaker,

I thank you for your letter, dated February 28 in which you informed me about the motion adopted by the Assam Legislative Assembly in regard to my address. May I take this occasion of sending you and the Assembly my best wishes ?

Yours sincerely,

Sd./—VISHNU SAHAY”

Adjournment motion on the rebellion in the Mizo Hills District

Mr. SPEAKER: I have received notice of two Adjournment Motions one from Shri Dulal Chandra Barua and the other from Shri Nilakanta Hazarika, both on identical subjects. The subject of the Adjournmen^t

Motion, there is no doubt, is very important, of recent occurrence and of great public importance and also the incident referred to has no precedent in the history of the country specially after independence. Therefore, the matter could have been a fit subject for an Adjournment Motion, but the hon. Members will find that the hon. Chief Minister has intimated me and it has been put in the agenda that he will make a statement on this very important subject. After the statement is made by the hon. Chief Minister, the Members, if they so wish, can initiate a discussion on the subject by a substantive motion. Therefore, I do not think that the matter need be discussed as an Adjournment Motion. I would be pleased if the hon'ble Chief Minister makes a statement and then agree to initiate a debate on the subject at an early date if such demand comes from any of the hon. Members.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): I bow down to your Ruling, Sir. But may I point out, Sir, that under Rule 55 "a statement may be made by a Minister on a matter of public importance with the consent of the Speaker but no question shall be asked at the time the statement is made". But it has not been stated here that this can be placed in the order paper without the consent and approval of the House. Your suggestion is no doubt good. You have agreed that this is a very serious matter and by considering the importance of the matter you have allowed the Chief Minister to make a statement. But that should not preclude us from discussing the matter by way of an Adjournment Motion.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs): Sir, under Rule 55, with the consent of the Speaker a Minister can make a statement on a matter of public importance. This item could not have come in the agenda paper without your consent. Then, Sir, Rule 57, clause (iv) is very clear. It says "the motion must not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration". This matter, viz., the incidents happening in the Mizo Hills, has already been fixed for consideration in the order paper of today and any discussion to anticipate it cannot be allowed, in the form of an Adjournment Motion. You have rightly pointed out that after the Chief Minister makes his statement any Member can bring a substantive motion to discuss the whole matter, if he so likes. The hon. Member from Jorhat also runs some risk. Even if the Adjournment Motion is admitted, he may not get the leave of the House to move it.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: That is not the look-out of the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, order, I cannot allow any altercation.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, you have already agreed that this is a very serious matter. We have heard so many statements from the Chief Minister. What we want is that we should discuss this subject before the Chief Minister makes his statement.

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is whether item No.3 can be put in the agenda paper or not, not the importance of the subject.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : Yes, Sir, my contention is that item No.3 of the agenda is out of order as this has precluded us from discussing this very serious matter by way of an Adjournment Motion, as Rule 57, clause (iv), says that "the motion must not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration." I have no intention to make any reflection on you, Sir, but I wonder how this item was put in the agenda paper in your absence.

Mr. SPEAKER : Order, order. I may be absent, but the Speaker's office functions. The point is that the Leader of the House had volunteered to make a statement in the Assembly on a very serious matter of public importance. He accordingly intimated to the Speaker about his intention. The Speaker, in the exercise of his discretion, has allowed the statement to be made and, accordingly, this matter has been put in the order paper. Therefore, it is perfectly in order. I do not want to anticipate the outcome of the debate, but I hope the debate will be a very constructive one and all members, both in the opposition and on the Government side, will avail of this opportunity to give vent to their feelings about the occurrence which has been referred to in the Adjournment Motion and which will be covered by the statement of the Chief Minister. Therefore I believe that the hon. Members will get a wider scope for discussion. Then, as the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs pointed out, there is some risk in allowing this Adjournment Motion because in that case an adequate number of Members should rise in their seats for seeking leave of the motion being moved. That number is 11 and I am afraid the hon. Member, who is in favour of the Adjournment Motion being moved, does not command 11 Members to his side. Therefore, it will be detrimental to his interest if the Adjournment Motion is allowed. I propose to give all sorts of facilities and scope for discussion on this subject to any and every Member if they so choose.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : I again bow down to your Ruling, Sir. The matter is so serious that I feel it will be better for us to discuss the subject and then the Chief Minister can give his reply.

Mr. SPEAKER : The point is this: the hon. Members may not be knowing all the facts regarding this incident. It is only the Chief Minister who is in possession of facts. Unless he throws some light on the incident, we shall simply be striking against blind walls. I think it will be helpful if the Chief Minister first makes a statement and then the hon. Members discuss it afterwards.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : We understand that, Sir, but the point is that what the Chief Minister will apprise us by his statement is already known to us.....

(Voices:—How ?)

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : Yes, it is known to everybody (interruptions). You may shout but this is a clear failure on the part of the Government.

(More interruptions and shouting).

Mr. SPEAKER : Order ! Order !

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : The Chief Minister should resign because it is his complete failure in respect of maintaining law and order in the State.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, please! Order, please! You cannot anticipate what the Chief Minister will state and at the same time you should not cast any reflection against any hon. Member of this House, not to speak of the Leader of the House. Therefore, the hon. Member should have patience to listen to what the the hon'ble Chief Minister says.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Yes, Sir, because the Government party has a big majority they can carry on whatever they like.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, Order, please. I am here to protect the interest of the minority. You have said that you have confidence in me. I shall give you all opportunity to speak on the subject to the extent it is permissible under rules. So you better leave this matter to me.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, the Chief Minister should resign forthwith for his complete failure in conducting administration in the State.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order! Order! Mr. Barua, you should appreciate that this is the first opportunity that the Chief Minister has got to apprise the House about the incident. As there was no House yesterday the Chief Minister did not get any opportunity to speak about the incident that took place in Mizo Hills.—Now item No. 2.—

Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance News item published in the Assam Tribune dated the 10th February, 1966 under the Caption "Group of Naga Rebels on Move"

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to call the attention of the Chief Minister under Rule 54 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business In Assam Legislative Assembly to the news-item published in the Assam Tribune dated the 10th February, 1966 under the caption "Groups of Naga Rebels on Move." Sir, in every border of Nagaland this trouble is going on. The people have been suffering and their properties have been looted. So I want to know definitely what steps the Chief Minister has taken or contemplated by him for safeguarding the life and property of the people living in the border areas. Although some steps have been taken this is quite inadequate and there is no security of life and property of the people. I therefore want to know what steps the Chief Minister has taken to prevent occurrence of such incidents in the border areas especially of the Sibsagar district.

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, of late Naga hostiles have intensified their activities in looting and plundering the villages and killing, kidnapping innocent people. Reports received by the Government from time to time indicate that armed groups of hostiles have been moving about all along the Assam Nagaland border with a view to create disturbances and carry on their illegal activities and depredations. As the Army is in overall control of the operations against Naga hostiles, every intelligence report received regarding movements of Naga hostiles was duly forwarded to the Army Authorities for appropriate action. On the basis of information furnished necessary measures were tightened up by the security forces, as and when the situation called for. As

*Speech in corrected.

a result of these measures, the security forces successfully encountered with Naga hostiles at Jinamghat on 28th December 1965, Buijung on 29th December 1965, Thingjee on 7th January 1966, Leike on 8th January, 1966, Bonkai on 6th February, 1966 and Therbari Village on 9th February, 1966 in Sibsagar District. In these encounters four persons of our security forces lost their lives and four others were injured. A few Naga hostiles also are believed to have been killed and several injured. The hostiles, however, succeeded in few cases in their illegal activities, in spite of the measures taken due to the difficult terrain of the region.

The information that on 30th January, 1966 a batch of 300 Naga hostiles under the command of a self-styled Major-General and Brigadier left Konyak area for Mon area in Nagaland, with a view to persuade other tribes to join the hostiles, and that another batch of about 130 were camping at Jampang and Panikheti with a view to raid Gorjan and Raidangjuri areas were duly received by the Government and passed on to the Army Authorities. The information about issue of permits at Rs.15 each to some villagers of Raidangjuri, Matikhola and Bozalkata in Jorhat subdivision by hostiles for using timber from Kakodanga Forest Reserve was duly passed on to the Army. Appropriate action was taken accordingly to deal with the matter. The report about collection of taxes by hostiles at Rs.3 from several tea garden labourers which appeared in the news item is, however, not correct. There are reports, however, that Nagas demanded payment of taxes at the rate of Rs.3 per family for alleged collection of bamboos and fuel from Nagaland and threatened that they would create troubles if they did not pay the tax.

As stated above, the hostiles have succeeded in a few cases in raiding the villages. In spite of the measures taken these could not be prevented as the hostiles took advantage of the geographical position, inaccessibility and far-flung position of the border areas. Another difficulty is that it is not possible to distinguish a hostile from a loyal Naga from among a number of Nagas visiting the plains areas daily: for marketing and other purposes.

Necessary precautionary measures have, however, been tightened up and patrols intensified to prevent hostiles from carrying on their illegal activities. New B. O. Ps. are being set up where necessary. Village Defence Parties have been reorganised for rendering effective assistance to the security forces. Advance information is being collected by our intelligence machinery about movements of hostiles, so that timely action may be taken against any incident.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I know whether the personnel of the new B. O. Ps. are men from this State or men from outside this State?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: I won't be able to tell this because this is under the disposal of the Army. They post men according to their discretion.

**Statement by Chief Minister regarding incident at Aijal,
Lungleh and other parts of Mizo Hills District
on the night of 28th February, 1966 and
thereafter**

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have to report to the House about some serious developments which have taken place in the Mizo district. Starting from the night of the 28th of February at approximately 20.30 hours on the night of the 28th February a strong armed gang, said to number between 500 to 1,000 attacked a small camp of the Border Security Force at Lungleh and overran it. They then attacked the Assam Rifles Camp where the Treasury and Local Sub-Treasury were situated. Intermittent exchange of fire has been going on both on the 1st and 2nd of March between the attackers and the camp. It appears that most of the areas in Lungleh town other than Assam Rifles Posts and Sub-Treasury are under the control of the Mizo National Front. The Civil Subdivisional Officer's house was raided and the Subdivisional Officer Shri Pillai, was kidnapped on the night of the 28th. His whereabouts are still not known.

The attack was repulsed with casualties. Thereafter sniping on the post of the Assam Rifles has continued.

At about 02.30 hours on the morning of 1st of March a band of armed Mizo National Front volunteers broke into the Aijal Telephone Exchange and damaged the Exchange and other equipment thus completely disrupting telephone communication. Shortly thereafter, there was an attack on the Aijal Treasury by an armed gang who came in three jeeps and also on foot. They overpowered the sentries on duty and after gagging them took possession of ten rifles and some ammunition and also a few boxes containing cash in the single lock and decamped towards the south of the town. They were unable to force the double lock and the main Treasury is safe. Immediately alert was sounded and Assam Rifles and Police men took position in different parts of the town.

One patrol intercepted three jeeps believed to be the party which had taken part in the incident earlier, while it was returning from the south of the town. They placed the 8 occupants under arrest and recovered some quantities of ammunition.

On the same night in another part of Aijal town a self-styled Captain of the Mizo National Front volunteers was killed in an accidental explosion of hand grenade. Seven other volunteers are also reported to have sustained injuries as a result of the explosion.

At Vairangte, which is the first gate on the road to Aijal situated about 25 miles from Silchar, a band of Mizo National Front numbering about 150 armed with lathis attacked the Public Works Department Sub-Divisional Officer's Camp and also the Police Outpost and compelled the Public Works Department staff and two non-Mizo Constables to leave. The Public Works Department stores with some explosives and petrol and the Departmental jeep of the Sub-Divisional Officer, P. W. D. were taken over by the Mizo National Front. Two culverts between Vairangte and Lailapur in Cachar were damaged by using explosive about the same time. Further up at Chhimuang between Vairangte and Kolosib an Assam Rifles Post was attacked. An Officer of the Assam Rifles who was staying in the Inspection Bungalow sustained injuries and his Driver was kidnapped. This post remained under fire throughout the whole of 1st of March and a Column from Silchar was sent to reinforce it.

Five Trucks of the Border Road Tusk Force, one Bus of the State Transport and one Jeep carrying the Superintendent, State Transport, Silchar which left Aijal by the 1st Gate on the 1st March were way-laid by Mizo National Front volunteers at Kolosib where, it is learnt, the Drivers of the Border Road Tusk Force and the Superintendent of the State Transport, one Police Assistant Sub-Inspector of Vairangte Out-post, who was returning from Aijal, had been kidnapped and kept under confinement.

The Police Station at Kolosib has also been taken over by Mizo National Front and the staff are believed to have been confined in the Town Hall under their armed guard.

Road communications to and from Aijal have been blocked and disrupted.

At about midday of the first of March, Sairang Post Office and the Police Out-post were overrun and cash of the Post Office was looted.

There were massive attacks on Chawnge Out-Post on Pakistan Border and Champhai Out-Post on the Burma Border. In the first place the Border Security Force has repulsed the attack after inflicting casualties. Apparently the Champhai Post was heavily attacked under cover of darkness, overrun and captured by the attackers along with the Local Police Station. The other Border Security Force and Assam Rifles Post have so far been free from incidents except that a threat has developed to the Assam Rifles at Darn-gawn which is near Champhai and reinforcements are being sent to strengthen it.

These systematic planned and widespread attacks on a number of centres indicate a well laid plan to take over administration wherever possible, disrupt communications and paralyse the functioning of the administration and at the same time turn out the non-Mizos from the district. This also seems to be part of the plan to declare Mizo district an independent State, which, according to some reports, has already been so declared by the leadership of the M.N.F. which has now gone underground.

While the situation posed by these attacks is serious, there seems no doubt, after an assessment of the situation by top military officials, that the position will be met and necessary courses of action in this regard have already been initiated.

It would not be proper for me at this time to indicate to the House the details of the counter-measures which are proposed and will be taken in hand except to say that in view of the situation prevailing in the district, the Government has extended the Assam Disturbed Areas Act, 1955 and the Armed Forces (Assam and Manipur) Special Powers Act, 1958 to the whole of the district. The army has been called in aid of the civil power. The question of declaring M.N.F., an illegal organisation, is being studied.

In this connection I would like to mention that some of the newspaper reports which appeared in dailies yesterday that 10,000 people chased away the Deputy Commissioner, Aijal and other staffs were absolutely false. So far Aijal is concerned, except the incidents which I have already mentioned and encounter which took place last night, the situation is under control. I would like to assure the House that violence would

be suppressed. I also believe that the Mizo people would understand the implication of this type of activity and would disassociate themselves and help the administration in restoring law and order. As the Assembly was in session no official press note was issued or briefing given to the press without first taking the House into confidence about the development in Mizo District.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Statement of the Chief Minister will be cyclosty-
led and circulated to all the Hon'ble Members.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, with your permission I would say that from the statement of the Chief Minister which has been made just now to this august House it is clearly proved that there is complete failure on the part of the Government.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, order, please. You must know the rules. You cannot discuss a statement of a Minister without a substantive motion. So long as you do not table a substantive motion and the Speaker gives his consent to discuss you cannot discuss the statement of the Chief Minister. The statement will be circulated today to all the members and any member wishing to discuss it may do so by tabling a motion today before 3 p.m. and a date suitable to the House will be fixed for discussion.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs) etc., Sir, the hon. Member has already made some remarks which are derogatory and therefore, I would request you to expunge them and ask the press not to publish them.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: I have done so with your permission, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: I would request the press not to publish that portion of the statement. About expunction I shall consider it later on.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: I asked for your permission, Sir, and with your permission I made the statement.

Mr. SPEAKER: I may allow you to make a statement but I cannot allow you to speak anything and everything. If you speak something irrelevant or something which is not relevant then that portion may be objected to.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, it is a democratic forum.

Mr. SPEAKER: Democracy is no licence. It works under certain rules. We have laid down certain rules in our Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business. We must abide by them and you cannot speak anything and everything because you are in a democratic forum.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: You know, Sir, we are not crossing our limits till to-day as that has been done in other Houses. Simply I would

Mr. SPEAKER: Quite right. Therefore, you see I have told you I shall certainly look into this.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, I may tell that as it is a democratic forum.....

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, order, please. Now item No. 4.

Further discussion on the Private Member's Motion.—“This Assembly do now take into consideration about the unemployment problems in the State of Assam.”

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this matter has been discussed at length in last session. I had a chance of making a reply.....

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will you kindly make it convenient for us to discuss about the more serious matter than this discussion on the unemployment problem, because a very serious situation has developed. Should we take up the discussion on a motion on this serious issue as we will be sending the Motion just now to you, Sir?

Mr. SPEAKER: When the Motion will be received, I shall see to it. I have already promised that I shall fix a time to-day as early as possible. Yes, Mr. Tripathi.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour): This matter as I was saying was discussed seriatim and at length in the last session of the House although a part of it was not completed and it is hanging over. Now as regards the employment situation I may point out that since 1961 to 1964 for which period I have got figures, it appears that employment increased from 7,45,171 to 7,60,286. Now, if we have a break up we find that the increase was in the public sector. In the private sector there was a decline. In the public sector the employment increased from 1,88,908 to 2,12,775 whereas in the private sector employment declined from 5,56,263 to 5,47,511. The increasing trend in total employment position was uninterrupted except at the close of the period ended on 31st March, 1963. The private sector provides for employment over 72 per cent of the salary and wage earners in Assam. Now coming to the year-wise position, in the years 1961 and 1963 we find that there was gain in employment. The intervening year of 1962-63 registered a decline in comparison with the position that was obtaining at the close of the year 1960-61, that is the beginning of the Third Plan. During 1961-62, improvement in the employment was noticed in fruit preservation, manufacture of veneer and ply-wood, structural stone goods, power generation, river transport, non-technical education, medical and health services in the private sector; in agriculture, mining and quarrying, sericulture, power generation, transport and communication and medical and health services in the public sector. There was however a slight decline in the structural stone goods and in certain trade and commerce. In public sector in 1962-63, the drop in employment was accounted for by tea industry, sugar manufacturing, manufacture of ply-wood, veneer and tea chests, chemical products, structural stone goods, iron and steel furniture, in the private sector, and mining and quarrying and power generation in the public sector. Some improvement was however noticed in the production

of coal tar, manufacture of bicycles, trade and commerce, river transport in the private sector, and agriculture, oil refining, automobile repairing, printing press, Insurance, transport and communication and educational institutions in the public sector. An upward trend of employment was noticed in 1963-64 in a good number of manufacturing industries and other sectors like road transport, travel agencies, technical and non-technical education, medical and health services, cinema house in the private sector and silviculture sericulture, petroleum industry, automobile repairing construction work, power generation, road transport, post and telegraph and certain other Central Government Establishments, non-technical education, medical and health services, and community services in the public sector. Now we may as well try to examine the area-wise changes. Based on the employment changes which have been taken place during the period from 1961 to 1964, the districts of Assam can be divided into three categories: First the districts recording steady and progressive growth of employment since the beginning of the Third Plan; secondly, those having reached a higher level of employment on 31st March, 1964 and slight reversal during the intervening period; and thirdly, those recording a stagnant employment position on 31st March, 1964 as compared to the the position that was obtaining on 31st March, 1961. Now first of all we might look into the category with steady growth of employment. Districts in this category are Goalpara, Darrang, United Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Nowgong, and Mizo Hills. The rate of increase in the private sector was relatively higher in Goalpara and in Mizo Hills while in the remaining districts, the public sector accounted for the increase in the rate of employment. Now the second category with favourable and intermittent employment growth: Kamrup, Cachar, United Mikir and North Cachar Hills and Garo Hills fall in this group. A set back was noticed in Kamrup, United Mikir and North Cachar Hills and in Garo Hills in 1961-62 and in Cachar in 1962-63, in as much as there was a drop in the employment during those period indicated. With regard to employment in the public sector, the picture took a slightly adverse turn during the period in United Mikir and North Cachar Hills and Garo Hills. The third are the areas with stagnant employment position. The employment position in Sibsagar and Lakhimpur more or less remained unchanged as on 31st March, 1964 as compared to the position on 31st January, 1961. In Sibsagar the total estimated figure of employment in the two sectors was 1,69,914 on 31st March, 1964 against 1,72,581 on 31st March, 1961. Similarly figures for Lakhimpur on 31st March, 1964 and 31st March, 1961 were 2,27,538 and 2,29,180 respectively. Slight contraction of employment in the Private sector was responsible for this position in both the districts. Employment in public sector on the other hand maintained a steady position. The year 1961-62 was however a favourable year for this two areas. A statement showing employment index indicating the trend of employment during the Third Plan period is here: The employment index for Assam and the eleven districts on 31st March, 1962 and 1963 and 1964 with the base year 1961.

For Assam on 31st March, 1962, the index was 98.4 in the public sector and 104.5 in 1963, 112.6 in 1964. In Goalpara, 104.6 in 1962, 108.0 in 1963, 129.2 in 1964. Darrang—107.7 in 1962, 118.1 in 1963, 125.8 in 1964; Nowgong—102.7 in 1962, 106.2 in 1963, 112.6 in 1964. In United Khasi and Jaintia Hills—135.4 in 1962, 108.9 in 1963, 115.6 in 1964; Mizo Hills—106.7 in 1962, 112.4 in 1963 and 91.6 in 1964. In Kamrup—107 in 1962, 127.7 in 1963, 136.1 in 1964. In United Mikir and North Cachar

Hills—99·5 in 1962, 112·5 in 1963 and 133·2 in 1964; Garo Hills—94·1 in 1962, 102·2 in 1963 and 145·4 in 1964. In Cachar—110·0 in 1962, 124·0 in 1963 and 132·1 in 1964. In Sibsagar—104·8 in 1962, 114·9 in 1963 and 124·5 in 1964. In Lakhimpur—102·4 in 1962, 119·8 in 1963 and 122·9 in 1964. Now, coming to the private sector, the indices for employment for Assam are like this:

For Assam—102·1 in 1962, 98·1 in 1963 and 98·1 in 1964. Goalpara—102·2 in 1962, 117·1 in 1963 and 138·7 in 1964. Darrang—102·4 in 1962, 105·4 in 1963 and 106·1 in 1964. Nowgong—97·6 in 1962, 94·7 in 1963 and 92·4 in 1964. United Khasi and Jaintia Hills—102·7 in 1962, 11·0 in 1963 and 102·2 in 1964. Mizo Hills—112·5 in 1962, 145·8 in 1963 and 466·7 in 1964. Kamrup—82·6 in 1962, 99·0 in 1963 and 105·3 in 1964. United Mikir and North Cachar Hills—89·3 in 1962, 90·2 in 1963 and 88·9 in 1964. Garo Hills—81·1 in 1962, 82·6 in 1963 and 92·9 in 1964. Cachar—98·9 in 1962, 94·3 in 1963 and 94·9 in 1964. Sibsagar—104·3 in 1962, 96·2 in 1963 and 96·1 in 1964. Lakhimpur—102·4 in 1962, 96·3 in 1963 and 96·7 in 1964.

Now I come to the index in the combined public and private sector; we come to this conclusion:

For Assam—101·1 in 1962, 99·7 in 1963 and 102·0 in 1964. Goalpara—103·9 in 1962, 110·6 in 1963 and 131·9 in 1964. Darrang—105·1 in 1962, 109·1 in 1963 and 109·6 in 1964. Nowgong—100·1 in 1962, 100·3 in 1963 and 102·5 in 1964. United Khasi and Jaintia Hills—128·1 in 1962, 109·3 in 1963 and 112·6 in 1964. Mizo Hills—106·8 in 1962, 111·6 in 1963 and 100·3 in 1964. Kamrup—99·2 in 1962, 118·5 in 1963 and 129·2 in 1964. United Mikir and North Cachar Hills—95·4 in 1962, 102·5 in 1963 and 115·6 in 1964. Garo Hills—92·9 in 1962, 99·8 in 1963 and 138·9 in 1964. Cachar—100·8 in 1962, 99·3 in 1963 and 101·2 in 1964. Sibsagar—100·3 in 1962, 98·5 in 1963 and 99·5 in 1964. Lakhimpur—102·4 in 1962, 98·7 in 1963 and 99·3 in 1964. It appears that so far as the tea districts are concerned, the employment has fallen because of the rationalisation of employment of labour in tea industry. Now, the sector-wise changes. Employment in private sector which accounts for about a third of the total employment in Assam rose to 2,12,775 on 31st March, 1964 from 1,88,908 on 31st March, 1961 or by 23,867. The private sector which is by far the larger field of employment, reported employment of 5,47,511 on 31st March, 1964 as against 5,56,63 on 31st March, 1961 which accounts for a drop at the close of 1963-64 of the order of 9,752.

An analysis made on employment reported from quarter to quarter in 1964, however, has revealed that employment in small-sized establishments in the private sector employing less than 25 employees has steadily been increasing at a fairly high rate. This might be taken as a sign of favourable growth of our economy leading to higher demands of goods and services in various areas.

Now, coming to unemployment. The number of employment seekers remaining on the register of Employment Exchanges in Assam at the end of March, 1961, March, 1962, March, 1963 and March, 1964 are as follows: March, 1961—28,114, March, 1962—30,537, March, 1963—47,999 and March, 1964—45,442. Increase over 1961 is 17,328 or over 61·6 per cent. It will be seen from the above that the pace of growth

of the register of employment seekers stepped up during the year ending 31st March, 1963 and declined during the year ending on 31st March, 1964. While it is difficult to ascribed this growth to any specific reason it is presumed that the steady increase of new entrants into labour market, setting up of the special Employment Exchange for Plantation Labour and a few more Employment Exchanges in 1962 and 1963 and influx of refugees from East Pakistan are some of the factors responsible for the rise in the register of Employment Exchanges in 1963 and 1964.

Then we come to educated unemployment. The following table will indicate the position of the register of educated employment seekers, that is, those having passed the Matriculation and higher examinations. Now, the figures are: For December, 1960 Matriculates 5,027, in 1961—6,598, in 1962—7,473, in 1963—8,613 and in 1964—8,588. So, the number increased from 1960 to 1964, from 527 to 8,588.

Then come undergraduates. In 1960—754, in 1961—1,148, in 1962—1260, in 1963—1,627 and in 1964—1,787. So, the figure increases from 754 in 1960 to 1,787 in 1964.

Now, the Graduates :—

In 1960	..	...	..	...	460
In 1961	...	...	...	...	456
In 1962	..	...	...	...	586
In 1963	...	...	...	..	688
In 1964	...	...	...	...	742

The total come to 6,241 in 1960 to 11,117 in 1964. Although the register of educated employment seekers has been increasing almost at a higher rate than the total register, its increase is more pronounced in the case of matriculates and undergraduates. Matriculates constituted about 80 per cent of the educated register. From the above it further transpires that the predominant part of the register of the Employment Exchanges is represented by persons having lesser educational qualifications.

Then we come to age composition. A recent examination of the age composition of the register of Employment Exchanges pointed out that the rate of growth of the register, was for higher for the age group "19 to 24 years" than those in higher groups of "24 to 34 years", "35 to 44 years", "44 to 55 years" and "55 years and above". This tends to indicate that while various developmental activities in Assam have been able to absorb a good number of employment seekers in gainful employment resulting in a substantial drop in the rate of growth of the register of the age group "25-34 years" the increased employment was unable to arrest the increase of the register of the lower age group "19-24 years" to which new entrants into labour market from still lower age groups were steadily and continually being added. The analysis further showed that about 76 per cent. of the total register was represented by the age categories up to 24 years. It is felt that a larger number of the younger groups are either unskilled workers or matriculates with no special qualification to their credit.

The problem of unemployment in Assam which has been growing over the last few years is one essentially of young matriculates, undermatrics and illiterates.

Sir, it appears that we come to the following conclusions:—

1. Although employment in Assam has been steadily growing since the beginning of the Third Plan, the growth is almost entirely confined within the Public Sector which accounts for about a third of the salaried and wage paid employment of the State.

2. A redeeming feature of the otherwise stagnant private sector is that employment in small sized private establishments has been steadily expanding.

3. Alongside steady growth of employment an increasing trend is being noticed in unemployment also. This unemployment, however, is more pronounced among matriculates, undermatrics and illiterates of younger age group of "19-24 years" with no training and special qualification to their credit.

4. There is a pressing need for the extension of technical training facilities for the young unemployed matriculates and undermatrics to make them employable. Such training may lead to substantial self-employment also.

5. Employment has to be found for the large number of unskilled labour available in the State.

6. The private sector, the far larger field of employment, need to be enlivened to create more new job opportunities in the State.

Now, it appears that the estimated population in the employable group "15-59" and labour force for the year 1961 to 1966 is as follows:—

1961	...	...	...	6,025,000
1962	...	...	...	6,246,000
1963	..	...	..	6,421,000
1964	...	..	...	6,602,000
1965	...	...	...	6,786,000
1966	...	...	...	6,976,000

The increase in population of the working age group of 15-59 years at the end of the Third Plan quinquennium will be of the order 9.51 lakhs or about 15.7 per cent over the year 1961. The labour force that offers for active employment is estimated to be 37.31 lakhs in 1961 and 43.20 lakhs in 1966. Their increase in the labour force during the Third Plan is of the order of 5.89 lakhs in the rural and 1.01 lakh in the urban areas. The various development projects and work programmes under plan and non-plan

schemes have increased employment opportunities. But very high growth rate of labour force, combined with the past backlog of unemployed have, by and large, outpaced the growth of job opportunities. In the public sector employment has been steadily increasing from year to year. The figures of this I have already given. The year 1965-66 was not mentioned. There has been an increase from 229,000 to 543,000. From the figures given above it will be observed that employment in public sector increased by about 33 per cent in 1964-65 over 1960-61. Employment in the private sector however indicated a downward trend in 1964-65 compared to 1960-61. It is pointed out that the Employment Market Information study does not cover a substantial portion of the total employment generated in the agricultural as well as indirect employment generated in the tertiary sector in trade, commerce, etc. With March, 1961 as the base, the index of combined public and private sector employment stood at 106.4 in March, 1965. Thus the increased employment in public sector not only offset the loss in the private sector but could bring about overall improvement. The other day when we were discussing this question, I pointed out the ratio of employment in two sectors. The following table shows the pattern of employment in the two sectors according to industrial categories as on March, 1965:—

Pattern of employment:—

Categories	No. of employees	Percentage
Agricultural and Livestock	4,92,789	63.8
Mining and Quarrying	14,088	1.8
Manufacturing	20,676	2.7
Construction	32,867	4.3
Electricity	3,208	0.4
Others including services	2,08,771	27.0
Total	7,72,399	100.0

Now, if we analyse this out of 7,72,399, employment created in agriculture and livestock is 4,92,789, which constitutes 63.8 per cent of the total and other including services 2,08,771, which is direct employment in industry. The total employment due to be generated is 7,72,399, therefore the impact of industry for creation of employment in social services in the tertiary sector in trade, commerce, etc., is considerable indeed. It has been estimated from the levels of expenditure during the Third Plan that the employment generation will be of the order of 3.84 lakh full time jobs at the end of the Third Plan period. Out of this, agriculture and allied programmes will account for additional employment generated. The balance, *i. e.*, 2.45 lakhs will be attributable to the non-agricultural sector, out of which indirect employment in trade, commerce, etc., will account for about 1.22 lakh.

The backlog of unemployed at the beginning of the Third Plan was estimated at 1.17 lakh persons. Adding this figure to the new entrants to the labour force of 5.89 lakhs during the Third Plan period the total job requirement during the Third Plan is of the order of 7.06 lakhs. The backlog of unemployed at the end of the Third Plan may, according to the above estimates of employment generation and job requirement, be 3.22 lakh persons, and it is known, Sir, that the National Plan

will leave a backlog of unemployment the Third Plan and therefore, requirement of jobs in the Fourth Plan will be very high indeed. If the total 4th Five Year Plan for India of Rs.554 crores materialises, even then more than one and half crores of people will be left unemployed in the National Plan. Similarly, in Assam industrial plan has been rudimentary and there must be a backlog ; unless it is possible to step up in agriculture and industry the chance of having more employment is remote.

The man-power assessment in the three plans and in the Fourth Plan and what are the institutions and arrangements to match the requirement of technical man-power are given as follows:—

The requirement of various technical personnel during the Third Plan period:—

Category					Requirement
(1)					(2)
I. Engineering personnel:—					
A. Degree-holders—					
(1) Civil	..	...	...	...	433
(2) Mechanical	...	...	...	...	171
(3) Electrical	...	...	...	...	218
(4) Others	...	...	...	...	44
B. Diploma-holders—					
(1) Civil	...	...	...	...	1,072
(2) Mechanical	...	...	...	...	381
(3) Electrical	...	...	...	...	407
(4) Others	..	..	...	...	63
II. Medical personnel:—					
(1) Doctors	...	...	...	...	650
(2) Nurses	...	...	...	...	85
(3) Auxiliary Nurses	...	...	...	...	170
(4) Pharmacist	...	...	...	..	322
(5) Sanitary Inspector	...	...	...	..	200.
(6) Specialist	...	...	...	...	62
III. Veterinary Personnel:—					
(1) Graduates	...	...	...	...	300
(2) Specialists	...	...	...	...	22
(3) Veterinary Field Assistants	...	...	..	..	366
IV. Agricultural personnel:—					
(1) Post-graduates	...	...	...	...	75
(2) Graduates	...	...	...	...	479
(3) Diploma-holders	...	...	...	...	800

Two engineering colleges are functioning in the State at present with a sanctioned capacity of 330 seats. Besides, five new Polytechnics have been developed and expanded during the Third Plan period over and above the two at the end of the Second Plan. The total sanctioned intake capacity of the seven institutes comes to 970 per year.

During the Second Five Year Plan altogether 1,332 seats were introduced in six Industrial Training Institutes for Craftsmen training. The total number of trainees undergoing in 12 institutes was 2,173 at the end of December, 1965.

The Apprentices' Act, 1961 was implemented in this State in March, 1963 and recruitment under the scheme started in October, 1964.

As regards medical personnel there are at present two Medical Colleges in the State, one at Dibrugarh and the other at Gauhati with an intake capacity of 250 seats per year. Postgraduate courses in certain subjects have already been introduced at the Dibrugarh Medical College.

The intake capacity of the Assam Veterinary College is 93 only. During the Third Plan the total number of Veterinary Graduates available from this College will be of the order of 145. The Veterinary Field Assistant's Training Institute with a sanctioned intake of 80 students will make 165 Field Assistants available by the end of the Third Plan.

Man-power requirement for the Fourth Plan period has been assessed as below:—

Engineering personnel:—About 1,500 Engineering Graduates and 3,000 Diploma-holders of various specialization will be required during the Fourth Plan period. In order to meet the additional requirement of Engineering personnel in the Fourth Plan admission at Graduate level is proposed to be increased from 330 in the Third Plan to 865 by 1970-71. The corresponding increase at diploma level will be from 910 to 1,700. There will be two additional engineering colleges and two engineering institutes in the State during the Fourth Plan with 535 and 790 seats respectively. The out-turn of engineering graduates during the 4th Plan may be of the order of 1,100 and diploma-holders 2,500. Of course, if students continue to pass.

Now, Medical Personnel:—During the Fourth Plan period the additional requirement of doctors has been assessed at 1,200. The estimated number of doctors likely to be available by the end of the 4th Plan will be about 4,000 and the doctor-population ratio is expected to improve from 1:4,070 to 1:3,910. During the Fourth Plan 700 additional nurses will be required. Training programme for nurses will be augmented in the 4th Plan, but the actual out-turn of nurses will largely depend on the availability of academically qualified persons.

Agricultural and Veterinary personnel—It has been estimated that about 108 agricultural graduates for Rice Package Blocks, 161 for other C. D. Blocks, and 23 for appointment as Subdivisional Agricultural Officers will be required during the 4th Plan. Besides about 80 agricultural graduates will be required for implementing various schemes, including Agricultural Staff College, Farmer Training Programme, etc. Additional requirement of Veterinary graduate and Veterinary Field Assistants have been estimated at 400 and 800 respectively.

Educational Personnel:—At the end of the Third Plan there will be 19,500 untrained teachers at the primary stage out of a total of 38,000. The training programme visualized in the Fourth Plan will result in output of 3,500 trained teachers annually.

At the middle stage 8,580 teachers will remain as untrained out of the total of 12,280 teachers. For the Fourth Plan period, schemes have been drawn up to train up 10,000 teachers.

At the end of the Third Plan 10,885 out of 13,835 teachers of the Secondary stage will remain untrained. During the Fourth Plan period about, 9,000 teachers will be trained. In the Fourth Plan period the total number of teachers is expected to go upto 21,720 out of which 9,770 will remain untrained.

So, it will be seen, Sir, why Government is trying to make the provisions for the purpose of meeting the requirement of the Fourth Plan and they are also considerable. Now, Sir, I have given in a nutshell the background of the employment situation as available from the Employment Exchange and the progress of population and adults arising in the society from year to year. As against the total employment position occurring at a particular point of time, it will be seen that whereas population growth is very fast in this State in the decade, *i. e.* 1951-61 the growth is 3.4 per cent, which was the highest in India. Right now according to calculation it appears that the growth is 2.8 per cent. Of course the actual figures will be available when a decade is over and census takes place. It is only the result of the normal projects. If there is abnormal projects, because of these projects the employment position will be better. Against new projects employment has to be created. Employment creation is the result of investment. Employment exchange does not create any employment. They merely put the man who seeks employment into service. Employment creation is not the function of the Employment Exchanges; it is the function of the society through investment. So, in the projects employment is created when this investment takes place in the three sectors—(1) Industries, (2) Agriculture and (3) Services. In these three sectors such services obviously include Private Sector, Public Sector and the Mixed Sector also comes under these. Therefore, the solution of this problem both for India as well as Assam lies in the fact as to how much total investment in production is made. Because the services themselves are the consequences of productive investment. If there is no productive investment and there is no real employment generated, then the total burden of service on the society may not be able to sustain. The total generation of production in the Society determines to a large extent the employment character of the people in the social services and the mixed sectors. For instance, if there is no productive investment in Biswanath Ghat—taking it for an example—then what happens—the people would not get employment and leave and go over to Charali. What happened to Dhubri Ghat—for instance. Dhubri Ghat was abandoned and steamer service was closed and many people became unemployed and the steamer employment changed over to the railway employment at Bongaigaon and Jogighopa. So, you will see that productive investment to a large extent determines employment and it is this productive investment which ultimately creates scope for secondary industries, namely, social services and mixed industries—where shops grow and services grow and other types of industries grow. 27 per cent of the

total employment provided was in the secondary industries sector. Therefore, employment creation must be balanced by investment in productive enterprises. Now it is true from the point of view of Assam that stagnation has been more pronounced. Now, productive investment has been growing in four places, *viz.*, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi—Cawnpore areas. These are the four places which have been the beneficiaries of productive investment. The bulk of the investment in India has been growing in these areas. In other places productive investment has not been as quick with the result that the employment crisis in these areas is the maximum than it is in other areas. We in Assam have very many difficulties. The great difficulty of Assam was, taking the normal condition, that we had no power and transport was bottlenecked and therefore, industrial development as well as agricultural development was difficult. Industrial development was difficult because capital became shy. When these facilities are not there industrial development cannot grow and moreover we have to import many commodities from outside Assam and transport means cost. Therefore, the production of agricultural produce outside Assam to that extent is reduced.

We feel, Sir, that to a large extent these two bottlenecks have been removed. We have for the first time surplus electricity on the basis of which production in industries and agriculture should be stepped up. Our electricity production has increased from a little over 30,000 kw. last year to about 1,00,000 kw. and now we are facing the problem of consumption, and, therefore, it should be used easily for the purpose of industries as well as irrigation in agriculture. We are inviting the agriculturists and the Agriculture Department to take advantage of the surplus energy for the purpose of irrigation. Recently we had a discussion in which a good suggestion was made that we should have power pumps on floating barges so that on rivers you can have them floated, and, according to requirement of irrigation the barge may move up and down the river and can irrigate different areas. To a large extent our country is interspersed by perennial rivers and it should be possible for barges to move throughout the year. How far such a step can be taken up by the Agriculture Department remains yet to be seen. We have discussed with the Agriculture Department and they have taken a scheme in Nowgong on an experimental basis for the purpose. I am looking for the Electricity Department undertaking an experimental scheme in Cachar where there is the Package Programme and where the rivers can be utilised for the purpose of irrigation. I am talking on the background of irrigation because as soon as we utilise irrigation for 2nd crop or 3rd crop we will find that employment in agriculture increases. From this point of view it is a measured development which is likely to take place in our economy. With regard to industries we are trying to have a network established in our State. We have already extended electricity line from Umiam to Gauhati, from Gauhati to Badarpur and then to Shillong on one side, and on the other side to Karimganj and Dharmanagar. On this side the line is being crossed at Gauhati over the Brahmaputra and it is being extended to Tezpur on one side and Bongaigaon on the other. Further extension will follow. So far as Nangalbibra is concerned we have already set up a project at Nangalbibra from which a line has been drawn to Tura. In course of the next month power will be given from this project, and the other project is to connect this Nangalbibra with Gauhati. Therefore, we are inviting industrialists as well as agriculturists to take advantage of this trans-country electricity line so that they may be able to

utilise it for the purpose of industries as well as agriculture. The other development with regard to trans-country line has taken place in Upper Assam. From Naharkatiya we have connected already Tinsukia, Margherita, Doomdooma, Dibrugarh on one side and Mariani on the other, and the line is being drawn to Golaghat from which Jorhat, Dergaon can be connected. In the Fourth Plan, our plan is to connect Nangalbibra with Gauhati so that the power from Upper Assam to lower Assam be possible according to the exigencies of requirement. So I hope both industry and agriculture will be able to take advantage of it, particularly the Tea Industry which is under negotiation with us, and, I hope, they will be able to finalise the programme. If electricity is taken by the Tea Industry then a large number of criss cross lines in the countryside will spring up and that will give advantage to the agriculturists living in those areas. With regard to transport bottleneck, Sir, I may point out that within the Third Plan a great deal of the bottleneck has disappeared. The first condition of bottleneck was the non-existence of the broad gauge. Now it has been extended into Assam and has reached as far as Jogighopa. Demands have already been made in this House for further extension of the broad gauge. The second condition is that the road from Calcutta has been built and the rivers have been bridged so that goods can come to Gauhati from Calcutta with only one change at Ganga—at Farakka. When the Farakka bridge is completed goods could come from Calcutta to Gauhati without any intermediate handling. The other day when the discussion on extending the broad gauge was taking place I was calculating mentally how many times handling is required for goods coming from Calcutta to Gauhati, and, I was surprised to find that the number of handlings which is required for goods coming from Calcutta to Gauhati and Tinsukia is enormous. It was actually 13, 14, 15-19 times. If we consider that one ton of goods requires one rupee per handling, then the cost added to our goods is to the order of 13 to 19 rupees per ton which is colossal. If we can abolish the handling then the advantage to the State would be in terms of tons, not one, two or three rupees but would be about 18, 19 rupees. Therefore, this sort of bottleneck which causes rise of price in goods is a thing which can be obviated by building a bridge over Ganga and extending the broad gauge to the various areas of Assam, and not keeping them confined to Jogighopa and Bongaigaon. Formerly a truck moving from Calcutta to Assam had to off-load and on-load 45 times en route. Now it appears there is one bottleneck at Ganga and then the truck can move on. This removal of bottleneck both by Railway as well as by road has been a great facilitative of merchandise. This has been a great improvement. I have no doubt that this will also facilitate the progress of industrial and agricultural development of the State. I feel, Sir that a great deal of discussion has taken place so far as the question of investment is concerned. Investment is a 'must'. I was comparing the investment for production growth of our economy as compared to that of Pakistan. It appears in Pakistan economy 17 per cent of the national income has been invested whereas in our case the investment has been of the order of 13 per cent, and the assistance they have been getting from abroad has been *per capita* 3 times than which has been given to India. So in the matter of giving assistance India has been discriminated against as compared to Pakistan.

You will find, Sir, that the foreign countries give assistance to India and Pakistan at the rate of Rs.100 and Rs.50 respectively. But the population of Pakistan is less than 1/4 of ours. Therefore the *per capita* investment in India is less than the *per capita* investment in Pakistan.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Health, Excise, etc.): There are other considerations also.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Of course there are. So, Sir, you will see that where *per capita* investment in Pakistan is 17 per cent in India the *per capita* investment in Rs.13 per cent out of which 3 per cent is from the assistance received from outside with the result that our own effort is 10 per cent or 10 per cent or so. Therefore our savings will have to be pushed up a great deal. I understand now that by the additional measures of taxation our national economy will be raised to about 15 per cent by the end of Fourth Plan. So if it rises to 15 per cent by the end of the 4th Plan and if we get assistance from abroad at the rate of 3 per cent then our total investment will be 18 per cent. And if there is only 18 per cent of investment then I think the dynamics of growth will be inadequate, not adequate in the sense of expanding population and I believe with the efforts made for the control of population, the family planning measures will be successful and then only 18 per cent investment in our economy will be possible. On the basis of this we can increase our production in agricultural and industrial sectors which will generate employments in our country.

Then, Sir, the modern industries do not employ large number of men because of rationalities and automisation. Take for the instance, the Digboi Oil Refinery. There are large number of employment potentialities but due to automisation and rationalisation that the employment potentialities have become very much reduced. So this reduction of employment potentialities is to be counterbalanced by increased salaries and wages. Therefore, the questions of salary and wages get involved in this change over. I am glad that in our country in all industrial organisations there are strong organisations of trade unions and these trade unions are running on right line. They are trying for the solution of all disputed matters between the employees and the employers. So, Sir, you will see that what is saved by the industries by automisation and rationalisation has been counter-balanced by the increased salary and wages and I hope these trade unions will play a vital role in bringing about solutions to all the problems that may crop up between the employers and the employees for the better functioning of the industries.

Now, Sir, this is the position which I may describe as between the devil and the deep sea. Why do I call it because the efforts which have been made by our country towards Socialism have not been successful to the extent we had desired. We hoped that it would be possible for our country to move forward and to be successful in this direction. We also hoped that we would be able to set up industries in the public sector so that sufficient profit may be generated in this sector. In the public sector the civil servants have been entrusted to run these industries to produce profit for the society but they have not been able to curve out any measures of profit. The other day there was a report in the West Bengal Assembly that industries in the public sector thereof—there was profit of one lakh and odd against an expenditure of seven lakhs and odd. In such a picture, there is going to be no capital formation for the purpose of fresh industry, until and unless we can run the public sector industries with profit there can be no capital for the purpose of investment for new industry. If you do not start new industry no employment will be generated. Therefore

it is very necessary to run industry and agriculture with profit. With regard to agriculture our policy has been to increase co-operatives. But co-operative in this country still continued to be subsidised sector. These are the two arms of our socialism.

Sir, so far as the agricultural sector is concerned. I am glad to read a report of the Reserve Bank of India wherein it has been mentioned that investment in the agricultural sector has been increased to 1600 crores. In such circumstances, our industrial investment will rise to 15 per cent. This report of the Reserve Bank has indicated a rise in investment and there has been sufficient progress if this investment can be made in the co-operative sector. As I have already indicated our co-operative sector continued to be subsidised sector, similarly the public sector industries have also become subsidised industries. The profits so far made by the public sector industries are very rudimentary. Therefore, it is necessary to gear up the management both in the co-operative sector in the public sector. If we can gear up the management with sufficient incentive we may expect profits. What are these incentives? Promotion for deserving persons. Appreciation means that if anybody does good work that will be an appreciation for promotion and incentive means the giving of higher salary and bonus etc. These two are the strong arms for earning profit in public sector industries and why is it so? I am told Sir that the methods of good management which have been tried in the capitalist and communist countries are not same. What is the method of capitalist system of management? In the capitalist system of management they depend upon the incentive, appreciation and fear. What is that fear? It is this: if anybody does not do his work properly he may lose his job. This is what is known as fear and the incentive is given by way of bonus and higher salary and appreciation is given by way of promotion. If somebody does good work he is given promotion.

Now let us compare the system with the Communist system. In the Communist system they have evolved a system of management wherein they have different methods, first is compulsion, second is appreciation and incentive and third is fear. If a man did not do his work properly then in the original stage of Communist economy in Russia they even crucified him or got him sacked and did all sorts of things. If a man does good work then there is appreciation. His photographs are taken and kept in the industrial unit for the purpose of giving an idea to the working people that: here is a man who has done good work. Obviously they have got salaries now. Previously the salary incentive was not there but I understand that they have now introduced the system of incentive. Now, what is our socialist system? In the socialist system we have not been able to introduce adequate incentive, we have not been able to generate any fear and we have not been able to give any appropriate and adequate appreciation. With the result the man who does good work he does not find any appreciation and the man who produces more does not find any incentive, and there is also no fear element in our system. Therefore, to my mind it is really a question of finding suitable balance in the structure of industrial management. What is missing is the fear element. Therefore, in our socialist system we have to evolve some kind of fear element so that it may be possible for workers to work adequately and generate profits. When I say workers I obviously mean management. When the man

appointed in the management of Refinery fails he is promoted to the post of General Manager, Hindustan Steel and when he fails there he goes to the Ministry on promotion. Therefore, you will see that proper management has not been evolved here. Sometime ago there was a talk that a cadre of industrial management would be created by the Government of India but somehow or other it has been torpedoed. Therefore, to my mind a new type of management should be evolved in the socialist system which will not be like the Communist system, but yet it will be comparable with the Communist system which will be able to generate adequate profits for which we have been forced now to depend upon the private sector. After all wherefrom the subsidy is to come? There must be a sector from which profit might be coming so that we may have subsidy. Therefore, at present to a large extent dependence on the private sector is there. So, I say, it is a choice between the devil and the deep sea. Devil is the private sector and the deep sea is the danger of growing unemployment in our society. In the Third Plan we had thought that employment to the tune of 1 crore and 50 lakhs would be generated, but it has not succeeded. The backlog of the Third Plan and requirement of the Fourth Plan come to nearly 3.5 crores out of which in the Fourth Plan we are trying to make a provision of nearly 2.4 crores, with the result that 1.1 crore unemployment will remain. But the total realisation of the plan is always less than what we provide for. Therefore, our realisation is bound to be less than what we provide for. Now, as I have stated in the earlier part of my speech, the total number of short-fall which will hang over may be of the order of 1.5 crores or so. Therefore, the seriousness of the situation can be realised and from that point of view extra effort is necessary to develop the country in the way I have indicated. So, Sir, compulsion of the hour is that sufficient savings should be developed, adequate assistance from abroad should be obtained and investment in the productive enterprise like agriculture and industry should be stepped up and profit generated in the economy so that further savings may be available for further development. In the Third Plan, I may tell you, Sir, we had provided for annual growth of 5 to 6 per cent. Originally we had thought that 6 per cent growth would be possible, that means, 30 per cent growth in the Plan period would be possible. Later on we had to reduce it to 5 per cent, that is, 25 per cent for the Plan period. Now, it appears that our growth has come to only 17 per cent. It will, therefore, be appreciated that we are running against a dead wall and so, everybody has to be conscious of the situation and try to save as much as possible. Due to rise in prices the power of saving has been reduced to a large extent and therefore, we had to take recourse to taxation because there is no other way by which savings can be developed in the economy. Therefore, the present Budget of Government of India has gone for fresh taxation of over 100 crores of rupees. If as a result of taxation it becomes possible to get adequate fund for development of industry and agriculture then it will be a great thing. But if that is eaten up by social services and salaries then to that extent, the resources available for productive investment will fall short. Therefore, everybody, every party and every leader has to realise the terrific situation in which our economy has gone and try to find out a way by which it may be possible for us to develop it. I have no doubt in my mind that the Government of India and the Planning Commission are aware of the situation and I understand our Prime Minister is going to United States to have a discussion with the Government there, both for foodgrains assistance

as well as financial assistance which will be available in the Fourth Plan. As much as 4,000 to 5,000 crores of rupees will be required for the purpose of sustaining our Plan, and it is said that it will not be possible to sustain the Plan internally also unless the taxation structure is further stepped up. On a comparison we find that whereas in the agricultural sector the total burden placed is of the order of 3 per cent, in the non-agricultural sector the burden is 27 per cent. And, therefore, there seems to be a margin and the Planning Commission has suggested that it would be necessary to put in some more taxes in the agricultural sector also so that the Plan may be sustained. So internally we have to raise more resources and externally we have got to get more resources and then only it would be possible to sustain the Plan. There have been certain mistakes in the Plan structure which are being reconsidered and revised and I hope that more and more effort will be made to put in our industries based on local raw materials. I am drawing the attention that raw materials which we have in our State like lime-stone, coal, bamboo, gas may be utilised for purpose of industrial development. Somehow or other the plan of the Planning Commission was fixed for industries which did not give adequate emphasis on industries based on local raw materials. My own theory is that heavy investment should be made on industries based on local raw materials because once we have industries based on local raw materials, in future we need not fear about the supply of raw materials, but if we have an industry based on imported raw material and in case the required amounts of foreign exchange are not available at any time, not only for machine but also for importing raw materials, then the industries will come to a close. All these raw materials which lie in Assam are such as can give us powerful industries on the basis of which considerable production and profits may be generated and even exports promoted. I hope, therefore, Sir, that in the Fourth Plan it would be possible for the Planning Commission to have a look at it and assist us—either they themselves set up industries based on these raw materials or assist the State Government to set up industries based on local raw materials. Because of the political and defence situation obtaining in this part of India, it is very clear that private sector industries are not likely to make much headway in this area and therefore it would be very necessary that the public sector should come forward in a big way for developing those industries in this area. We have set up a Major Industries Corporation and we expect to undertake the Paper Industry and the Cement Industry. We have approached the Planning Commission and we are hoping that necessary sanction including funds might be made available. If these two industries are started, I have no doubt that several new types of industries will have been promoted in this area. We have a lot of gas and we have also requested the Government of India to quickly finalise the licences for the industries based on gas. There has been a Japanese team of experts which has looked into this gas and has submitted a report for certain industries on the basis of which those industries can be started. We are looking forward to the Government of India in this matter, a number of industries based on gas may be promoted in this area. One such industry of course is already under construction, namely, the fertiliser which will go into production in August 1967 and once it goes into production it will be a mother of other intermediary industries also. Therefore we are looking forward to large development work in these fields and

once these industries are developed, I have no doubt that the tempo rising therefrom will tend to create other industries too. I therefore have a feeling that once we have set up those industries here in Assam, we will have broken the barrier of stagnation for larger industrial development in the Fourth Plan period and have launched upon a fresh programme of industrialisation of Assam. I have no doubt that the solution of Assam as well as India lies in the same field and from that point of view, two great setbacks which we have had firstly arising out of Chinese aggression and secondly Pak aggression, this will be the thing of past and will be possible for us to go ahead for the purpose of industrial development. I think, Sir, I have made the discussion mostly complete which began in the last session and I have indicated the present position and the future possibilities. I hope that the co-operation of all sections of the society will be available to the Government in the matter of development of industries, matching the same with the requirement of employment potential which has to be created in the State for the good of ourselves and the society. Thank you, Sir.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Dulal Barua, I suppose you want to speak now.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have listened to the illuminating speech made by the hon. Minister in-charge of Industries of the Govt of Assam in reply to the motion moved by myself. But, Sir, one thing is not clear in everybody's mind including the Members of the Treasury Bench. Of course we are hearing very substantial things from the speeches and statements given by the respective Hon'ble Ministers here in this august House. But in the actual field what we have seen? We have seen that the things which are generally given out here in the House by the Hon'ble Ministers are not being applied in the field with right earnest. Of course it is also a chance but on the other hand the Hon'ble Minister *i.e.* of Industries while intervening in the Debate on the Governor's Address the other day, has given certain points in course of his speech in what way our local boys are leaving the industrial projects and even without intimation. But it is of course a fact that for many reasons this frontier State of Assam is remaining backward in respect of industries. And as we have already discussed the other day in respect of railway communication, we have already told that while the other sister States have seen the ray of progress in their own States, we are quite in the dark not only in respect of big industrial projects in the public and private sectors but in other respects as well. Now, a question that automatically arises is whether we are to train up our boys just to make them fit for employment with right earnest and in what way we will enthrone them to get training in the various trades in order to fill up the vacancies in industrial projects and if so, those who have been trained in our various Training Institutes in different trades, whether they have been appointed in those industrial projects.

Sir, if we examine this, it will be evidently clear that we are having an imbalance between industrial growth and educated unemployed youth here in this State: we are having the industries, but there is no employment potentiality. Employment potentiality if it is there it is only in paper. I have already pointed out on many occasions that there

is nothing like economic planning in our State. we have educated people in different lines, different avocations, but we have not made sufficient employment avenues for their employment. I want to draw the pointed attention of the hon. Minister-in-charge of Industries on one particular point.

When we are producing a good number of boys in different trades from the different technical institutes that have been established in the State, what about their employment? In that way the Government is going to take up a definite policy to employ these people and if Government has not made any provision for such trained personnel, we should try to make certain provision for them in the agricultural line also. But if Government try to drag these boys only to the technical line, then in what way Government is going to give them proper employment potentiality in different industrial projects. Now, Sir, we have also drawn the pointed attention of the Minister-in-charge of Industries to the attitude of the management of several private and public industries, in respect of employment of our local boys. But one thing is often observed, that is, the management of the different industries, whether private or public sector wants to deprive our boys from employments on the plea that our boys are not upto the mark to serve in the Government undertakings. Once I put a question, and I have seen a statement made by the Government in reply to my question regarding employment of our local youths in different projects? After receiving that reply from the Minister-in-charge, I went to a nearby project in Jorhat. As I am a neighbour of that project, I know every nook and corner of the project. And I found that the whole statement is wrong. On my verification from the management, that the statement furnished by them to the Government was completely misleading one.....

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Planning) : Which project, Sir?

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : The Regional Research Laboratory. In the statement made by the Minister-in-charge they have stated that cent per cent of the local people are employed in different branches of the Project. But in actual practice it is not so, as for instance when there were vacancies of five posts of mechanics only one post was filled up by employing a local people and four were recruited from outside. I, therefore, request the Minister-in-charge of Industries to send one responsible officer to look into the matter. My contention to draw the pointed attention of the Minister and Government as well is that we should not rely only on the sweet words of the industrialists. They will tell us many things and whenever we go they will take us round and will even take snaps and other things in order to please us.

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education) : And give lunch also?

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : Yes. But the question is whether they are really sincere about the development of the State and its economic development. The other day when we said that if there is no improvement in the employment potentiality, there should be no industries, the hon'ble Minister very eloquently refuted our statement. But, again I refute his statement that unless and until we get economic benefit out of these industrial projects, there should not be any industry. Let us all go to

cultivation. The other day our Assam Government has taken a very serious view when the Chairman of the Oil India came here and did not care to discuss anything with the Chief Minister or the Minister-in-charge of Industries. He made a statement to the Press by saying that the people of Assam should not bother much about employment in the Oil Refinery because with the oil royalty they are having from the Government of India they should remain satisfied. That is very disgraceful and Government should take serious note of it. Of course our boys are not technically qualified enough, but we are developing day by day. The Minister-in-charge of Education said on many occasions that even in all India level our boys are competing. But here I may cite one case. One boy stood first in the All India competition. His name is Mr. Dimbeswar Bora from Jorhat Industrial Training Institution in the last All India Competition. But how can they say that our boys are inferior in intelligence and ability? Government should give them scope to develop themselves. Recently I came across a case about employment of one highly qualified boy in the Pheros Industry at Gauhati. That boy was a matriculate and he qualified himself from the Industrial Training Institution, Jorhat. This boy worked for three months and after that he was told that his services were no longer required. When he enquired of the manager, the manager told him that he was not required without giving any cause thereon. The foreman went to the manager and told him that the boy was more efficient than himself. Now, automatically, the question arises: Why his services were no longer required because he was efficient. That attitude of the industrialists should be looked into carefully and they should be dealt with firmly so that our boys should not be deprived of the employment opportunities. Sir, in respect of tea gardens, a big community is coming into Assam from outside. So is the case with the A.O.C. My question is: we must have due share of the employment in our own soil and we are not going to say that no outsider should come here to set up industries and have employment in different projects. My question is: at least certain per cent of benefits should go to the local boys and girls also. Otherwise what is the necessity of setting up of those industries and what is the necessity of training up those boys in technical lines? Sir, in this book, *viz.*, The Indian Labour-Unemployment Problems written by Shri S. C. Pant, at page 249, it has been clearly stated that "at the time of formulation of the first five year Plan the problem of open unemployment was not present in an acute form. However, it was recognised that unemployment was on the increase. It was recognised that employment creation was related to capital formation and the Planning Commission observed that 'A programme of full employment, with assurance of at least the current level of real wages to new employed and with no reduction in the real wages of those already employed, can get into swing only as capital formation in the community goes up'. It was recognised that while, in fact, development is, in a sense, but another name for employment opportunities, and that, expansion of employment opportunities at rising levels of real income will proceed side by side'. That means there should be economic planning and planning is to be made in such a way that while undertaking certain projects we must see what is the requirement of the people of the State. What they have done in Bihar for setting up of the refinery at Barauni. Before setting up of the refinery they have trained up their own boys with a view to employ them in the refinery. Of course outsiders are there for highest technical posts, but for all other posts they recruited from their own State. For that reason the Bihar Government has not been termed as parochial.

At the same time, why our Government is not taking the things in the same line to make such arrangements? Sir, my contention is that there should be technically qualified local people for our Refinery and Government should make arrangement for the same. A part from this, there is the food problem in our State. If the unemployment problem is going on such a high extent there a crisis will inevitably follow and similar crisis will come like Kerala. Sir, I want to draw the attention of our Industry Minister in this connection that we have been always neglected by the Central Government in respect of giving central share to our State. Sir, if and when we meet the Prime Minister or any Central Cabinet Ministers, they say—"Yes, yes, you will get your due share". But, so far we know it is not coming true.

Sir, another point I would like to say here is that in respect of appointment of Central Services like I.C.S., I.A.S., I.F.S., etc., we have been very badly neglected by the Centre. I request our Government to look into the matter so that we will not be deprived of legitimate share of All India Services. We have been receiving grievance from our people in respect of railway service also. There is a hue and cry in the central employment, but nobody from our side is paying any heed to it. I think, in this regard, our Minister-in-charge of Industries and Labour has also got similar representations from various sources. So, I earnestly request our State Government to take up this matter with the Government of India so that in future proper representation in respect of central services may be given to our State.

Similarly, Sir, we have been neglected by the centre in respect of employment in Civil Aviation. Sir, it is surprising to hear that except 2 or 3 persons in the Civil Aviation Department, we have none in this All India Service and it is still surprising to note that all of them were superseded by others. I have already discussed this matter with our Chief Minister and I have submitted a memorandum to him also. He assured me to take up the matter with the Government of India, but nothing has been heard so far. Sir, in Assam we have so many aerodromes. But we are not getting the proper representation of employment in this respect also. I would like to draw the pointed attention of the honourable Minister of Labour who was so eloquent in delivering his speech that he will take proper steps to convince the Central Government, specially in respect of its branches, so that our boys and girls get their legitimate share from the Central Government. Sir, similar is the case of employment facilities in L. I. C. We have got very few people employed in this branch, because top officials are not from Assam. They do not think much whether boys and girls from Assam are employed or not. Sir, you will be surprised that at Delhi they are speaking very highly of Assam, but they are under-estimating us in every respect. That must be removed. I earnestly request the Chief Minister to remove that impression. I can boldly say that our people can compete with other people of India in all matters. Now Punjab is prospering. Why so? Because they are getting adequate help from the Centre—even more than what they want. They have got one advantage for that and that is, they have many people occupying high position in the Central Secretariat. But, unfortunately, from Assam we have got only two. Therefore, my request is that our Government should bring this matter to notice of the Government of India about the dissatisfaction now prevailing in the minds of our young people. I wish what the Minister-in-charge of Employment has just spoken in the House is translated into action.

Sir, regarding N.E.F.A. also the state of affairs is not going well. To speak the truth, N.E.F.A. has been made the colony of upcountry officers. It is meant for the earning field for somebody and it is the beauty spot for that somebody. Sir, N.E.F.A. is a part and parcel of Assam and their people are our people, but in respect of employment, we have less percentage. Our representation there is only 22.2 per cent. Now Sir, we have seen big buildings are being started on our own soil. They are taking money from our own bosom. But, Sir, people who are employed in N.E.F.A. are outsiders. They do not know the custom and manners of the N.E.F.A. people. So, they are not actually creating proper atmosphere. Sir, I am sure that if these things are going on in this way and allow them to squander money like anything, future of N.E.F.A. and Assam will be quite gloomy. I, therefore, earnestly request our Government to take serious steps without further delay, so that at least 50 per cent of the high ranking posts may be given to our people, and also about future merger of N.E.F.A. with Assam it should be taken in right earnest. I would like to suggest, in this connection that there should be a permanent committee from this House which should go into detail of these facts so that our people get the legitimate share in respect of employment even by imposing certain conditions. So, Sir, certain conditions should be imposed on the licensees when we call some people to start some industries in Assam that there should be some percentage of reservation for employment of local people.

Sir, the Minister-in-charge has reviewed the employment position in the State and I hope, all non-Members will ponder over the matter because this will create a serious situation in our State if we do not tackle the problem in its right perspective. Therefore, without making delay Government should plan in such way that our educated technical young men and girls can be employed in the different industrial projects and at the same time more small scale industries are to be established in such a manner so that a certain percentage of our unemployed youths can be employed.

With these observations I resume my seat.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The discussion on the motion is concluded.

Adjournment

The House then adjourned for lunch till 2 p.m.

After Lunch

Re: Address by Shri Tarlok Singh, Member, Planning Commission

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is an announcement that Shri Tarlok Singh, Member, Planning Commission will address the Assembly Members at 3-30 p.m. in the Picture Gallery.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Health): In that case, Sir, it will be better if the House is adjourned at 3-25 as it will take about 5 minutes to go to the Picture Gallery.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes.

Private Members' Motion—“This Assembly do now take into Consideration the Labour Welfare Policy taken up by the Government in the State of Assam”

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Barua, please move your motion.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to move this Motion regarding labour welfare policy of the Government of Assam, *i.e.*, “The Assembly do now take into consideration the Labour Policy taken up by the Government in the State of Assam”.

Sir, while moving this motion I want to submit a few observations in respect of the Labour Welfare Policy that has been taken up by the State Government till today. It is quite obvious, Sir, that until and unless there is an efficient labour population and unless industries get some sufficient number of efficient labour it will not be possible on the part of any industries to have good produces out of industries. But what we have observed till today is that all the industrial concerns and its managements are more interested and more concerned about themselves than the welfare of the labour population. Now, Sir, here in the book entitled “Labour Problem and Social Welfare” written by Shri R. C. Sexana, at page 1, it has been stated that Labour at all times is recognized as a special factor of production. Any work, whether manual or mental, which is undertaken for a monetary consideration is called “Labour” in Economics. There have been difference of opinion with regard to the importance of labour, and as to what is productive or unproductive labour, into the details of which it is unnecessary for us to go, but the fact remains that no production is possible without an efficient labour force. Labour, however, is manifestly different from other factors of production and has got certain characteristics which give rise to various labour problems in all countries. Now, Sir, it has been clearly stated that without labour no production is possible for any industry or any industrial management. Though this labour force is indispensable in respect of industrial development or industrial production still they have been neglected here like anything. Therefore, Sir, if we go back to the pre-Independence days we will find that the British regime engaged labour forces in the different industrial development and industrial projects for their own benefit and they did not care for the welfare of the labour. But if we assess their activities we find that even they had some leniency for the labour welfare. Now, though we attained independence and almost 19 years have passed now, till today, Sir, you know yourself what is the condition of the labour population here in the State. No effective measures or proper care have been taken so far in respect of their economic development, of their welfare and also their education.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Sir, may I point out that it will be helpful if the hon. Member tell us what measures the British took for the welfare of the labour and what we are not taking.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Now, Sir, in the same book at page 3 under heading “Government Industrial Policy in the Past” it has been clearly stated, “It has to be noted that large scale industries in India could not grow up in this country for a long time due to the industrial policy of the British Government in India. In the past, Indian cottage industries were in a very flourishing condition and the Indian Princes actively interested

themselves in the fostering of industries. The East India Company too, in the beginning, was actuated by commercial motives". In spite of the unsympathetic attitude of the Government some large—scale industries got established after 1,850 ; some with foreign capital and a few due to some enterprising Indian industrialists.

In the year 1922, a Commission was set up to examine the feasibility of the growth of industries as well as to enquire about the welfare of the labour population. They had seen that in different States industries were growing up at the initiative of the individual foreigners. These individual foreigners also took some care of their labour population. Therefore, my contention is that even without passing any Acts these individual foreigners were looking after the interest and welfare of their labour population. Of course, they did it in their own interest, but nevertheless they took some measures for the welfare of the labour population

Shri SARBESWAR BARDOLOI (Titabor): Will the hon. Member please cite a single instance in which they adopted any kind of labour welfare measures ?

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: I have already said that they did not pass any Act for labour welfare. I am just stating what the individual foreign industrialists did for their labour.

Shri SARBESWAR BARDOLOI: What have they done ?

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: They took certain measures. This is a fact which has been stated in this book.

Shri SARBESWAR BARDOLOI: Many things may be in the book, but what were the facts ?

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: I am coming to that. Let me go step by step.

Now, Sir, in 1894 there were 1815 factories in India and the labour population employed was 3,49,810. In 1902, there were 1533 factories and the labour population was 54,11,624. In the year 1914, the number of factories was 2936 and the labour population was 9,50,973. Just on the eve of independence the number of factories was 14576 and the average daily employment of workers was 2,27,74689. Before 1948, they grouped the industries into major and minor industries and they fixed categorywise the amounts of wages for the different workers working in different factories.

Now, Sir, in the year 1918, the condition of employment in the factories was hardly satisfactory. But to remove the difficulties of the labour population the Britishers had adopted certain measures. Though there was no Act, they fixed the wages hour-wise, they fixed the age-group, they fixed the hours, they fixed the nature of work, but they were completely silent on one point, *i.e.*, in respect of Medical facilities.

Now, coming to the present condition of the labour population in the State, we find, first and foremost, that there is no proper planning, as a result of which many problems arise. Let us first take the recruitment of

labour force in different industries. For the first year, suppose 500 labourers are employed for a particular project, but due to lack of proper planning 250 may be discharged the next year as the project does not prove to be economical. It has been clearly stated in this book, *viz.*, Indian Labour Problems by S. C. Pant, about the need of planning.

“The limitations of the market mechanism to cope with the problem of adjustment and inadequacy of labour market to solve problems which are important from the viewpoint of labour, point to the need of planning. The problem of large scale movement from agriculture to the modern large-scale industry, and the problems of skill formation or investment in human capital cannot be adequately solved by market forces. The operation of market forces is costly and since they can be manipulated by vested interests, they are slow and uncertain. Planning becomes necessary to tackle these problems”.

My contention is that industries both major and minor both in private and public sector are growing up and we are using more mechanical devices to boost up production. We may apply any amount of mechanism but still then there should be certain planning so that certain percentage of the labour force can be utilised. Here in this book it has been clearly stated that there should be proper planning in respect of setting up industries to cope with the labour market. Therefore the author has clearly elaborated the problem of labour and labour market. The labour market is changing and the requirement of labour is also changing. However we may try to mechanise industry there would always be the human factor, *i.e.*, labour force, and this thing must be kept in view while planning. Now, it has been written that the objective of economic development is to raise people's standard of living and the labour problem deserves special study.....

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Barua, your problem is not labour problem but labour welfare policy.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: For that, Sir, I must give some introduction. I am going to show that we should give importance on labour welfare. I have already said, Sir, that unless adequate measures are taken for labour welfare there cannot be any development in respect of industries, in respect of efficient employment. You know, Sir, many of the tea gardens have retrenched many of its labourers. If measures would have been taken at the planning stage, *i.e.*, at the beginning keeping in mind that so much of labour would be only necessary to run the industry, then there would not be so many retrenchments. Due to lack of proper planning the industries recruit labour haphazardly at the initial stage, they are to retrench so many persons later on. So, it is necessary on the part of the Government to take proper measures so that the industries do not have to retrench so many persons at a later stage. Apart from that there are some labourers who had been brought under contract. There is no security to their service under the contractors or under any management. That is why after the contract is over these people are thrown out of employment and they become a problem for the State Government. Sir, in many projects like the Oil Refinery at the initial stage maximum number of labourers were engaged but afterwards when the plant was properly established many had been thrown out. But either from the State Government or from the Central Government no adequate measures had been taken to see to the security of their services. Therefore, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Minister-in-charge of Labour to look into this matter very seriously.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries):

Sir, may I point out one thing? There is a difference between the labour which are brought at the time of construction of the factory from the labour which is later employed in the factory. At the beginning construction workers are employed mostly by the contractors. Once the factory building is ready then the proper workers who would run the factory are employed, and these two categories are completely different. So I do not understand how the construction workers could be fitted into for running the factory at all.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, if we do not take adequate measures at the beginning then it becomes a problem later on. Sir, in the Neghretting T. E. the Management suddenly decided to close the garden and the labour retrenched. Recently in the Tocklai Experimental Station there was retrenchment and as a result many persons were thrown out of employment after serving there for so many years. There should be some provision so that persons so thrown out of employment could be profitably absorbed in some other industry. Again recently the R.S.N. Company at Neamatighat retrenched many labourers. There is no law to protect their interest. Therefore, my contention is that the first and foremost thing in labour welfare is the provision for security of service.

Therefore, Sir, the Government should adopt some kind of policy that any industrialist or any industrial management who appoints some kind of technical personnel should see that after rendering few years of service, the management should not throw him out of employment even though some circumstances so demand. He should be absorbed somewhere else by the management with preference over other people of this category. Sir, it is absolutely necessary to do this otherwise the interest of the employees shall not be protected. Sir, at page 319 of the book entitled Indian Labour Problem it has been clearly said that once such measures are introduced they are taken for granted and thus do not have a continuous incentive effect. "Welfare becomes unreasonable when it is done with ulterior motives and used specially as an incentive, since it then becomes an example of the greatest treason to do the right thing for the wrong reason, when it reached a state of management racking their brain to find new (an essentially useless) piece of (welfare) to act as stimulus to work and vie with anything supplied by other companies".

Sir, this is clearly mentioned in this book that certain steps should be immediately taken to introduce these welfare measures without any ulterior motive.

So, Sir, here it has been clearly stated that the main object of the labour welfare is to give certain facilities to labourers. In giving these facilities there should not be any ulterior motives. The facility should be real and it should be without any evil design. It is therefore the duty of the Government to see that the Managements have followed this policy properly.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Health): What is the name of this book and who has written it?

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: The name of the book is Indian Labour Problem written by S. C. Pant.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: When was it published?

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: It was published in 1965. Now Sir, another aspect is to be considered. Sir, our labour forces are kept as a special class of people. They are practically cut off from the rest of the society. They form a class by themselves and this is very detrimental. They cannot think that they are the free citizens in an independent country. They do not feel that they have the equal right and privilege with other citizens of India. They have been suffering from various inequalities since the British days and even after independence they are remaining in the same condition. Therefore, our Government should frame certain rules and regulations, regulating the services of these people. Sir, we have seen that many rules and regulations have been passed in theory but in actual practice they have not been implemented. The Government should therefore bring some legislation for the development and improvement of these labour population so that they can march ahead with other people, so that they can march hand in hand with the people of this independent country as real independent citizen.

Now, Sir, we have already seen that our Government is very much lenient towards the Management. Sir, last time there was a conference between the Managements and the Government which was attended by the Representatives of the Government of India and other States. One of our hon. Member Shri Biswadev Sarma also attended that conference and he pointed out that many decisions were taken in the conference but these are not implemented with right earnest. When a decision is taken, there is reaction on the Management because they are the and millionaires and if these decisions are implemented they will have to do some welfare works. So they grudge and our Government also take lenient views. It is therefore high time that our Government should do something for these downtrodden people.

Sir, we are dreaming and speaking about the Socialistic Pattern of Society. But in actual practice we have not been able to do anything in this direction. I myself feel guilty that we have not been able to do anything for these people and we have not been able to guide our poor people properly. We are making speech and public statement that we should march hand in hand ; but what we see in practical field ? We are doing actually nothing for these labour population. Therefore, I draw the pointed attention of the Minister in-charge of Labour that certain legislation should be brought and all the d cisions should be implemented.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Barua, you have been speaking so long about the industrial labour. What about the agricultural labour ?

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, I am coming to this. During the period of provincial autonomy it had become clear that uniformity in the field of labour legislation was essential and in 1942 the Indian Labour Conference was established and one of its objectives was promotion of uniformity in labour legislation. In 1946 the Interim National Government summoned a conference of provincial Labour Ministers in which it was agreed that labour legislation should primarily be enacted by the Centre. The Central Government in 1947 accepted the five year labour problem recommended by the 18th Labour Conference which dealt with all phases of workers' life, minimum wages, standardised

wages, welfare, housing, social security, compulsory recognition of the Trade Union, etc. That was in the year 1947. Now, Sir, we are having also internal labour organisations, but we are not in a position to compete with even other States in respect of labour welfare although India is a member of the Organisation. Many of the labour representatives including the Minister, Labour, attended such conferences. I am surprised to know that though they have visited almost all the countries and seen the condition of labour and the measures taken up by the other countries in respect of labour welfare, nothing tangible has been done so far for the upliftment of the labour population in our State.

Now, coming to the question of labour education, we have seen that till to-day though there are certain provisions Government has not taken up the task of educating our labour population in a proper way. Of course, the Central Government have sponsored certain schemes to train up workers in different centres, and I think there is one such centre at Tinsukia, where training is imparted to the workers for the welfare of the labour population. But that centre is not functioning properly and it has no impact on the socio-economic conditions of the labour population. Once I visited that centre and I think you yourself also visited this centre. From the picture that we were given by the principal we thought that this would be enough for the time being to cope with the situation and through this we will be able to do something better for the labour population in the State. But till to-day, those people, except a few, who have gone back to their locality after training, have not been able to do anything in the matter of upliftment of labour. I questioned one of the trainees and he told me that the mode of training is such that it is not possible nor feasible to employ these things in our present society. Therefore, Government should adopt such means by which they can educate our labour population in the real sense of the term. Therefore, the scheme for educating the labour that has been taken up by the Government should be implemented immediately and the workers, including their children, should get proper education in proper time free of cost. Nothing has been done so far and so I would urge upon the Government to look into this matter for the proper education of the workers.

Sir, in this respect in the year 1957 the Government of India in collaboration with the Ford Foundation set up an expert committee to suggest steps for the education of the workers. It was stated there that for the betterment of the organisation and labour population different Trade Unions have been formed but it is difficult to run the Trade Union Organisations unless we have certain trained personnel from the workers themselves. It has been clearly laid down in the recommendation that the workers will have to be trained in the principle and technique of Trade Union Organisation, management and financing. Sir, there are certain organisations for the welfare of the labour population. In Assam I have seen some organisations. In this connection I would refer to the I. N. T. U. C. but I am afraid it will not be palatable to some members if I say that this organisation has practically become a political instrument, and it is doing nothing for the welfare of the workers. Nobody should mis-understand me when I say that it has become an instrument for getting votes at the time of election. Now, Sir, here in the recommendation it has been clearly stated that the workers should be given training in respect of finance, and the Union

Members should be educated for intelligent participation in the Union affairs and better performance of duty as citizens, education of union representatives in responsible and effective participation in management; and other general aspects of workers education. The experts after visiting major industrial centres and consulting the Trade Unions, employers, educational bodies and government departments, submitted their report which was considered by the 15th Indian Labour Conference. The conference accepted the recommendations of the experts after slight modifications.

The main recommendations of the Experts Committee, as modified by the Indian Labour Conference, were (i) a semi-autonomous Central Board should be established comprising of representatives from the trade unions, employers, government and educational institutions; (ii) State and/or Regional Boards on the pattern of the Central Board should be created in the industrial centres, (iii) Local Workers Education Board should be created in industrial centres; (iv) any industrial worker should be eligible for the services provided by the Boards; (v) a series of programmes should be organised in existing educational institutions to provide instructions in trade union consciousness, the purposes, functions and administration of trade unions, the conduct of union-management relation and knowledge of the industry and the development of the mature individual and his role as a citizen; (vi) instructions should be provided for the programmes as follows; single session conference, part-time classes, full-time courses from one week to three months or of a longer duration when required, and such other methods as may be found desirable; full attention should be paid to the techniques of instructions such as informal discussion, seminars, field work, lectures, etc.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs): Sir, it is against the rules to read books here. The hon. Member cannot go on reading the whole book.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: I am only stressing on the recommendations.

Sir, it is the recommendation of the Labour Conference and that is why, I am reading out.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: But this is not according to the Rules to take time of the House by reading out a whole book like this. Anybody can go to the Library and read it himself. It is no use reading out X, Y, Z.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Now, Sir, the point is that all these recommendations read out by the hon. Member Shri Barua are out of date; they have already been implemented, and all that my hon. friend has raised are only a matter of curriculum for various training institutions of the Government of India which in most of the cases have been introduced.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Of course, Sir, the Minister, in-charge of Parliamentary Affairs may consider this book as a Book of X, Y, Z. I do not know what the Minister thinks of himself.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: I am a First Class First in M. A. of a University, a clear First Class First, you see.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: May be First Class First in M. A. or the Topmost Class, who cares? But you should not be boastful like that about your First Class or Topmost Class.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, Order.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, he is a responsible Minister, and he should not have interfered with his boasting. You are here, Sir, to direct me what to do and what not to do. He should not interfere like this, Sir.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: As a Minister-in-charge of Parliamentary Affairs, I have also a duty to point out the rules.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Yes, yes, if you feel you have a duty to point out rules and to speak out about your First Class, you should stand up and say that. You should not have disturbed me from your seating position like that.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, Order. Mr. Barua, you resume your speech.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Now, Sir, I was trying to tell that proper service has not been rendered with regard to welfare of labour population. Now, I am referring to the trade union organisations, as for instance the INTUC. Sir, you will see in the name of labour welfare, so many schemes have been taken up and so much of money have been given over to the INTUC by the Government for implementing those labour welfare schemes. But what is the result? There was no implementation. On the other hand there were so many instances of misappropriation of funds and so on.

Shri SARBESWAR BARDOLOI: On a point of clarification, Sir, may I know from the hon. Member what amount was given to the INTUC for implementing labour welfare schemes and where misappropriations have taken place? I would like to know from the Hon. Member, Sir.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: You will ask this question to yourself. Sir, what I want to say: they are not doing their duty, that is for the welfare of the labour population.

Shri SARBESWAR BARDOLOI: Sir, as the Hon. Member was referring to certain alleged misappropriation, will he kindly give any instance in support of his contention, Sir?

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Yes, Sir, you know yourself, Sir, there was a huge misappropriation case in Golaghat INTUC branch, so also a case in Dibrugarh.

Sir, they should understand that the labour population is

contributing to the fund of the said Organisation. So they are entitled to reap benefits therefrom. They have been paying membership fees, etc., and they are contributing in other ways also and therefore it is the duty of the Government as well as the trade union to execute labour welfare activities. But they are not doing it, Sir. Apart from that, according to the labour welfare policy a scheme has been taken up by the Government. But I am not in a position to see any such kind of scheme that has been taken up by the Government for the labour welfare so far. Now coming to other welfare activities in regard to medical service, Sir, these medical facilities which are being provided by the managements in different areas are only available for only those high-salaried officials, as for instance, those who are working in the Tocklai Experimental Station, then those tea garden Managers, Assistant Managers, and some of middle income group servants perhaps, but the lower categories of people, are not getting any medical facilities which they deserve and for that reason, Sir, I think the Government of India has given strict instructions that all the managements should extend medical facilities to labour population and the low-paid people that all the management should take care of it and they should render maximum medical facilities to the labour population. But in actual practice, it is not so, Sir. Say for instance, in tea garden areas. There in my own constituency, Sir, I am a small man coming from a small area ; I am not a big man like the Hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs. Here, Sir, you see there are discriminations being done because only the labourers who are working under the management are getting medical facilities for themselves only, a little, but their family members are not given the medical facilities. They are being turned out as 'faltu' and as a result, for instance, two of the young boys who were ailing had died recently and this is the state of affairs which is going on. This is the labour welfare, Sir. My contention is, suppose, Sir, a male member of particular labour family is working in a particular firm or industry. Therefore, his family including himself are entitled to get medical care from the management. But it is not so for almost all the industrial managements or firms except in the case of Digboi Oil Company. I hope our Government will adopt such measures so that all the managements of the various industries will render such kind of medical facilities to all the members of families of those who are engaged in their industries. Then, Sir, I am coming to the industrial disputes. There are many grievances which have been made by the labourers or other employees of different industrial concern or other managements. Many of the such grievances are placed by them before the Labour Court/Tribunal with a high hope to get these redressed. But, Sir, you yourself know that till to-day so many cases are pending before the Labour Court/Tribunal for which many of the employees are suffering a lot. Again many cases which have been decided by the Labour Court, the decisions are pending with the management concerned without implementation. The managements do not take any cognisance of these decisions by the Labour Court. They used to take some other quarter's help so that even after these decisions of the Labour Court the people are not getting any benefits out of them. They are not given any medical facilities what they should have under law. That is why, my submission is, Government should take serious note of this and should make such arrangement so that if necessary more Labour Tribunals should be set up through which settling of disputes may be expedited and so on. Apart from that also it has been seen that Tea Plantation Provident Fund Scheme has been introduced. But I am rather doubtful about the success of this scheme. I would like to have a clear indication from the Minister-in-charge of Labour as to whether by implementing this

scheme any benefits is deriving therefrom by the labour population because till to-day only the scheme is there; an office is also functioning for it] but I am doubtful in what way it is functioning and whether any benefit it is giving to the labour population through this scheme. Now in respect of bonus also to the labour population. That is in one sense very nice, but some sort of discrimination is also there. It depends upon the whim of the management. In giving bonus, Sir, the idea is very nice but it has also bad effect upon the labour population, How, Sir? I have already said several times, that unless there is moral development of the society, unless we can adopt means through which we can uplift the labour population morally, it is not possible to implement any schemes for their improvement. Now, we have given them bonus. But in one sense, I feel that this bonus which we have given to the labour population instead of helping them in their welfare has spoiled them morally. When the bonus is drawn, and as prohibition is not in force there, they are inclined to spend the money lavishly. You will find that those who draw even Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 or even Rs. 1,000 after a few days they spend all their amount and you will not find a single farthing with them. So, the first and foremost thing is to educate them how to utilise their money in a proper way. At the same time, if we want to have proper upliftment of the labour population, we must extend our Prohibition Act in all the areas. We will be happy if Government takes up this matter seriously, if they actually want the improvement of the labour population in the proper sense of the term.

Sir, we must make provisions for their development economically. Throughout the State we have not taken any step or measure for giving higher education to the labour students. We have constant complaints from the labour students that the Chah Karmachari Sangh consists of people of educated class who are more vocal in putting forward their grievances can manage to get scholarship for their children from the Tea Board; while the actual labourers' sons and daughters who deserve scholarships do not get it. This is really a serious discrimination. This aspect of the matter deserves the special attention of the Government. So, my submission is that it is better on the part of Government to go into this matter in that line so that proper education facilities in respect of higher education can be given to those boys coming from the labour population. Now, Sir, in respect of employment I would suggest that when there is reservation of posts of different categories like in A. C. S. and other services for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people in the same, the reservation also should be made for the labour population. Another surprising thing is that I find one labour boy who educates himself and who is competent to get any post in the tea garden has not been given any chance in that particular garden. But the man who has been brought from outside and who does not know even the name of tree whether it is a tea plant or not, has been appointed as Assistant Manager. But that boy who has been born and brought up there in the garden has been deprived of that chance. Therefore, my submission is that Government should adopt such means so that there can be no discrimination in respect of employment and certain quota should be reserved for this labour population in respect of employment made by the State Government from time to time as well as in the tea gardens and other industrial concerns.

Now, Sir, I do not like to take much time of the House, as many hon. Members who are here and who are more conversant with the labour welfare will take part in this debate. I simply want to

suggest that the labour organisation or the Trade Union Organisation should be independent from any political affiliation. What I feel is that, as I have seen, it is quite reverse in the actual field. And I think the Minister-in-charge of Industries will surely bear me out in this respect that this Trade Union Organisation now-a-days has become a political Organisation. It should be made free from politics and the members and Organisers should be drawn from the actual workers themselves. Therefore, Sir, I urge upon the Minister-in-charge of Industries if he is really keen to develop the labour population to see that this organisation is made free from politics, from top to bottom. I have seen, Sir, that the members of these Trade Union Organisations are busy and active only during the time of the general election. Before that time, they do not know anything about the welfare of the labour population. So, Sir, as I have already told we are very new to this problem of the labour welfare. We have no high degree, but simply through study of books written by some prominent persons that we are speaking. But still I think I have dealt with most of the problems. And I must request the Minister-in-charge of Industries to look into this matter in respect of education, medical and also employment, security and welfare of the labour population. Such measures for their upliftment should be taken up in right earnest so that the labour population who have been practically neglected so much can come to the level of other people of the State. If we want them only at the time of election we will lose our control over them, and if we really want to build a socialistic society we must develop them so that we can march hand in hand in respect of development. They should have equal rights in respect of employment and other facilities. We should take all these things into consideration very seriously and if necessary we should make such provision to enable us to take up all the problem of the labour population immediately for suitable solution. I strongly feel very much on seeing the condition of the labour population. If necessary all the industries which have been set up here specially the large-scale industries should be nationalised for the welfare and development of the labour population. Sir, with these words, I move my motion.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved.

Shrimati LILY SENGUPTA (Lahowal) : মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় সদস্য শ্রীদুলাল বক্রাই শ্রমিক কল্যাণের হকে যিটো প্রস্তাব ডাঙি ধৰিছে, তাৰ কাৰণে মই তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ দিছো।

এইটো প্ৰকৃততে সত্য কথা যে আধুনিক যুগত শ্রমিকৰ কল্যাণৰ দ্বাৰাহে দেশৰ সমৃদ্ধিসাধন হ'ল। আমাৰ শ্রমিকৰ যদি স্বাস্থ্য আটুট থাকে তেতিয়া দেশৰ উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি হয়।

শ্রীবক্রা ডাঙৰীয়াই এইবিষয়ে বক্তৃতা দিওঁতে মই বৰ মনোযোগ সহকাৰে শুনিছো। প্ৰথমতে তেখেতৰ বক্তৃতাত বৃষ্টি চৰকাৰৰ দিনত শ্রমিকৰ কল্যাণ সম্পৰ্কে তেখেতে কিছুমান কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে। বৃষ্টিচৰ দিনৰ চাহ শিল্পৰ শ্রমিকৰ অৱস্থালৈ যদি চাওঁ তেতিয়া তেওঁলোকৰ স্বাস্থ্য কি আছিল, দেখিবলৈ পাওঁ। মেলেরীয়া, কালাজৰ, এনিমিয়া আদিত ভুগি শৰীৰৰ হাড়-চাল আৰু পেট ওলাই গৈছিল। তাবোপৰি বেতৰ কোৰহে পাইছিল। মহিলা শ্রমিকবত্বে অৱস্থাই নাই। আজি কিন্তু শ্রমিকৰ সেই অৱস্থা নাই। শ্রমিক কল্যাণৰ কাৰণে আজি শ্রমিকৰ মান বহুত উন্নত হৈছে।

আজি চাহ বাগিচাৰ শ্ৰমিক সকলৰ সাধাৰণ সুযোগ সুবিধা আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ কাৰণে চাকৰিৰ নিৰাপত্তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা আৰু **maternity** ৰ কাৰণে যিখিনি সুবিধা পাব লাগে সেইখিনি সুবিধা মজদুৰ সকলে পাইছে। প্ৰসূতিৰ কল্যাণ হৈছে, স্বাস্থ্য ও বন্ধা পৰিছে। মজদুৰৰ কাৰণে যিবোৰ আইন প্ৰণয়ন কৰা হৈছে তাৰ দ্বাৰা তেওঁলোকে ভালমান সা-সুবিধাও পাইছে। আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ কাৰণে **Provident fund** ৰ যি ব্যৱস্থা আছে তাৰ দ্বাৰাও তেওঁলোকৰ সঞ্চয়ৰ ব্যৱস্থা হৈছে। গতিকে শ্ৰমিক কল্যাণমূলক কামৰ ভিতৰত এইখিনি আৰু বহুত কাম হৈছে যিখিনি চৰকাৰে মধ্যস্থতা কৰি তেওঁলোকৰ কাৰণে সুবিধা কৰি দিছে। এই আইনবোৰ কিমান কাৰ্যকৰী হৈছে সেইবিষয়ে বৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াই উল্লেখ কৰিছে। যিবোৰ আইন প্ৰণয়ন হৈছে সেইবিলাকৰ সুবিধা মজদুৰ সকলে পোৱা নাই বুলি বৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াই অভিযোগ তুলিছে। বৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে **I. N. T. U. C.** এ ভাল কাম কৰা নাই। কিন্তু মই তেখেতক অনুৰোধ কৰোঁ তেখেত যেন আমাৰ ডিৰেক্ট অফিচলৈ আহি **I. N. T. U. C.** এ মজদুৰ কল্যাণৰ বাবে কিমান কাম কৰিছে নিজে চাই যায়। মজদুৰ সকলৰ ক্লাব আদিৰ ব্যৱস্থা **Union** ৰ যোগেদিয়েই হৈছে। কিন্তু এইবোৰ সুবিধা আদায় কৰিবৰ বাবে শ্ৰমিক সকলৰ যিখিনি প্ৰশিক্ষণ থাকিব লাগে আমাৰ চাহ শ্ৰমিকৰ সেইখিনি প্ৰশিক্ষণ নাই আৰু আমাৰো অৰ্থাৎ **Union** কৰ্মী সকলবোৰে সেই প্ৰশিক্ষণ দিয়াৰ সুবিধা নাই। আজি পঞ্চায়তৰ যিবিলাক সভা আছে বা গাঁৱত যিবিলাক লোক আছে তেওঁলোকৰ কিছুমান সুবিধা আছে কাৰণ তেওঁলোকৰ কামৰ সময়ৰ কোনো নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত সময় নাই। তথাপি পঞ্চায়তৰ প্ৰকৃত উদ্দেশ্য বা চৰকাৰী পৰিকল্পনা সম্পূৰ্ণৰূপে কাৰ্যকৰী কৰিব পৰা হোৱা নাই। য'ত ভাল প্ৰতিনিধি আৰু দায়িত্বপূৰ্ণ সভা আছে তাত ভাল কাম হৈছে। সেইদৰে মজদুৰ সকলেও নিজৰ সময় নিজে য'ত গ্ৰহণ কৰিব পাৰিছে তাত সকলো সুবিধা পাইছে। চাহ শ্ৰমিকৰ কিন্তু কামৰ নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত সময় আছে। তেওঁলোকে ৰাতিপুৱাৰ পৰা গধূলিলৈকে কাম কৰিব লাগে। গধূলী আকৌ নিজৰ দৈনন্দিন কাম আছে, তাৰোপৰি গধুৰ কাম কৰাৰ কাৰণে ক্লান্ত হৈ পৰে। সেইকাৰণে তেওঁলোকৰ লগত **Contact** কৰাৰ আমাৰ সময় আৰু সুবিধা বৰ কম। তথাপিহে মজদুৰ সকলে বহি থকা নাই। আইনমতে পাবলগী খিনি তেওঁলোকে আদায় কৰিছে। টকা পইচাৰ অপব্যৱহাৰ কৰা বা আত্মসাৎ কৰাৰ বিষয়ে যি কথা উঠিছে তাত মই দুখ পাইছোঁ। যদি কোনো ক্ষেত্ৰত হৈছে ক্ষমা কৰা হোৱা নাই। চাহ শ্ৰমিক সকল দুইয়া আৰু শিক্ষা-দীক্ষাতো পিছ পৰা। কিন্তু আমাৰ যিবিলাক গাঁৱীয়া মানুহ, তেখেতসকলৰ অভিজ্ঞতা আৰু সামাজিক ব্যৱস্থা শ্ৰমিকতকৈয়ো উন্নত। তথাপিহে মাজে সময়ে দুই-এটা দৃষ্টান্ত দেখা যায়। ই ব্যক্তিগত দায়িত্বৰে কথা; পঞ্চায়ত হওক বা অন্যকোনো অনুষ্ঠানেই হওক য'ত দায়িত্বপূৰ্ণ সমাজসেৱি লোক আছে, তাত কাম ভাল চলিছে, নহলেই পৰিচালনাত বেমেজালি।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সামাজিক চেতনাত সকলোৱে অধিক দায়িত্ব ললেহে প্ৰকৃত সমাজ সেৱা হ'ব। পঞ্চায়ত স্থাপন কৰাত কিছু সুবিধা আছে আৰু তদনুযায়ী পঞ্চায়ত স্থাপনো হৈছে। আইন আদিৰ কথাও গাঁৱৰ বাইজে ভালকৈ বুজে। কিন্তু শ্ৰমিক সকলৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত সেই সুবিধা নাই। তেওঁলোকে সকলোবোৰ কথা ভালকৈ বুজি নাপায় তেওঁলোকৰ পিছপৰা অৱস্থাৰ কাৰণে। সেইকাৰণে কোনো ক্ষেত্ৰত আইন আদি কাৰ্যকৰী কৰাত কিছু অসুবিধাই দেখা দিব পাৰে। যিবিলাক গাঁও পিছপৰা তাৰ বাইজৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতো এনে অসুবিধাই দেখা দিয়ে। তদুপৰি এই অৱস্থা কেবল আমাৰেই নহয়। মই দেখিছোঁ বিদেশত আইন আছে; শ্ৰমিক সকলো যথেষ্ট শিক্ষিত আৰু সচেতন, তাতো **Strike, collective bargain** আদিৰ দ্বাৰা হে দাবী আদায় কৰা দেখা যায়। কাৰণ মালিকৰ পৰা যিখিনি পাব লগা আছে সেই খিনিৰ কাৰণে **Trade Union** ৰ দাবী জনাব লাগিবই।

আজি এনেকুৱা কিছুমান চাহ বাগিচা আছে যিবিলাকৰ মজদুৰ বা কৰ্তৃপক্ষৰ অৱস্থা ভাল নহয় অনাঅৰ্থনৈতিক। সেই বাগিচা বিলাকৰ মালিক সকলে তেওঁলোকৰ উপাৰ্জন অনুসৰি সামাজিক দৃষ্টিভঙ্গীতে আমাৰ শ্ৰমিকক যি পাৰে সুবিধা দিছে। অনাঅৰ্থকাৰী (un-economic) চাহ বাগিচা বিলাকেও শ্ৰমিকক যিখিনি দিব লাগে পাৰ্শ্বমানে দিছে। সেইকাৰণে মই কওঁ শ্ৰমিক কল্যাণৰ কথা অকল চৰকাৰৰ ওপৰত বা Union ৰ ওপৰতেই নিৰ্ভৰ নকৰে। স্থানীয় ইউনিয়ন আৰু ব্যক্তিগত শ্ৰমিক জনৰ ওপৰতো ভালেখিনি নিভৰ কৰে। কোনো কোনো মালিকে কোৱা শুনা যায় শ্ৰমিকক সা সুবিধা বোৰ দিয়াৰ কাৰণে শ্ৰমিক সকলে কাম নকৰা হৈছে আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ উপাৰ্জন সেইকাৰণে কমি গৈছে। কিন্তু কথাটো একেবাৰে সত্য বুলি কব নোৱাৰি। মই এখন বাগিচাৰ এটা দৃষ্টান্ত দি কব খোজো যে এখন বাগিচাত যিখন বাগিচা ধনী বাগিচা নহয় সেই বাগিচাত মই দেখিছিলো তাত কাম কৰা মহিলা বিলাকক অকনো অৱসৰ নিদি তেওঁলোকৰ পৰা কাম আদায় কৰিবৰ কাৰণে মেনেজাৰ মহৰি আদিক নিৰ্দেশ দিয়া হৈছিল। কিন্তু তেওঁলোকৰ লৰা ছোৱালী আছে; তেওঁলোকৰ অন্ততঃ আধাঘণ্টাৰ বিৰতিৰ অতি প্ৰয়োজন। এই কথা মই কৰ্তৃপক্ষক বুজাই দিলো যে তেওঁলোকে মন দি কাম কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে উচিত পৰিমাণৰ কাম কেতিয়াও পাব নোৱাৰে। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে বাগিচা খনত কিছু অশান্তিও ঘটছিল। সেইকাৰণে মই কৰ্তৃপক্ষক কৈছিলো যে তেওঁলোকক এই সুবিধাকন দিলে কাম ভালকৈ হে পাব আৰু অশান্তিও নাথাকিব। যদি শ্ৰমিক সকলে মালিকৰ পৰা সুবিধা নাপায় তেনেহলে মালিকৰ কাৰণে তেওঁলোকে কাম কৰিব কিয়? দুয়ো পক্ষৰ মাজত সম্প্ৰীতিৰ ভাব গঢ়ি উঠিব কেনেকৈ? তাৰ পৰা সেই বাগিচাই কিছু সময় বিৰতি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিলে। তেতিয়াৰ পৰা সেই বাগিচাত ভাল দৰে কাম চলি আছে আৰু তাত এতিয়া কোনো অশান্তি নাই। উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, কাম আদায় কৰাৰ পদ্ধতি সৌজন্যতামূলক হব লাগে।

সেই ধৰণে তেখেতসকলৰ লগত যেতিয়া বুজাপৰা হ'ল তেতিয়াৰ পৰা সেই বাগিচাৰ ভালকৈ চলিছে আৰু তাত কোনো অশান্তি হোৱা নাই। প্ৰায় ৬৭ বছৰৰ আগতে প্ৰায়ে শ্ৰমিক মালিকৰ মাজত অশান্তি আৰু দুৰ্বচনা ঘটছিল আজি সেই দুৰ্বচনাবোৰ কমি গৈছে। এতিয়া শ্ৰমিক সকলে শান্তিপূৰ্ণ উপায়ে দাবীবোৰ পূৰণ কৰিব পাৰিছে। গতিকে INTUC য়ে একো কাম কৰা নাই বুলিলে আমি মানি লব নোৱাৰো। য'ত ভাল কৰ্মী আছে তাত ভাল কাম হৈছে আৰু য'ত যোগ্যতাৰ অভাৱ তাত ভাল কাম হোৱা নাই। কিন্তু এইটো ঠিক যে শ্ৰমিকৰ বহুত লৰা-ছোৱালী নিবনুৱা হৈছে। সেইকাৰণে Labour Welfare Board ৰ তৰফৰ পৰা কেনেকৈ কাম দিব পৰা যায়, কেনেকৈ প্ৰশিক্ষণ দিব পৰা যায় সেই বিষয়ে চিন্তা কৰা হৈছে। নেজেঙাত যিটো কেন্দ্ৰ খোলা হৈছে তাত বহুত শ্ৰমিকৰ ছোৱালীয়ে যোগ দিছে। Tea Board ৰ পৰা যিবোৰ stipend পাব লাগে সেইবোৰ শ্ৰমিকৰ লৰা ছোৱালীক দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে আৰু আনকি যিবোৰ স্কল বা কলেজত লৰা-ছোৱালীয়ে পঢ়িছে তাত দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে। তেওঁলোকে যি পদ্ধতিত দৰখাস্ত কৰিব লাগে সেইটো নেজানে আৰু চাহ শ্ৰমিকে সেইবোৰ জানিবৰ সুবিধাও নাই। সেই কাৰণে তেওঁলোকে বহুত সুবিধাও ভোগ কৰিব পৰা নাই। সেই কাৰণে ই কেবল শ্ৰমিকৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতেই নহয়, শিক্ষা বিভাগে কিছুমান বৃত্তি দিয়ে। অভিজ্ঞতাৰ কাৰণে সময়মতে দৰখাস্ত দিব নজানাৰ কাৰণে বহুতে এই সুবিধা লব নোৱাৰে। মই কব খোজো যে যিবোৰ নিবনুৱা লৰা ছোৱালী তেওঁলোকৰ বাবে Vocational training দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে; যিবোৰ লৰাই Class VI ৰ পৰা VIII বা IX লৈকে পঢ়িছে সেইবোৰক

কাঠমিন্দি বা বাঁহ-বেতৰ কাম শিক্ষাৰ সুবিধা দিব লাগে। গুৱাহাটী যোৰহাট আদিত যিবোৰ Vocational training institute আছে তাত থাকি পঢ়িবলৈ ৬০ টকাৰ stipend বৰ কম হয়। আজি ৰাজ্যৰ ভিতৰতে বা বাহিৰতে হওক এই stipend ব হাব বৃদ্ধি কৰিব লাগে। আজি শ্ৰমিকৰ লৰা-ছোৱালীয়ে এই পুশিক্ষণ লবৰ বাবে টাউনত থাকিব লগা হয় বাবে খৰচ বেচি হয়। Tea Board ৰ পৰা grant দিয়ে যদিও সেইটো পৰ্য্যাপ্ত নহয়। সেইবোৰ তেওঁলোকৰ কাৰণে যদি Cheap সস্তিয়া ব্যৱস্থা Hostel কৰে তেনেহলে বহুত সুবিধা হব। এতিয়া যিবোৰত Hostel আছে—যেনে ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ কাঠন কলেজতে আছে, তাতো Seat নোপায়। পালেও খৰচ বহন কৰিব নোৱাৰে।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: আপুনি বহক, পিচত আকৌ কব পাৰিব।

I have already announced that Shri Tarlok Singh will address the hon. Members of the Assembly at 3-30 p.m. today in the Picture Gallery of the Assembly and as decided earlier, the House stands adjourned till 9-00 a.m. tomorrow.

Adjournment

The Assembly then adjourned till 9 a.m. on Friday, the 4th March, 1966.

Shillong,
The 9th July, 1966. }

R. C. CHAUDHURI,
Secretary,
Legislative Assembly, Assam.