

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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 10 A. M. on
Tuesday, the 22nd February, 1966

PRESENT

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Re: Cancer Hospital at Gauhati

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gaubati) asked:

*1. Will the Minister, Health be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government are aware that a Cancer Hospital is going to be established at Gauhati by a non-official Agency ?
- (b) If so, whether Government deem it necessary to help this non-official Agency by rendering financial assistance for completion of the establishment of the Cancer Hospital ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Health) replied:

1. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister how the Government proposes to help this non-official agency for its fuller development ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: We have provided in the Fourth Five Year Plan a sum of Rs.4 lakhs for the institution, but that also will depend on how much money is actually made available to the Health Department.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Cobalt Therapy Plant will be provided in the institution ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: The institution has applied to the Government of India for a Cobalt Therapy Plant under Colombo Plan free of cost and the application has been forwarded with the strongest possible recommendation.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Sir, may I know the name of the non-official agency ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: Lokabandhu Bhubaneswar Barooah Cancer Hospital Committee.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister what is the total number of beds that will be provided in the hospital ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: It is not possible for me to reply that question now.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister who has prepared the scheme ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: Non-official agency.

Shri MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri): Sir, may I know what will be the total cost of construction of the hospital ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: I am not in a position to give a reply to this question.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the site for the hospital has been selected ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: Yes, the site has already been selected and the building is under construction, it is by the side of the approach road to L. G. B. T. B. Sanitarium.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, may I know who has prepared the scheme ?

Mr. SPEAKER: The Registered Architect.

Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA (Nalbari-East): Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister what is the amount collected from the public by the non-official agency ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: I am not in a position to answer that question.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi): Sir, may I know whether any help has been offered by the Government in this connection ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): The land was given by the Government free of cost.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Gauhati Medical College Campus Land**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) asked :**

1. Will the Health Minister be pleased to state—
 - (a) What is the total area of land allotted to the Gauhati Medical College Campus ?
 - (b) Of the total area, the area of Government land and that acquired from private land owners ?
 - (c) What is the total amount incurred in acquisition of land of the private land owners ?
 - (d) What is the total amount incurred in construction of approach roads to the Medical College Campus ?
 - (e) What is the total estimated amount of expenditure in construction of roads within the Medical College Campus ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Health) replied :

1. (a)—Five hundred and ninety-two bighas, 1 katha and 4 lessas.

(b)—Three hundred and fifty-nine bighas and 2 lessas were Government land.

Two hundred and thirty-three bighas, 1 katha and 2 lessas were acquired.

(c)—Rupees 10,17,841.83, excluding compensation for 12 bighas, 1 katha and 2 lessas acquired in March 1965, but for which award has not yet been given by the Collector.

(d)—For 4 roads Rs.9,50,600 have been sanctioned to the Public Works Department.

(e)—The Public Works Department has not completed estimates for other roads required. Even the alignment of some roads will depend on the siting of the residential Quarters.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI : Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the total estimated amount for the construction of other roads has been included in the figures shown in reply (e) ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : No.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi): Sir, the road leading to the hospital is very high and as such the ailing patient will not be able to go up and will have to spend money for hiring taxis. Will the Government make provision for buses for the purpose?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: We will consider as and when the situation demands. In this connection, I would like to mention that in the last session, I already said that necessary arrangements would be made from the foothill to the hospital for those who require such assistance.

Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS (North Salmara, Reserved for Scheduled Castes): Sir, may I know why the approach road to the Medical College has been diverted *via* Narakasur Road at a huge cost?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: That question was replied in the last session.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati): Sir, may I know what was the amount spent in the original roads?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: I want notice.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: Sir, I want to know what is the total amount incurred for the construction of the approach road which was constructed first. There are two roads.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: No road has been completed as yet. So, it is difficult to say which roads are meant.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: Sir, what was the amount incurred in the abandoned road?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: Actually no road has been abandoned, but only the alignment was changed a little. First alignment was made in such a way that it would involve acquisition of some land of a mosque which is illegal and a three storied building which will be very costly. To avoid that we have to divert the road a little. No road has been abandoned and for the facilities of vehicular traffic both roads will be maintained. A slight diversion had to be made to avoid a traffic blind corner.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: What was the reason for constructing the first road? I want to know what was the amount spent for this road?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: I have already replied that. I want notice for further information.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): May I know from the hon. Minister what was the amount incurred for construction of the road? The reply given by the hon. Minister is not proper as the reply is amount sanctioned.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: I want notice.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): In reply to (b) the Minister has stated that 259 bighas and 2 lessas were Government land. May I know whether this Government land is free from encroachment? Is it not a fact that the land is under heavy encroachment for which construction work has been impeded?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: I do not agree.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): In reply to (c), the Minister has stated that even the alignment of some roads will depend on the sitting of the residential quarters. Am I to understand that the site for residential quarters has not yet been selected?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: Obviously so; it is quite clear.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: May I know whether the site is being selected as a whole or partially?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: It is being done in part having regard to the terrain.

Shri MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri): May I know what is the total length of the four roads?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: I want notice.

Shri MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: The four roads are there and my supplementary arises directly as part of the main question.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: It is also a part of the main question as to how many bricks will be required or how many stones will be necessary. But there must be some limit.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: With respect to the hon. Minister, I want to know from the Speaker whether the Minister is bound to reply to a question directly. When the Minister has said that for four roads so much money has been sanctioned, he must come prepared with all details about these roads. How can he say now that he wants notice?

Mr. SPEAKER: (to the Minister)—Can you give a straight reply to this question?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: No, Sir. As a matter of fact, unless specific details are sought for in the question itself, it is difficult to reply off-hand as to what would be the length, what would be the width, etc.

Mr. SPEAKER: The question was "What is the total amount incurred in construction of approach roads to the Medical College Campus"? The question was regarding the expenditure already incurred. The reply is that Rs.9,50,600 have been sanctioned.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: The word "expenditure" was not there.

Mr. SPEAKER: But the "amount incurred" implies that.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: It means the amount which will be spent. I wanted to make the position clear. It was my folly to try to do so instead of giving a direct, cryptic reply to a question which does not express what is meant.

Mr. SPEAKER: And in the process you made the thing complicated too.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: I thought that members would be happy to have that information.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: I want to know, Sir, whether a Minister is bound to give a straight reply to question.

Mr. SPEAKER: Let me clear the position. Ministers will give straight replies to questions. If any Minister has not got any particular fact or facts with him, he may ask for notice. In this particular case, the Minister has not got with him the figure for the amount already incurred; he has got the figure for the amount sanctioned. Therefore he wants notice to give a straight reply to the question.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Are we to understand that the hon. Minister did not go through the question properly and has not, therefore, come prepared?

Mr. SPEAKER: It is up to you to make any presumption.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: Is it a fact that the Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup had issued a stay order to the construction of a wall in the campus of the Gauhati Medical College because of objections raised by encroachers?

Mr. SPEAKER: (to the Minister)—Have you got any information?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: No, Sir.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: Sir, question (d) was quite clear. "What is the total amount incurred....."

Mr. SPEAKER: I quite appreciate this. The question was about the amount so far incurred for construction of the roads, but the Minister has not got that figure with him at the present moment. It might be an omission for which he could not give the exact amount of expenditure incurred so far.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: But the question was very direct.

Mr. SPEAKER: I understand that, but how can I compel him to give a reply for which he has not come prepared?

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: If we do not get proper replies from Ministers, there is no use asking questions in this House.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): It is our privilege.....

Mr. SPEAKER: That privilege has not been denied. He has given a reply, but you say the reply is not as accurate as you want it to be. The Minister has asked for notice. I hope he will be able to supply information to the House about the amount of expenditure so far incurred on these roads to-morrow.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: Yes, Sir.

Gauhati Medical College Buildings

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): asked:

2. Will the Health Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) When the construction work of the buildings of Gauhati Medical College in its permanent site was started?
- (b) How many buildings have now been completed?
- (c) When the other buildings of the College and the Hospital are expected to be completed?
- (d) What was the target date for completion of construction of the building as stipulated with the contractors?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Health) replied:

2. (a), (b) and (d)—

Name of the buildings	Date of commencement of work	Expected date of completion	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(i) Hostels Nos. 1 and 2	23rd October, 1963	12th December, 1965.	Already complete and occupied in September, 1965.
(ii) Hostels Nos. 3 and 4	2nd February, 1965	9th February, 1967.	Expected to be completed by 15th March 1966.
(iii) Main College Building.	17th April, 1965	End of August, 1967.	

(c)—Staff quarters and hospital buildings are expected to be started in the middle of 1966, for completion of staff quarters by middle of 1967 and hospital buildings by the end of 1969. But as the money available in 1966-67 is hardly sufficient for completion of buildings already begun, completion is likely to be delayed.

Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS (North-Salmara, Reserved for Scheduled Castes): May I know whether it is a fact that work has been hampered due to non-receipt of cement regularly?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: Sometimes a little delay might have been caused, but somehow or other we managed.

Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS: Is not the progress of road construction very slow for which work may be hampered during rainy season?

Mr. SPEAKER: This is a matter of subjective feeling.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi): May I know the number of seats available in hostels Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 and whether there is any separate hostel for girl students?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: The total number of seats in all these hostels will be over 600. One hostel is meant for the girls and three for the boys.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY: Will all the students be accommodated in the hostels?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: That is our intention.

**Obituary Reference to the demise of Jadav Chandra Khaklari,
ex-Member, Assam Legislative Assembly**

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I regret to inform the august House that we have lost one of our colleagues and a sincere and silent servant of the people in the death of Shri Jadav Chandra Khaklari, a tribal leader and a former member of this Assembly, on February 7th last, at the age of 71 at his own residence in Tengakhat, Dibrugarh. Shri Khaklari was a self-made man and he was loved and respected by all for his amiable disposition, straightforwardness and progressive outlook. He was an enthusiastic worker for the cause of expansion of education in the backward areas. Shri Khaklari was actively associated with the establishment of numerous schools and libraries in the Dibrugarh Subdivision. It was due to his initiative that the two High Schools of Kathalguri and Dangari developed into their position. The death of such a devoted worker and a man of integrity has indeed been a great loss to us all.

I, on behalf of this House, convey our heartfelt sympathy to the members of the bereaved family.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I on behalf of the Members of this side express our great sorrow and sympathy at the sad demise of Shri Jadav Chandra Khaklari and pray to Almighty God for the peace of his soul.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I fully associate myself with the Leader of the House in expressing sympathy and condolence on the death of Shri Jadav Chandra Khaklari.

He was a simple gentleman and he had progressive outlook. He was a social worker and in his death we have lost a good man. I pray to God to rest his soul in peace.

Mr. SPEAKER : I fully associate with the Leader of the House and the hon. Members in expressing sympathy and condolence on the death of Shri Jadav Chandra Khaklari. Shri Khaklari was a Member of this House for some years and many of us knew him personally well. He took active part in the debates of the Assembly and he had his own method of approaching men and matters. He was an active member of the Assam Tribal League and he worked for the growth and the development of the Tribal community as a whole. He was responsible also for the merger of the Assam Tribal League with the Congress, which was a happy augury in the body politic of Assam as a whole. The Tribal League which was trying to separate the Tribal people from the rest of the population on a communal line was frustrated through his efforts. He was very sober and was very keen on development of Assam. He was a good constructive worker and he loved the people of Assam to the cost of this heart. He always had in his mind the welfare of Assam as a whole. In him we lost an ardent social worker. We convey our condolence to the bereaved family and pray to God for his eternal peace and rest of his soul. With these words I request the House to stand in silence for one minute.

(The House stood up in silence)

Adjournment Motions re: (i) Train disaster on 11th February, 1966 between Furkating and Kumarbandha Ali (ii) Death of 15 persons and injury to others on 5th February, 1966 at Tinsukia as a result of the stampede after the meeting addressed by Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India

Mr. SPEAKER: I have received notices for two Adjournment Motions, one from Shri Dulal Chandra Barua and the other from Shri Tarapada Bhattacharjee and Shri Rampirit Rudrapaul. These two Adjournment Motions, I think, are not in order. One is regarding the train disaster of 11th February, 1966. As I have already stated on more than one occasion before the Assembly that an Adjournment Motion is admissible only when no other avenues are open for discussion. But here in this case Shri Tarapada Bhattacharjee has already tabled a Calling Attention Motion and on that Motion the House will get ample opportunity to discuss this matter. Again, yesterday the Governor has, in his Address, mentioned about this. So, in the discussion on the Governor's Address in which the hon. Members will participate, they will get ample opportunity to discuss this. Therefore, this Motion is out of order.

The other Motion is regarding the stampede that took place in Tinsukia on the 5th February last. The same arguments apply also to this Motion. The matter has been referred to in the Governor's Address and the hon. Members will get opportunity to discuss this in the course of discussion on the Governor's Address. Moreover, Shri Naren Sarma and another have tabled a Calling Attention Motion on this. On this account, therefore, this matter is also ruled out.

Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance—news-item published in the Assam Tribune, dated 2nd February 1966 under the caption "Naga Hostiles Kidnapped Five Nepali Labourers"

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Chief Minister to a matter of urgent public importance of recent occurrence, *i.e.*, to a news-item published in the Assam Tribune, dated the 2nd February under the caption "Naga Hostiles Kidnapped Five Nepali Labourers", wherein it is stated that two Naga hostiles armed with sten guns and rifles and clad in green olive uniform kidnapped 5 Nepali labourers on the 27th January 1966 and then set on fire the Agar mahal camp in Desoi Valley Forest Reserve along Sibsagar Nagaland Border causing damage to huge number of Agar wood. In this connection, it is not only the one instance when this kind of things happened in the border areas and we drew the attention of the Chief Minister on different occasions. But till today no effective measures have been taken from the Government side to protect the life and properties of the people living in the border. My intention in bringing this fact before the House is to know whether those labourers who were kidnapped have been returned so far, and if not, what step the Government has taken to get back those labourers. Further what definite steps Government have taken up to stop such recurrence in future. With this intention I call attention of the Chief Minister to this matter.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on 27th January 1966 morning, two Naga hostiles armed with rifles and sten guns kidnapped 5 Nepali labourers named Durjaman Rai, Chandra Bahadur Rai, Padma Bahadur, Nar Bahadur and Durga Bahadur, from an Agar mahal camp in Desoi Valley Forest Reserve near Bandarsulia in Sibsagar district. The Naga hostiles set on fire to the camp and as a result all properties in the camp including Agar wood was burnt down. The loss is estimated at about Rs.2,000. Thereafter the kidnapped labourers were taken to Ozibasti village, a Sema village in Nagaland. On 29th January 1966 Nar Bahadur (Sardar), Durga Bahadur and Padma Bahadur were released, and the hostiles handed over two letters to the released persons (one from the so-called Northern Command, Nagaland and the other from the Independent Nagaland Government) addressed to one Girija Das, an employee of Samsul Islam, the lessee of the Agar Mahal, demanding Rs.1,500 for the release of the remaining two kidnapped persons. As case under section 365/342/427 Indian Penal Code has been registered at Mariani Police Station and investigation taken up. The Deputy Commissioner, Mokochung, was informed of the incident and requested to take action for the recovery of the remaining two persons.

Sir, it is very unfortunate that these incidents' have not stopped. Sir, the hon. Member desires to know about the action taken by the Government to prevent these occurrences. As a matter of fact action from the security point of view all over has been strengthened and in addition to that, as the hon. Members know efforts are continuing to bring peace into Nagaland as well as to the Border areas by talks with the underground leaders. I am indeed very unhappy over these incidents and I can only assure this House that we have been doing our best to stop these incidents.

**Announcement by the Speaker, *Re*: Panel of Chairmen,
House Committee, Committee on Petitions,
Committee of Privileges**

Mr. SPEAKER: As regards item No.4, I shall now announce the names of Members as follows :—

Panel of Chairmen

(Under Rule 9)

1. Shri Mohikanta Das.
2. Shri Sriman Prafulla Goswami.
3. Shri Lila Kanta Borah.
4. Shri Biswadev Sarma.

As regards item No.5, I shall now announce the names of Members as follows :—

House Committee

(Under Rule 312)

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|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| 1. Shri Khogendra Nath Nath | ... | ... | ... | Chairman. |
| 2. Shri Bazlul Basit | ... | ... | ... | Member. |
| 3. Shrimati Padma Kumari Gohain | ... | ... | ... | " |
| 4. Shri Pulakeshi Singh | ... | ... | ... | " |
| 5. Shri Mahadev Das | ... | ... | ... | " |
| 6. Shri Mal Chandra Pegu | ... | ... | ... | " |

Committee on Petitions

(Under Rule 239)

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|--------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| 1. Shri Mahammad Idris | ... | ... | ... | Chairman. |
| 2. Dr. Homeswar Deb Choudhury | ... | ... | ... | Member. |
| 3. Shri Siva Prasad Sarma | ... | ... | ... | " |
| 4. Shri Narendra Nath Sarma | ... | ... | ... | " |
| 5. Shri Tarapada Bhattacharjee | ... | ... | ... | " |

Committee of Privileges

(Under Rule 246)

1. Deputy Speaker ...	...	...	...	...	Chairman.
2. Shri Moinul Hoque Choudhury, Minister	...	...	...	...	Member.
3. Shri Baidyanath Mookerjee, Minister	...	...	...	...	"
4. Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami	...	...	...	...	"
5. Shri Mohananda Bora	...	...	...	...	"
6. Shri Hoover Hynniewta	...	...	...	...	"
7. Shri Dulal Chandra Barua	...	...	...	...	"

Report of the Business Advisory Committee

Mr. SPEAKER: As regards item No 6, Under Rule 230 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly, I hereby inform the House that I called a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee in my Chamber at 11 A.M. on Monday, the 14th February, 1966 for detailing the programme for the Budget Session, 1966.

An outline of the Programme was chalked out upto 7th April, 1966 detailing the business so far received from various Departments. A copy of the Provisional Programme so detailed has been made available to each hon. Member.

It will be seen from the detailed calendar that on two Private Members' days, i.e., 24th February and 24th March, 1966 Government Business have been fixed. On Thursday, the 24th February, 1966 Government Business had to be detailed to maintain continuity of Debate on Governor's Address and on Thursday, the 24th March, 1966 to maintain the same for Voting on Demands for Grants.

Again it may be seen that Monday, the 28th February, Tuesday, the 1st March, and Wednesday, the 2nd March, 1966 had been detailed as Recess days to facilitate Members for participation in the Programme of visit of the President of India to Assam. Hon. Members are aware that the proposed visit of the President has since been postponed. Therefore, recess on the 28th February and 1st March, 1966 are no longer necessary.

I, therefore, called another meeting of the Business Advisory Committee to day at 8. 30 A. M. to make the necessary revision in the Programme detailed earlier.

The Committee decided that Wednesday, the 23rd February, 1966 should be a recess day and the Business of 23rd February, 1966 will be taken up on the 26th February, 1966. Business of 26th February, 1966 on 28th February, and that of 10th March, 1966 on 1st March, 1966. Wednesday the 2nd March, 1966 will remain as recess day. The business of 8th March, 1966 has been taken to 10th March, 1966 and on 8th March, 1966 there will be no sitting of the House.

Five days for the Debate on Governor's Address, seven days for General Discussion on the Budget and nine days for Voting on Demands for Grants have been allotted.

Five days (full days) have been allotted for Private Members' Business and in addition Private Members' Business will also be taken up on Friday, the 1st April, Monday, the 4th April and on Tuesday, the 5th April, if time permits.

I think the time so allotted will be sufficient and hon. Members will take full advantage of it.

A copy of the Revised Provisional Programme is being circulated to all Members.

I hope this has the approval of the House.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is seen from this programme that only five days have been allotted for Private Members' Business. Sir, in the past we have found that more than hundred resolutions were moved by many hon. Members during the Budget Session but we could get no time to discuss all these important matters. Here in this present programme, Sir, the Business Advisory Committee has allotted five days for Private Members' Business and nine days for Voting on Demands for Grants. Sir, this will be a very short period for the discussion of all Private Members' Business. Sir, I think, during this Budget Session the hon. Members have submitted more than one hundred Resolutions but it will not be possible to discuss. Sir, I want to draw your attention to another important matter. Sir, on Private Members' Business Day the order of business is like this : Questions, Motions and then Resolutions. Sir, in the past we have found that when Motions in the House were discussed we did not get any time for Resolutions. So I would request you, Sir, to give thought to it and some days for Private Members' may be allotted for discussion of the Motions alone and some days for Resolutions.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) : Sir, I support the contention of my hon. Friend Shri Tarapada Bhattacharjee. Sir, we have seen that Motions and Resolutions are placed on the same day. Sir, I want to submit that alternate days may be allotted for Private Members' Business for discussion of Motions and Resolutions, and if need be a few more days may be allotted for Private Members' Business.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs) : Sir, so far as the grievance that the Resolutions are not discussed in the House, for this, largely the hon. Members themselves are to be blamed because under the Rules the Motions get precedence over Resolutions, and if the hon. Members individually in order to get preference for themselves choose to table Motions they themselves decide that Motions should get preference and Resolutions should not be discussed. Unfortunately the suggestion that the Motions and Resolutions should be discussed on alternate days cannot be accepted by the House for the simple reason that our Rules provide for precedence for Motions. This objection can be taken note of. There is a Committee already set up by you, Sir, to amend the

Rules, and in this Committee the question to change the Rules in this behalf can be considered. For the time being nothing can possibly be done. Sir, I know even in this Session there are a large number of Motions. It will not be possible to discuss Resolutions if all these Motions are pressed.

I do not know how many of them you will find out of order ; whatever are admitted, if we look to the past experience, it may not be possible to discuss the Resolutions this time also unless and until the hon. Members themselves decide not to press some of their Motions. Two hon. Members who have made this grievance, I understand, have in their names the largest number of Motions.

Then coming to the next point, Sir, our Rules provide that in a week one day should be allotted to the Private Members' Business and the Business Advisory Committee has not in spirit infringed this rule. Five days have been allotted; over and above 4th and 5th April will be devoted, if time permits, for Private Members' Business as well. In fact, in the past, the Government never stood on the way of the Private Members' Business being transacted on the days allotted for Government. We have never insisted on a pound of flesh ; we have had allowed the Private Members to take up their business on Government days provided time permitted. Sir, I shall discuss this matter with the Leader of the House and I shall convey to you whether some more time can be allowed, if time permits, for the Private Members' Business at the end of the Government business. If this is allowed then the hon. Members will get more time for their business.

Mr. SPEAKER: I quite appreciate the feeling of the hon. Members who have advocated for some more days for Private Members' Business, namely, taking up Resolutions and Motions. I am always of the opinion that we should discuss matters leisurely and in greater details. But we have certain limitation. The Session will be held upto 7th April and as many Thursdays we have had, Private Members' Business will be taken up during this period. Unless our rules are amended, I am quite helpless to extend the number of Private Members' Business days.

Then about fixing separate days for Motions and Resolutions, Minister-in-charge of the Parliamentary Affairs has explained the position clearly. But there is some discretion in the hands of the Speaker to give precedence to Resolutions to Motions and when any important Resolution is wanted to be moved by any hon. Member in preference to Motions I shall see to it. I also quite agree with the Minister-in-charge of Parliamentary Affairs that the Business Advisory Committee has done its best to accommodate the Members. It is also to be realised that the discussion on Governor's Address, and General Discussion on the Budget are part of Private Members' Business, because in the course of discussion of the Governor's Address and General Discussion on the Budget the Members will get every opportunity to bring all sorts of matters which they want to discuss regarding their constituency and on the State as a whole. Therefore, I think the Business Advisory Committee's report may be accepted now and if the Members do not feel tired on receipt of requisition after 7th April I shall call the Business Advisory Committee to consider whether sittings of the House may be extended for Private Members' Business, for a day or two more (The Business Advisory Committee's Report was then accepted by the House).

Debate on the Governor's Address

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamrup): I beg to move that motion—"That the Members of the Assam Legislative Assembly assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the Governor for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to this House on the 21st February 1966."

Mr. Speaker : Sir, I commend this motion for the acceptance of the House. In this connection I beg to make a few observations on the Governor's Address.

Sir, as usual the Governor has addressed this House and in his brief but very comprehensive Address he has indicated all the problems of this State and he has also given indications as to how these problems will be solved for the best interest of the State and the Country. He begins his Address recalling the tense atmosphere which prevailed in this country when Pakistan made aggression in the Rann of Kutch and the massive aggression in Kashmir. He has paid tribute to our gallant Jawans and also to the leadership of our late lamented Prime Minister by whose leadership the country was in a position to repulse the attack of Pakistan and also enhance the prestige of our country.

Sir, the Governor has mentioned the different problems which our State is facing. He has rightly mentioned the inclusion of our *ex-Finance* Minister in the Union Cabinet. Sir, so long our State was demanding that some of our members should be taken in the Union Cabinet and we are very happy that one of the members of the Cabinet has been included in the Union Cabinet with a very important port-folio. We are really proud of it. We are confident that Shri Ali Ahmed who was an eminent Minister in this State will equally do well in All India level.

As regards the other problems which this State is facing, the most important of them is the border problem. The Governor has been pleased to discuss this matter from two different aspects, one is the border problem with Pakistan, and the other is Nagaland border. As regards the border problem with Pakistan our late lamented Prime Minister eased the situation by signing the historic Tashkent Agreement. After this agreement our relationship with Pakistan improved to some extent. But as regards that with Nagaland the situation has deteriorated. We feel very strongly for the incidents and depredation that has been indulged in by the Naga hostiles. It is not possible for the peace-loving citizens to live under such constant threats to life and property. Killing of human life and looting of property are going on and these must be stopped. We are not at war with Nagaland. Every possible steps must be taken by the State Government and the Central Government to stop these incidents. We are grateful to the Peace Mission for the trouble it has taken to bring peace in Nagaland. We urge upon the Government of India to stop the depredations indulged in by the hostile Nagas on innocent people.

Sir, as regards the border situation with Pakistan the situation has eased to some extent after the Tashkent declaration. But there remains a menacing problem—the problem of Pakistani infiltration. The Pakistani infiltrator should not be allowed to re-enter and we feel that our Government should take stern measures and every possible step so that the infiltrators cannot come again and the unauthorised Pakistani infiltrator who are still here will be deported expeditiously.

Then, Sir, the Governor has been pleased to refer to the menacing problem of corruption, and has also informed the House that the Anti-Corruption Department has registered several cases and the persons concerned have been brought to book. In this connection I beg to draw the attention of our Chief Minister and also the Government that though a Vigilance Commissioner has been appointed there has been one intriguing fact that in some cases, I find, when some public petitions were submitted to the Chief Minister with certain allegations against some persons those were enquired into and the persons concerned in some cases were found guilty. But against persons who submitted the petitions cases have been instituted in the law court. If this occurs then this will discourage the people to submit such petitions in future with allegations and thus the corruptions will continue. Therefore, Sir, I feel that whenever there is any public petition drawing the attention of the Government to certain allegations then if after enquiry such allegations are found to be substantiated or otherwise the persons who submitted such petitions should not be harassed in any way by bringing them to the law court because of the fact that they had the courage to speak against the malpractices.

The Governor has also been pleased to refer to the welfare activities of the people. Our Government has done everything possible to ameliorate the condition of the people and to have better standard of living for them. In this connection I like to draw the attention to some facts. In the rural areas one of the main amenities that is needed is medical aid and sanitation. We find that though dispensaries have been established in the rural areas in most of such dispensaries there are either no doctors or there is no adequate medicine. This matter should be looked into very seriously. I want to cite one instance. In my locality there is a State dispensary at Guhya and for this only Rs.2,000 is given as grants for the whole year for purchase of medicine, equipment and to meet the other expenditures of appliances, etc. I do not think how a dispensary can be run with a petty amount of Rs.2,000 only for the whole year. In such a dispensary where the average monthly attendance of patients comes to 1900 to 2,000 there is virtually no medicine and as a result the people complain that in State dispensary people do not get medicine at all. The doctor, compounder and Chowkidar are paid by the Government, but the people do not get the service of the doctor for want of medicine in the dispensary. So, Sir, the rural people are not getting the real benefit which they are expected to derive. To get medical facilities the plight of the subsidised dispensaries are still worse in the rural areas; the people start such subsidised dispensaries with their own efforts. They find out land, construct buildings and appoint doctors and then the Government is pleased to sanction some subsidy by way of an allowance to the doctor and for medicine. But we find, Sir, that in almost all the subsidised dispensaries doors are closed because of the fact that the allowance that is sanctioned is absolutely inadequate. Now-a-days no doctor is available at a meagre salary of Rs.125 p.m. to come to serve in such a dispensary. Similarly, Sir, a subsidy of Rs.400 a year to meet the expenditure for the medicine is very inadequate. Government was pleased recently to take a decision to the effect that these dispensaries will be taken over in a phased manner and to convert them into State dispensaries. But because of the paucity of fund no subsidised dispensary has been taken over during the last three years and due to this many people are not

having medical facilities at all. Therefore, Sir, I appeal to the Government to ponder over this matter and to find out some solution whereby some medical facilities can be provided in these areas.

The Governor has also been pleased to refer to the Planning Commission's efforts to give more financial assistance to the hill areas. We are very happy to find that one of the members of the Planning Commission, Shri Tarlok Singh, has been moving in the hill areas to find out for himself the real problems and what sort of assistance are required in those areas. We feel that this has been a right step taken by the Commission. Unless the under-developed areas are brought to the level of other areas of the State then the people living in those under-developed areas will have frustration. Therefore, Sir, it is a very encouraging feature on the part of the Government of India to depute one of the members of the Planning Commission to find out what sort of assistance is required for those backward areas. In this connection I also feel that in the plains areas also there are certain pockets of under-developed areas which should be taken up along with the case of under-developed areas in the hills and they should be brought at par with other developed areas. Another factor is that in the Centrally administered areas the per capita expenditure fixed by the Central Government is much more higher than the amount which has been given to the under-developed hill areas and because of this there has been some amount of dissatisfaction among the people. Whenever any area is directly administered by the Centre then the per capita expenditure becomes much higher than in other areas. Therefore, Sir, it is to be noted that at the time of allocation of fund for development of under-developed areas the same criterion for the Centrally administered areas and other backward areas should be applied.

The Governor has been pleased to refer to agricultural production also. When the whole country is facing a serious food shortage our State has so far been free from this to some extent. Last year our harvest was good, last year also our Ahu crop was fairly good, but Sali crop was not very satisfactory. This year we do not know how the State will face in this respect. But, Sir, I feel that though our State Government has procured a very good amount of paddy through the Co-operatives it is unfortunate that in certain pockets the price of paddy is very high.

The other day, that is, on the 14th and 15th I had been to Kokrajhar and I was told that the price of paddy in that area has gone up to Rs. 20 to Rs. 22 per maund. Sir, Kokrajhar is a rice growing area and it is a surplus area and so I do not know the reason why at this period, which is not a lean period, the price of paddy should go so high. So, this matter should be carefully enquired into to find out why there has been such an abnormal rise in the price of paddy even at this period though the lean months are still ahead. I would, therefore, request our Supply Minister to take a note of this fact and think out measures as to how to cope with the situation if the situation further deteriorates.

Then, as regards supply of seed I was told in the Kokrajhar meeting that there has been a good endeavour on the part of the cultivators to switch over to Ahu cultivation. There was not much Ahu cultivation in that area and therefore the cultivators wanted seed. They told me that some trucks carrying seeds from Nalbari area while going to Kokrajhar were seized and detained by the Supply staff and the persons carrying seeds were arrested under D. I. Rules, although the amount of seeds was requisitioned by the Agriculture Department itself and there was an Agricultural Officer

in the truck. The matter has been brought to the notice of the Government. I feel, Sir, that some amount of latitude should be shown in this regard so that the persons carrying seeds are not obstructed and they are provided with easy transit permits.

Then, Sir, as regards the problem of seed supply I would request the Agriculture Minister and the Government to give publicity that the cultivators should not depend entirely on the supply of seed by Government. During the last season when we were appealing to our cultivators to switch over to Rabi crop we were telling them 'you try to cultivate such and such crop, seeds and fertilizer will be made available by the Government'. With this hope the cultivators went ahead but at the time of the need the Department failed to supply the seeds to the extent they wanted. As a matter of fact I also feel that Government cannot supply the entire quantity of seeds that may be required by the cultivators. Therefore, I feel that in every Anchalik Panchayat or Block Development areas there should be a seed multiplication farm. Some farms are already there but they are not functioning to our satisfaction. These farms and the registered seed growers should be made effective and from the registered seed growers and the farms seed should be made available. Now, the Government has taken a step that in every Anchalik Panchayat and Block Development areas there will be a seed store and the seeds that may be required by that locality for a particular crop will be stored there and supplied in time.

Then, Sir, as regards Rabi crops one very unfortunate thing has happened. The cultivators out of patriotism and due to propaganda they grew vegetables in fairly large areas, and now I find that due to lack of marketing facilities there is a slump in the price of their yield. Then again the price is not uniform. In certain areas the price of cabbage and cauli-flower is 4 annas to 5 annas per Kg and in other areas the price is about Rs. 1.50P and so on. Sir, whenever we encourage our cultivators to grow more, the Agriculture Department should also try to provide marketing facilities. Unless there is marketing facilities there will be frustration on the part of the growers and they cannot be induced to suffer another loss in the next year. Therefore, I feel that there should be collection centres and from these centres vegetables may be taken out and supplied to other areas where they can fetch a good price. Then, Sir, in Assam we have got large number of Military personnel and their requirements of vegetables are supplied by the contractors and I am told that the contractors bring vegetables from Behar and so on. Why cannot we induce the contractors to purchase vegetables from the local markets and growers and supply to the Military? I feel that this problem should be tackled properly.

Then for preservation of perishable vegetables like potato, Government has decided to have cold storage. I feel that at least in every Subdivision we should have a cold storage so that the vegetables can be preserved there for some time at least.

Then, Sir, the Governor was pleased to refer to our flood control and irrigation problems and he informed the House about the magnitude of the problem and the huge expenditure that will be required to complete the project to have effective control and adequate irrigation facilities. In this connection I feel that the embankments that have already been constructed have not adequate number of sluice gates and there should be more sluice gates. Even the sluice gates that have been constructed now, due to

various reasons flood water does not drain out in proper time. The Departmental officers should be instructed to keep the gates open during the floods so that the flood water may be allowed to percolate to the paddy fields.

Sir, the Governor has also referred to the Jamuna irrigation scheme which is likely to benefit huge areas of land. In this connection I would like to say that Sukla irrigation project was taken up long ago and the amount was also sanctioned, but the work has not yet started. I think the scheme was taken up in the Second Plan and now the Third Plan is going to be out. Even then during such a long period the project could not be started. Therefore, something should be done to start it immediately.

Sir, the Governor was also pleased to mention about our road development schemes. Sir, we have taken up a number of roads, but I find that last year and also year before last no substantial work had been done on roads. Whenever we approached Minister concerned, we got the reply that there was no fund, that the fund that was allocated, had been substantially cut and that due to lack of funds, the roads have been left incomplete. But in this connection, Sir, I feel that the roads that were started, due to non-completion of the bridges and culverts, the earthwork that was done on the roads has been washed away rendering the expenditure already incurred on those roads infructuous. So I think that the bridges and culverts should be taken up urgently so that the portions of the roads that were laid down may be utilised properly. Further I would like to point out that the road accidents have increased very much recently. Suitable measures will have to be taken so that the road accidents may be put under check.

The Governor has been pleased to mention as regards the industrial development of our State and also about the various reasons for which this State has not been able to develop industrially up till now and he has given us the hope that many industries will be coming up based on forest produce. But, Sir, I feel that in respect of the various forest based industries, we have got only the Board Industry. In Upper Shillong there has been fairly good growth of wattle and this wattle is a very useful item for tanning of leather. Every year India as a whole has had to import huge quantity of wattle barks and extracts for tanning purposes at the cost of considerable foreign exchange, but if this wattle can be grown and exploited here by establishing a factory here, then a huge amount of foreign exchange will be saved and I feel that Assam will prosper very much from forest products. Then another important factor we have to take into account is the requirement of forest produce by the Ayurvedic Dispensaries and Ayurvedic College. I was told by the Ayurvedic College Principal that he referred to the Forest Department as regards the availability of certain forest herbs. But the Forest Department of our Government could not furnish this information to the College although such information has been supplied by the Tripura Government and the Manipur Government. Our forests are rich in medicinal herbs and if these herbs can be properly utilised then our Ayurvedic College will be self-sufficient and will be very much useful for the State. In this regard I feel that there should be co-ordination between our Forest Department and the Ayurvedic College for supply of such medicinal herbs and also for their cultivation.

The Governor has been pleased further to refer to the expansion of education in our State. We have got two Universities in the State, but, Sir, I feel that the number of institutions themselves does not mean the real expansion of education and quality of education. There has been some amount of dissatisfaction among the hon. Members and among our people as regards the distribution of grant to educational institutions. There has not been any uniform standard. I feel, therefore, that as we have got a Committee, that is the Committee perhaps headed by the Education Secretary including the Director of Public Instruction and so on for the purpose of granting of loans, etc. to various educational institutions, so also I feel that such a Committee should be set up with the School Inspectors—I do not think that this Committee should comprise officials and non-officials; I would rather suggest that this Committee be formed with officials for different zones—and that Committee will examine the position regarding the necessity and priority for necessary grants. There will be some uniform standard to be followed for considering grants to various institutions, and there will not be any discrimination as is the case now. Sir, here also we are told that even some Lower Primary Schools received grant of Rs. 80,000 while some schools have not received any. So, Sir, plenty of provisions for some institutions and want of provisions for other needy institutions is not the criterion for expansion of education; oasis of plenty in the desert of privation causes dissatisfaction due to discrimination.

I do not want to prolong my speech. The Governor was pleased to indicate the different aspects of the problems though he has not suggested solutions for all of them. He has shown the problems to the House for our discussion and I hope the hon. Members will have the opportunity to discuss each and every problem and give their suggestions for their solution. But I feel, Sir, that the Governor's Address need not be and should not be very much comprehensive to the extent that it should include all the items and departments. Some hon. Members have already said that this Address is very short that it has not even touched all the problems. But I feel rather the other way that the Governor has rightly emphasised the basic problems of the State and the indications how the solutions are to be found out, and he has rightly expected the Members of the House to give their valuable suggestions. With these few words I commend the motion for the acceptance of the House and I hope that the amendments that have been added to my Motion, may kindly be withdrawn.

Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA (Nalbari East) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am going to second the Motion moved by my friend Mr. Goswami. Sir, I congratulate the Governor for his Address. This Address has covered a wide range of subjects, viz. political, economic and social. The Governor's Address cannot be expected to be converted into an Encyclopaedia Britannica. Here in this particular Address the most striking problem of the State has been touched by the Governor. The most striking feature of his Address is the note he has mentioned about the unity in the country during the last Emergency. Here Assam never had witnessed such unity and communal harmony as it was found in the last Emergency. Here in Assam everyone was eager to save the integrity of the State and the whole of India as well as our State of Assam felt that it was united and our State has amply demonstrated that sense of unity and integrity by its contribution to the Defence Fund to the tune of Rs. 67 lakhs. The Members of this hon. House in September last had to leave the Assembly for working in villages and they got their whole-hearted co-operation and support for the measures

taken up by the Government for fighting the enemy. Now, Sir, the Governor has rightly mentioned about our former Finance Minister. He was very capable in steering the finance of our State and we cannot but recall his meritorious services to the development and posterity of the State. More particularly it reminds us of the dark days of the language disturbances when Assam was going to be lowered in the eyes of India, it was Shri Ahmed due to his remarkable courage and wise statesmanship who saved the face of Assam. We wish him Godspeed in his new assignment. The Governor has given some hints about the security of our State. Sir, it is a matter of grave concern that up till now, since April, we have lost about 55 lives due to the accidents caused in the railway tracks, more particularly, it has become a regular feature with the Naga hostiles' depredations; some murders, kidnapping, looting and forcible collection of taxes are the order of the day. We do not find any parallel in the history of Assam what we have seen to-day in the border of Assam and Nagaland. We do not know who is at fault but it is the duty of the State to give adequate security to the life and property of the people. So, in this respect, I will only request our Leader of the House to carry on the talks with the State of Nagaland how these things can be stopped. It would be of course out of place on my part to suggest in one way or other to approach the Naga hostiles because I do not know what will be the political implications even if the approach is made to the hostile Nagas directly. In the face of their demand for a separate independent State they may indirectly demand recognition of their federal Government as they used to claim.

Sir, the Governor has dealt at length with the progress and growth made in agriculture in our State wherein he has stated that it is gratifying to note that agricultural production continues to show stability and growth. This is, no doubt, a very heartening news. We also very often hear that our State is surplus so far foodstuff is concerned. If that is so, I do not know why it would not be out of place to suggest to the Government to extend its helping hand to Kerala which is facing starvation and scarcity. That would be an act of bounty on our part. This would be in consonance with the appeal that has been made by the Prime Minister of India to help Kerala in their hour of need. Sir, according to the information furnished by the Government as regard, growth of agriculture, we get a picture of different kind. If we deal with the period from 1951 to 1961, that is for a decade, about food production, we come across other rice growing areas wherein it has been shown that the All India average annual increase is 20 to 50 Kg. per hectare and the average annual yield of rice so far Assam is concerned is 4.5 Kg. during the same period, so, Sir, ...

Mr. SPEAKER : Wherefrom you are reading ?

Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA: From the Assam Information, November Issue, 1955. So, Sir, if this figure as published is correct, I hope it is correct, because it is done by the Government, then it clearly shows that we are much behind the All India average in the field of production because the All India figure is 20 to 50 Kg whereas the figure so far as Assam is concerned is only 4.5 Kg per hectare during that period, namely, 1951 to 1961. So, I will only request the

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture) :
May I know the book, Sir ?

Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA : I am referring to the Assam Information of November Issue, 1965. So, Sir, I will only request the Government that whatever is done up till now will not encourage us neither it will be hopeful one in the matter of growing rice. Then, Sir, so far as our geographical area in Assam is concerned, as in the year 1950-61, the total area is about 55.8 million acres out of which 7.4 million acres were not available for cultivation because these areas are mainly hilly and rugged areas. Then 14.2 million acres are covered by forest. Now, 14.1 million acres are land available for cultivation, and out of this 14.2 million acre of cultivable land up till now the area covered by crops grown is about 5.4 million acres as has been shown. So the balance remains at about 8.8 million acres which is open for cultivation. I am not going to accuse the Government. But what I want to suggest is this. In view of the fact that there is enough scope for expansion of cultivation, I would request the Government to bring the area under cultivation by scientific method, viz. by irrigation projects also. Now, Sir, the All India average of land available for cultivation is 60.2 per cent whereas in Assam, out of the total area of geographical land only 39.4 per cent is available for cultivation. So far as Assam is concerned, we do not get enough land for cultivation as in other States in India. So, under these circumstances, my submission is this that when 8.8 million acres are still available for cultivation, these should be brought under cultivation. But how, Sir?

Sir, there is not sufficient land reform introduced in our State although there is Ceiling Act. There has not been adequate amount to meet the needs of the cultivators. Land should go to the actual tillers of the soil. Unless it is done and Adhjar system is done with, the position will not improve. What I would like to suggest is that Government should carefully think over the matter how best they can enthruse the cultivators to grow more and more, which can be done by giving land to the tiller of the soil and secondly by giving encouragement as they deserve. Because they are suffering from many handicaps. They find it difficult to get a pair of bullock for which they have to go the money-lenders. So, if we can provide them money to buy bullocks and other implements and at the same time land which are lying waste to the landless cultivators, surely we can expect better produce from them.

Sir, another draw back in our State is natural calamities like floods and draughts. It is a common feature that floods and draughts occur every year in our State. According to Government estimation, the damage is to the tune of five million acres. So, every year what the cultivators have produced is taken away ruthlessly by floods. So long floods visit our State, we cannot expect to grow more and we cannot encourage our cultivators even by giving money and land. This atmosphere can be removed by better method of flood control measures. To stop the floods what measures Government have taken so far are nothing but only stop-gap measures. It is not a permanent measure. Although in the Governor's Address it is mentioned that Rs. 311 crores would be spent for embankments for prevention of floods, we wonder how this money could be made available. I have made some observation that through the agency of the Central Government we must get the money even by way of loan so that we may raise permanent embankments and take other necessary measures. As for example, Multi-Purpose River Valley Projects. Last time when the Finance Minister approached the Central Government they promised to send some experts. But up till now

whether there is an attempt to control the floods in our State is not known to us. So far we know up till now nothing has materialised. So, in this respect our Government should give a serious thought and find out ways and means to solve the problem. About raising embankment, my friend Shri Goswami has rightly mentioned about a good number of embankments which are not properly maintained. Apart from that he referred to some allegation about construction of embankment. Sir, embankments are constructed to stop floods, but instead of stopping floods they have invited floods. They have taken up Barbhogia area where the work is progressing very slow. Our Revenue Minister knows it very well and our Agriculture Minister was pleased to visit the area in 1962. Apart from that many representations have been made before the Agriculture Minister and the Chief Minister. This area is the most thickly populated rural area in the whole of India. These people are always the victim of floods. They are crying, but up till now nothing has been done. So, I suggest to the Government, as my friend Shri Goswami did that even in the plain area there are certain areas which are undeveloped. So, Government should give more attention to those areas. We must not ignore the inhabitants of those areas. They sometimes feel insulted that our Government have paid no heed to their grievances.

Sir, the rate of growth of our population is increasing. The rate of growth of our food stuff must be more than the rate of growth of population. Our population, at present, would be about 138 lakhs by 1966 at the rate of 3.43 p. c. per annum growth. At this growth we have to our credit about 133 lakhs of people. In 1961 our population was 118 lakhs. So, during last five years we have added 20 lakh mouths. So, we cannot directly accuse our Agriculture and Food Minister. If we want more food, of course, we must produce less mouths. So, Sir, there are 20 lakhs of mouths within the span of five years. So, unless we pay more attention to grow more food and at the same time, as our Governor has suggested in his Address, to adopt measures for family planning, we cannot solve the problem.

Now, Sir, my friend Shri Goswami has touched something about education. I also fully endorse his views. But, Sir, practically half of our population is females. Our Government are showing more favour to the males at the cost of females. I am accusing Government for that.

So far our female education is concerned, it is proceeding at a snail's pace. No progress whatsoever has been made. May I be allowed to cite an instance as to what Government has done for the cause of female education? In 1964, a Girls' H. E. School was started in the village of Barkuriha. It has got very good buildings—Assam pattern. It has also got recognition of the D. P. I., Government of Assam. Although, it has got the required enrolment of the girls upto Class IX from 1964 to 1966 not a single pie in form or by way of allotment has been granted in favour of this institution. In an area with a population of 36,000 in that mouza one Girls' School was started in 1964 but till to date not a single farthing has been given to this institution. Is it the encouragement of the Government for the cause of female education when not a single pie as Grant-in-aid or Adhoc.....

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): What is the name of that School?

Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA: Barkuriha Girls' H.E. School.

Now, Sir, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is doing work at Sibsagar Region. Its headquarters are at Sibsagar as well as at Dehra Dun. It is expected that the second refinery at Assam State may be started; and from the available figures it can be expected that there is every possibility for a second refinery in Assam. The first refinery we had to get at enormous cost and sacrifice. I think, it would be meet and proper on the part of Government to make plain before the Central Government that the second refinery should be started in the State of Assam because we see that in the next Five Year Plan we are given only two industries—one paper industry and the other is the cement industry: To call Major Industries, this State is deprived of, as the Governor has rightly hinted in his Address. So, we are left with only two industries for the coming Five Year Plan. Now we have got the chance to demand from the Central Government that we want the second refinery in Assam. I am speaking in the House with all the emphasis at my command that there is another picture of the whole story. Industries are growing and it is hoped that they will grow more and more, but for whom these industries are meant, for the children of the soil or it is meant for the children outside the State? What is the primary object? Is it to give employment to the children of the soil or making it a moon-land for the people from outside the State? It is very sad to learn from the newspaper reports that so far as the Sibsagar district is concerned, under this Commission, Sir, the applicants for Third grade and Fourth grade employment are granted interviews not here in Assam but at Dehra Dun and our Assamese contractors have not been given contract. Contracts are given to men who are not Assamese. The saddest part of the thing is that the Government of Assam, as it is reported, asked the Subdivisional Officer to collect figures from the Commission as to how many local people have been employed there in the industry, but the reply received was not figures but insult. I particularly request the Chief Minister to look into the matter to see how such things could happen and why the Commission and the officers did not care at all to pay any heed to the request of the Government of Assam on whose mercy the industry was granted in Sibsagar. For such state of affairs I do not see any utility in having industries in the State of Assam. I will be failing in my duty if some main drawbacks of the State are not taken into consideration, *viz.*, it is gratifying to note that Government of Assam on various occasions have requested the Central Government to grant us broad gauge line up to Gauhati. Further more Assam Government has submitted its memorandum to the Central Government for a canal from Ganga to Brahmaputra. We hope, Sir, that Government will make efforts again to bring home these burning problems of the poor State—a frontier State like Assam and we hope to see these things should be materialised in no distant time. With these few words I second the motion moved by Shri Goswami.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yes, Mr. Barbaruah, please move your amendments.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the motion of thanks moved by Shri Sarat Chandra Goswami relating to the Governor's Address the following may be added:

'This Assembly regrets that the Governor's Address fails to give a clear indication of the following.—

(a) The state of emergency which was proclaimed during the war and the D. I. Rules framed thereunder are being systematically used throughout the country with a view that the fundamental rights and elementary civil liberties are being trampled;

(b) No sincere attempt has been made to solve the conflict with other neighbouring countries in the light of the Tashkent Declaration.

(c) adequate measures are not taken to ensure safety for the life and property of the people of the State ;

(d) the economic policy of the Government is not directed to raise the standard of living of the common people and to fix a minimum standard ;

(e) even after a decade and a half of planned development the great bulk of the people whether in towns or in villages are undergoing extreme hardships due to scarcity and inordinately high prices of food grains and other essential commodities ;

(f) no tangible progress has been made to solve the unemployment problem and to establish the society on democratic socialism.

Sir, the Governor in his speech which he delivered yesterday has dealt with many things, but some important things are not mentioned by him. I think he has not intentionally dropped all these matters. For all this the Governor is not responsible, but the Ruling Party and the Departments are responsible, for that because they have not supplied to him sufficient data and information. Sir, I have also heard very patiently the speeches of the hon. Members, Shri Goswami and Shri Sarma. I thank them. They have dealt with many things and they have also criticised the policy of the Government in such a way that I am astonished why they have not crossed the floor. Sir, as I said earlier for many reasons the Governor's speech could not satisfy me. Therefore, I had to move the amendment. Sir, at the very outset I would like to say why this emergency and the Defence of India Rules framed thereunder are not withdrawn as yet. Declaration of emergency and promulgation of the Defence of India Rules are special provisions to meet special situations. This declaration of emergency was justified when our country's borders were invaded by China in 1962. This was also justified when our country had to plunge in war against Pakistan because Pakistan had since invaded our territory. But now, Sir, the situation is calm and quiet. After the signing of the historic declaration the situation has come down to normalcy. (*A voice*: 'What about the Chinese problem?') I am coming to that problem. Sir, now communication is restored, flights by both countries over the air space of both countries resumed. This is indicative that the things are being normalised, and within a few days, if something untoward does not happen, everything will come down to the normal state. Therefore, from the side of Pakistan after this great agreement there can be no danger. Sir, now let us come to the other side, *i. e.*, China. So far as China is concerned, even now China is making a military pose, but it seems that this is something like a chronic itch. If our neighbour behaves in such a way, if our neighbour does not like to live peacefully with India, should we maintain this emergency for an unlimited period? This is the question before all of us. Sir, the Chief Ministers of different States met together under the Chairmanship of our Home Minister and this matter was discussed; but the Chief Ministers have given a further lease to the life of this emergency and the Defence of India Rules. I think, Sir, the Defence of India Rules and this emergency will remain beyond the period of the coming election. Sir, wise leaders have given their opinion that this State of emergency should be withdrawn. Even in the Press and Platforms we have heard that no further life should be given to this emergency and that the Defence of India Rules should be scrapped.

Sir, one leading paper of Assam, the *Assam Tribune*, in its editorial of 15th February remarked like this :

"But the question is whether the fact that China has maintained its aggressive posture, is sufficient justification for extending the period of emergency. India's trouble in the North has by now become a trouble of chronic itch. There is no prospect of its being eased in the foreseeable future. But while the differences of the country must be fully geared to the task of dealing effectively with any fresh onslaught from the North, if it is ever unleashed, the country cannot afford to be in a state of emergency in anticipation of eventuality and in the process keep the rule of law in abeyance. Such a course will not only reverse the course of democracy in this country but also create honest doubts abroad about our democratic pretensions.

The arm of law, even as it is, is both long and strong enough to deal with any threats arising from any."

Sir, I do not intend to dwell on this. Again, Sir, the '*Shillong Observer*' also writes in its editorial of the 15th February thus—

"If the relation of the country with her neighbours is not absolutely normal, if a neighbour is known to harbour evil design against the country, there needs must be preparedness to face any eventuality. And it is not disputed that a country like ours, surrounded by so many neighbouring countries, may have to face some troubles now and then, in spite of our endeavour to avoid such a possibility. After all in international relation friendship is always understood with a particular connotation and hence even if the relation of the country were normal at a given time, the Government would not have been free from the obligation of building up an independent defence machinery that could meet any sudden turn and twist in the country's relation with another country. This does not require perpetuating the state of national emergency or arming the Executive with blanket powers."

Sir, can we not prepare against China without keeping this emergency and D. I. R. ? Why not ? Sir, when the situation remains in this way, no sensible person will allow this state of emergency to remain for ever. We know what is the purpose behind it. What is that purpose ? because the Government during the last few years failed in many aspects. For instance, it has failed to feed the country. So far as production is concerned this country is always begging from door to door from other countries. So far as price of commodities is concerned, it is daily rising. Therefore, there are some popular movement and whatever happened in Kerala we cannot blame the people of Kerala. After 3 plans the Government cannot feed the people. Therefore the people are forced by necessity to move against the Government and the D. I. R. is kept to suppress them. This is the purpose behind this emergency. About 2000 people are detained without trial under the D. I. R. in India. Secondly, our Election is not far. It is at a distance of about less than one year, so every person or every political party should be given full opportunity to focus their opinion and to criticise the Government policy. All people should be made free to express their opinion. They should be allowed to say and express their own opinion, if any one criticises about the purpose of war with Pakistan whether the purpose was to conquer Pakistan or to liberate certain areas which have been occupied by Pakistan or to weaken the Pakistani force. Some people might like the Tashkent declaration, I hail it, but some may reserve their opinion. They may question many thing on the Tashkent declaration. But D.I.R. is there

so stop them. They will be put inside the Jail. In a democracy every people belonging to political parties should be given full opportunity by withdrawing this state of emergency before and during election time.

Secondly, Sir, the Governor in his Address has mentioned that law and order situation is fairly satisfactory. He has said that overall law and order situation in the State has been fairly satisfactory. But in the next part he has contradicted his earlier statement. He has said—"Our border with Pakistan as frequently in the past was disturbed. Apart from incidents involving the usual kidnapping, cattle lifting and theft there was unprovoked firing in the Govindapur sector of Karimganj in the Lathitilla Dumabari area and from the middle of October, 1965 in the Chatrasal area of Goalpara District. I do not understand how kidnapping and setting fire are outside the law and order. This is the opinion of an hon. Member who is representing one lakh people.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Barbaruah, there should not be any insinuation.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH: Then again, Sir, it is stated in the next page—"On the Nagaland border, encroachment into our forest areas, kidnapping of persons, forcible collection of taxes and food stuffs were reported on various occasions. There were two cases of sabotage. In the first case on the railway line near Silchar on April 29 two saboteurs themselves were blown up. In another case at Selenghat on July 23 a passenger train was derailed, resulting in the death of eleven passengers and injuries to many. Hostiles also fired at a passenger train near Dhansiri Railway station killing three and injuring twelve persons. There have also been encounters between hostiles and security forces at Nivang, Jinamghat, Thingjee and Leike. On January 7, the hostiles attacked our Thingjee post in strength using mortars. Three police men lost their lives and two were seriously injured. In January and February of this year there have been seven incidents of varying degrees of seriousness involving Naga hostiles." This is the situation of law and order which is said to be a satisfactory one. Sir, last year so many deaths were there due to the outbreak of cholera. If cholera, breaks out the Government cannot check it. The people die like anything. Again, Sir, if Cholera breaks out in Darrang, Allah or Almighty God knows how many lives will be taken by this dreadful cholera this year again.

Then, Sir, the people cannot go to the meeting place to hear the lecture of our leader. In Tinsukia special trains were used to carry people, loud speaker was used to announce to assemble in the meeting ground in the Sports Stadium. Exit was very narrow, only 7 feet wide. Between 50 thousand to one lakh people assembled there and due to this narrow exit the people met with stampede death.

This is the situation of law and order in the country. This is the first time in the history of the world perhaps that such an incident like the one in Tinsukia has happened. Then, Sir, subsequently there has been a train disaster that took place between Farkating and Kamarbandha stations. By purchasing tickets the passangers gave money to the Government as well as lives. Time bombs were placed there, but nobody was there to look into this and as a result more than 38 persons had to die and about 50 persons met with serious injuries. This is law and order.

The Governor dealt with the Naga trouble. I also say that the Peace Mission has done well and so this Peace Mission should be welcome. This Peace Mission has at least succeeded in bringing the hostile Nagas and the Government of India to the table. Now the negotiation is proceeding and we hope that the Nagas will remain with India. Anything the Nagas demand should be conceded to by the Government of India on the condition that they are willing to remain in India.

Let me now, Sir, pass on to the next point. There is no living standard in our society worth the name. In India there are some people who are living like gods in heaven and whose amenities and other privileges are in abundance. But there are some people who, as is known to the Government, cannot afford to spend even four annas a day. Here in Assam, in reply to a certain question, it has been known that there are about 27,000 beggars in our State. Are they not the citizens of India? I do not know whether our Government has taken up this matter. Here in India about 22 per cent of families have no land and 47 per cent of them have got land less than 3 bighas; if you go to the side of the Brahmaputra at Gauhati you will find, Sir, that some people live in small houses or huts and you will also find what standard of living they are maintaining. Are they not our people? These are the questions before the Government and all of us. At least some standard of life be fixed by giving them some sorts of amenities and facilities by the Government. I do not like to go further on this point, but this much I say that here in Assam and in every State in India lakhs of people are found to be maintaining their lifelike animals.

I now pass on to the next point. The prices of essential commodities are rising up and scarcity of food is felt everywhere. Last year the price of paddy rose up to Rs.45 per maund in Goalpara. This year too we found when we had been to Goalpara that the price of paddy was rising up to Rs.25 per maund even now. At Simaluguri rice is sold at Re.1.25 per Kg. It is said by the Government that the crop position of last year and this year too is very good. I do not think so. I had been to many places of Assam Valley and found that this year the paddy prospect is not good. I do not know about the condition in the Cachar district. The prospect of other crops like potato is also not good and it is due to a certain disease. This is why I say the Government should be cautious for the coming year. Our country is an agricultural country and in spite of this we have to beg for food from foreign countries. Last year the Government had to import food grains from America and other countries to the tune of about Rs.141 crores. Since our independence we have been importing food grains from other countries. This year we are again proposing to purchase food grains from Thailand, from Burma, from Russia, from America, from U. K. and other countries. Though we are proud of India which is a rich country so far as natural resources are concerned, yet India is a poor country so far as food position is concerned. India stands first so far as tea production is concerned, India stands second so far as paddy production is concerned, India stands second so far as tobacco production is concerned, India stands first so far as sugarcane production is concerned and it stands second so far as jute is concerned, Pakistan being first in this respect. And yet, Sir, our people are hungry.

In Russia the people who give birth to more babies get reward but here we are doing family planning. Sir, I do not like to deal with this matter because here are some people who are 'dhani' (rich). I leave this matter for self-introspection. Examine yourselves.

Now, Sir, under P. L. 480 we are importing foodgrains. My suggestion is this that in Assam we are facing a great danger from the mighty Brahmaputra. Our Government have taken up this matter with the Flood Control Commission for controlling Brahmaputra, but how far our Government have advanced in this regard we have not been told and our Governor has not also mentioned anything about this in his Address. This much I say that anyhow Brahmaputra should be controlled. In this respect I would summarise my suggestion into twelve points, in so far as production and distribution is concerned, and these are as follows:—

(1) All cultivable fellow lands, whether held by Government or held by the local bodies should be distributed amongst the agricultural labourers free of cost. The proposal to give these lands to the Joint Stock Companies should be stopped. Our Ministers have committed in many places that the landless people will be provided with land. For instance in Dhing area people are becoming homeless because the entire village has been covered by silt of the Brahmaputra. Government have given assurance that they will be given land somewhere in Lanka area. The other day our Deputy Minister told me that the eroded people of Puranigudam of Dekhowmukh area are settled but till to-day they are not settled. Thrice they were called to Chasaideo that they would be given land but thrice they had to return. I do not like to go into the details but this much I will say that many people are yet to be settled. Three Plan periods are over but still we have not been able to give land to the landless people who are affected by flood or erosion. So, I say that all cultivable fellow lands, whether held by Government, or private agency should be distributed to the landless cultivators. Sir, in Amlakibagan there are enough lands in Khorikatia Tea Estate too, but why these lands are not acquired for distribution to the poor peasants I do not know. These lands must be acquired immediately and distributed to the landless peasants. Sir, I do not know whether it is a fact or not but there is a rumour that the ruling party is thinking in terms of giving land to the Joint Stock Companies for mechanised cultivation. If the ruling party takes this stand then the condition of the poor peasants would further worsen. The days of companies and capitalists are over. Our ruling party is committed to democratic socialism, but they have realised that they have failed in this regard. This matter was discussed by the ruling party in the Jaipur Session and from the discussions, resolutions and speeches we could understand that they have realised it and they are now taking this matter seriously. We hope that this time when they have realised that they are not making good strides, they will take this matter very seriously now.

(2) Vast tracts of so called forest land on which there are no forests should be opened and distributed amongst the cultivators. When Government have no plan for afforestation these lands should be distributed. These are low-lying land and the people are encroaching them. Government should immediately survey the forest reserves and if possible, low-lying lands should be thrown open for cultivation.

(3) All ejectments either by Government or by landlords should be stopped.

(4) All loopholes in the existing land reform and ceiling legislation should be stopped and effective and real ceiling should be enforced on the big landlords who still own large areas of land. All surplus land thus acquired should be distributed amongst the agricultural labourers.

(5) Adequate financial help to purchase bullock, agricultural equipments, etc., should be extended.

(6) Small and medium irrigation facilities should be developed rapidly and on an extensive scale.

(7) No new tax burden be imposed on the rural poor and enhancement of land revenue be withdrawn.

(8) A proper price policy should be evolved. Purchase price of agricultural commodities should be fixed taking into consideration the cost of cultivation on the one hand and on the other the relative price of the non-agricultural commodities bought by the peasants and their cost of living. I do not know on what basis the price of paddy has been fixed at present. I think it should be up-graded to at least Rs. 18, Rs. 17 and Rs. 16 per maund.

(9) Proper arrangement be made for assured and timely supply of cheap credit as also the irrigation facilities. Credits should be released to the deserving people. Fertilizer should be stored up in such places so that the people can have fertilizer easily. Every year we find that our peasants are not getting fertilizer at easy reach. Moreover, the price of fertilizer is very high. On what basis the price has been fixed I do not know. The price of fertilizer should be brought down.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I hope you will conclude now.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH : I will require another half an hour.

Adjournment

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

(After lunch)

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before the House rose for lunch I remember to have passed on some points by way of suggestions on the production and the distribution. After (9) the suggestion is that the whole sale trade in food-grains should be taken out of the hands of the private sector and be nationalised; (10) Rationing of food-grains should be introduced in all Municipal areas as well as in rural areas where there is acute scarcity. In other rural areas cheap grain shops should be opened; (11) No distinction should be made between urban and rural population regarding the quantum of ration provided; (12) A popular committee including the leaders of all political parties, other mass organisations, Panchayats, Co-operatives, etc., should be set up to supervise various matters of production, procurement and rationing; Sir, lastly but not the least, I want to deal with one matter specially on democratic socialism. Our leaders on the platform have spoken so much of it, but I am astonished that nothing has been mentioned in the Governor's Address. Sir, socialism is a system of society where there is no distinction between man and man, where all are equal, happy, prosperous in all spheres, socially, economically and politically. These principles were propagated, engineered by a German philosopher named Karl Marx after

20 years' study in London. Sir, according to him, man will work, and he will get according to labour he puts in the work. Those who will not work will not get to eat. This is the underlying principle of a socialistic State. But, Sir, for development of the society up to the stage of democratic socialism, the people must be educated first; political consciousness should be raised amongst them. For that education is necessary and be made compulsory up to a certain stage. Though there are 'Directive Principles' in the Constitution, it remains as the Directive Principles only. Up to the age of 14 years, according to Directive Principle of the Constitution education has to be made compulsory, but this has not yet been done so. Moreover for getting education there are many hurdles in the way. The prices of books are rising up. Fees gradually are also taking onward scale, though in our neighbouring countries like Burma, like Russia, there is no system of fees. Sir, in the First and the Second Plans, India Government had sanctioned some amounts for the backward classes of all States of India. So to Assam. But in the First and the Second Plans, these backward people were not fortunate enough to get those amounts. In the Third Plan however, a sum of rupees 35 lakhs or something of that order was ear-marked for their development. But after one or two years the students were given post-Matric scholarships and some stipends to pre-Matric students. Suddenly, Sir, these were stopped. Those who are economically backward or socially backward, the Government should have a special eye on them and should extend all possible help to them. Sir, hon. Members, namely with Mr. Goswami and Mr. Sarma have dealt with education. I am satisfied what they have observed. But I am so tempted to point out one thing, Sir; that is, some discrimination has been done by the Education Department in respect of sanctioning grants and recognition. In my constituency, within a year one school with class IV to X was given recognition. The Department asked someone to build up a school; engaged someone for that purpose and immediately recognition upto class X was given. The name of that school is 'Janajati School'. Education has to be spread among the Janajati; their consciousness has to be lifted up. That is good. But, Sir, for this Janajati School, other two schools which are also to serve the purpose of imparting education should also have been equally treated and recognised. One school, namely, Khonakakara High School, that is in the midst of non-Janajati, but the recognition of this school was given up to class VII—VIII.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am giving you five minutes time more, Mr. Barbaruah. You are to conclude your speech within this time.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH: Sir, I belong to one political party, whatever may be the strength of that party, and I have some ideology before me; hence, Sir, I feel should be favoured with more time.

Sir, the Khonakakura High School got recognition for classes VII and VIII, but immediately after a year the recognition was withdrawn. Then, there is the Dikhowmukh High School which has not been recognised. In the middle the Janajati High School has been recognised. I don't grudge that, but the other two schools should also be recognised and financial assistance extended.

Sir, we hear that our main aim is to establish democratic socialism, to remove inequalities. But we find that inequalities are there as they were in 1947. After independence the condition of the poor people has not improved. Indirect taxes are laying a great burden on the poor people. In 1948-49, direct taxes were 50.2 per cent; in 1956, they were 34.1 per cent and in 1961, they were 27.4 per cent. It shows that gradually indirect taxation is increasing and becoming a burden on the poor people. In our country, there are 25,524 registered companies. We are welcoming more companies from West Germany, England and America and asking them to invest money in India. In Assam, the number of registered companies has gone upto 385. In India there are 354 banks. In 1955 bank deposits of the capitalists amounted to Rs. 1,500 crores; it has gone upto Rs. 2,500 crores. From whom this money comes? Certainly, from the common people to the capitalists. Then, Sir, we find that investment in private sector is increasing. In the first plan, the investment was R.1,800 crores; in the second plan, it was Rs. 3,100 crores and in the third plan it was Rs. 4,000 crores. This shows that Government are not eager to realise our aim of democratic socialism.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Planning):

The hon. Member should also state what is the corresponding investment in public sector. Only comparative figures of investment in public and private sectors will make the position clear.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH: I am coming to that. Our Government are investing in public sector and at the same time they are giving full facilities to the private sector. The goods produced in both public sector and private sector are the same. There is no competition about price of commodities produced in both the sectors. If an article produced in public sector sells at Re. 1, a similar article produced in private sector also sells at Re. 1. So, the common people are not getting any real benefit from the public sector

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: The argument of the hon. Member is a little confused. Everybody admits that in a socialist economy public sector must have a commanding position and India's economy is progressively moving towards that. Up till now, the Government of India's policy has been that the public sector should not compete with private sector. Their spheres have been completely demarcated and the industries allotted accordingly. It is only in the last two years that a decision has been taken that the public sector should also go into consumer goods industries and some such industries have been set up in public sector but the stage of competition with private sector industries has hardly come. So, how does the hon. Member come to that conclusion now?

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH: If we do not get any benefit from the public sector, than what is the use of running industries in public sector? If the public sector industries cannot oust the private sector ones in competition, then how do the common people benefit? I am a consumer. If I find that this or that article produced in public sector is of the same value as that produced in private sector, what benefit do I derive from public sector? Then, Sir, the public sector industries are also running in the same way as private sector industries. The employees are not taken into confidence with regard to production, management, distribution, etc. They are not consulted. The property of the capitalists should

be liquidated, the banks be nationalised and Government should take over their industries to run them on socialistic basis. If we read world history or the history of any country, we find that rebellions and revolutions occurred because people were dissatisfied with the conditions of contemporary societies. In our country there are people who earn hardly four annas a day and there are people whose property is worth about 290 crores of rupees. This is the state of our society.....

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : That is also not very correct, Sir. There is nobody who has got a property worth 290 crores of rupees. There are public limited companies in which shareholders are the public and they are controlled by certain managements. In that way, certain managements control a large number of industries but to say that they are owners of those industries is not correct.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH : Whether Mr. Tripathi is assessing the property of Tata and Birla I do not know. But I know that the property of Birla is worth Rs. 291 crores and that of Tata Rs. 290 crores.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : But that is not ownership.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH : So, you are not correct, Sir; our aim should be, if we are really sincere to what we are propagating, for democratic socialism, to take the turn to democratic socialism not only in words but in deeds. What we find is that the deeds and words are not reconciled because we find that the people are hungry, are half clad and have no house to live in while there are some people who are living like Gods in heaven. This Heaven and Earth difference is there and it should be bridged. There should be equality amongst all and there should be equal opportunities in all spheres. If the Government does not feel the pulses of the people, one day the people will rise to the occasion to see whether the Government is really sincere to the declaration for a democratic socialism. I say today or tomorrow the victory will be ours, *i. e.*, to those who advocate socialism.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the motion moved by my friend, Mr. Goswami and oppose the amendment moved by Mr. Barbaruah. Sir, I convey my thanks to the Governor for his illuminating speech that he was pleased to deliver to this House, and I am grateful to the Governor that he has mentioned about the magnificent performances by our armed forces during the last conflict with Pakistan. He has been also pleased to mention about our great leader Shastriji who has passed away striving for the cause of peace, and as a result of which we have achieved the Tashkent declaration which has brought peace to both the countries of India and Pakistan. Sir, the entire people of this country and also Pakistan are grateful to our departed great leader. Sir, the Governor has mentioned here about the sympathy and kindness shown by our Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi by including one of our respected leaders, that is Mr. Ahmed into her Cabinet. We are glad that the demand which was made since a long time for a Cabinet Minister in the Union Cabinet from this State has been fulfilled by her, and we hope Mr. Ahmed will surely justify his position by serving the people as a Minister of

the Cabinet rank. Sir, the Governor has mentioned in his speech almost all the problems confronting the State and I really convey my thanks to him for this. But in this regard, I would like to make a few observations on certain points. In his speech he has not mentioned anything about the present economic condition of our State. Sir, I feel worried about the economic condition of our State because the total annual income of our State is about 30 or 32 crores of rupees but debts and loans of the State amount to nearly 150 crores. I do not know whether the Government has drawn up any plan or scheme to liquidate or repay these debts. The people of Assam will have to repay these debts and loans, and with this loan we do not know how we dare to proceed in the future. Sir, the Governor has not mentioned anything about the rising of prices in his speech. The people who belong to the low-income group are groaning under great hardships due to rising of prices and more particularly the people of the lower strata of the society, and the employees both in the public sector and in the private sector who are drawing salary below Rs.250 are greatly hard hit by this rising of prices. The Governor has not mentioned anything about this vital problem of our State ; he has mentioned something about administrative Reforms Committee. But we fail to get anything tangible from his speech. How far the administrative Reforms Committee has achieved its objective for which it was constituted ? Of all the problems, I consider the problem of production in our State to be the most important. In his speech there has not been mention of anything about production programme. Sir, I consider this to be the most vital problem for our State from the economic point of view. In the production programme some important items should be very carefully considered. He has mentioned about the flood control and said that a Master Plan has been prepared for flood control. It is good and we hope to achieve something out of this Master Plan. But I like to say one thing that we should not be disappointed from this Master Plan like that of the Gauhati Development Authority's Master Plan. So, I hope very sincerely that the flood control measure will be taken up in right earnest because this measure will help the production in agricultural sector. The second thing is the land reforms. In this regard no attempt has been made to settle land with the landless people, with the result that the lands have not been settled with the actual tillers of the soil. I hope the Government will see that the actual tillers get settlement of land. In this respect I have a little experience about settlement of land in my own constituency. There are hundreds of people in my constituency who are landless, and there are few reserves which have been made open for settlement. But instead of giving lands to the landless people of the adjoining villages, people from outside in the name of "river-eroded" have been brought from different places and been given settlement there depriving the neighbouring landless people. Thus a great dissatisfaction has prevailed not only among the people who possess land because the people from outside have been brought there neglecting the claim of the local landless people.

I hope Government will look into it. Because facilities to the tillers should be given so that there may not be any want. Sir, Governor has mentioned about seed distribution. I request Government to see that improved seeds are distributed as far as possible and fertilisers and irrigation facilities are also made available to the cultivators. I would also like to suggest that mechanised cultivation should be introduced. If these items are included in our production programme, I am sure, our State will improve economically to a great extent. I hope our Government will consider these points for improving the economic conditions of our State. In this respect

I would like to say one thing more, that is with regard to proper and efficient management of our departments which are running on commercial basis, *i. e.*, Departments like Transport. There is even scope for improvement in the Revenue and Forest Departments. If these departments are properly and efficiently run, I think, the economic condition of our State will improve to a great extent. Sir, I am grateful to the Governor for mentioning about the area Development approach for the development of the hill areas. So long hill areas were neglected. Now, it is gratifying to note that Government has taken serious steps for improving the economic development of the hill areas and a team of experts under the leadership of Shri Tariok Singh, a Member of the Planning Commission, has recently visited hill areas to assess how best the problems involved in development of these areas can be met. In the last Session, I suggested about forming a Development Authority like that of Dandakaranya Development Corporation for economic development of the backward areas. I hope our Government will consider about that.

Sir, Governor has mentioned about Package Programme in the district of Cachar. He has mentioned about how many tonnes of fertilisers have been distributed in that area, where Package Programme has been introduced. Sir, merely distribution of fertilisers will not help. We only are interested to know how far production has increased. I hope production has increased in proportion to what investment has been made, in the Package Programme. If Package Programme means intensified cultivation, I think Government will not hesitate to introduce the Package Programme throughout the State so that our agricultural product may increase. Here, Governor has mentioned about Jamuna Irrigation Scheme. I would like to request our Government to consider about Sukla Irrigation Scheme also. To accelerate the industrial development in our State, Governor has mentioned about forming or setting up of Assam Major Industrial Enterprises Corporation, Limited. We hail this and we hope as a result of setting up this Corporation, our industrial development will rapidly improve. In this respect I would like to say one thing that mere setting up of Corporation will not do. Unless something tangible is done, it is no use setting up a Corporation. We have already passed 17 years of our Independence, but from our State we have not been able to achieve any industrial projects worth the name excepting two or three. If this state of affairs is allowed to continue, I fail to understand how we shall be able to achieve our desired results of converting our State into industrialisation. In this respect I would like to state that excepting the Cement Factory at Cherrapunji and Paper Pulp Factory, we have not got any industrial plant in our State. If a plant like Silliminite Refractory Plant is established in our State, I think, our State will be able to earn more. I request our Government to move the Central Government for setting up some major and heavy industries here in Assam. Up till now except the Oil Refinery at Gauhati and Naharkatiya Thermal Project, and the Fertiliser Project at Namrup, we have not anything from the Government of India. I hope our Government will request to Government of India to establish some Major and Heavy Industries in public sector in our State.

Sir, I congratulate the Governor for mentioning about the Gauhati Medical College. He has stated that Gauhati Medical College has produced the first batch of graduates. Sir, the result of the Medical College is excellent and better than the Assam Medical College. He has not

mentioned when the Gauhati Medical College will be completed. I request the Government to take up this matter in right earnest. Because at present the Gauhati Medical College has various handicaps and in spite of such handicaps it has shown good results. I am sure if proper facilities are given, this Medical College will show still better results in future.

I hope that Government will consider very seriously about the speedy completion of the Gauhati Medical College.

The Governor has not mentioned anything about the most serious disease, *i.e.* cancer in Assam which is spreading rapidly. The number of persons suffering from this disease is increasing greatly. Today we had a question about the establishment of a cancer hospital in Gauhati by some non-official organisation of which the hon. Chief Minister is the President. I hope Government will not be satisfied with contributing only Rs.4 lakhs. This is absolutely inadequate and will be meaningless for such a project. So, I appeal to the Medical Minister and also the Chief Minister to allot at least a sum of Rs.10 lakhs during the Fourth Plan period. I am sure Government will certainly consider about it.

Then, Sir, Governor has not mentioned anything about the urban development in Assam. About 10 per cent of the population of Assam is living in the urban areas. In the First, Second and also in the Third plan the interest of the urban people has been greatly neglected. I hope during this Fourth Plan Government will take very seriously the problem of the people living in the urban areas. The Governor has not mentioned anything about the development of Gauhati. I have said many times about the proper development of Gauhati. Gauhati has today ceased to be the headquarters of only one district and it has become the headquarters of the entire Province, nay, one of the important cities of India. I appeal, therefore to the Government of Assam and more particularly to the Chief Minister to take steps to develop this city into a modern city. During the last Budget session the Honourable Finance Minister was pleased to assure this House that at least one over-bridge will be constructed at Gauhati, but up till now nothing has been done in that behalf, and as a result traffic problem in Gauhati has become very acute and road accidents also have increased to a great extent.

In his speech the Governor has not mentioned anything about the supply position, by Supply position I mean the supply not only of food-grains but also of housing materials, roofing materials—C. I. sheets and cement. In Assam it has become a great problem, because formerly our people used to roof their houses with thatch, but now it is not available and whatever is available cannot be utilized because the price of thatch has gone so high that it is not within the reach of the poor people. So our Government should devise some means so that this problem is tackled. There was an allotment recently at Gauhati of 90 bundles of C. I. Sheets and the number of applicants for the material was 2000. Sir, just imagine what serious proportion the problem has assumed. During the last Session the Supply Minister was kind enough to say that he was making necessary arrangements for procurement of a large quantity of C. I. Sheets for our people, but his assurance did not materialise. I hope Government will see to it.

In his speech the Governor has not mentioned anything about the problem of unemployment. The problem of unemployment is getting serious day by day. I hope Government will look into it and more particularly request the Government of India so that our educated youths get employment in the Railway, Postal Department and other centrally managed industries and concerns.

Regarding Education, we are very happy that educational facilities have been amply provided with ; there is no doubt about it. But one hon. friend, most probably Shri Pobindra Nath Sarma mentioned about education of girls. I also say that our Government, most probably, have not given so much attention to the education of the girls. In this respect I would like to mention one instance. In greater Gauhati there are 11 colleges. Out of these 11 colleges there is only one girls' college although the population is 50:5). In greater Gauhati there are 25 high schools, but only 4 girls high schools are there. I am sure that our Deputy Education Minister happens to be a great lady and she being a lady she has given her attention more to boys' education than that of girls (laughter). I hope the Education Minister will look more to the girls' education.

Sir, we are glad that due to the Tashkent Declaration we are having peace in our State though there is a little disturbance on the Naga Hills border. We hope that we will gain peace there also through the earnest efforts made by the Peace Committee and more particularly of our Chief Minister and the Naga problem will be settled honourably because we know that the people of Naga land are our own people and we are sure that they will be able to understand our feelings as we understand their feelings. We hope that peace will reign both in the Nagaland and in Assam very soon. With these words I support the motion moved by Shri Sarat Chandra Goswami.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Sir, at the outset I must thank my hon. friend Shri Goswami for his Motion of Thanks on the illuminating Address of the Governor to this House. Sir, the Governor in his Address has rightly described the year 1965 as an eventful year. In that year there were two massive attacks on India by Pakistan, one in the Runn of Kutch and the other in Jammu and Kashmir. In both these attacks our Jawans and Officers gave a very good account of themselves and routed the unprovoked attack of Pakistan. Sir, our late Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri at the invitation of the Prime Minister of Soviet Russia went to Tashkent and after strenuous efforts for seven days with President Ayub Khan achieved what is known as the Tashkent declaration which has augured peace not only between India and Pakistan but throughout the whole world which is the aim of all of us. Now, Sir, our most beloved leader Shastriji is no more with us. He died in the pinnacle of his glory and harness and his example of sacrifice and his achievements during 18 months of his tenure of office will be ever remembered by the people of India through all ages to come. Now, Sir, we have elected our Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi, elected democratically, and she commands the confidence not only of the whole of India but of the whole world, and we hope and believe that through her able guidance and leadership our most coveted goal *i. e.* democratic socialism will be achieved because Mrs. Gandhi is known at every hook and corner not only of this country but of the whole world. We are also grateful to Mrs. Gandhi for fulfilling a very long-felt demand of the people of

this State for the inclusion of our beloved and popular colleague Shri F. A. Ahmed in the Central Cabinet. He was an able administrator here and is a man of sacrifice, we are very thankful to Mrs. Gandhi for acceding to the long-felt desire and wishes of the people of this part of India. Sir, the Governor in his illuminating Address has dealt with various problems of this State, and the achievements and the progress made by this Government for the solution of these problems. Now, Sir, this State of ours is a problem State, a State of complications and it requires earnest endeavours and efforts for bringing about all-round development of the State. Sir, unless all the regions of the State are developed along with all sections of the communities not only with financial assistance of this poor State but also with the financial assistance of the Central Government, this State of ours alone cannot progress. Therefore, we hope and believe that this State of ours which is strategically situated facing always the brunt of war will receive special attention from the Government of India for the all-round development of our State. This State of ours remained neglected during the British regime for the last 150 to 200 years. So much more time will be required for bringing about all-round development and well-being of the State which is full of hills and dales with all the natural calamities like flood and earthquake. Therefore in financial allotments we are justified in our claim for more subvention from the Centre. During the British administration, this State remained neglected. Therefore it is the moral duty of our Central Government to give special attention and look with a special eye to the well-being and prosperity and progress of this backward State of ours. During these 18 years of independence we have made some progress but much more remains to be done which will require special attention in order to bring it to the level of other States of India. Now we are glad that under the special provisions of the Constitution special programmes have been taken up by the Central Government and also by the State Government for the speedy development of the hill areas and we are happy that the Governor in his Address has made a pointed reference about the measures that are going to be adopted for the development of the hill areas, and we are also glad that our Government have taken steps for ameliorating the conditions of the people living in the border areas of the hills whose economic life was hard-hit for want of market for the sale of the commodities produced by them because before partition there was trade between these border people and those of Pakistan. Now with the closure of the channel of trade and commerce between the two countries there is no market for the produce grown by the people. We are glad that now the State Government has taken definite steps so that the produce made by the people of the border areas get proper market.

Therefore, the question of ameliorating the conditions of the backward classes of people including those of hills and plains *viz.*, the scheduled caste and scheduled tribes people is an important one because they form the body-politic of the State. Sir, unless we bring about all round development of these people this State of ours cannot go ahead. So far as the scheduled caste and scheduled tribes are concerned, there is a special provision in the constitution which lays down that special programme and schemes should be undertaken for the advancement of these people by the Government. This is really a stupendous task which will take much time for its fulfilment and this problem is before all of us. Sir, during the last 15 years, these scheduled caste and scheduled tribes people have made certain stride towards progress and we hope during the coming years also special

programms will be taken up with the financial assistance received from the Government of India and the State Government. We also hope that the backward classes people themselves will also make honest endeavours to uplift themselves. With the combined efforts of the Government and the backward people themselves, they will be able to make sufficient progress and advancement. We have to bring them to the level of the other advanced sections of the society.

Sir, the Constitution of India envisages that for the people who are backward socially and educationally, special programme should be taken up for their advancement and progress so that in the near future these people may be brought to the level of advanced section of the society and only then there will be uniform development. Sir, under Article 340 of the Constitution of India a Commission was appointed and this commission recommended to the Parliament many recommendations which are yet to be implemented. In the meantime the State Government were directed by the Government of India to take all possible measures for the speedy progress of these weaker sections of the society. As a matter of fact during the first and second plans other State Governments took various measures with the finances received from the Government of India and finances from their own coffer and as a result of these programmes the backward people made sufficient progress; but in our State for want of such special programmes during this period much advance has not been made by these people and as a result of this, these backward people have not got the benefit assured by the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs. At the fag end of the Second Five Year Plan having felt that injustice has been done to these people, the the Government adopted certain measures specially in the sphere of education. The Government granted some pre-Matric and post-Matric scholarships to these backward students and there was a great enthusiasm in the mind of these people. Large number of students joined colleges in post-Matric stage and there was a great upheaval in the vast majority of the people for education. Sir, we are very grateful to the Government specially to Mr. Chaliha who rose to the occasion and granted concession to the backward students of this State.

Now, Sir, in 1963-64 there was a direction from the Government of India that post-Matric scholarships should be granted according to the economic standard. Accordingly the State Government decided that the post-Matric scholarships would be granted only to the First and Second Division students and the cases of Third Division students would not be considered at all. Sir, the Third Division students were enjoying freeship in the colleges; but according to this order they were deprived of this benefit.

Sir, the number of First Division and Second Division students among the backward classes people is few and far between. These backward classes students come from poorer homes and they have many handicaps to compete with the students of the advanced section of the society. So the number of third Division student is fairly high and you will find, Sir, that upto 1963-64 there was about 364 thousand Third Division students who enjoyed freeship. Therefore, Sir, as a result of this decision not to give educational benefits to the Third Division students huge number of students have been affected. This has retarded the progress of the backward people for want of incentive to higher education.

Therefore, I beg to submit to the Government that the concession granted to the Third Division students during the 3rd Five Year Plan should not be withdrawn and they should be allowed to enjoy this benefit. Therefore, first of all I would like to submit that concessions that have been granted to the 3rd Division students in the 3rd Five Year Plan should be continued.

My second point is that in the third Five Year Plan a sum of Rs.35 lakhs was granted by the Planning Commission and earmarked for the welfare of other backward classes. This sum was utilised in the shape of granting scholarships to the students belonging to the other backward classes in the pre-Matric stage for about 4 or 5 years. Now this amount has been diverted to general purpose and is distributed to students in general by way of stipends and freship on merit and the students belonging to other backward classes could get scholarships on merit and so they could not get full benefit out of this grant. My question is when this grant has been meant for students belonging to other backward classes why they should be debarred from getting stipends or freships on caste or class basis as before. I, therefore, would like to request the Government to look into this matter and see that the irregularity so far committed in this respect may be rectified and the students belonging to other backward classes should be allowed to take full benefit of the grant that was being enjoyed by them so long.

Next, Sir, the Governor has also made a reference to the labour problem. The Governor has not made any reference to the major steps that have to be taken for ameliorating the conditions of the labour population. The Governor has mentioned only about the help or assistance that has been given by the tea garden and other labourers for the National Defence Fund. In this connection I must say, Sir, that the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee and the provisions embodied in the Plantation Labour Act have not been even substantially fulfilled by the different tea managements of the State. There are innumerable instances, as will be borne out by many of my hon. Friends here, that the tea managements have been failing to implement the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee and the provisions of the Plantation Labour Act, and as a result the housing and others schemes have remained half done. The recommendations for employment of the surplus labour have not also been fulfilled and in this way, Sir, there are many lapses on the part of the tea management in the implementation of recommendations and provisions made from time to time, and as such the medical and various other benefits could not be fully enjoyed by the labourers. This fact has been brought to the notice of the Government by the Assam Chah Mazdoor Sangha and other labour organisations. I, therefore, hope that the Government would take serious note of this matter and try to see that the recommendations made by the Parliamentary Committee and the decisions taken by various committees appointed by the Government in this respect are implemented by the tea managements. This is urgently necessary because so far there is no indication that the managements are going to fulfil the legitimate demands of the tea labourers. I would request that the proposal of the Government for taking over the Lower Primary Schools in the tea gardens should be finalised and all such schools should be taken over by the Government.

The Governor has also made a reference to the Naga problem. This is a very serious problem, as every day there are some incidents taking place not only in the bordering villages but also in the running trains causing loss of lives of passengers sometimes by time bombs and sometimes by explosion of railway lines. This kind of incidents is going on from some time past. Our people ask which is the supreme body among the Naga hostiles, whether the group working with the Peace Mission is the supreme body or the group causing various incidents is the supreme body? This question is often posed by our people and we tell them that in every society such things happen. There is a group which is working with the Peace Mission and the other group is creating havoc. Anyway we give credit to the Peace Mission for their efforts to find an amicable settlement between the Naga leaders and the Government. We hope that there will be an end to this kind of incidents. Now, Sir, people are very much afraid of travelling by train in the Upper Assam zone and so they take to buses from Dibrugarh to Gauhati. If the people fail to get tickets for buses then only they travel by train. This state of affairs cannot be allowed to continue any longer and we do hope that our Naga brothers and sisters will realise the futility of their efforts to have an independent State. We are all citizens of India including the Nagas and they should abjure all kinds of violence and instead take measures for advancing the conditions of the Naga people who are very intelligent and able-bodied. We hope that with proper leadership, the Naga people will make great headway in advancing their conditions in their areas and thus the present state of things that are happening in Nagaland for the last 15 years will be ended.

We hope our Naga brothers and sisters will see reason and come to terms so that Nagaland can be developed. They should give up the idea of an independent State which is a contradiction. Nagaland is a part of India as Kashmir is a part of India. We cannot conceive of the idea of separation. There are many avenues for the development of all people if they make an endeavour with the help of the State Government and the financial assistance of the Central Government.

Sir, the Governor has also referred to the development of industries. There is a great disparity in the matter of the development of industries. There are areas which are still backward and even if there are certain industries there has not been equal and proportional emphasis. For example, North Bank is devoid of any industry though it has enough resources to be exploited. But up till now these resources have not been exploited and therefore, there is no industry in this vast area. Therefore, all disparities, whether in the matter of industry, in education or in any other sphere must go if we want our State to attain uniform development in all spheres. Sir, our Plans will not be successful unless we bear in mind this aspect, that is, we must remove disparity in the matter of development of the different areas. There are certain areas in the State which are most undeveloped even up till now, whether in the matter of industry, commerce or education. Therefore, before launching on planned schemes we should spot out those areas which are very backward in different spheres. While we want that our country should be industrially developed we should also see that our people are associated and our local talents find opportunity to display their part in the running or developing industries. Our people must be able to feel that these are their own industries. Keeping that point

in view our industrialists should work so that the present suspicion and controversy and want of enthusiasm in the matter of industries may be eliminated. If there is a good gesture from the side of the industry and if there is a pressure from the Government then we hope our industries will have a healthy development.

Now, Sir, as I have already stated, North Bank is a strategic area and it is bordering NEFA which is bordering China. Therefore, there has been a great demand for the construction of a bridge between Silghat and Bhomraguri. At Silghat we are going to have a jute mill and so from that point of view as also from the Defence point of view and also from the point of view of sufferings of the people during the rainy season to cross Brahmaputra there should be a bridge. During the rains when the small ferries are suspended there is terrible hardship of the people and they are frightened to cross the mighty Brahmaputra. The Government of Assam should press Government, of India for the construction of a bridge between Silghat and Bhomraguri. It may look like a big demand but it cannot be a big demand in the context of defence and development. This bridge between Silghat and Bhomraguri is not a big demand considering the strategic importance. Therefore, if the State Government puts pressure on the Government of India and convince them about the urgency and necessity of this strategic bridge, I do not think Government of India will not take steps for the fulfilment of this most important project.

Now, Sir, as regards other problems that have been dealt with by the Governor my friends have offered certain very valuable suggestions for the consideration of the Government. Recently, Sir, I along with the Deputy Minister, Revenue, President, Assam Pradesh Congress Committee, Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup and some other staff happened to visit Gauhati Medical College site. We saw the road linking Gauhati Medical College with Chandmari about 2 to 3 miles, known as Raj Gar or Narakashur Gar, a famous historical Gar, which has been proposed by the P. W. D. for construction of a P. W. D. road, has been cut to pieces here and there by the encroachers. Even in the Gar itself there has been construction of thatched houses. The Deputy Commissioner was present there with us, and some officer told us that this was planned settlement by the Gauhati Development Authority. The President, Assam Pradesh Congress Committee, asked what sort of planned settlement was this. Our Deputy Minister was an witness of this dismal state of affairs. This is a most essential road from the point of view of linking Chandmari with the main road directly. It will be about 3 miles which will be shortest from Chandmari. It seems man-scale encroachment has taken place; it seems there is a state of inaction in the administration of Revenue at least so far as encroachment in this area is concerned. I am glad that the Deputy Minister Revenue of has ordered for a thorough probe into the matter. It is surprising that within one mile from Gauhati town, this state of affairs is occurring. I am not speaking of other encroachments. But for the purpose of our patients living in Chandmari a P. W. D. road has to be constructed over Rajgarh. By that road we can proceed up to the hill-the fuel reserve. The Sub-Deputy Collector told us that, that hill originally was meant for fuel. We also went there and there was encroachment. Over hundreds of small houses have been erected there. We also saw one chala that was constructed the other day with the view that they would get compensation. The Deputy Minister of Revenue was present with us, I beg your pardon, I mean the Minister of State for Revenue. He was present there while

the College Campus was being constructed, that was obstructed by the encroachers. Now, Sir, that has put the construction work into a standstill. How our people could have even the idea of encroaching upon such a historical monument such as Narakasur Garh or Raj Garh? What is our character? How our people could think of encroaching upon the side of Medical College and obstruct the establishment of a most benevolent institution like the Medical College. Therefore, I impress upon the Government to make a thorough probe into the matter and get the encroachment vacated. My friend Mr. Sarat Goswami also said—why there was diversion of the road from the Shillong road to the Medical College site at a huge cost, why not take that road along the Raj Garh road that was straight enough. Sir, now a huge building was constructed by one Kashmiri gentlemen on the Rajgarh road.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue): The building was there on the Rajgarh Ali which links Shillong road with the Medical College.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: Yes, Sir. If the Medical college Road would have been constructed on the Rajgarh Road the road would have been straight enough. Now it was diverted with 3-4 turns here and there a little away from the Rajgarh Road. Now we see there a big palacial building constructed by one Kashmiri gentleman on the land of Rajgarh Road. I do not know the position in other parts of the road.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Encroachment cases have been filed.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: But there is obstruction by encroachers in the wall construction work. I therefore request our Health Minister to see that site and look into the position.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Health): The Health Minister has nothing to do in this matter of encroachment.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: Sir, apart from this, there are such unauthorised occupations within the Gauhati town numbering more than 4,000 cases of encroachment. I approached our State Minister of Revenue at least to clear these encroachment of this area which is connected with the Assam Medical College as early as possible. With these few words, I conclude my speech.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (Bihpuris): মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ৰ ভাষণৰ ওপৰত মোৰ বন্ধু গোস্বামী ডাঙৰীয়াই বিটো ধন্যবাদসূচক প্ৰস্তাৱ আনিছে তাক মই সমৰ্থন কৰি দুআষাৰ কবলৈ থিয় দিছোঁ।

ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ে তেখেতৰ ভাষণত যোৱা বছৰ আমাৰ ইয়াত হৈ যোৱা বিভিন্ন ঘটনাৰ বিষয়ে প্ৰাঞ্জলভাৱে ব্যাখ্যা কৰিছে। তাৰ ভিতৰত আমাৰ স্বৰ্গীয় প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰী লালবাহাদুৰ শাস্ত্ৰীয়ে ভাৰত উপমহাদেশৰ ৬০ কোটি মানুহৰ শান্তিৰ কাৰণে স্ক্ৰুদুৰ টাচ্‌ ৭৭লৈ গৈ নিজৰ জীৱন উচৰ্গা কৰি যি শান্তিৰ ভেটী ৰচনা কৰিলে সি জগতত চিৰ-স্মৰণীয় হৈ থাকিব। ভাৰত এখন পৃথিৱীৰ ভিতৰতে সৰ্ব্ব-বৃহৎ গণতান্ত্ৰিক ৰাষ্ট্ৰ-এই গণ-তান্ত্ৰিক ৰাষ্ট্ৰ ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰীৰ স্থান পূৰাবলৈ ভাৰতৰ ৰাইজ তথা নেতৃবৰ্গই স্বনামধন্য নেহেৰুৰ স্মৰণ্য জীয়াৰী শ্ৰীমতী ইন্দিৰা গান্ধীক নিৰ্বাচন কৰিলে। আদি আশা ৰাখিছোঁ এই গুৰুভাৰ বহণ কৰিবলৈ ভগৱানে শ্ৰীমতী ইন্দিৰা গান্ধীক শক্তি দিব। বিশাল জনতাৰ শক্তিৰ দ্বাৰা শক্তিমন্ত হৈ এই গৰাকী ভাৰত জীয়াৰীয়ে জগতত নতুন আদৰ্শ স্থাপন কৰিব।

এই গৰাকী প্ৰধানমন্ত্ৰীৰ সৌজন্যতে অসমে ইমানদিনে অনুভৱ কৰি অহা এটি অভাৱ পূৰণ হ'ল । কেন্দ্ৰীয় মন্ত্ৰীসভাত আমাৰ অগনৰ এজন বিশিষ্ট ব্যক্তিক কেবিনেট পৰ্য্যায়ত নী হিচাবে লোৱাটো সমগ্ৰ অসমৰে সৌভাগ্যৰ কথা । ইয়াত আমি বৰ সন্তোষ পাইছো যে কেন্দ্ৰীয় মন্ত্ৰীসভাত অসমৰ প্ৰতিনিধিত্ব কৰিবলৈ আমাৰো এজন লোকে স্থান লাভ কৰিছে । আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ শান্তি গুণ্ডলা বন্ধাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত ৰাজ্যপালে সন্তোষ প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে । টাচখণ্ড ঘোষণাৰ পিচত আমাৰ আৰু পাকিস্তানৰ মাজত শান্তিয়ে বিৰাজ কৰিছে । অৱশ্যে নগা সীমান্তত দুই চাৰিটা দুখজনক গুৰুতৰ ঘটনা ঘটিছে—সেই সম্বন্ধে আমাৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীকে লৈ ৩ গৰাকী ব্যক্তিয়ে শান্তি মীচনৰ কামত লাগিয়েই আছে । এই কাম বৰ্ত্তমানো চলি আছে যেতিয়া সেই সম্বন্ধে ইয়াত আলোচনা নকৰাই ভাল হ'ব বুলি মই ভাবিছোঁ ।

মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ দেশৰ বৰ্ত্তমান সকলোতকৈ ডাঙৰ সমস্যা হৈছে খাদ্য সমস্যা । এই বিষয়ে ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদীয়ে তেখেতৰ ভাষণত সন্তোষ প্ৰকাশ কৰি কৈছে যে অসমত এতিয়াও খাদ্যৰ অভাৱ আন ঠাইতকৈ কমই যদিও বহুত ঠাইত খাদ্য বস্ত্তৰ দাম বহুত বাঢ়ি গৈছে । কিন্তু খাদ্য সমস্যা সমগ্ৰ ভাৰতবৰ্ষতে এটা প্ৰধান সমস্যা ৰূপে দেখা দিছে । এই খাদ্য সমস্যাৰ ভিতৰত বহুত কথাই আছে । চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা এই সমস্যা সমাধানৰ কাৰণে যথেষ্ট চেষ্টাই কৰা হৈছে । কিন্তু যিমান চেষ্টা কৰা হৈছে সমস্যাৰ তুলনাত সি পৰ্য্যাপ্ত হোৱা নাই বেন লাগে আৰু বৰ্ত্তমানৰ নীতিৰে চলি থাকিলে এই সমস্যা সমাধানত বিশেষ আগবাঢ়িব পৰাৰো সম্ভাৱনা নাই । দেশত খাদ্য বস্ত্তৰ উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি কৰোতা কৃষক শ্ৰেণী । এওঁসোকৰ উন্নতিয়েই কৃষিৰ উন্নতি । কিন্তু কৃষক শ্ৰেণীৰ উন্নতিৰ বাবে আমি যিমান চেষ্টা কৰিব লাগিছিল সিমান চেষ্টা কৰা নাই । আজি ২১৩ বছৰ ধৰি বতৰৰ কৃপাত অসমত কিছু উৎপাদন বাঢ়িছে, চৰকাৰ আৰু ৰাইজৰ চেষ্টাই ইয়াৰ পৰিপূৰক হিচাবে কাম কৰিছে । উৎপাদন বাঢ়িলেও ইয়াৰ সংগ্ৰহ আৰু বিতৰনত কিছু বেমেজালি নিশ্চয় আছে যি কাৰণে কোনো কোনো ঠাইত চৰকাৰে বান্ধি দিয়া দৰতকৈ ধানৰ দাম কমি গৈছে; আকৌ কোনো কোনো ঠাইত সেই দৰতকৈ বহুত বেচি বাঢ়ি গৈছে । গোৱালপাৰাত ধানৰ দাম মৌন প্ৰতি ২০।২২ টালৈ উঠিছে আকৌ লক্ষীমপুৰত ধানৰ দাম খেতিয়কে চৰকাৰে বান্ধি দিয়াতকৈ কম পাইছে । য'ত মানুহে চৰকাৰে বান্ধি দিয়াতকৈ বেচি দামৰ ধান বিক্ৰী হৈছে তাতো আছিল খেতিয়কে চৰকাৰে বান্ধি দিয়া দামটোহে পাইছে; আধক যিনি মাজৰ মানুহৰ হাতলৈহে গৈছে । যিবিলাক ঠাইত ধান চাউলৰ উৎপাদন বেচি নহয় সেই বিলাক ঠাইত ধান চাউলৰ দাম এতিয়াই বাঢ়ি গৈছে । গতিকে মন নিদিলে যে কিছু দিনৰ পিছত কি অৱস্থা হ'ব ক'ব নোৱাৰো । আমি সমস্যাৰ ওপৰত গুৰুত্ব দি বক্তৃতা দিওঁ কিন্তু কাৰ্য্যত সমস্যাৰ দিব লগা গুৰুত্ব নিদিওঁ আমাৰ গুৰুত্ব বক্তৃতাতেহে, কামত নহয়—সেই কাৰণে আজি ৬ বছৰৰেও এই বিষয়ত আমি বিশেষ আগবাঢ়িব পৰা নাই । কৃষিৰ বিষয়তো আমাৰ কথাত জোৰ বেচি কামত নহয়; কৃষিৰ আছিল সমস্যাৰ পৰা আমি ফালনি কাটি মাওঁ ।

আমাৰ যিবিলাক ডেকা লৰাই লিখা-পঢ়া কিছু কৰি ওলাইছে তাৰ ভিতৰৰ শতকৰা দহ জন লৰাইয়ো খেতিৰ কামত লগা নাই । এই শিক্ষিত ডেকাবোৰক খেতিৰ বিষয়ত আমি যিমান সন্মিধা দিব লাগিছিল সিমান সন্মিধা দিব পৰা নাই । খেতিয়কে লাভ কৰিছে বুলি ভাবি তেওঁলোকৰ ওপৰত সকলো কৰৰ ৰোজা জাপি দিয়া হৈছে; অথচ খেতিয়কৰ অৱস্থা কেনেকৈ ভাল কৰিব পাৰি সেই বিষয়ে আমি মন দিয়া নাই । যেনে—বৰ্ত্তমান মাটিহীন খেতিয়কক মাটি দিয়াৰ নীতি লোৱা হৈছে আৰু মাটি নাই কাৰণে ছয় বিঘা দহ বিঘাকৈ মাটি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে । কিন্তু এই ছয়—দহ বিঘা মাটিৰে এটা পৰিয়াল জানো পোহ যাব

পাবে ? আকৌ খেতি জাত বস্তৰ দাম বাঢ়িছে কাৰণে খেতিয়কৰ ওপৰত কৰৰ হেচা দি দিয়া হৈছে । এইটো কেনে ধৰণৰ কথা ? ইমান কম মাটিত খেতি কৰি পৰিয়ালো পুহিব লাগিব আৰু সকলো কৰৰ হেচাও বহণ কৰিব লাগিব । ইফালে বৰকৈ ক'অপাৰেটিভৰ কথা কোৱা হয় কিন্তু কোনো মানুহেই ক'অপাৰেটিভত মন দিয়া নাই । আনি খেতিয়কৰ মূল সমস্যাটো চোৱা নাই বা চাব খোজা নাই । আনি ভাবিছে ইমান দিনে যেনেকৈ চলি আহিছে সেইদৰেই চলি থাকক । আমি এই মনোভাব লৈ থাকিলে বৰ্ত্তমানে যিদৰে খাদ্যৰ অনাটন ভুগি আছে সেইদৰেই ভুগি থাকিব লাগিব । সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক জনাব খোজো যে আজি যি দহ বিষয় মাটি দিয়াৰ নীতি লৈছে সেইখিনি মাটিত কোনো শিক্ষিত লবাই এটা সাতাম পুৰুষীয়া নাঙল আৰু এহাল বুঢ়া গৰু লৈ খেতি কৰিবলৈ নাহে । অন্ততঃ মেট্ৰিক পাছ বা ফেইল কৰা ডেকা এটাই বৰ্ত্তমানৰ পদ্ধতিত এহাল গৰু আৰু এটা নাঙল লৈ কেতিয়াও খেতি কৰিবলৈ আহিব নোৱাৰে । গতিকে মাটি বিতৰণৰ পৰা আৰম্ভ কৰি খেতিৰ সকলো কথাৰ প্ৰতি চৰকাৰে বিশেষ চিন্তা কৰিব লাগিয়া সম্ৰ উপস্থিত হৈছেহি । যদি চৰকাৰে নতুন দৃষ্টিভঙ্গীৰে আধুনিক চিন্তাধাৰাৰে বিষয়টোৰ প্ৰতি মন নিদিয়ৱে তেনে হলে আমাৰ উৎপাদন সমস্যা সদায় একে দৰেই থাকিব । মোৰ সন্দেহ হয় এই বিষয়টো নতুন দৃষ্টিভঙ্গীৰে নাচালে কিছুদিনৰ পিছত পথাৰত খেতি কৰা মানুহ নাইকিয়া হৈ যাব । বৰ্ত্তমানে পথাৰত আমি ৫০।৬০ বছৰৰ ওপৰৰ বুঢ়া আৰু শিক্ষাহীন কেজনমান ডেকা বা ভাড়া কৰি লগোৱা দেচুৱালী আৰু চৰুৱা মানুহৰহে হালোৱা দেখিবলৈ পাওঁ । কোনো শিক্ষাপোৱা ডেকা লবাই খেতিলৈ নামিব নোখোজে, সেই কাৰণে আমাৰ শিক্ষিত ডেকা লবানোক খেতিৰ ফালে আনিবলৈ বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিব । বস্ত্ৰ সংগ্ৰহ আৰু বিতৰণৰ বিষয়ে চৰকাৰে এটা নীতি লোৱাৰ কথা শুনিছিলো যে প্ৰত্যেক গাঁওঁসভা হিচাবে একোখন সেৱাসমবায় সমিতি কৰিব আৰু গাঁওঁ সভাৰ শতকৰা পয়সম্ভৰটি পৰিয়ালক তাৰ অংশীদাৰ কৰিব । এই পূৰ্ণগঠনৰ কাৰ্য্যত এটা আশা দেখা গৈছিল যে অন্ততঃ সমবায় সমিতিবিলাক নিজা মূলধনৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিব পৰা হব আৰু অন্ততঃ শতকৰা ৫০ ভাগ সমিতি স্বেপৰিচালিত হব । এই reorganisation ৰ কাম কিমান আগবাঢ়িছে নাজানোঁ ।

হয়তো বা বিভাগীয় বিষয়া সকলে অফিচত বহি বহি Reorganisation কৰি আছে । কাৰণ ধানৰ ব্যৱসায়ী সকলে co-operative ৰ Signboard লগাই দোকান চলাই আছে । সেই কাৰণেই সংগ্ৰহ আৰু বিতৰণত বেমেজালি হৈ আছে । প্ৰকৃততে কৰিলে গলে সমবায়ৰ নামত সবহভাগ ঠাইতে ব্যক্তিগত ব্যৱসায়ীৰ হাতলৈ এই সংগ্ৰহ আৰু বিতৰণৰ দায়িত্ব গুছি গৈছে । উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই বিপদজনক পৰিস্থিতিত ভুগিছে খেতিয়ক আৰু কিনি খোৱা মানুহে । গাঁৱলীয়া মানুহৰ লৰা ছোৱালীক নতুন কিতাপ বহী কিনি দিবলৈ, বিয়া বাক পাতিবলৈ আৰু ঘৰ আদি সাজিবলৈ টকা লাগে, বিহু খাবলৈ টকা লাগে আৰু কাপোৰ কানি কিনিবলৈ টকা লাগে । সেই কাৰণেই ধান বিক্ৰি কৰে কিন্তু ধান দিয়াৰ লগে লগে পইছা নাপায় ; গতিকে তাৰ পৰিণামত নগদ পইছাৰ কাৰণে আধামূলীয়াটকৈ ধান বিক্ৰি কৰিব লগাত পৰে । সমবায় বিলাকক নিজৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰশীল কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে—এই সমস্যাৰ কোনো সমাধান কৰিব নোৱাৰে । গতিকে সমবায় বিলাক তলৰ পৰা ভালকৈ সংগঠণ কৰিবৰ বাবে মই গোহাৰি জনাইছোঁ আৰু যোগান বিভাগৰ লগত সমবায়ৰ co-ordination দৃঢ় কৰিব লাগে যাতে সংগ্ৰহ আৰু বিতৰণত স্বেবিধা হয় আৰু মানুহে বিক্ৰি মালৰ মূল্য বিচাৰি হাবাখুৰি খাব নেলাগে ।

আজি আমাৰ শিক্ষাৰ যি নিয়োগী মানদণ্ড হৈছে যাব পৰিণামত আমাৰ সবহ ছবি অকৃতকাৰ্য্য আৰু কৃতকাৰ্য্য হোৱা খিনিও তৃতীয় বিভাগৰ হয় । এই অৱস্থাত আমাৰ শতকৰা ৮০।৯০ জন ডেকাই প্ৰতিযোগীতাত নিয়োগৰ অযোগ্য হয় । এই বিপুল সংখ্যক ডেকাৰ নিয়োগৰ আমাৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নাই । খেতিলৈ আহান জনাবলৈকে তেওঁলোকৰ

বৰ্তমান পোচাক পৰিচ্ছন্ন বা জীৱন ধাৰণৰ মানদণ্ডই কোনো বৰকমে খাপ নাখায়। স্কন্দৰ কেটিপেন্ট পিন্ধা ডেকা এজন এহাল গৰুৰে দহবিঘা মাটিত খেতি কৰিব নোৱাৰে কাৰণ তাৰ উৎপাদনই তেওঁক খোৱাক যোগাবও নোৱাৰে। যদি **mechanised cultivation** কৰিব পাৰিলেহে তেনে তেনেহলে হয়তো সেইবিলাক ল'ৰাৰ সুবিধা হ'লহেঁতেন। সেয়ে নোহোৱাৰ বাবে দিনক দিনে নিবনুৱাৰ সংখ্যা বাঢ়ি গৈছে। এই বিষয়ত মই চৰকাৰৰ চোকা দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিছো। কেৱল বক্তৃতা দিলেই নহব, কেৱল ডেকা তৰপৰ ওপৰত দোষ দিলেই নহব; কাৰ্য্যকৰী ভাবে কাম কৰাৰ সুবিধাও আমি কৰি দিব লাগিব।

আজি আমি বাইজক কৈছো যে শিল্পৰ ফালে মন কৰা আৰু সেই শিল্প কৰিবৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে ধুগ দিছে তাক কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰা। কিন্তু এই চৰকাৰী ধুগ লোৱাত যে কিমান কৃতিম দেওনা পাৰ হ'ব লাগে সেইটো ভুক্তভোগীয়েহে জানে আৰু সেই দেওনাবোৰ পাৰ হওঁতেই আধা-আধি ধুগ শেষ হয়। পূৰ্ব বঙ্গ বা ভাৰতৰ আন ঠাইৰ পৰা অহা পাকৈত লোক দুই চাৰিজনহে হয়তো কিছু সুবিধা ল'ব পাৰিছে যেহেতুকে তেওঁলোকে সেই বিলাকত আগৰ পৰা ভালকৈ অভ্যস্ত আৰু বৰ্ধেষ্ঠ বৈৰ্য্যশীল। কিন্তু আমাৰ মানুহৰ এই পাবদৰ্শীতা আৰু বৈৰ্য্য এটিও নাই। অসমত মূলধন যোগোৱাৰ কোনো ভাল ব্যৱস্থা নাই কাৰণে আমি ডেকাসকলক ইয়াতৈ আহ্বান কৰাৰো উপায় নাই। আমি শুনিবলৈ পাইছো যে **Financial Corporation** নামৰ এটি সংস্থা আছে আৰু বছৰি আমাৰ বাজেট অবিবেচনাৰ শেষৰ ফালে তাৰ একোখন বিপোর্ট আমি পাওঁহক। তাত মাত্ৰ আয়-ব্যয়ৰ ফৰ্দি এখনহে থাকে কিন্তু কোন কোন শিল্পক ধুগ দিয়া হৈছে আৰু সেই ধুগৰ ফলাফল কি তাক হলে ক'ব পৰা নাযায়, সেই কাৰণে সেই **Financial Corporation** এ কোন কোন শিল্পক সাহায্য দিছে আৰু তাৰ ফলাফল কি হৈছে তাক জানিবলৈ বিচাৰো। ইয়াৰ বাহিৰে বৃহৎ শিল্পৰ কাৰণেও এটা সংস্থা হৈছে বুলি আমি বাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত পাইছো। আৰু সন্তোষ পাইছো। কিন্তু কামত কেনে ধৰণে আগবাঢ়ে তাক আমি আজি সময়ে জানিবলৈ পালে ভাল পাম।

বানপানী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ বিভাগে এটি মাষ্টাৰ প্লেন (৩১১ কোটি টকাৰ) অনুমোদন কৰা বুলি শুনি আনন্দ পাইছো। এইটো কৃষি উৎপাদনৰ কাৰণে বৰ আৱশ্যকীয় কাম।

ইতিমধ্যে এই প্লেনৰ পৰা ১৮ কোটি মান টকা ব্যয় কৰা হৈ গৈছে; বাকী থকা কামবিলাকে ততাতৈয়াকৈ আৰু আন্তৰিকতাৰে কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰা হ'ব বুলি আশা ৰাখিলো। আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত বিশেষকৈ বৰষুণ বেচি হোৱা ঠাইবিলাকত এতিয়াও কিছু জল ডুৱা মাটি পতিত হৈ পৰি আছে। যদি মধ্যভূমি আদি কৰি এই অঞ্চলবিলাক কৃষিৰ উপযোগী কৰিব পৰা যায় তেন্তে আমাৰ বহুতো গৃহহীন, ভূমিহীন বিহস্ত পৰিয়ালক সংস্থান কৰিব পৰা যাব। এই কাম ভালকৈ কৰিব পাৰিলে খাদ্য উৎপাদনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতো কিছু আগবাঢ়িব পৰা যাব।

আমাৰ বিদ্যুৎ উৎপাদন বোৰ্ডৰ অগ্ৰগতিত আমি এই বিভাগৰ ওচৰত কৃতজ্ঞ। কম সময়ৰ ভিতৰতে বিদ্যুৎ শক্তি আমি ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব পৰাতকৈ বেছি উৎপাদন হোৱাত আমি আশা কৰিছো যে ইয়াৰ ফলত আমাৰ কৃষি উৎপাদন আৰু ক্ষুদ্ৰ বা মধ্যমীয়া শিল্পৰ প্ৰসাৰত আমি আগবাঢ়িব পাবিম। আশা ৰাখিছো। আমাৰ বিদ্যুৎ বিভাগে ইমানতে টিলাই নিদি আৰু উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধিত জোৰ দি আমাৰ গাৱে ভূঞা যাতে সন্তোষ বিদ্যুৎ শক্তি পাব পাৰে তাৰ কাৰণে ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিব। বিদ্যুৎ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়লৈ মোৰ আন্তৰিক ওলগ জনাইছো।

যাতায়ত আৰু সংযোগৰ বিষয়ে মই কওঁ যে আমাৰ যোৱা কেইটা পৰিকল্পনাত যি বাস্তৱ লোৱা হৈছিল তাৰ সবহভাগৰে বিশেষ কাম নহল; তাৰ দলং বোৰৰ কামতো নহলেই। মই আশা কৰো চতুৰ্থ পৰিকল্পনাৰ আৰম্ভণিৰে পৰা

সেই বাস্তাবিলাকত জোৰ দিব লাগে যাতে আৰম্ভৰ বছৰতে সেইবোৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ হয়। আমাৰ উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ নতুন বেলৰ ষ্টেচন বিলাকৰ যিবিলাক approach road লাগে আজি দুই তিনি বছৰেও সি সম্পূৰ্ণ নহল; তাৰ কাম চৰকাৰে পোনতেই হাতত লবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিব বুলি মই আশা কৰোঁ।

শিক্ষাৰ বিষয়ত দুআঘাৰ কৈয়ে মই সামৰণি মাৰিম। আৰি Elementary Board গঠন কৰা সময়ত ভাৰিছিলো আগৰ স্কুল বোৰ্ডৰ দোষবিলাক আঁতৰি বহুত ভাল হব কিন্তু আজি কাৰ্য্যতঃ আন বকম দেখি অনুভব হৈছে যে ইয়াতকৈ আগৰ স্কুল বোৰ্ডেই বহুত ভাল আছিল। Elementary বোৰ্ডত যিবিলাক মানুহ সদস্য হয় তেওঁলোকৰ কেইজনমানৰ সেই কামত কোনো যেন দায়িত্ব বা কৰ্তব্য নাই এনে মনোভাব দেখা যায়। তাত এজন হেড মাষ্টাৰ দিয়ে; যদি মানুহজন সেই মহকুমাৰ নহয় তেওঁৰ তাত কি interest থাকিব পাৰে? আন সদস্যসকলৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতো তেনে dis-interestedness দেখা যায়। দুই এজনে নিজা মানুহক দুই চাৰিটা চাকৰি যোগাৰ কৰি দিলেই বা দিব পাৰিলেই কৰ্তব্য শেষ বুলি ভাবে। স্কুল বোৰ্ডবিলাকত নিৰ্বাচিত সদস্য কেবাজনো খকাৰ কাৰণে অলপ স্কুলবিলাকৰ উন্নতিৰ হফেও চকু দিছিল। এতিয়া মহকুমাতে হওক বা জিলাতে হওক কোনো কামেই সোনকালে নহয়। চৰকাৰে এই কথাটোতলৈ গন দিব বুলি মই আশা কৰিলো।

জিলাৰ মাধ্যমত যি বিদ্যালয় পৰিদৰ্শকৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হ'ল তাৰ পৰিণামত জিলা হিচাবে উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ মহকুমা ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ পৰিদৰ্শকৰ ভিতৰত পৰি গল। আমি সকলোৱে জানো জিলা হিচাবে একেখন হলেও ডিব্ৰুগড় লক্ষীমপুৰৰ যাতায়ত কিমান ব্যয়বহুল আৰু কষ্টসাধ্য। এই ব্যৱস্থাৰ আবশ্বতে মই আপত্তি জনাইছিলোঁ আৰু তেতিয়া উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰত এজন সহকাৰী পৰিদৰ্শকৰ অফিছ এটাকে পাতি দিয়াৰ কথা আছিল। কিন্তু ইমান দিনে সেইটো হৈ নুঠিল; তাৰ ঠাইত পৰিদৰ্শক গৰাকীকে লক্ষীমপুৰত মাহত এসপ্তাহ অফিছ কৰিবলৈ আদেশ দিয়া হ'ল। নিয়মিত কোনো অফিছ বা নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত দিন স্থিৰ নথকাৰ কাৰণে এই আচনি সম্ভাষণজনক ভাৱে কাৰ্য্যকৰী হোৱা নাই। সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক এই বিষয়টি পুনৰ বিবেচনাৰ কাৰণে অনুৰোধ জনাইছো। অদূৰ ভবিষ্যতত জিলা হোৱাৰ আঁচনি অনুসৰি উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰত এটি সম্পূৰ্ণ পৰিদৰ্শকৰ অফিছকে পাতিব লাগে আৰু সদ্যহতে পুৰা ক্ষমতা দি এজন সহকাৰী পৰিদৰ্শক তাত নিয়োগ কৰি দিব লাগে।

স্ত্ৰী শিক্ষা সম্প্ৰসাৰণৰ কাৰণে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰ আৰু ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰ উভয়ে গৌহাৰি জনাই আছে আৰু তাৰ পৰিণামত বিভিন্ন অঞ্চলত ৰাইজে ছোৱালী হাই স্কুল, মধ্য ইংৰাজী স্কুল পতাত লাগি গৈছে। মোৰ মহকুমাতে এনে তিনিখন স্কুল মঞ্জুৰী পাব পৰা অৱস্থাত আছে কিন্তু পোৱা নাই। স্কুল কেইখন হৈছে শিলামৰাত; শ্ৰীকান্ত খনিকৰ ছোৱালী হাই স্কুল, নগৰত পদ্মানাথ গৌহাঁইবৰুৱা হাইস্কুল আৰু হাৰাজান ছোৱালী হাই স্কুল। শেহৰ খনে অশ্ৰেণ্য মধ্য ইংৰাজীৰহে স্বীকৃতি পাইছে। আৰু ২১৪ খন ছোৱালী হাই স্কুল আবশ্ব হৈছে। মই আশা কৰোঁ চৰকাৰে এইবিলাকৰ প্ৰতি দৃষ্টি দিব। মই বেচি সময় আৰু নটলৈ, ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণৰ বাবে ধন্যবাদ জনায় সামৰণি মাৰিলোঁ।

Shri RUPRAM SUT (Nowgong): মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, কালি এই সদনত মাননীয় ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ে দিয়া ভাষণৰ বাবে মই তেখেতলৈ ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন কৰিছো আৰু তাৰ ওপৰত মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰীশৰৎ গোস্বামীয়ে যিটো ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপক প্ৰস্তাৱ আনিছে সেইটো মই সমৰ্থন কৰি দুষাৰ কৰলৈ আগবাঢ়িছো।

মাননীয় ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ে তেখেতৰ ভাষণত আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত ঘটনা সকলো কথাৰ বিস্তৃত আলোচনা কৰা নাই। সেই বাবে কোনো কোনো মাননীয় সদস্যই এই ভাষণ অসম্পূৰ্ণ হোৱা বুলি অসন্তুষ্ট প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে। মই কওঁ যে এনে এটা চমু ভাষণত বিতংভাবে সকলো কথা কোৱা নস্তমো নহয় আৰু প্ৰয়োজনো নাই। তথাপিও ৰাজ্যপালে তেখেতৰ ভাষণত যোৱা বছৰ আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত যি ঘটনা ঘটিছিল আৰু তাৰ পৰা উদ্ভৱ হোৱা সকলো সমস্যাৰ বাখ্যা কৰিছে লগতে তাৰ সমাধানবো চমু বিৱৰণত ইন্দ্ৰিত ডাঙি ধৰিছে আৰু চৰকাৰে ইতিমধ্যে কি কি সমস্যা সমাধান কৰাত কিমান কৃতকাৰ্য্যতা লাভ কৰিছে আৰু ভবিষ্যতে কি কৰিব তাৰ এটা চমু আভাস দিয়াত তেখেতৰ ভাষণতো এটা উপযুক্ত ভাষণ হৈছে। আমাৰ দেশত যোৱা বছৰ যিবোৰ গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ ঘটনা ঘটে তাৰ ভিতৰত আটাইতকৈ ডাঙৰ ঘটনা হৈছে পাকিস্তানৰ পৰা ভাৰতৰ ওপৰত হোৱা আক্ৰমণ। সেই আক্ৰমণ আমাৰ জনসাধাৰণে, চৰকাৰে আৰু বিশেষকৈ আমাৰ স্বৰ্গীয় প্ৰধানমন্ত্ৰী লালবাহাদুৰ শাস্ত্ৰীৰ নেতৃত্বত কেনেকৈ দক্ষতাৰে প্ৰতিৰোধ কৰিছিল তাকে ৰাজ্যপালে উল্লেখ কৰিছে। এই নেতৃত্বৰ বাবে আমাৰ স্বৰ্গীয় প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰী লাল বাহাদুৰ শাস্ত্ৰীৰ প্ৰতি আমাৰ কৃতজ্ঞতা জ্ঞাপন কৰিছো। টাচখণ্ড ঘোষণাৰ জৰিয়তে যি শান্তি ভিত্তি ৰচনা হৈছে সি অকল ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ কাৰণেই নহয়, সমগ্ৰ বিশ্বৰে শান্তিৰ সূচনা। আজি এই টাচখণ্ড চুক্তিৰ আদৰ্শই বহু দেশক অনুপ্ৰাণিত কৰিছে। এই সকলোবোৰ কথা ৰাজ্যপালে উচিত ভাবেই উল্লেখ কৰিছে। স্বৰ্গীয় লালবাহাদুৰ শাস্ত্ৰীৰ টাচখণ্ডৰ কৃতকাৰ্য্যতাৰ পিছত অসম পাকিস্তানৰ সীমান্ত দুঘটনাবো ওৰ পৰিছে। তেখেতৰ বিয়োগত আমাৰ ভাৰতৰ প্ৰধানমন্ত্ৰী পদত অধিষ্ঠিতা হল শ্ৰীমতী ইন্দ্ৰিা গান্ধী। সদৌ অসমবাসীৰ হৈ মই এই গৰাকী প্ৰধানমন্ত্ৰীৰ সন্মতি লৈছো। কিয়নো এই গৰাকী প্ৰধানমন্ত্ৰীয়ে আজি বহু দিনৰে পৰা অসমে অনুভৱ কৰি অহা অভাৱ এটা পূৰণ কৰিছে। একেতেই আমাৰ ভূতপূৰ্ব সদস্য শ্ৰীফক্ৰুদ্দিন আলি আহমদক, ইউনিয়ন কেবিনেট মন্ত্ৰী হিচাবে লৈছে। এই কাৰ্য্যতাৰ দক্ষতাৰে বহন কৰিবলৈ তেখেতক ভগবানে সক্ষম কৰক।

আমাৰ অসমৰ বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী হিচাবে শ্ৰীযুত ফক্ৰুদ্দিন আলি আহমদে যি যোগত্যা দেখুৱাই গৈছে সেই যোগত্যা তেখেতে বৰ্তমানৰ পদটো দেখুৱাব পাৰিব বুলি আমি আশা কৰোঁ। তেখেতে কেন্দ্ৰত যি দপ্তৰৰ ভাৱ গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে সেইটো অসমৰ কাৰণে অতি গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ দপ্তৰ। তেখেতৰ জৰিয়তে অসমৰ সমস্যা বোৰ সমাধানত বহু পৰিমাণে অগ্ৰগতি হব বুলি আমি আশা ৰাখিছো।

ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ে উল্লেখ কৰিছে যে, আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত শান্তি শৃঙ্খলাক অটুট ৰখাত চৰকাৰ কৃতকাৰ্য্য হৈছে। অৰ্থচ বিজেহী নগাই সৃষ্টি কৰা সমস্যা পাকিস্তান সীমান্তৰ সমস্যা আদিৰ বিষয়ে উল্লেখ নকৰাকৈ থকা নাই। তেখেতে এই সমস্যাবোৰৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে আৰু এই সমস্যা বোৰৰ সমাধানৰ বিষয়ে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰচেষ্টাৰ বিষয়েও উল্লেখ কৰিছে। পাকিস্তানৰ লগত আমাৰ যি সমস্যা সেই সমস্যা টাচখণ্ড চুক্তিৰ পিছত স্থায়ীভাবে সমাধান হব বুলি আমি আশা কৰিছো আৰু এই দুয়োখন বাট্টাই প্ৰগতিৰ পথত আগ বাঢ়ি যাব বুলি আমি আশা কৰিব পাৰো।

নগা সমস্যাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতো বৰ্তমানে চৰকাৰ যথাযোগ্য ভাৱে সচেষ্ট হৈছে বুলিব পাৰি। শান্তি মিছনৰ সদস্য হিচাবে আমাৰ মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই যি চেষ্টা কৰিছে তালৈ চাই আমি এই সমস্যাতোৰ এটা আশু সমাধান হব বুলি আশা কৰিছো। অলপতে বিবেচনী নগা নেতা সকলক প্ৰধানমন্ত্ৰীৰ লগত পোন-পতীয়া আলোচনালৈ আনিবলৈ সমৰ্থ হৈছে। এইটো এটা বৰ ডাঙৰ কাৰ্য্য সাধন কৰা হৈছে বুলি মই ভাবো। এই আশা কৰোঁ আমাৰ লোক সকলে নগা লোক সকলক যি দৰে নিজৰ ভাই বুলি ভাবিছে তেওঁলোকেও যেন আমাৰ লোক সকলকো ভাই বুলি ভাবি সকলোৱে একেখন দেশৰে লোক বুলি বিবেচনা

কৰি মিলিত ভাবে কাম কৰি যাব। নগা সকলেও যেন ভাৰতীয় সংবিধানৰ ভিতৰত থাকি শান্তি শৃঙ্খলাৰ মাজেদি নিজৰ উন্নয়নৰ পথত আগ বাঢ়িবলৈ আশা কৰিছে। নগা ৰাজ্যত শান্তি প্ৰবৰ্ত্তন হলেহে সেই ৰাজ্যৰ লোক সকল বিভিন্ন ক্ষেত্ৰত আগ বাঢ়ি যাব পাৰিব। ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ে যিবোৰ সমস্যাৰ বিষয়ে উল্লেখ কৰিছে তাৰ ভিতৰত আটাইতকৈ ডাঙৰ সমস্যাটো হল খাদ্য সমস্যা, দেশত কৃষিজাত উৎপন্ন বৃদ্ধিৰ সমস্যা। এই সমস্যাটোৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিবলৈ তেখেতে পাহৰা নাই। আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত কৃষি উৎপাদন বঢ়াবৰ কাৰণে যিমানখিনি প্ৰয়োজন সেই চেষ্টা আমাৰ ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰে কৰিছে। অবশ্যে এই ক্ষেত্ৰত আশা কৰা মতে আগ বাঢ়িব পাৰিছে বুলি মই ভবা নাই আৰু আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ কৰ্মধাৰ সকলেও অস্বীকাৰ কৰা নাই। আমি উৎপাদনৰ যি লক্ষ্য ৰাখিছো সেই লক্ষ্য পাবলৈ বহুত বাকী। বানপানীৰ সমস্যা আমাৰ আটাইতকৈ ডাঙৰ সমস্যা। ইয়াৰ বাবে নানা বকমৰ ব্যৱস্থা অৱলম্বন কৰা হৈছে যদিও আশানুৰূপ কৃতকাৰ্য হব পৰা নাই। সেই কাৰণে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ বহুতো অঞ্চল প্লাৱিত হব নগা হৈ আছে আৰু বহুতো খেতিৰ পথাৰ নষ্ট হব নগা হৈছে। আমি সঁচাকৈয়ে আনন্দ পাইছো যে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ে এটা **Master Plan** গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে আৰু ইয়াৰ কাৰণে যিমান টকাৰে প্ৰয়োজন নহওক সেই টকা ব্যয় কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰ সাজু আছে। এই প্ৰসঙ্গতে মই কৃষিমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰোঁ যে যদিও বহুত টকা খৰচ কৰি মথাউৰি বন্ধা হৈছে, এই মথাউৰিৰ কাৰণে বহুতো ঠাইত অপকাৰ হোৱা দেখিছে। নগাওঁ জিলাত বহুত টকা খৰচ কৰি ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ পাৰে পাৰে মথাউৰি বন্ধা হৈছে। আমি আশা কৰিছিলো ইয়াৰ ফলস্বৰূপে জিলাখনত খাদ্য শস্যৰ উৰ্ভেন্দী হব। কিন্তু তাত যিবিলাক **Sluice gate** কৰিছে তাৰ ভিতৰেদি যিমান পানী পথাৰত সোমাব লাগে সিমান পানী সোমাব নোৱাৰাৰ কাৰণে পথাৰবোৰ শুকাই গৈছে। তদুপৰি পানীৰ অভাৱত আমাৰ যিবিলাক বিল আছিল সেই বিলাকে শুকাই গ'ল। সেই কাৰণে মই আগতে এই বিষয়ে মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিছিলো আৰু এতিয়াও কওঁ যে যিবিলাক মথাউৰিৰ কাৰণে পানী নহা হৈছে সেইবিলাক মথাউৰিত যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণৰ **Sluice gate** দিব লাগে। কলং নদীৰ ওপৰত মথাউৰি মৰাৰ কাৰণে বহা, চৰাইবাৰী, বাৰপূজীয়া আদি কেবাটাও মৌজা শুকাই গ'ল। মই সদনক জনাব খোজো যে যি নগাওঁ এসময়ত খেতিৰ বাবে বিখ্যাত আছিল সেই নগাওঁতে এতিয়া খেতি নোহোৱা হৈছে একমাত্ৰ পানীৰ অভাৱৰ কাৰণে।

মহোদয়, কৃষি উৎপাদন ক্ষেত্ৰত যিবোৰ অস্তৰায় আছে সেই বিষয়ে কেবাজনো সদস্যই উল্লেখ কৰিছে। ভূমি নীতি আমি কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিব পৰা নাই কাৰণে আমাৰ বহুত মাটি অনা খেতিয়কৰ হাতত এতিয়াও আছে। আধিয়াৰ সকলেও মনোযোগেৰে খেতি নকৰে কাৰণ তেওঁলোকে মাটিৰ স্বত্বাধীকাৰ নাপায়। প্ৰকৃত খেতিয়কৰ হাতত মাটিৰ মালিকীস্বত্ব নথকাৰ কাৰণে উৎপন্ন বৃদ্ধি হোৱা নাই বা খেতিয়কে উৎপন্ন বৃদ্ধি কৰিবৰ বাবে কোনো উৎসাহ পোৱা নাই। সেই কাৰণে “land to the tiller” slogan টো সঁচাকৈয়ে কাৰ্য্যত পৰিণত কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা হব বুলি আশা কৰোঁ।

ভূমি বন্দবস্তি ব্যৱস্থা সংশোধনৰ কাৰণে যিবোৰ আইন যেনে, **Ceiling Act, Consolidation of Holdings Act**, বা আধিয়াৰ আইন আদি পুনৰ্গণ কৰিছোঁ হ'ক সেইবোৰ বাস্তৱিকতে কাৰ্য্যত পৰিণত হোৱা নাই বা কৰিব পৰা নাই মই দুঃখেৰে কবলগীয়া হৈছো যে আধিয়াৰ আইনৰ দ্বাৰা বহুত কম সংখ্যক মানুহে উপকৃত হৈছে। আধিয়াৰ আইনত যিবিলাক ব্যৱস্থা সন্নিৱিষ্ট কৰা হৈছে সেইবিলাকৰ ফল সমগ্ৰ অসমৰ ইমূৰৰ পৰা সিমূৰলৈকে শতকৰা ৫ ভাগেও ভোগ কৰিবলৈ পোৱা নাই। অতি দুঃখেৰে সৈতে কবলৈ বাধ্য হৈছো যে এই আইন সমূহত ইমান বিলাক দোষ ত্ৰুটি বৈ গৈছে যে আইনবোৰ কাৰ্য্যকৰী হোৱাৰ আগতে বুধিয়ক জিদিৰ বা মাটিৰ মালিকে ব্যৱস্থা কৰি ললে। ফলত আইন সমূহৰ উদ্দেশ্য ব্যৰ্থতাত পৰ্য্যবসিত হৈছে।

উৎপাদনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আমাৰ খেতিয়ক সকলক যথা সময়ত সঁচ দিব পৰা নাই। নহি মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰীশ্ৰীৰঞ্জন গোস্বামী দেৱক অভিনন্দন জনাওঁ যে খেতিয়কৰ প্ৰধান অসুবিধাটো তেখেতে উপলব্ধি কৰি কঠিয়াৰ যোগান ধৰিব নোৱাৰিলে, কঠিয়া দিব পৰা নহব বুলি চৰকাৰে যথা সময়ৰ আগতে বোষণা কৰি দিব লাগে বুলি কোৱাত। তেতিয়া হলে খেতিয়ক সকলে নিজে কঠিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি লব পাৰে। তাকে নকৰি যদি চৰকাৰে কয় যথা সময়ত কঠিয়াৰ যোগান ধৰিব বুলি কৈ সময়ত কঠিয়াৰ যোগান ধৰিব নোৱাৰিলে খেতিয়কৰ অসুবিধা হয়। যোৱা বছৰ যিটো আলুৰ সঁচ দিলে তাৰ বিষয়ে কৈছিল যে এই উন্নত সঁচ পোকে নেথায়। কিন্তু কাৰ্য্যতঃ সি হৈ নুঠিল। এই বছৰো আলু খেতি নগাঁৱত একেবাৰে নিৰ্মূল হৈ গ'ল। কি এটা ৰোগে একোটা বাতিৰ ভিতৰতে সকলো সৰ্বনাশ কৰি পেলালে। সেই দৰেই বিলাহীও সৰ্বনাশ কৰিলে। শস্যৰ ৰোগ নিবাৰণৰ যদি উপায় উদ্ভাৱন কৰিব নোৱাৰে তেনেহলে উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি কেনেকৈ হব? ইমান কষ্ট কৰি আলু খেতি কৰিলে, বিলাহী কৰিলে কিন্তু সঁচই নাই। গতিকে এই মহামাৰী নিবাৰণ কৰাৰ উপায় উদ্ভাৱন কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে উৎপাদন ক্ষেত্ৰত এই অসুবিধাৰেৰে দুৰ কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে বিশেষজ্ঞ নিয়োগ কৰিব লাগে।

আমাৰ অসমত তিনিখন মেডিকেল কলেজ হবৰ কাৰণে আৱশ্যকীয় ব্যৱস্থা কৰাত ৰাজ্যপালে সন্তোষ প্ৰকাশ কৰাৰ লগতে আমিও সন্তোষ প্ৰকাশ কৰিছোঁ। কিন্তু এতিয়া বহু ডাক্তৰখানাত ডাক্তৰ নোহোৱাকৈয়ে আছে। বিশেষকৈ **Subsidised Dispensary** বিলাকৰ অৱস্থা পানীত হাঁহ নচৰা হৈছে; ডাক্তৰো নাই দৰাৰো নাই। যদি সেইবোৰক অন্যান্য **State Dispensary** বৰ পৰ্যায়লৈ উন্নীত কৰা নহয়, তেনেহলে তাৰ পৰা বাইজৰ একো উপকাৰ নহয়। এই **Subsidised Dispensary** বিলাকৰ অৱস্থা উন্নত কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিলোঁ।

আমাৰ ইয়াত আতাইতকৈ নাৰায়ক বেমাৰ দুটা যক্ষ্মা আৰু কেন্চাৰ। এই দুটাৰ চিকিৎসাৰ উপযুক্ত ব্যৱস্থা এতিয়াও হোৱা নাই। যক্ষ্মা হস্পিতাল হৈছে যদিও বহুত মানুহ এতিয়াও **seat** পাম পাম বুলি খাপলৈ থাকোতেই মৃত্যুৰ মুখত পৰিছেগৈ। গাঁৱে-তুয়ে বহুত যক্ষ্মা ৰোগীয়ে চিকিৎসাৰ অভাৱত মৃত্যু বৰণ কৰিব লগীয়া হৈছে। কেন্চাৰ ৰোগৰ চিকিৎসাৰ যি ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লৈছে সি মাত্ৰ এটা শান্তনাহে, প্ৰকৃততে ইয়াৰ চিকিৎসা ব্যৱস্থা আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত হোৱা নাই। বি, বৰুৱা কেন্চাৰ হস্পিতাল প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰিবলৈ কাম হাতত লোৱা হৈছে; তাৰো প্ৰকৃত কাম একো হোৱা নাই। এই ৰাজ্যত **Cobalt** চিকিৎসাৰ কথাই নকওঁ **Deep X-Ray** ৰো ব্যৱস্থা নাই। সেই কাৰণে এই যক্ষ্মা আৰু কেন্চাৰ ৰোগৰ উপযুক্ত চিকিৎসাৰ শীঘ্ৰে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিলোঁ।

Adjournment

The Assembly then adjourned till 10 A.M. on Thursday, the 24th February, 1966.

SHILLONG :

The 9th June, 1966.

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