

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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 10 a.m.,
on **Thursday**, the 24th February, 1966.

PRESENT

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

(Starred Question Nos.2 and 3 were not put and answered owing to
the absence of the hon. Questioners.)

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table).

Puthimari Bridge at Soneswar Ghat

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) asked :

3. Will the Minister-in-charge of P. W. D. (R. and B.) be pleased to
state—

Whether the Puthimari Bridge at Soneswar Ghat on the Kamalpur
Morowa P. W. D. Road has been included in the list of projects to be under-
taken during 4th plan and if so, when the work is expected to be started ?

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Minister of State, P. W. D.
(R. & B.)]** replied :

3. Proposals to be implemented during the 4th plan period have not
yet been finalised.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI : May I know, Sir, whether
this matter has been put in the priority list ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : So far as the Third Plan is concerned this has been given due consideration, and in the 4th Plan also this will receive due consideration for its implementation. I may also inform the hon. Member that this proposal for constructing a bridge over Puthimari river at Soneswar Ghat on Kamalpur Morawa Road was considered while drawing up programme for the 3rd plan, but it was not included in the approved list of projects. The proposal has been included in the tentative list for consideration before finalising the road schemes of the 4th Five Year Plan. No firm decision regarding the 4th Plan and its various aspects has yet been made and as such it is too early to commit about the inclusion or otherwise of this proposal.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora) : May I know, Sir, at what stage the matter is lying now ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : At the consideration stage.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI : Sir, will it be placed in the priority list of the 4th Plan ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : There are so many important things to be placed in the priority list of the 4th plan and this is one of them.

Issue of paddy through fair price shops

Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS [North Salmara (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] asked :

4. Will the Minister, Supply be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government proposed to supply paddy to the Fair price shops for the benefit of the poor consumers ?
- (b) Whether any arrangement has been made by the Government to sell paddy to consumers at controlled price ?
- (c) If not, whether Government propose to make such arrangement ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) replied:

4. (a)—Yes. Government have been issuing paddy through Fair Price Shops wherever there is demand for it.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Does not arise.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) : May I know, Sir, whether paddy is issued in any fair price shop ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : The reply is there. According to the demand of the people paddy is being issued in the rural areas through the fair price shops. In the Dhubri Subdivision we have been issuing paddy since last year.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara) : Sir, is it a fact that there is not a single shop in the Tezpur Subdivision where paddy is being issued ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : There are many fair price shops there, but I am not aware whether paddy is being issued through them. I will have to enquire about it.

Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA (Nalbari-East) : Sir, may we know the name of at least one such shop where paddy is being issued ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : There are so many such shops in the Dhubri Subdivision, but I cannot give the names at the moment.

Shri RAJA AJIT NARAYAN DEV (Kokrajhar) : Sir, does the hon. Minister know if that paddy is selling at Rs.45 per maund and so the demand is more for such fair price shops ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : I am not aware of that position where paddy is sold at Rs.45 per maund.

Shri RAJA AJIT NARAYAN DEV : Sir, does the hon. Minister know that there are no fair price shops in the Kokrajhar Subdivision where paddy is being issued ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : This will have to be ascertained. Last year we allotted paddy to the local officers to issue through the fair price shops according to the demand in the rural areas in Dhubri Subdivision.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI : May I request the Government to see whether it will be possible to issue paddy through the primary marketing society ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : We issue paddy through the fair price shops wherever there is demand from Government stock.

Shri SYED AHMED ALI (Gauripur) : Sir, is the hon. Member aware that from the 16th January upto 10th February last no rice has been issued from any of the fair price shops in the Dhubri subdivision ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : I have no information.

Shri SYED AHMED ALI : May I request the hon. Minister to kindly make an enquiry ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : I will make an enquiry.

Gauhati Medical College Hospital Building

Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS [North Salmara (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] asked:

5. Will the Minister, Health be pleased to state--

(a) Why the construction of the Gauhati Medical College Hospital Building at the new site has not yet been started ?

(b) Whether recognition of the College by the Indian Medical Council is dependent on this ?

- (c) Whether Government will be pleased to see that the construction is started and completed expeditiously ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Health) replied:

5. (a)—The Plans and Estimates have not yet been received from the Architects. The terrain is very difficult to locate such a huge building. Hence the Architects had to take spot levels again and change the design.

(b)—No.

(c)—Yes, subject to availability of Funds.

✓ **Adjournment Motion re : I. A. F. Plane accident near Borjhar Aerodrome on 22nd February, 1966.**

Mr. SPEAKER : I have received an Adjournment Motion from Sarvashri Dulal Chandra Barua, Tarapada Bhattacharjee and Rampirit Rudrapaul. It may be moved if they like.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a definite matter of great public importance and of recent occurrence and so we have brought it before the House in the shape of an Adjournment Motion. It is about the Aircraft accident that has occurred at Borjhar airfield day before yesterday. Sir, though the matter does not concern our State Government, the accident has taken place in our soil and as a result many of the persons who have been killed or injured belong to our State. Therefore, Sir, it is a very important matter and it is a definite matter of public importance and at the same time this motion fulfils all the conditions of Rules 56 and 57. Sir, considering the present aspect of this accident and considering the fate of the families of the persons who have been killed, I think you will kindly allow this motion to be discussed in the form of an Adjournment Motion. ✓

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora) : Sir, in supporting Shri Dulal Chandra Barua, I would also like to place before you that this incident is a very serious one and according to the rules and procedure.

Mr. SPEAKER : Can you show that in this particular instance there was any negligence on the part of the State Government ?

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE : Though there is no negligence on the part of the State Government, yet it is a very serious matter of urgent public importance.

Mr. SPEAKER : The matter is serious no doubt, but that does not itself constitute a subject-matter for an Adjournment Motion. There are so many serious matters, which can be discussed in some way or other on the floor of the Assembly, but not by way of an Adjournment Motion. Seriousness is not the only criterion.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : As I have already said, Sir, this accident took place on our soil, *i.e.*, the soil of our State, and the people of our State were killed and injured.

Mr. SPEAKER : I understand that. There is no bar to discuss this matter, but not by an Adjournment Motion unless you can show that there were some laches on the part of the Government of Assam.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : But the State Government has a responsibility with regard to security. It may also be a case of sabotage.

Mr. SPEAKER : My point is that Adjournment Motions are in the nature of censure motions. To table a censure motion and discuss it, you must prove that there is lack of sufficient care and some negligence on the part of the State Government in dealing with the matter. Unless you can do it, the mere fact that this is an urgent matter of public importance and of recent occurrence does not constitute the subject-matter of an Adjournment Motion.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE : There are certain rules which govern admissibility of Adjournment Motions. Nowhere it is stated that unless we can show that there is some failure on the part of the Government, we cannot move an Adjournment Motion. Rule 57 lays down the restrictions on the power to move Adjournment Motions. There are 8 clauses. The first clause says "not more than one such motion shall be made at the same sitting", the subsequent clauses also deal with restrictions, but nowhere it is stated that failure of Government is the only criterion.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : Moreover, Sir, to meet your point, I submit that nobody can definitely say that this was not a case of sabotage. In the aerodrome Government have posted our own security forces and if it is a case of sabotage there is obviously a failure on the part of the Intelligence Department of the Government of Assam.

Mr. SPEAKER : I would like to hear what Government have got to say.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs) : Sir, first of all this matter is not within our jurisdiction. Merely because the occurrence took place in our soil—this does not give us jurisdiction. Jurisdiction comes from the list of subjects appended to the Constitution of India.

Mr. SPEAKER : But so many people of the State have been killed.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I am talking of the accident first. In course of the normal exercise by the Defence forces, this accident took place. Therefore, this subject is clearly a subject of the Central Government and is not within the purview of this Assembly under Rule 57 (viii) if some people of this State have suffered, it is also a part of the accident and not due to negligence on the part of anybody in this Administration. An Adjournment Motion is discussed, if it is of recent origin, the subject-matter is of great public importance and definite and if it involves some laches on the part of the administration against whom such motions are tabled and discussed in the House. In this particular case you have yourself said that there were no laches

on the part of the Government. To say that it might have something connected with security or sabotage is only an inference not warranted by facts and circumstances given by the hon. Member himself. It is for the hon. Member to come forward with concrete facts to prove that there were some lapses on the part of this Government to get his motion admitted. Merely by guessing that this might have happened does not **make** a motion admissible. I would, therefore, request you to please **reject** the motion.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) : Sir, I attentively heard the arguments put forward by the hon. Minister. As my friend **Shri Bhattacharjee** has submitted, nowhere in the rules it is mentioned that there should be some lapse on the part of Government, to make an Adjournment Motion admissible. It is agreed that this is a definite matter of urgent public importance and of recent occurrence and these are the conditions which an Adjournment Motion should fulfil. Therefore, Sir, since rules permit, I would request you to allow this motion to be discussed.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Health) : May I make a submission, Sir, ? Rule 57, item (viii) makes it perfectly clear that an Adjournment Motion "Must not relate to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the State Government". As a matter of fact, though the accident took place within our State, it was on a land which is not owned by the State Government but by the Central Government, I mean the railway track.....

Mr. SPEAKER : We are not concerned with railway track.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : I am sorry, Sir. But the aerodrome is also Central Government's land.

Mr. SPEAKER : You have misfired.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara) : We have explained on a point of clarification, Sir. This morning an earthquake shook Shillong. It was a very serious matter of urgent public importance, but does that form the subject matter of an Adjournment Motion ? (laughter).

Mr. SPEAKER : I have heard the hon. Members speaking in favour and against the admissibility of this Adjournment Motion. The matter is serious no doubt, it is important, there is no doubt about it ; it is of great public importance, there is also no doubt about it ; and all these things are in conformity with Rule 57, which govern admissibility of Adjournment Motions. But as I have said an Adjournment Motion is in the nature of a censure motion against the Government. If there was any lapse on the part of Government to prevent the accident or treat the injured persons or give necessary relief to the victims, that would have given an occasion for an Adjournment Motion.

But the hon. Member has altogether failed to show that an such thing has been in this case, and therefore, I am afraid, this cannot be allowed as an Adjournment Motion to be discussed on the floor of the Assembly. But considering the seriousness of the matter I am sure the hon. Members are interested to know how this accident took place and

how many persons were killed and injured. Therefore, I request the Chief Minister to make a statement at his convenience, if not to-day, maybe tomorrow or day after tomorrow, stating all the facts so that hon. Members may know how the accident took place and what are the various measures taken from the side of Government.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) : Sir, I can give some information to the House to-day. On 22nd February at about 3.45 p.m. a Tufani jet aircraft belonging to the Indian Air Force which was undergoing its normal exercise along with 3 other aircrafts at Borjhar crashed against the radar and exploded. The radar was razed to the ground. About 35 thatched houses were completely gutted. The total loss of property is estimated to be about Rs.84,000. Six persons were found dead on the spot including the pilot and 11 persons were admitted into the hospital. Subsequently two more persons were admitted bringing the number of death to 8. Nine persons are still lying in the hospital. As soon as the information about the accident was received the D. C. along with his staff rushed to the airport and took necessary measures. The cause of the accident is being enquired into by the Air Force authorities. The name of the persons who died are—(1) Lalajit Pathak, s/o. Rajendra Pathak aged about 45 years, I. A. C. Night Guard, Porter, (2) Dharma Nath Roy, s/o., Ramasis Roy, aged about 40 years, I.A.C. candidate for R. P. F. (4) Mohant Thakur, s/o. Jajru, aged about 35 years, barber, (5) Baliram Sing, s/o. Guma Sing, aged about 19 years, Air Force Lascar, (6) Ganar Shah, aged about 30 years, Muriwalla died in the Hospital, (7) Bisan Dev, s/o. Saral Dhubi, aged about 18 years, (8) Pilot J. Sindhu. These are the persons who died in the accident. This is the information which I have at present. I have a list of the injured persons also but I suppose I should not take the time of the House by reading it.

Mr. SPEAKER : But according to newspaper report 17 persons died.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : No, Sir. What happened was that at first 9 persons were untraced but later on they were traced.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA : What is the relief given to the victims ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : Not yet.

**Calling Attention to a matter of urgent Public Importance—
News-item published in the Assam Tribune, dated 8th January, 1966 under the caption "Armed Naga Hostiles overrun Thingje, kill two Constables".**

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Chief Minister to a matter of urgent public importance and of recent occurrence, that is, the news-item published in the Assam Tribune, dated 8th January, 1966 under the caption "Armed Naga Hostiles overrun Thingje, kill two constables," where it is stated that a group of about 200 armed Naga hostiles using mortar, and light machine-guns overrun and razed to ground the Thingje outpost on the Mikir Hills Nagaland border early this morning, the 7th

January, 1966 and in the exchange of fire two constables were killed and about a dozen were injured. My intention to bring this matter to the notice of the Chief Minister is to know whether that out-post which has been overrun is still in existence and whether any relief has been given to the victims and also to know about the condition of the injured persons. I also want to know whether our Government has taken up this matter with the Nagaland Government. With this end in view I call the attention of the hon. Chief Minister.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) : On 7th of January, 1966 at about 4.20 A. M. a gang of about 500 Naga hostiles attacked Thingjee Border Out-Post in North Cachar Hills about 12 miles from Laisong Border Out-post. The hostiles used heavy mortars and fired on the Out-post. Fire was returned effectively by the Police personnel of the B. O. P. The exchange of fire continued for about three hours and as a result the whole B. O. P. including rations and Government properties were burnt to ashes. Three police personnel died in action while defending the post, two were seriously wounded and wireless communications with Thingjee were completely disrupted. It is believed that casualties on the hostiles side were heavy. One dead body of the hostiles was recovered after the encounter. After the encounter the hostiles fled towards Manipur. On receipt of information re-inforcements were rushed immediately to the place of occurrence. Necessary precautionary measures were also taken. On 8th January, 1966 morning, a helicopter was sent to the spot for evacuation of the dead and injured persons. Relief measures were arranged immediately and rations and medical aid were rushed to the place.

Sir, two of the injured persons were evacuated and admitted to the Air Force hospital at Jorhat. I saw them and they are improving. Other relief measures to the Police personnel are being given according to the rules.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : What is the estimated loss ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : I am afraid, I do not have definite figure with me now . So far as the houses are concerned, these were all temporary houses. The valuables which have been lost were the wireless equipments and other arms and ammunitions.

Further information on Unstarred Question No.1. dated 22nd February, 1966 re : Gauhati Medical College Campus Land.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Health) : Sir, on Tuesday you wanted me to give some information relating to a supplementary question on Gauhati Medical College roads. I have got the information. The amount spent till November last was Rs.7,97,704. Some more works have been done and the bills will be paid during the next month, *i. e.*, March.

Laying Out of the Third Annual Report of the Assam Gas Company, Ltd., 1964-65.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I lay out the Third Annual Report of the Assam Gas Company, Ltd., 1964-65.

Laying Out of the Sixth Annual Report of the Assam Government Marketing Corporation, Ltd., 1964-65.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I lay out the Sixth Annual Report of the Assam Government Marketing Corporation, Ltd., 1964-65.

Debate on the Governor's Address

Shri RUPRAM SUT (Nowgong): মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ হমিওপেথি চিকিৎসাৰ আৱশ্যকতা সকলোৱে অনুভব কৰিছে। আজি কিছুদিনৰ পূৰ্বে এই সম্পৰ্কে এখন আইনো প্ৰণয়ন কৰা হৈছিল, কিন্তু সেই আইনখন এতিয়াও কাৰ্য্যকৰী হোৱা নাই। আৰু হমিওপেথি চিকিৎসাৰ উন্নয়ন সাধনৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থাও লোৱা নাই। আমাৰ সমগ্ৰ ৰাজ্যৰ ভিতৰত মাত্ৰ গোলাঘাট মহকুমাত এখন হমিওপেথিক স্কুল আছে, তাকো চৰকাৰে আজিলৈকে স্বীকৃতি দিয়া নাই। অন্যান্য ৰাজ্যত হমিওপেথিক কলেজ আছে, কিন্তু আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত এখনো হমিওপেথিক কলেজ নথকাটো দুঃখৰ কথা। আমাৰ ৰাজ্যতো হমিওপেথিক কলেজ প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা অতি সোনকালে হব লাগে।

ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ে যোৰহাটত এখন চাইঞ্চ কলেজ আৰু আইজালৰ পাচুংগা কলেজ চৰকাৰে নিজ হাতলৈ অনাৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে। আৰু N. C. C., খেলাধুলা আদিৰ উন্নতি সাধনৰ লগতে শিক্ষাৰ প্ৰসাৰৰ বিষয়েও কৈছে। চৰকাৰৰ এই ব্যৱস্থাৰ কাৰণে আমি আনন্দ পাইছো। কিন্তু এই বিষয়ে মই এটা অতি গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ কথাটো আঙুলিয়াব খোজে। বিষয়টো হৈছে স্ত্ৰীশিক্ষা। স্ত্ৰীশিক্ষাত আমাৰ ৰাজ্যই বিশেষ অগ্ৰগতি লাভ কৰিব পৰা নাই। বিভিন্ন স্কুলৰ কলেজৰ শিক্ষকৰ দৰমহা বৃদ্ধি কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা সম্ভাষণজনক হৈছে। বেচৰকাৰী কলেজৰ শিক্ষকৰ দৰমহা বৃদ্ধিৰ প্ৰশংসাটোও যথাযোগ্য ভাৱে বিবেচনা কৰিবলৈ কৰ্তৃপক্ষক অনুৰোধ জনালো। কিন্তু আমাৰ Basic School ৰ শিক্ষক আৰু instructor সকলক ইমান দিনে অস্থায়ী ভাবে ৰখাটো দুঃখৰ বিষয়। এই শিক্ষক সকলে অন্যান্য শিক্ষক সকলৰ অনুৰূপ সুযোগ সুবিধা পোৱা নাই। মই আশা কৰো চৰকাৰে যেন এই শিক্ষক সকলক স্থায়ী কৰি অন্যান্য শিক্ষক সকলৰ সমান সুবিধা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব। শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্ৰত আমাৰ আটাইতকৈ ডাঙৰ কেৰোণ হৈছে মাধ্যমিক শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্ৰত আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত চাৰিবিধ স্কুল থকাটো। এই চাৰিবিধৰ প্ৰত্যেকৰে পাঠ্যক্ৰম সুকীয়া। এই তাৰতম্য অনতিপলমে দূৰ কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা হব বুলি আশা কৰিছো। আমাৰ অসমত ১৯৯৪ খন হাই স্কুল আছে, তাৰ ভিতৰত মাত্ৰ ৬৮ খন হাই স্কুলহে Higher Secondary লৈ ৰূপান্তৰিত কৰিব পৰা হৈছে। দহ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত আমি মাত্ৰ ৬৮ খন স্কুলহে Higher Secondary লৈ ৰূপান্তৰিত কৰিব পাৰিছো। হাই স্কুলৰ পৰা পাচ কৰি ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী সকলে Pre-University class ত ভৰ্তি হব লাগে। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে কি অসুবিধা হয় সেই কথা বহুবাৰ কোৱা হৈছে। হায়াৰ চেকেণ্ডৰী, প্ৰি-ইউনিভাৰ্চিটি শ্ৰেণীৰ বেলেগ বেলেগ ব্যৱস্থা অতি সোনকালে দূৰ হব লাগে। যদি সোনকালে সকলো স্কুল Higher Secondary লৈ ৰূপান্তৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰি তেনেহলে আমি আগৰ দৰে ৪ বছৰীয়া ইণ্টাৰ মেডিয়েট আৰু Degree Course ৰ ব্যৱস্থালৈ বি যোৱা উচিত হব বুলি ভাবো।

আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত M. E. School ৰ সংখ্যা হ'ল ১৬৯৪ খন আৰু Senior Basic আৰু M. V. School মুঠ সংখ্যা হ'ল আঠ শ খন। M. V. আৰু Senior Basic স্কুলৰ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী সকলে বিনা মাচুলে পঢ়াৰ সুবিধা পাইছে যদিও তেওঁলোকে ইংৰাজী শিক্ষা লাভৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত যথেষ্ট অসুবিধা ভোগ কৰিবলগা হয়। কিন্তু M. E. আৰু হাইস্কুলৰ তল খাপৰ শ্ৰেণীৰ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী সকলে বিন

মাচুলে পঢ়াব সুবিধা পোৱা নাই। সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰো যাতে সকলো স্কুলৰ Class VI লৈকে যেন ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীসকলে বিনা মাচুলে পঢ়াব সুবিধা অনতি পলমে পায়। এই প্ৰসংগতে মই আৰু এটা কথা কওঁ যে আমাৰ দ্বিতীয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ শেষত আৰু তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ আৰম্ভণীতে পিছপৰা সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী সকলে যিবোৰ সুবিধা পাইছিল আজি দুবছৰ মানৰ পৰা তেওঁলোকে সেই সুবিধাবোৰ নোপোৱা হৈছে। মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যেন সেই সুবিধা পূৰ্ণ দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰে।

অসমৰ পৰ্ব্বতীয়া অঞ্চলৰ শাসন সংস্কাৰৰ অৰ্থে চৰকাৰে Pataskar কমিছন নিয়োগ কৰাত আৰু এই কমিছনৰ বিপৰ্টি অতি সোনকালে প্ৰকাশ হব বুলি জানি আমি সন্তোষ পাইছো। আমি আশা ৰাখিছো অসমৰ পৰ্ব্বতীয়া অঞ্চলৰ যিবিলাক লোকে আমাৰ পৰা ফালৰি কাটি যাব খুজিছে তেওঁলোকে যেন সেই মনোভাব পৰিৱৰ্তন কৰি আমাৰ লগত একেখন ৰাজ্যৰে লোক হিচাবে থাকিব।

Transport সম্বন্ধে ৰাজ্যপালে ভাষণত কৈছে যে এৰাৰ নোৱাৰা কাৰণত Busfare বঢ়াব লগীয়া হ'ল। কিন্তু দেশৰ এই অৱস্থাত এই busfare কথাটো পূৰ্ণৰ বিবেচনা কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো। ইফালে Busfare বিষয়ত থকা অসামঞ্জস্যতা চৰকাৰে দূৰ কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো।

বিজুলী যোগান ক্ষেত্ৰত যথেষ্ট প্ৰগতি ৰাভ হৈছে বুলি ৰাজ্যপালে ভাষণত উল্লেখ কৰিছে। মই ভাবো যে বিজুলী শক্তিৰ ব্যৱহাৰ বৰ্তমান ঘাইকৈ চাৰি জলোৱাতে আৰম্ভ হৈ আছে। কিন্তু যদি শিল্পত ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিবলগীয়া হয় আৰু নতুন নতুন শিল্পও গঢ়ি উঠে, কৃষি ক্ষেত্ৰত আৰু পানী যোগান ক্ষেত্ৰত ব্যৱহাৰ হয়, কিম্বা অন্যান্য ক্ষেত্ৰত যদি বিজুলী শক্তি ব্যৱহাৰ কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা হয় তেন্তি মই ভাবো আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত যিমান বিজুলী শক্তি উৎপাদন হৈছে সেইটো যথেষ্ট নহব যেন লাগে। গতিকে এই বিষয়ত আমাৰ sense of complacency হ'ব নোলাগে। এই খিনিতে আমি Kapili Valley Project কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰাৰ আৱশ্যকতাৰ প্ৰতি চৰকাৰৰ পূৰ্ণৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

ইমানকৈ কৈ মই ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণৰ বাবে তেখেতৰ প্ৰতি ধন্যবাদ জনাই আমাৰ বন্ধুবৰ শ্ৰীশৰৎ চন্দ্ৰ গোস্বামী দেৱে যিটো প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙি ধৰিছে তাক মই সমৰ্থন কৰিছো।

Shri KHOGENDR NATH NATH (Goalparn): মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণৰ প্ৰতি সমৰ্থন জনাই বন্ধুবৰ শ্ৰীশৰৎ চন্দ্ৰ গোস্বামী ডাঙৰীয়াই যিটো ধন্যবাদ সূচক প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙি ধৰিছে সেই প্ৰস্তাৱটো মই সৰ্বাত্ত কৰণে সমৰ্থন কৰিছো। ভাষণটি চমু অৰ্থত ৰাজ্যখনৰ সমগ্ৰ সমূহ উল্লেখ কৰিছে আৰু আশা কৰিছে যে অহা বছৰত আমাৰ ৰাজ্যখন প্ৰগতিৰ পথত আগবাঢ়িব পাৰিব। উক্ত ভাষণৰে দুই-এটা চৰকাৰী নীতিসম্বন্ধে আলোচনা কৰিব খোজো—যেনে, খাদ্য আৰু অসমত যিটো খাদ্য সমস্যাই দেখা দিছে মই ভাবো সেইটো বৰ জটিল। যোৱা বছৰ গোৱালপাৰাত ধানৰ দাম মোৰে ৪৫ টকা পৰ্য্যন্ত উঠিছিল আৰু কিছুমান ঠাইত মানুহ নিৰাহাৰত থাকিব লগা হৈছিল। বৰ্তমান যিটো খাদ্য পৰিস্থিতি হৈছে সেই পৰিস্থিতিত এতিয়াই ধানৰ মোনে ২৫ টকাৰ পৰা ২৯ টকা পৰ্য্যন্ত উঠিছে। এই ধানৰ বতৰতে যদি ধানৰ মোনে ২৫ টকাৰ পৰা ২৯ টকা হয় তেনেহলে বাৰিষা কিমান হ'ব পাৰে সেই কথা ভাবিলেই উদ্বেগৰ সৃষ্টি হয়। কিন্তু ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত

সেই সৰ্ব্বমুঠ স্পষ্ট নীতি উল্লেখ কৰা দেখা নাই। ইফালে উত্তৰ লক্ষ্মীপুৰত ধান সম্ভা হৈ গৈছে, আনকি ধানৰ গ্ৰাহক নাইকিয়া হৈছে। আজি যদি বিতৰণ বিভাগে নিয়মমতে বিতৰণ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিলেহেতেন তেনেহলে কেতিয়াও এনে হবলৈ নেপালে হেঁতেন। আনহাতে কামৰূপৰ পৰা ধান গোৱালপাৰালৈ যাব নোৱাৰে। কাৰণ **cordon** প্ৰথা বলবত আছে। যোৱা বছৰ গোৱালপাৰাত মানে ৪৫ টকা অৰ্থচ মানাহ নদীৰে ইপাৰে অৰ্থাৎ কামৰূপত ধানৰ মানে ১৫ টকা। আজি **cordon** প্ৰথা বলবত থাকে কাৰণেই দামৰ এই তাৰতম্য হব পাৰিছে। **cordon** প্ৰথা **inter-State** ৰাখিব পাৰে, কিন্তু **State** ৰ ভিতৰত উঠাই দিয়া উচিত। চৰকাৰে আজি খাদ্য সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিব পৰা নাই আৰু অদূৰ ভবিষ্যতত যে পাৰিব তাকো আশা কৰিব নোৱাৰি। ইফালে চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰীৰ কাৰণে জহা চাউলৰ **Special ration card** ৰ সন্নিবিধ আছে, অৰ্থাৎ **Ration** কাৰ্ডৰ চাউলে নাটিলে **Special ration card** ত জহা চাউল, আটা, ময়দা আদিও লব পাৰে। কিন্তু সাধাৰণ ৰাইজে খাবলৈ পায় মোটা চাউল আৰু উমুৱা চাউল। এইটো কি নীতি বুজিব পৰা নাই। তাৰ ফলত আজি গোৱালপাৰাত জনসাধাৰণৰ দংখ কষ্ট আৰু দৰ্গতিৰ শেষ নোহোৱা হৈছে। চৰকাৰে আৰু এটা নিয়ম কৰিছে যে চেনি খাবলৈ হলে লগতে বহু ডাইল, আটা আদি আন বস্তু ও লব লাগিব। ইফালে চৰকাৰী দামতকৈ খোলা বজাৰত দাম অনেক কম লয়।

মিঠা তেলৰ এনটিত চৰকাৰী দাম ৬৫.৭৫ পইচা, খোলা বজাৰত তাৰ দাম ৫৫।১০ টকা। মচৰ ডাইলৰ চৰকাৰী দাম প্ৰতি কুইণ্টল ১১৬.৮০ পইচা, খোলা বজাৰত দাম ৮৮ টকা। যদি বজাৰত কম দামো থাকে, চৰকাৰে **forced sale** কৰাত দাম চৰি যায়। ৪ সেৰকৈ ডালি নললে চেনি নাপায়। এনেকৈ চৰকাৰে **forced sale** কৰাৰ কাৰণে গৰীব ৰাইজৰ এটা ভয়াবহ অৱস্থাৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। এনেকৈ **forced sale** কৰাটোৱেই চৰকাৰৰ নীতি নেকি মই জানিব বিচাৰো। আজি তাৰ ফলত বিশেষকৈ গোৱালপাৰা জিলাত এটা সৰ্ব্বট অৱস্থাৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে।

তাৰ পিচত আমাৰ ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ে তেখেতৰ ভাষণত **Refugee** সমস্যাৰ কথা একেবাৰে উল্লেখ কৰা নাই যেনে আমাৰ অসমত কোনো **Refugee** সমস্যাই নাই। কিন্তু মই কওঁ যে অকল গোৱালপাৰাৰ মাটিয়া কেম্পত মিখিনি **Refugee** আছে তাৰ কাৰণেই ১মাহে ১৬ লাখ টকা 'কেচডোল' চৰকাৰক লগ দিব লগীয়া হৈছে। অকল সেই জিলাৰ বহু ঠাইত ইতিমধ্যে চৰকাৰে তেওঁলোকক বহুৱাইছে। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা সেই জিলাৰ **Economy** ক্ষুণ্ণ হৈছে। এনে এটা জটিল সমস্যা কেনেকৈ সুপৰিকল্পিতভাৱে সমাধান কৰিব পাৰি সেই বিষয়ে ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত কোনো আভাষেই দিয়া নাই। চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ে কি নীতি গ্ৰহণ কৰিব, তাক তেখেত সকলে ঘোষণা কৰা নাই। এই কথালৈ মই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিছো। **Refugee** সমস্যা যদি এনেভাবে ৰখা হয়, ই সময়ত জটিল হৈ পৰিব। চৰকাৰে লাখ লাখ টকা খৰচ কৰি বহুৱাই বহুৱাই ৰিফুজীক খুওৱাৰ কোনো অৰ্থ নাই।

যদি চৰকাৰে ভাবে যে **Refugee** সমস্যা সমাধান হব লাগে আৰু তেওঁলোকক পূৰ্ণৰসংস্থাপন কৰিব লাগে তেন্তে মই চৰকাৰক এটা পৰামৰ্শ আগবঢ়াব বিচাৰিছোঁ। আমাৰ অসমত ৩ হাজাৰখন গাওঁসভা আছে—প্ৰত্যেক গাওঁসভাত যদি ৫ টাকৈ পৰিয়াল ভাগ কৰি একোখনত ৫ ঘৰকৈ বহুৱাই তেন্তে ভবিষ্যতে তেওঁলোক নিগাজিকৈ অসমীয়া হৈ যাব। বৰ্তমান শিক্ষা বিষয়তে এটা আছকাল হৈছে। তেওঁলোকে অসমৰ ভাষা বুজি নাপায়—তেওঁলোকৰ ধৰ্ম বেলেগ—ভাষা বেলেগ ইত্যাদি নানাৰকমৰ সমস্যা আছে—এই সমস্যাৰ সমাধানৰ কাৰণে, প্ৰত্যেক গাওঁসভাত ৫ ঘৰকৈ **Refugee** বহোৱা কথাটোলৈ

মই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰো। এনে ব্যৱস্থা নকৰিলে গোৱালপাৰা জিলাৰ কাৰণে ই এটা বৰ ডাঙৰ সমস্যা হৈছে। তাত ৬০ হাজাৰ লোকৰ কেনে এটা সমস্যা হয় আপোনালোকে অনুমান কৰক।

তাবপিচত, আজি চৰকাৰে যি খাজানা আদায় কৰা নীতি লৈছে সি সৰ্বসাধাৰণৰ কাৰণে অসম্ভৱ হৈছে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আপুনি জানে যোৱা পাকিস্তানৰ যুদ্ধৰ সময়ত আমাৰ চৰকাৰে প্ৰতি-বন্ধ। পুঁজিলৈ ২০ লাখ টকা বিচাৰিছিল কিন্তু অসমৰ বাহিৰে তাৰ ঠাইত ৬২।। লাখ টকা আগবঢ়াইছিল। তাৰ লগে লগে অসমবাসীয়ে নিজৰ জীবনো আহতি দিবলৈ ওলাইছিল। ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ অন্যান্য ৰাজ্যৰ চৰকাৰে বহু ক্ষেত্ৰতে খাজনা মাফ দিছে—কিন্তু আমাৰ এই অবস্থাত চৰকাৰৰ খাজনা আদায়ৰ নীতি বৰ ভয়াবহ। মই উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে কওঁ। আমাৰ ঠাইত খাজনাৰ কাৰণে হঠাতে ক্ৰোক কৰিছে, একষণ্টাৰ ভিতৰত টকা নিদিলে ক্ৰোক হব। এসময়ত বাহিৰে খাজনা দিবলৈ ব্যগ্র হোৱাতো চৰকাৰৰ অবহেলাৰ কাৰণে খাজনা আদায় কৰি দিব পৰা নাছিল। কাৰণ খাজনা লবলৈ চৰকাৰৰ দাখিলাপত্ৰ আৰু ষ্টাফ নাছিল। এতিয়া আকৌ খাজনাৰ কাৰণে ঠায়ে-ঠায়ে ক্ৰোক কৰিছে। কছাৰী সম্পাদায়ৰ এজনী নিঃসহায় বিধবাৰ খাজনা নথকা স্বত্বেও অফিচাৰে তেওৰ সাজ বাসন ক্ৰোক কৰি লৈ যায়। আমাৰ গণতান্ত্ৰিক চৰকাৰক সকলো মানুহেই খাজনা দিব লাগিব। সকলোৱে দিব বাজি আছে কিন্তু জুলুম কৰি খাজনা আদায় কৰাৰ কোনো অৰ্থ নাই। খাজনা দিবলৈ মানুহ বাজি আছে। গোৱালপাৰাত Goalpara Tenancy Act বাহাল আছে—সেইমতে চৰকাৰে গোৱালপাৰাৰ প্ৰজাৰ খাজনা আদায় কৰিব আৰু খাজনা নিদিলে টকাত চাৰি পইছা সুদ দিব লাগিব। আমি সুদ দিওঁ তেতিয়া, Tenancy Act মতে হঠাৎ ক্ৰোক কৰি নিয়া নহয়। কিন্তু এতিয়া Land Revenue Regulation ৰ মতে চৰকাৰে খাজনা আদায় কৰি। G.T. Act মতে সুদ আদায় কৰিছে, কিন্তু Land Revenue Regulation মতে মুঠতে চাৰি আনাৰ পৰা ১ টকা পেনাল্টি নলয়। তেনেহলে দেখক একেসময়তে বৰ্ত্তমানে এই দুটা আইন একেলগে প্ৰয়োগ কৰা হৈছে ফলত ৰাইজ হাহাকাৰত পৰিছে। আজি যিটো খাজনা আদায়ৰ নীতি বলবৎ কৰিছে, ই ঠিকমান ন্যায়সঙ্গত হৈছে, আপোনালোকে চাওক; এই যুদ্ধৰ সময়ত যাৰ যি শক্তি সি সমানেই সহায় কৰিছে—এতিয়া খাজনাৰ কাৰণে অফিচাৰে জুলুম কৰা ঠিক হৈছেনে? টিছৰ দিনতো কোনোৱে জোতাৰে ভৰালত উঠি ধান উলিওৱা নাছিল—কিন্তু আজি দেশীয় কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰৰ দিনত দেশত এনে এটা ব্যভিচাৰ হৈছে, এইটো ঠিক হৈছে নে

এই খন গণতন্ত্ৰৰ ৰাজ্য বুলি কব পাৰিনে? আমি স্বৰাজ লাভ কৰিছো বুলি কব পাৰিনে? আজি গোৱালপাৰাৰ মানুহে জমিদাৰী আমোলৰ পৰা সাজি থকা ডাঙৰ টিনৰ ঘৰ আন মানুহৰ নামে নোটাশ দি ভাঙি দিছে। অত্যন্ত দুখীয়া সিডিউল কাঠ মানুহে ১২ বছৰ আগৰ পৰা বহি থাকি, বহুতো দৰখাস্ত দিয়া স্বত্বেও হঠাতে ঘৰবোৰ ভাঙি দিয়ে। চৰকাৰৰ আইন আছে কিন্তু বিচাৰ নাই। এই মানুহ বিলাকৰ যে ঘৰ ভাঙি দিছে তেওঁলোক যে ক'ত বহিব গৈ তাৰ জানো ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে? মানুহৰ ঘৰ ভাঙি পেলাই দিলেই মাটিৰ সমস্যা সমাধান হব নে? আজি চৰকাৰে যিটো ধান সংগ্ৰহ নীতি গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে সেই ধান সংগ্ৰহ নীতি আমি বুজি পোৱা নাই।

Procurement ৰ বিষয়ে চাবলৈ গলে আমি দেখিবলৈ পাইছো আজি বজাৰত ২০।২৫।২৯ টকাকৈ ধান open market ত বিক্ৰী হৈছে। চৰকাৰৰ Procurement বিভাগৰ দ্বাৰা ১৩।। দৰত ধান কিনা হয়। কিন্তু এই দৰত ধান বেচিছে কোনে? যিবোৰ মানুহ অত্যন্ত গৰীৰ যাৰ ধান মুঠি নেবেচিলে উপায় নাই তেনে মানুহে যে এই দৰত ধান বিক্ৰী কৰিছে। ধনী মানুহে এই দৰত ধান বিক্ৰী কৰা

নাই। তেওঁলোকে ৪০।৫০ টকা পাবৰ কাৰণে বহি আছে। চৰকাৰৰ Procurement নীতিৰ বিষয়ে কবলৈ গৈ মই এটা উদাহৰণ দাঙি ধৰিব খাজো। দলগোমাত মান হে যি অলপ অলপ ধান হাটত বেচিবলৈ আনিছিলে সেই ধান চৰকাৰৰ কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে seize কৰিলে কিন্তু চৰকাৰে দাম দিয়া নাই। গোৱালপাড়াৰ পৰা বত্ৰপাঠ নামে এখন সাপ্তাহীক কাগজ ওলায়। সেই কাগজৰ পৰা অলপ পঢ়ি চালে অৱস্থাটো বুজিব পাৰিব। কাকতত লিখিছে—

“চৰকাৰে খাদ্য আৰু যোগান বিভাগৰ কৰ্মচাৰী সকলক বেআইনী মজুতদাৰ; চোৰাং ধান সবববাহকাৰী সকলৰ ওপৰত উচিত ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ ক্ষমতা প্ৰদান কৰিছে। কিন্তু ক্ষমতাৰ এনেদৰে অপব্যৱহাৰ কৰি অনাহকত আৰু অন্যায় ভাবে গাঁৱলীয়া বাইজৰ ওপৰত জোৰ জুলুম আৰু অত্যাচাৰ কৰাৰ কি অৰ্থ থাকিব পাৰে? দুই এমোণ ধান বিক্ৰী কৰি লৰাছোৱালীৰ শিক্ষাৰ বাবে পাঠ্য পুস্তক কিনিবৰ বাবে অহা বাইজৰ ওপৰত এই দৰে যথেষ্টে ক্ষমতাৰ বাহাদুৰী প্ৰদৰ্শন কৰাৰ সাহস সেই সকল কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে পালেইবা কৰ পৰা? কৰ্তব্যপৰায়ণতাৰ এয়ে যদি নিদৰ্শন হয় তেনেহলে বাইজে কি আশা আৰু বিশ্বাসেৰে চৰকাৰৰ ওপৰত আস্থা ৰাখিব? অন্যায় অশোভন আচৰণকাৰী উক্ত কৰ্মচাৰী সকলে অৰাজক ৰাজ্যৰ শোষণকাৰী ৰথী মহাৰথীৰ দৰে বাইজৰ ওপৰত বল প্ৰয়োগ কৰি এই অত্যাচাৰ চলোৱাৰ যুক্তি কতো আমি বিচাৰি পোৱা নাই। সেয়ে অৰাজকতা সৃষ্টি কৰি চৰকাৰক জনসাধাৰণৰ চকুত হেয় কৰা সেইসকল কৰ্মচাৰীৰ উপযুক্ত বিচাৰ কৰি জনসাধাৰণৰ মনোবল আৰু স্বাচছন্দ্যতা ফিৰাই অনা উচিত।”

এই কাগজৰে আৰু এঠাইত লিখিছে—“যোৱা ৭।২।৬৬ তাৰিখে মাটিয়া চি ডি ব্লকৰ ওচৰৰ সোমবৰীয়া বজাৰলৈ আহিব ধৰা কেই গাভীমান ধান চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে আটক কৰে। ফলত সেই তাৰিখে বজাৰত মুঠেই ৩।৪ শ মোন ধানৰ আমদানী হয়। এই আমদানী হোৱা আটাইখিনি ধানকেই প্ৰকিওৰমেণ্ট বিভাগৰ কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে লৈ যায়।

এই বজাৰত ধান কিনিবলৈ নাপাই বিফিউজী, কৰ্মচাৰী, আৰু ধান কিনি খোৱা ৰায়ত ৰাধ্য হৈ গাঁৱলীয়া গৃহস্থৰ ঘৰলৈ ধান কিনিবলৈ যায় আৰু ২৫ টকাৰ পৰা ২৮ টকাৰ ভিতৰত অলপ অচৰপ ধান সংগ্ৰহ কৰে। আজি খৰালিতেই এনে আকাল আৰু দুভিক্ষৰ তাণ্ডব নৃত্য; তেন্তে বাৰিষাত কি গতি হব চৰকাৰক শুধিব পাৰোনে?”

দলগোমা হাটৰ ঘটনাৰ খবৰ পাই পিছদিনা মই দলগোমালৈ গৈছিলো। এটা সৰু লৰাই আহি মোক কলেহি যে তেওঁ এগৰাকী বিধবাৰ লৰা, আৰামোন ধান আনিছিল বজাৰত বেচি কিতাপ কিনিবৰ বাবে। এই ধান চৰকাৰৰ মানুহে ধৰি নিলে। এই খন অৰাজকতাৰ ৰাজ্য। ইয়াত আইন ও নাই বিচাৰ ও নাই। মই এই ৰাজ্যৰ এক অংশ লোকৰ প্ৰতিনিধিত্ব কৰাৰ যোগ্যতা আছে নে নাই মোৰ নিজৰে সন্দেহ হয়। সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিছো যে এই সম্পৰ্কে এটা তদন্ত হব লাগে।

ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত শিল্প উৎপাদনৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে। অবশ্যে তেখেতে স্বীকাৰ কৰিছে যে এই ক্ষেত্ৰত আমাৰ ৰাজ্য আৰ্থানুকূপ আগবাঢ়িব পৰা নাই। ইন্দাষ্টি আমাক লাগে Economic development ৰ কাৰণে। যি খন ৰাজ্যত ইন্দাষ্টিত অগ্ৰসৰ হব, বিভিন্ন ইন্দাষ্টি গঢ়ি তুলিব পাৰিছে সেই ৰাজ্যই Economic development ৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আগ বাঢ়িব পাৰিছে। কিন্তু আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত কিমান ইন্দাষ্টি হৈছে আৰু ইয়াৰ পৰা কি economic development হৈছে সেই কথা চৰকাৰে চিন্তা কৰি চাইছেনে? আমাৰ অসমৰ গুৱাহাটীত হাৰ্ড বোৰ্ড ফেৰ্টীলি এটা হৈছে। তাত ছয় শ মানুহে কাম কৰে। কিন্তু এই ছয় শ মানুহৰ ভিতৰত মাত্ৰ ১১ জনহে অসমীয়া। মই এখন চিঠি পঢ়ি শুনাওঁ, তাৰ পৰা আচল অৱস্থাটো

বুঝিব পাৰিব।

Mr. SPEAKER : আপুনি চিঠিৰ নকল এটা আগতে দিব লাগিছিল।

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH NATH : ভাল মই এতিয়াও দি দিমা এই খন চিঠি হাৰ্ড বোর্ড ফেক্টৰীত কাম কৰা এজনে লিখিছে। “মই যোৱা ২৭।১২।৬৫ তাৰিখে কামত join কৰিছো। কিন্তু থকা লোৱাৰ ইয়াত একো সুবিধা নাই। পানীৰ ভীষণ অভাৱ। থকাৰ বাবে ধুনীয়া ঘৰ আছে, কিন্তু সেইবোৰ আমাৰ বাবে নহয়; বিহাৰী আদি বিদেশীহঁতৰ বাবে। মোক পোনতে labour ৰ লগত থাকিবলৈ ঠাই দিছিলে, কিন্তু মই তালৈ নগৈ মোৰ বন্ধু এজনৰ লগত doubling কৰি আছিলো; doubling কৰা বাবেও এক মাহোৱাৰী Labour Officer আছে তাৰ কথা শুনিব লগা হৈছিলে। কোম্পানীৰ ভিতৰখন বৰ বেয়া! ইহঁতে অসমীয়া মানুহক কুকুৰৰ দৰে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰে। অসমীয়া মানুহ পলায় বুলি কয়; এইটো সত্য কথা। ইহঁতৰ ব্যৱহাৰে মানুহক ইয়াৰ পৰা পলাবলৈ বাধ্য কৰায়। গোটেই কোম্পানীটোত মুঠতে ৬০০ (ছ’শ) মান মানুহ আছে, তাৰ ভিতৰত অসমীয়া মানুহ মাত্ৰ ১১ জন। আমাৰ লগত interview দিয়া ল’ৰা (Shri Birendra Kumar Nath, B.Sc.) এটা আছিলে। তেওঁ বেচেৰা সহ্য কৰিব নোৱাৰি গুচি গ’ল। মাত্ৰ ৮ দিন কাম কৰি interview দিয়া প্ৰায় দুশ ল’ৰাৰ ভিতৰত কেৱল এই বীৰেন্দ্ৰ কুমাৰেই চাকৰি পাইছিল আৰু বাকীবোৰ কেবেলা, গুজৰাট, আদিৰ পৰা আনিছে।

ইয়াত সাধাৰণ বিহাৰী চোকিদাৰ এটাৰ কথাও শুনিব লাগে। ইহঁতে অসমীয়া বুলি জানিলেই কেৱল প্ৰশ্ন। কি আচৰিত! অসমত বাস কৰি আজি অসমীয়া সন্তানৰ এনে দুৰ্দৃশ্য।” এইটো এটা চিত্ৰ ডাঙি ধৰিলো। কথাটো কিমান দূৰ সঁচা সেইটো বিচাৰ কৰি চোৱাৰ বিষয়। কিন্তু যদিহে কথাটো সঁচা হয় তেনেহলে এইটো ভয়াৱহ কথা। তেনেহলে অসমত ইন্দাষ্টি কৰি আনি কি লাভ পাইছো?

চৰকাৰে পাতি দিয়া Employment Exchange বিভাগ আছে; liaison officer আছে কিন্তু এইবোৰৰ যোগেদি আমাৰ ল’ৰাবোৰে কিমান কাম পাইছে? মই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিছো যাতে চৰকাৰে ইয়াৰ এটা ব্যৱস্থা কৰে। যদি আমাৰ ইন্দাষ্টি লাগে তেন্তে Public Sector ত হ’ব লাগে। নহলে বাহিৰৰ পৰা মানুহ আনি ইন্দাষ্টি পাতিলে আমাৰ economic development হোৱাৰ আশা নাই।

ৰাজ্যপালে তেখেতৰ ভাষণত Economy Committee ৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে।

আপোনালোকে জানে যে যোৱা অধিবেশনত চৰকাৰে Economy কমিটি গঠন কৰিছিল আৰু ঘোষণাও কৰিছিল যে চৰকাৰী ক্ষেত্ৰত মিতব্যয়ী কৰাৰ। ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণতো কৈছে যে কমিটিৰ কাম চলি আছে আৰু বিভিন্ন মহলৰ পৰামৰ্শ সংগ্ৰহ কৰিছে। কিন্তু তাক কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবলৈ আৰু কিমান দিন লাগিব? চৰকাৰ মিতব্যয় হ’বলৈ কেতিয়া পাৰিব? আজি জৰুৰী পৰিস্থিতিত চৰকাৰে বহু ব্যয় বহন কৰিব লগীয়া হৈছে—বিশেষকৈ প্ৰতি ৰক্ষাৰ কামত। এনে অৱস্থাত Economy কমিটিয়ে অনতিপলমে মিতব্যয়ী হ’বলৈ দিহা পৰামৰ্শ দিয় উচিত বুলি ভাবো।

ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত কেৱল সাৰৰ কথাহে কৈ গৈছে; উৎপাদনৰ কথা কোৱা নাই। মই বুজিব পৰা নাই যে কেৱল সাৰ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিলেই উৎপাদন কেনেকৈ বাঢ়িব? সাৰ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিলেই সকলো ফলৰ উৎপাদন নেবাঢ়ে। Irrigation, Power pump আদিও প্ৰয়োগ নকৰি কেৱল সাৰ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিলেই উৎপাদন নেবাঢ়ে। গোৱালপাড়াত দেখিছো আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তৰ কিছুমান Power pump আছে। কিন্তু তেওঁলোকৰ নাই মেকানিক আৰু নাই ড্ৰাইভাৰ আৰু যিয়ে নিয়ে সেয়ে চলায় আৰু মেৰামতি কৰে। কলত অলপ চলিয়েই বন্ধ হয়। পানী নিদিলে বড়ো খেতি নহয় আৰু এইদৰে Power pump বন্ধ হৈ থাকিলে পানী দিয়া যাব কেনেকৈ? অনুসন্ধান কৰি জানিব পাৰিলো যে প্ৰত্যেক Block ত মেকানিক আৰু Driver নাই। গতিকে খেতিয়কেই মেৰামতি কাম আৰু চলোৱা কাম কৰিব লাগে। তাৰ বাবে pump বেয়া হৈ পৰি থাকে। যদি এইদৰে বন্ধ হৈ থাকে তেনেহলে বড়ো খেতিত পানী যোগান কেনেকৈ কৰিব? চৰকাৰে লাখ লাখ টকা খৰচ কৰি Power pump কিনিছে ইফালে Driver নাই, মেকানিক নাই। চৰকাৰে Power pump চলোৱা ড্ৰাইভাৰী Training দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা দৰকাৰ। ভালকৈ চলাব নেজানিলে Pump নষ্ট হৈ যাব। আমাৰ ভাৰতত দেখিছো Pump মুকলি ঠাইতে পৰি আছে; ওপৰত ঢাকনীৰ ব্যৱস্থাও নাই ব'দ বৰষুণৰ পৰা বন্ধা কৰিবৰ কাৰণে। সেই কাৰণে প্ৰত্যেক Block ত মেকানিক, ড্ৰাইভাৰ থাকিব লাগে। আৰু এটা কথা যে Pump বোৰ বেয়া হলে যেনেকৈ মেকানিক লাগে, সেই কোনো অংশ বেয়া হলে তাক সলনি কৰি দিবলৈ Spare parts বৰ দৰকাৰ। গতিকে এনেকুৱা Pump আনিব লাগে যিবোৰৰ Spare parts পোৱা যায়।

কৃষিৰ বিষয়ে কেইজনমান বন্ধুৱে ইতিমধ্যে কৈ গৈছে যে চৰকাৰ আৰু মেত সকলৰ উৎসাহ পাই বাইজে যথেষ্ট খেতি কৰিছে। মাননীয় শ্ৰীঅমিয় কুমাৰ দাসে সিদিনাখন মোক কৈছিল যে তেজপুৰত বেঙোনাৰ দাম কিলো প্ৰতি ৫ পয়ছা হৈছে আৰু লাভ ২ পয়ছা বা ৩ পয়ছা হৈছে। সেইটো হৈছে কাৰণ তাত বজাৰ নাই। কিন্তু গোৱালপাড়াত সেইটো নহয়। তাত ৬০ হেজাৰ Refugee আছে বাবে দাম নকমে। সেই কাৰণে Marketing facility থাকিব লাগে। মই জানিব পাৰিছো Military ক supply কৰাৰ যথেষ্ট সুবিধা আছে। গতিকে সেই supply লবলৈ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে; নহলে বাইজৰ খেতি কৰা উৎসাহ কমি যাব।

আজি ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত শিক্ষাৰ কথা কৈছে। অৱশ্যে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে শিক্ষা বিষয়ত কিছু পৰিমাণে আগবাঢ়িছে। ই বৰ প্ৰশংসনীয়। কিন্তু মই দুবছৰৰ পৰা দেখিছো যে বহুতো ঠায়ে ঠায়ে L.P., M.E., H.E. স্কুল হৈছে কিন্তু চৰকাৰৰ মঞ্জুৰী পোৱা নাই—যদি সেয়ে হয় তেন্তে শিক্ষা কেনেকৈ আগবাঢ়িব? আনাৰ অসমত বেচি ভাগেই দুখীয়া মানুহ—গতিকে মোটিকলৈ বিনা মাছুল পঢ়িব পৰাটো ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ মই চৰকাৰক টানি অনুৰোধ কৰো। মাদ্ৰাজ আৰু নিজাত সেইটো কৰিছে—আমাৰ চৰকাৰেও সেইটো বিবেচনা কৰি তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো।

তাৰ পিচত অনুসন্ধান সম্প্ৰদায় আৰু জনজাতিৰ যি Stipend দিছে তাৰ পৰা ১২ মাহৰ মাছুল কাটি ৰাখি বাকীখিনিহে দিয়ে—কিন্তু আগতে বেতন মাফ দিন বুলিয়েই কৈছিল।

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) :

মাননীয় সদস্যৰ এই Information টো সত্য নহয় ; তেওঁলোকক মাছুল free দিয়া হয় ।

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH NATH : মই জনা ধৰবটোহে কৈছো । তাৰ পিচত ইতিপূৰ্বে আমাৰ পিচপৰা সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ ছাত্ৰ ছাত্ৰীয়ে বৃত্তি পাইছিল—সেই কথাটো পুনৰ বিবেচনা কৰিব লাগে । মোৰ বোধেৰে তেওঁলোককো বৃত্তি দিয়াটো যুক্তিবদ্ধ হব ।

ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত দেখিছো যে আমাৰ পাহাৰী জনজাতিৰ ভাই সকলৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে Planning Commission য়ে আঁচনি লৈছে । ই বৰ সুখৰ কথা । ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা পাহাৰী ভাইসকলৰ উন্নতি হক । কিন্তু ভৈয়ামত বিশেষকৈ গোৱালপাড়া জিলা সকলো প্ৰকাৰেৰে পিচ পৰি আছে, উন্নয়নমূলক আঁচনিৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নাই । গোৱালপাড়া জিলাখন জমিদাৰৰ তলত আছিল—সেইসময়ত তেওঁলোক সকলো উন্নতিৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত হৈ আহিছে—এতিয়াও তেওঁলোকৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে একো আঁচনি হাতত লোৱা নাই । বৰ্ত্তমানে চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা যি কৰিছে তাৰ পৰাও তেওঁলোকৰ কোনো অৰ্থনৈতিক উন্নতি হোৱা নাই । গোৱালপাড়াৰ লগত বৰপেটা মহকুমা, কোকৰাঝাৰ মহকুমা আৰু ধুবুৰী মহকুমাক লৈ এটা অৰ্থনৈতিক উন্নয়নমূলক আঁচনি লব পাৰে । তাৰ কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিছো । ইয়াৰ লগতে মই এটা পৰামৰ্শ আগবঢ়াওঁ । আজি আমাৰ প্ৰত্যেক ঠাইতে মহকুমা পৰিষদ আছে—এই পৰিষদে ৰাইজৰ কোনো কাম কৰিব পৰা নাই । চৰকাৰে নিয়োগ কৰা পঞ্চায়ত Study Team ৰ Report মতে কিছুমান ৰাজ্যত জিলা পৰিষদ কৰিছে আৰু উক্ত জিলা পৰিষদবোৰৰ দুই কোটিৰও ওপৰ বাজেট কৰে । তেওঁলোকে ৰাইজৰ কাম কৰি ৰাইজক উন্নত কৰিছে । অসমত কিন্তু মহকুমা পৰিষদে একো কাম কৰিব পৰা নাই । চৰকাৰে এই মহকুমা পৰিষদখনক কাৰ্য্যকৰি কৰিব লাগে । কিন্তু কেনেকৈ কৰিব ? শিক্ষাৰ ভাৰ মহকুমা পৰিষদক দিব লাগে । আমাৰ ডাক্তৰখানা আছে কিন্তু ডাক্তৰ নাই । মাটিয়াৰ মৰ্টেন, লক্ষীমপুৰৰ পৰা ডাক্তৰক Transfer কৰিলে কিন্তু পিচত ডাক্তৰ নিদিলে । গতিকে ডিম্পেঞ্চাৰী বিলাকে মহকুমা পৰিষদৰ তত্ত্বাৱধানলৈ আনিব লাগে । তাৰ লগে লগে Revenue বিভাগটোও দিব লাগে । (হাঁহি) আজি খাজানা আদায় কৰা এটা সমস্যা হৈ পৰিছে । গতিকে এই ভাৰ মহকুমা পৰিষদক দিলে সূচাৰূপে খাজনা আদায় কৰিব পাৰিব । বৰ্ত্তমানে খাজনাৰ শতকৰা 80 ভাগ পঞ্চায়তে পায় ; তাৰ ঠাইত তেওঁলোকক এশ ভাগেই দিব লাগে । লগতে Forest Department কো দিব লাগে । (হাঁহি)

মোক অলপ সময় দিয়া কাৰণে মই আপোনাক ধন্যবাদ দিছো । শেহত ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ক ধন্যবাদ দি আমাৰ শ্ৰীগোন্ধামী ডাঙৰীয়াই ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণৰ ওপৰত যি ধন্যবাদসূচক পস্তাৰ দাঙি ধৰিছে তাক মই সমৰ্থন কৰি মোৰ বক্তৃতাৰ সামৰণী মাৰিলো ।

Re : Procedure as to Amendments to the Motion of Thanks on the Governor's Address.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in connection with the resolution moved by Shri Sarat Chandra Goswami, M.L. A. relating to the Governor's Address.....

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs) : Sir, I want to bring to your notice the fact that after the motion of thanks is moved the amending motions should be asked to be moved so as to give chance to the participating members to consider

the amendments and if need be to refute the contentions made in the motion. But this time, Sir, I find, there had been a deviation from the procedure followed in the past in this House in this matter, the amendments were not moved in time. Of course, I do not want to stand on the way to Shri Barua to move his amendment now although belated. But I would like to submit to you that the procedure followed this time in the House should not be repeated and the conventions grown should not be allowed to be easily violated for the convenience of some hon. Members in future.

Mr. SPEAKER : Yes, it is the procedure that amendments are moved as soon as the motions formally come before the House.

Therefore, proper procedure was to get the amendments moved as soon as the resolution was before the House. But that was not done. Sometimes there has been deviation from the rules and the hon. Members were allowed to move amendments, in case of cut motions, at the time when the Members were speaking. However, I shall see that in future such irregularities may not occur. But for today's purpose he may move the amendment.

Debate on the Governor's Address

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) : Sir, on the resolution moved by Shri Sarat Chandra Goswami on Governor's Address I on my own behalf and on behalf of my colleague Shri Tarapada Bhatta-charjee, beg to move the following amendment.

That at the end of the motion moved by Shri Sarat Chandra Goswami, M. L. A. relating to the Governor's Address the following be added :—

“But this Assembly regrets that the Governor's Address fails to give clear indications of the following :—

- (1) To maintain law and order in the State, particularly in the border Districts in Assam and Nagaland.
- (2) The failure to arrest the alarming food situation in the State.
- (3) The failure to raise the agricultural production by means of improved methods.
- (4) The complete failure to protect the lives and properties of the people from annual recurrence of serious flood and erosion.
- (5) The reason of failure of the Government to tackle the alarming unemployment problem in the State.
- (6) The failure to indicate the measures taken to assess the achievement made by the State during the three Plans.

- (7) The reason of failure of the Government to take prompt action for complete integration of N. E. F. A. with the administration of the State of Assam for the purpose of bringing solidarity and for administrative convenience.
- (8) The failure of the Government to assess the technical manpower needed for implementation of various plan schemes and failure to set up machineries for the purpose.
- (9) Failure to reorganise the medical administration so as to offer minimum medical service to the people.
- (10) Failure to reorganise the technical education so as to offer opportunity to the younger generation to take up technical profession.
- (11) Failure of the Government to meet the minimum requirement of the various categories of the low paid Government servants.
- (12) The failure of the Government to reorganise the administrative machinery in order to cope with the existing circumstances.
- (13) The failure of the Government to distribute land to the landless people and also to rehabilitate the flood and erosion affected people in the State.
- (14) The failure to organise Civil Defence in time of such emergency.
- (15) The complete failure of the Government to remove corruption from the administrative machinery.
- (16) Failure to mention about the establishment of the second Oil Refinery in the State.

Sir, while supporting my amendments I want to make a few observations. I consider that the Governor's Address is a great insult to the democratic set up of the Government. Every time we have seen that the Governor's Address is nothing but a systematic calender prepared by his staff and he comes here with all his paraphernalia to deliver his Address ignoring the claims and will of the people. Every year Governor's Address is prepared in the same way. Sir, the Governor's Address has given us a rosy picture as he has mentioned only about the achievements of the Government, but he totally failed to give any clear indication about the failure and lapses of the Government in different departments and in different plans and programmes every year. It has been observed that the Governor has totally forgotten the crying needs of the State, that is, the food problem. He did not mention a single word about this problem. Now, this particular problem is confronted not only by the State but also by the whole country, and it has become the subject matter of discussion in the U. N. O. and also in the Jaipur session of the ruling party. When there has been discussions everywhere about this problem I am surprised to find that the Governor has not mentioned anything about it in his Address. In the last Governor's Address there was a mention about the controlling of price. In page 8 of the last year's Address it was mentioned that "supply position of certain commodities like pulses, mustard Oil, etc., which are imported from outside has not been satisfactory and has been a cause of considerable concern of the Government. All these commodities are de-controlled and

as such generally move from normal trade channel. The supply became extremely difficult during the later part of last year due to high prices in the producing States and restrictions imposed by them on the export of these articles. Nevertheless limited supplies were maintained though at inordinately high prices. There seems to be no prospect of any fall in the price level till the next crop is harvested as the upward trend of price in the exporting market outside the State still continues". Last year we got this picture and now the House would have been benefited if the Governor would have mentioned about the steps that have been taken by the Government to improve the position of these commodities. An hon. Member from the Treasury Bench has already stated about the condition of the people living in the rural areas. The minimum requirement of our people is not given, not to speak of giving equal benefits to all. The bare minimum which is required by the people is not given. Our Government is complacent about their own actions and plans and programmes which have been taken on paper only and not in actual practice. Now, Sir, you will see how the prices have gone up, if we take 1954 as the base year. Upto October-November, 1965 the price index of whole-sale prices has gone up from 115.92 to 185.8 and the price index of retail prices has gone up from 95 to 154. The prices have practically increased cent per cent. But the measures taken by the Government to control the prices are not adequate. In my opinion Government has given practically full hand to a certain section of the people to control the foodstuff. You may probably remember, Sir, that even our Chief Minister expressed his grave concern about this. Government have formed Price Vigilance Committees in the districts to fix the prices of the commodities but the suggestions of these Committees have not been followed by the dealers. Therefore, my suggestion is that Government should take effective measures to control the price level so that the people can get their requirements of the essential commodities at reasonable price.

Now, Sir, as one of the hon. Members has pointed out, we are not in a position to understand in what way the procurement agency is functioning. Procurement position, according to the Minister-in-charge of Co-operation, is improving day by day.

But in actual practice it is not so. Now, Sir, as per the statement issued by the hon. Minister-in-charge of Agriculture on 19th January, 1966 the target of our State this year was 1,25,00,000 tons ; but out of that we could not reach the target till to-day. As for instance in the Sibsagar District, Government has taken a target to procure 4 lakh maunds, but out of that till to-day only a little more than 1 lakh mds. have been procured. The main defect I have seen is that there is no co-ordination between the supply and procurement. We have brought it to the notice of the hon. Chief Minister also. Even now when the entire monopoly of procuring and even distributing agency has been given to the Apex Marketing Co-operative they are not in a position to work effectively. Sir, in Jorhat area, specially in Titabar area, last time we have given a drive of procuring paddy with the collaboration of the officers and in response to that many people came forward to sell their paddy. But, Sir, on the spot we have seen that the Apex Marketing Societies were not in a position just to make cash payment to those growers. For that reason they were to wait and in the mean time those stocks have been captured by middlemen. Therefore, Sir, it ha

been observed that this Apex Marketing Society also has got maximum loopholes. It has been expressed by the hon. Chief Minister also in his statement. He expressed his grave concern about procurement position in the State and also the functioning of Apex Marketing Co-operative Societies. Sir, my submission here is that this has to be geared up effectively and proper co-ordination between supply and procurement. To control the price level, I would suggest to the Government that this procurement agency of the Apex Marketing Societies should be recognised and proper co-ordination between supply and Apex Marketing should be brought about and the wholesale distribution agency should be given to the Apex Marketing and these should be distributed through fair price shops and not through individual dealers and other retailers. Moreover, Sir, as one of the hon. Members has already pointed out that though Government have fixed the price of paddy at Rs.13 per md. but what is the position? In the entire Goalpara District, people had to purchase paddy at the rate of Rs.20 to 25 per md. ; even Rs.30 per md. in the Mankachar area. If the price could not be effectively controlled, then what is the necessity of only depriving the poor growers of their legitimate right of getting more who can afford to do something by selling their paddy? Therefore, Sir, Government should take definite steps to have proper procurement and to eliminate middlemen business. It is also seen that due to negligence on the part of many officers these things happen. Therefore my suggestion is just to reorganise these two wings of supply and procurement properly so as to enable the people to get their bare minimum, at the same time to see that the Government procurement policy becomes successful. Now, Sir, this has got also the relation with food production. We have seen in the Governor's Address that there is a mention only of utilisation of fertiliser and we have been expected to see that the people make use of these fertilisers more and more. But no clear indication has been given in his Address as to whether there is really any increase in production as a result of the use of fertilisers in the year under review. Most probably he has mentioned about how the fertilisers or how much quantity thereof has been utilised, but it has not been mentioned clearly the areas where these have been utilised and whether there was any increased production in those areas. The most surprising thing is that the hon. Minister of Agriculture has issued one statement which was published in the *Assam Tribune* of 19th January under the caption "Assam produces surplus rice this year" wherein it has been said that this time we are going to have increased quantity of production in respect of foodgrains. But so far as my information goes, the position is not so in actual practice. In the last year, production was to the tune of 19.66 lakh tons. Now this year, production is expected to be about 19.02 lakh tons thereby obtaining 64 thousand tons less this year than that of last year. It is very much surprising how the Minister-in-charge of Agriculture could issue such a rosy statement without any proper study of the position and calculation, perhaps he has done so only with the intention to hoodwink the people. Therefore, Sir, I am inclined to believe that his statement is completely misleading and I feel that the entire Governor's Address is also misleading, because if no less a person than a Minister could make such a misleading statement just to hoodwink the public, I consider that the Governor's Address is also itself a painted picture just to hoodwink the

public in respect of the achievement of the Government. The Governor being the constitutional head of the State has also violated the constitutional provisions and rights of the people by giving such misleading statements. Now, Sir, in this respect here I have already told the House and I am now also referring again to Chapter III—Requirements for an Expanded programme of Food Aid to Economic Development of the book entitled "Freedom from Hunger Campaign—Development Through Food" published by the F. A. O. of the United Nations; at page 32, it has been written that closely integrated programming requires adequate and fairly reliable statistical data on the functioning of the economy, and suitably skilled statistical and economic personnel. Where some form of integrated programming is not yet established, it should nevertheless not be too difficult to select a few projects needing food aid that would merit inclusion in any national plan and make a permanent contribution to development. In such cases, commonsense, a close study of past trends, insight into the institutional frame work, trial and errors, and a sense of social priorities can show the way. However as soon as the programme so initiated assumes importance, and the volume of aid increases beyond a bare minimum a comprehensive review becomes advisable.

That is why my submission is that there is no integrated programme in our economic planning by our Agriculture Department and Co-operation Department as well as in respect of Supply Department. As I have already told that there is utter lack of co-ordination, so also there is no proper integrated planning, and that is why we have not been in a position to reach our target though our aims and objects were to achieve self-sufficiency in respect of food after our independence.

Therefore, Sir, here it has been written that we must have proper assessment of achievement from Plan to Plan. But that is lacking and there is no economic planning. Though we expect that the Governor's Address would make mention about the achievement of this Government in respect of food production, but in actual practice, we are not having anything like that. Here in this book, at page 32, Paragraph 73, it has been stated that 'once the role of domestic agriculture in national development has been assessed, with the objectives stated and plans formulated, the policies and measures for implementing the plans will need to be clearly specified.' But that is not done in respect of planning in our State. We are simply making certain plan but how to implement it, that is not clearly defined. That is why, the plans have become more or less impracticable and we are suffering for want of foodstuffs and other things.

Now, Sir, I simply want to stress that there should be economic planning for our State also. Here in this book, namely, Notes on Extension in Agriculture by Ivan G. Fay also there are certain suggestions which will be found at page 10. It has been clearly written "what can be done to increase Indian food production?" "Food production in India can be greatly increased. Indian scientists believe that over a period of years, (1) there can be an increase of cropped land, including expansion of double cropping, of 30 million acres, which would increase food production by 3.4 million tons per year, (2) Irrigation can be extended to 40 million acres with a resultant increase of 6.9 million tons of food; (3) improved methods in soil preparation, better varieties, use of chemical fertilizers, green manures and diseases and pest control measures would

boost production by 10.3 million tons. Three methods are suggested for increasing food production in India. The present area of crop land may be expanded but within a few years all possible crop land will have been reclaimed. Irrigation can be extended but again within a few years all possible sources of water will have been utilised.

The one method by which food production can always be increased is through the application on the land of the improved, scientific methods developed and proved by Research Institutes. The flow of new scientific discoveries, of better varieties, more efficient fertilizer, more effective insect and disease controls need never end.

The hope for ever increasing food production for all years ahead rests largely on three agencies. (1) Research Institute with teams of highly trained researchers who will develop ever newer and more efficient methods in food productions, (2) Colleges of Agriculture that will teach the most efficient methods in all phases of farming to young men and train them for teaching, for research or for service in extension, (3) An extension organization that will carry to the cultivators the more efficient methods developed by the scientists and bring about their employment on the millions of farms in India". On the shoulders of agricultural extension rests the grave responsibility of teaching cultivators scientific methods of production that if universally employed, could easily double the current level of production. No work in all India is of greater importance. These measures are for the improvement of agricultural development. But what we have seen here ? These things are lacking in our State. Sir, in the statement issued by the Minister-in-charge of Agriculture he said that we are not having qualified people for planning but we are to make plan accordingly. It is better we should not plan haphazardly and spend the money and get nothing out of it. Sir, it has been mentioned that there is one Agricultural College and that Government is keen enough to open the post-Graduate classes also. But we find that no qualified staff has been given to the institution which should train the students to qualify themselves for coping with the present situation. Sir, we are very pleased to hear during the last session that the rural university will also be included in the Fourth Plan. And I hope the Government will take prompt action in this matter so that improvement in respect of food can be made through technical personnel. Only then we can have the successful plan and programme in the State. Therefore, Sir, I think our Government specially the Minister-in-charge of Agriculture will bear these things in mind and do his best to increase food production and improve the condition of the people living in the rural areas.

Sir, in respect of price control also I would urge upon the Government to take stringent measures against those hoarders. But here also I have seen that Government is lacking far behind. For instance, one case has been detected at Titabar National Rice Mill. A case has been registered against that particular hoarder. But you will be surprised to hear that after a few months the Government has been compelled to withdraw the case.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) : To which case the hon. Member is referring ?

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : The case that has been detected by the Joint Director at Titabar proper, viz., Ganesh Sarma's case. Sir, my intention for speaking these things is that if Government is really keen to detect such kind of persons, the proper procedure should be

followed so that such persons be brought to book. But by Government slackening like this, it has given scope to those people to go on hoarding, etc. I hope occurrence of such things should be stopped and Government should take stringent measures against the blackmarketeers and hoarders.

Now, I have observed that point mentioned by the Governor in his Address, *viz.*, the law and order situation. Sir, the Governor's Address itself is self-contradictory in this respect because broadly speaking there is no satisfactory law and order situation. But the Governor has said that it is satisfactory. You, yourself, Sir, know whether it is satisfactory or not ?

Mr. SPEAKER : Why do you tag me with this ?

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : Sir, this august House knows that very recently the National Schools Sports were going on in this very capital. But unfortunately an incident had taken place on 20th February, 1966. That may be due to the negligence on the part of the Government as they fail to give proper protection to those teams which come from other States. There were continuous stabbing cases in the very capital city of the State. Therefore, one can very well imagine in what way the law and order situation is satisfactory. Now, Sir, coming to the law and order situation in the border areas, I like to make few observations. Sir, we are really glad that the Tashkent Declaration has taken place recently, and we hope that the enmity and the hostility that existed between our India and our neighbouring country Pakistan will be removed. But for this reason, I request the Government not to be complacent about the security measures in the State as well as in border areas. I submit that proper security and protection measures should be tightened up from all sides.

Sir, the Governor is completely silent about the deportation of illegal Pakistani infiltrators. In his Address he has simply mentioned that Government is going to set up some tribunals. But he did not mention anything about such illegal infiltrators who are already deported and how many of them are going to be deported. Sir, so far I know, about one lakh fifty thousand infiltrators are still here in our State. Therefore, Sir, my submission to the Government is to look after this aspect very carefully. In setting up tribunals Government can appoint an experienced senior Magistrate who can deal this matter properly if the Judges cannot be made available. Sir, my point is that the relation between India and Pakistan should be more cordial and for this reason this burning problem should not be ignored and Government should not be complacent about the same problem. Sir, I am coming to another important factor—the law and order situation that is prevalent in the Assam and Nagaland border of Sibsagar district. I want to submit that it is very gratifying to note that our Hon'ble Chief Minister has taken maximum pain to bring normalcy and peace in Nagaland. Sir, we are all aware of the fact that Assam cannot live without Nagaland people and Nagaland people also cannot live without Assam. But it is a matter of regret that though we are trying our best, according to our humble capacity, to maintain cordial relation between these two States, troubles are still going on with the result that innocent people are subject to suffering and distress. Sir, we cannot maintain peace at the cost of lives of innocent people. We have found that innocent people are suffering a great deal because of the trouble in Assam—Nagaland border. Though we tried our best to maintain peace, it appears, Sir, all our efforts have gone in vain.

Mr. SPEAKER : You have already spoken about 38 minutes. Try to conclude.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : Now, Sir, what I mean to say is that there must be a limit in all matters. Sir, we want peace and we want to live together with the people of Nagaland. But every-time, since last 10 years or so, we find the trouble has been created by the Nagaland people ; and in this way how is it possible for us to live in peace ? For this reason, Sir, I want to draw the attention of our hon. Chief Minister when in a short span of time so many incidents have taken place, in what way our intelligence branch and border security forces are functioning ? Sir, we want peace but not at the cost of the innocent people's life and property. Therefore, Sir, my submission to the Hon'ble Chief Minister is that efforts should be made to maintain law and order in Assam—Nagaland border and to see that such kind of harassment on our people is stopped.

Sir, another important matter requires attention of our hon. Chief Minister. Sir, our Prime Minister is kind enough to consider the release of the Naga People who have been detained in our plain districts. But at the same time I would like to request the hon. Chief Minister to draw the attention of our Prime Minister about those people who have been detained by the Naga people for many years and the question of their release may also be considered simultaneously. Sir, we do not know in what way they are living or whether they are still alive or not ? At least we want to convey to their families in what way they are living in the hands of hostile Nagas whether they are dead or alive. Sir, among them, I understand, one official is also detained. Another important matter is that the trouble is not always created by the hostiles. The Government of Nagaland is also creating some sort of troubles in the border areas. Sir, I will cite an instance: recently the Government of Nagaland has claimed that the land in Disoi valley of Assam is theirs and as a result of that trouble is going on in that border area. I hope our Chief Minister will take up this question in right earnest so that people can live peacefully. Another important matter I want to draw the attention of the Chief Minister in respect of those undertrial prisoners who have been captured and lodged in Kohima and Dimapur Jails. Sir, I received letters from them stating that they are there without any trial for years together. The treatment by the Jails staff towards them is understood to be undecribable. Therefore, Sir, I earnestly request the Chief Minister to take up the matter with the Government of Nagaland so that their trial is taken up immediately and if they are to be convicted they must be convicted and punished without further delay.

Mr. SPEAKER : Will you please pass the papers to the Chief Minister ?

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : Yes, Sir, I shall pass those letters.

Now, Sir, I would like to say something about the incident in Tinsukia when our Prime Minister came to Assam recently in which 15 persons died and many more injured. Of course, myself, Hon'ble Minister-in-charge Labour and the Minister-in-charge of Health including our lady Member Shrimati Lili Sengupta were also present at Tinsukia.

Sir, I am glad that our Prime Minister was kind enough to address the meeting at Tinsukia. But at the same time All India Police meet was going on in Assam. As a result of this there was less police staff at Tinsukia in comparison with the gathering. On the other hand the place where the meeting was held was very inconvenient. But I want to know who is responsible for holding 3 meetings in the same subdivision when they could not cope with the situation? It is also understood that the Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent of Police objected for holding the said meeting at Tinsukia. Sir, my submission is that there should be a judicial enquiry commission to go into the matter and find out who is responsible for such kind of incident at Tinsukia and to punish accordingly.

Coming to another important aspect, *i.e.*, corruption, I would like to state that Governor has not mentioned how many cases of corruption have been detected and how many persons have been punished. He has only mentioned about the setting up of the State Vigilance Commission but failed to give any clear picture about its functioning. Sir, I think that is not the only way of removing corruption from the administration. Sir, unless the root of the corruption in the administration and its impact in the society is found out and dealt accordingly, this problem can never be solved. But it seems that that has been totally ignored. Sir, I will cite an instance here that the Anti Corruption Branch of the Government has been constituted by the Police personnel. Sir, there is a big defalcation case against the 2nd B. S. F. stationed in Shillong. This case has been detected long ago but nothing so far has been done in this regard. My intention for citing this instance is that, the people who have been entrusted to tackle corruption should be honest; otherwise how they can remove corruption? It has been found that the people who are entrusted to this job are more corrupt. Therefore, Sir, I want to know from the Chief Minister in what way Government is going to remove corruption from the administration.

It is not possible to remove corruption unless and until corruption is removed from the society and from the Government officials.

Another aspect as all the hon. Members know, is that I am a small fry in political arena and I may not have the same political acumen as our other political leaders. But one thing strikes in my mind that so many organisations on caste basis are coming up in the name of their all round upliftment which I consider to be not a happy sign in respect of unity and integrity of the Frontier State. I fully appreciate the contention of some of hon. Members. We want unity amidst diversity. No doubt, we should look after the interest and welfare of our backward and tribal people. But at the same time we should see that such organisations do not create any disunity amongst us. Nowadays we have seen so many organisations—Mishing Bane Kabang, Deori Conference, other backward class conference, etc., etc. My intention is that while supporting the welfare of the backward and tribal people we should also not lose sight of the ultimate objective of our State. What I have seen and from what report I have received, it can rightly be guessed that things are not running well. Some teachers from North Bank came to Jorhat and complained about some social disunity in their area after the Mishing Bane Kebang was over in which our Hon'ble Prime Minister was kind enough to grace the occasion with her presence. The aim of the common people is good but the aim of their leaders is not good. I am apprehending

some danger in the near future. I have discussed this matter with the Prime Minister also at Dibrugarh on the eve of her departure to attend the Conference. So, my earnest request to our hon'ble Chief Minister is that he should not lose sight of these things. Otherwise, it will not be surprising when we will see another Nagaland in our Frontier State. Similarly, things in N. E. F. A. are also not going on well, and very shortly another demand from the N. E. F. A. for a separate State is not unlikely. It will be too late for the Government of India to tackle it, if timely action is not taken in right earnest now.

I have discussed this matter when Prime Minister was at Dibrugarh. I am not happy with the discussion. I said to her that my favourite frontier State cannot be allowed to be divided into pieces according to whims of the Central Government and they should not consider it to be their political experimental station. I would like to draw the pointed attention of the Chief Minister to take definite and immediate steps in this direction. We do not want to do a thing by force. We should create such atmosphere amongst the N. E. F. A. people so that they can feel that they are our own people and their welfare is our welfare. Sir, I am apprehending a great danger as I did at the time of Chinese aggression.

Mr SPEAKER : Mr. Barua, your time is up. Please cut short.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : Another thing, Sir, I would like to say about Embankment and Drainage. In his Address, Governor has said that—"The draft Master Plan for an integrated flood control programme on a short and long term basis has been approved by the Flood Control Board on the 29th January. We are glad to hear that at least the State Flood Control Board has taken up the matter in right earnest. But we are not happy to hear that "the breach of the Gohaingaon bund, the flooding and consequent damage was not very extensive last year". But in fact, it is not true. There was heavy damage.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Embankment and Drainage) : That flood was not extensive.

Mr. SPEAKER : It means flood in Assam was not extensive.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : I do not think Government have gone into details of the matter. But the damage was extensive. Actually, it was a disaster. Sir, it was also reported that people of Gohaingaon have obstructed the construction of the bund at Gohaingaon. Sir, so far I know, before I came to the Budget Session, last year, I had the opportunity to constantly come in contact with them and visited the place constantly and I know that they actually did not obstruct the construction of the bund. They might have objected to it on the ground of getting some alternative land for their rehabilitation which I consider to be genuine. They have submitted representation to the Government constitutionally to this effect. Government should know that constitutional objection and physical obstruction are two different things. Sir, while the Budget Session was going on, in the meantime, Government was kind enough to keep me as a State guest in the Jail, and afterwards I do not know what has happened. But so far my information goes the whole matter was not properly looked into by the Government. I being the representative of the people will be

failing in my duty if I do not get actual state of affairs that are going on at the Government level. I have seen that some proceedings have been drawn up against some officers. So far my information goes proceedings were drawn against the Deputy Commissioner and the Chief Engineer, Flood Control. They have appointed a Commission also. Shri Bhatnagar, Commissioner of the Division, gave a report but that was not accepted by the Government. In any case, we want impartial enquiry into the matter and to bring those who are at fault to book without considering caste, creed or political affiliation whatsoever. If the Chief Engineer is made responsible for that let him be punished but it should be done after proper enquiry. If the honourable Minister-in-charge of Agriculture would follow the same ideology and principle of late revered Lal Bahadur Shastri, I would urge him to resign immediately from his gaddy by following the real democratic principle. I would also request the Revenue Minister to follow the same principle for their complete failure in tackling the problem in time.

If the Government has decided to draw up proceedings against the Chief Engineer (E. and D.) it means that the E. and D. Department is solely responsible for this crisis and again if the Government has decided to draw up proceedings against the D. C. it means that the Revenue and General Administration Department are also responsible for the same. My submission is that this is a serious matter and I want to draw the attention of the Chief Minister and the Minister E. and D. pointed to appoint a High Power Judicial Commission headed by no less a person than a High Court Judge to probe into the whole affairs with a view to punishing the person or persons at fault and also to stop such kind of recurrence in future. This time also there will be a great havoc because till today that bund has not been completed. And another bund which is proposed to be constructed, *i. e.*, Janjimukh Neamati Bund also has not been completed. The proposed bund at Boralí also will not be completed before rainy season and the people of that area shall have to suffer again heavily during flood season. Therefore, I caution the Government to complete these bunds immediately. With these words, Sir, I move my amendment. Thank you, Sir.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture):

Sir, I want to make a clarification. The Hon. Member was referring to a statement of mine in the Assam Tribune. I do not know if there is any printing mistake in the figures given in that news item. What I had said was this:—As against the actual production of 18.64 lakh tons in 1963-64 and 18.81 lakh tons in 1964-65 the estimated production of rice for the year 1965-66 will be between 19.20 lakh tons to 19.78 lakhs tons (preliminary forecast). If these figures are considered it will be seen that the production was steady and the Governor was justified in his remark.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks proposed by Shri Goswami. Sir, in the year under review two major political events took place which have a direct bearing on the State. One is the Tashkent Declaration and the other is the Naga Mission to Delhi. Sir, the Governor has rightly said in his speech that the Tashkent Declaration laid the foundation for the welfare and peaceful development of 600 million of people in India and Pakistan. Sir, since Independence the belligerent attitude of Pakistan

towards India has been set at rest by this Declaration, and for the first time we are breathing free air and this is clearly demonstrated that it has laid a solid foundation of peace for the whole world. It was certainly a puzzle at the beginning that a victorious nation was going to Tashkent for peaceful settlement with a belligerent nation. It was natural expectation of the people that instead of enjoying the spoils of victory we have surrendered ourselves at the altar of peace. Sir, the heritage we have from the Father of the Nation and the late Prime Minister Nehru and the Indian ideology before the world certainly justified the Tashkent Declaration and all of us are very proud that since after a decade and half we have brought peace into this sub-continent. We need peace for development of the Nation as Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi has rightly said that we want war against poverty of the Indian people. Sir, in this context the Tashkent Declaration is a turning point in the history of India. It has dawned a new era in the sub-continent and we have been feeling a relief for the first time because since the beginning of Independence all sorts of doubts and recriminations were there amongst the communities in India, more particularly in the minority communities. This Declaration has at least brought peace and good will amongst the communities and therefore, the Governor is justified in saying that this will lay a surer foundation of peace and good will amongst various communities of the country. Sir, although the architect of this famous Declaration is no longer with us we pay our respectful homage to this brave and illustrious son of India. Sir, the next significant political event is the Naga Delegation to Delhi to meet the Prime Minister regarding the vexed problem of the Naga brethren. Sir, I must thank the Members of the Peace Mission that they succeeded in bringing our Naga brothers to the negotiating table. This singular achievement will certainly go a long way in bringing about cordial relation between the Naga brothers and ourselves. Sir, this problem is a very delicate one. If the feelings of the Naga people are not fully understood it will be very difficult to find a solution of such a tricky problem and without understanding the psychology of the Naga people we should be very cautious in making comments on a problem like this. There is a lot of misunderstanding among the people and there is desperation that how long this problem will take. But whatever they have to say about this, one thing is clear that it has been possible for us consistent with our policy of peaceful negotiations that we have been able to bring our Naga brothers to the negotiating table. I wish, Sir, this problem certainly be settled peacefully, provided goodwill is given on this.

Sir, naturally my mind goes primarily to a problem which is exercising the minds of the people and particularly of this State, which is the food problem, the impending food situation that we are going to face this year. The Prime Minister has cautioned the people that this time it may be a grim year for us. It is therefore natural that the Members of this House will feel or rather will give their comments on the Governor's Address wherein this problem has not been dealt with. I do not know why the Governor did not find it necessary to mention

about this problem, but nevertheless, we as representatives of the people cannot but say that this problem is going to be very acute even this year although we have been feeling all the time this year that there will be a very good crop and we shall be able to help other States in India. But unfortunately things are quite different. The other day the Food Minister of Government of India said that there will be about 800 lakh tons of shortage in production this year. There is near famine condition now in many States in this country and that is largely due to drought condition prevailing at the fag end of the crop season. The same thing happened to this State also. So, while we discuss this food problem we cannot forget the overall food situation in the country. Now this food situation or food problem is largely dependent on the efficient activities of the Agriculture Department. Many Members during discussion on this Address were very critical about the Agricultural Department, perhaps rightly so, if not solely—partly so, because agricultural production does not depend on the Agricultural Department alone. It has got several other factors on which the totality of things should be seen. Now, Sir, if we discuss.....

Mr. SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned till 2 P. M. Mr. Sarma will speak on resumption.

Adjournment

The House was then adjourned for lunch till 2 P. M.

After Lunch

Shri BISWADEV SARMA : Sir, I was discussing the Agricultural development, and while doing so I wanted to draw the attention of the Government towards the following factors which largely contributes to the agricultural development in the State. Sir, the Land Reforms, Flood Control and Irrigation, Co-operation and Panchayats—these departments have got to play a very important role in developing agriculture to its full stature. With regard to land reforms of our State I must say that perhaps we are the foremost State in India to undertake land reform legislations; but unfortunately in implementing these land reforms we have not been able to achieve the object as we ought to have. Now for instance conversion of Annual Patta land to Periodic Patta land which is a great incentive to the agriculturists it is not taking place as it is desired to be. Now, Sir, the other day Shri Rupram Sut complained about the implementation of the Adhjar Act. He was saying that about 2 per cent of the people are not benefited under the provisions of this law, and also the distribution of land to the landless peasantry. Sir, in spite of all the measures adopted by the Government we have not been able to make any headway to give incentive to our agricultural peasantry largely because of the fact that we have not been able to create a proper climate for implementing these legislations amongst our peasantry. It is not enough to say that Government has failed to implement the land reforms. We as representatives of the public and of the political organisations in the State have got to play a very important role in bringing about an atmosphere and organisation amongst the peasantry so that the desired relief envisaged by these reforms is given to the peasantry. Now, I for myself admit that I have not been able to approach the peasantry for taking

relief out of these land reform measures, nor the political organisation to which I belong has done any thing concrete towards these measures. Simply by saying here that it has not been possible for the Government to implement these measures is not enough. We from our side must contribute our co-operation and our duties to the fulfilment of this objective. Now, Sir, Shri Khogendra Nath Nath from Goalpara has given a very vivid description about the plight of the peasantry after the abolition of the Zamindari. During the years after the abolition of Zamindari the Records of Rights were not there and the people do not know how much land revenue they are to pay. In this way the incentive which we wanted to give to the agriculturists of the State could not be given not only for the lapses of the Governmental machinery but also for the lapses of all of us. Secondly, unless we can give proper incentive to the agriculturists no amount of criticism of the agricultural production will lead us anywhere.

Now, Sir, our State perhaps has got the highest water potential in the whole country. But up till now not even 2 per cent of the water resources of the State has been utilised by us for agricultural development. Unless it is possible for us to utilise the water resources to its desired goal and extent it will not be possible for us to have better agriculture in our State.

Thirdly, Sir, Co-operatives have got to play a very important role in boosting up agricultural production of the State as these Co-operatives are meant for giving monetary help and also other agricultural implements, and unless that is efficiently done the agricultural production cannot go up.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) : As regards 2 per cent utilisation, the hon. Member has referred to which scheme?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA : I said about the water resources of the State. Out of the amount of water available in this State we could not utilise even about .2 per cent for the development of agriculture, and that depends on the irrigation schemes we undertake.

Now, Sir, as regards the Panchayats, recently we have entrusted these Panchayats to boost up agricultural production and thereby we have entrusted them for this work. So all these branches of the administration must work together as has been said by Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—there must be some co-ordination between all the Departments so that agricultural production of our State can go up.

There is another important factor—agricultural statistics. We find, Sir, sometimes a Minister makes a statement in the public and on the floor of the House just as this time that our food production is very good this time. Naturally the Ministers would have to make statements like this basing on facts and statistics supplied by the various departments. Now, the Revenue Department used to supply these statistics regarding agricultural production, and everyone of us know that these data are supplied by the Mandals, and we all know how the Mandals give these data. So unless we can get correct statistics it would not be possible for us to assess the real situation in the State. If we really depend on the Mandals to supply these data, I am afraid, Sir, we

would be doing great injustice to this aspect of the matter. So I would suggest that in the Cabinet level there should be a Cabinet Sub-Committee concerning all the Departments and all the departments must contribute efficiently so that agricultural production can go up in the State.

Now, the other day I was at Jorhat. The Government of Assam have opened post-graduate classes in the Agricultural College there. Post-graduate classes are important for tackling some of the agricultural problems of our State. The students have to find out new varieties of paddy and evolve methods to treat diseases. For instance, this year the entire potato crop has been damaged by a kind of disease. Now, Sir, these experiments should be carried out in post-graduate classes' laboratory. But there is no laboratory, no accommodation for students and no qualified teaching staff. But still the post-graduate classes have been opened. Previously I had occasion to say in this House that we start schemes without proper planning. The Engineering College was started without adequate teaching staff. Every time there is a strike or some such thing, somehow from somewhere a professor is posted. Similar things are happening in post-graduate classes also. The students are thinking in terms of strikes and hunger-strikes for professors, laboratory and accommodation. This kind of half-hearted measures are certainly not conducive to the development of agriculture in the State. I request the Agriculture Minister to look into these matters so that things do not go out of our hands.

Next I come to the industrial workers. The Governor has very kindly mentioned about the magnificent contributions made by the industrial workers to the National Defence Fund. He has also mentioned about industrial truce. But except that he has not referred to anything in his Address although very serious problems are facing the tea garden workers. The first thing I would bring to the notice of Government is that this House appointed a Committee to look into the implementations of the Plantation Labour Act. I remember the recommendations of that committee. Unfortunately, we could not discuss them in the House for want of time. It was revealing that the committee observed that 80 per cent of the gardens did not implement the provisions of the Plantation Labour Act totally; only 1 per cent implemented some provisions of it. By this time I can safely say that 100 per cent gardens have not implemented the provisions of the Plantation Labour Act, at all. The provisions of the Act mainly relate to housing, water-supply and medical facilities. These are very essential things. Many complaints have been lodged by various units in the tea gardens, but these have been put into cold storage at Shillong. If things continue like this the workers will have no faith in the different Acts, enacted by Government for improvement of social life. I would, therefore, request the Minister-in-charge of Labour to look into this matter very seriously as it concerns the day-to-day necessities of the industrial workers in the gardens.

With regard to industrial truce, although it has been observed in too by the workers, the managements do not observe the terms of the truce in its proper spirit. In spite of this truce, a large number of dismissals is taking place in violation of the terms of the truce. I would, therefore, request the Labour Department to conduct an enquiry to find out how the managements have behaved in regard to industrial truce.

Now, Sir, so far as industrial development is concerned, the national policy is to remove regional imbalance as far as possible. We should, therefore, set up different industries, both in the public sector and the private sector, in different parts of the State. Our Government have decided to set up some public sector and co-operative sector industries. The North Bank of Brahmaputra has not got any industry worth the name. I would, therefore, request the Industries Minister to see that some of these industries are set up in the North Bank of Brahmaputra also.

Then, Sir, with regard to corruption, the Governor has casually mentioned that some officers were sent for prosecution. Sir, this problem is assuming very serious proportions and unless we can readicate it from all walks of our life, it will be impossible to establish democratic socialism in this country. A socialist society requires a much higher standard of conduct on the part of all members of the society. If corruption goes on unabated like this we cannot establish a higher order of society. Although Government has done something on this count, the necessary lead in this matter has not been given by public leaders. I would, therefore, suggest that a code of conduct, both for public leaders as well as for Government servants, should be evolved to tackle this problem. Sir, as it is, you cannot get a file move from one office to another without paying some tips. In every branch of administration, in every matter, you cannot get anything done unless something is paid. It is difficult to get any justice whatsoever. Sir, it is difficult for us to interfere in these matters because they concern various departments and officers. I would, therefore, request Government to give more attention to this matter, so that this problem does not get more acute and pollute the society.

Sir, with regard to administrative reforms, the Governor has mentioned that some economy committee has been set up. I would like to submit that the economy committee alone cannot improve the Government machinery. If the Government machinery is to improve then the case of the vast number of the Government employees should be taken into consideration. The Government employees are agitating for a staff council or Whitley council. If this kind of council is set up I am sure it will go a long way in improving the administrative machinery as well as in instilling a confidence into the minds of the Government employees, and it would then be possible for us to carry on our administration efficiently and also to reach our goal of socialism.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় রাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ে যি ভাষণ দিছে, সি বৰ চমৎকাৰ হৈছে। তাৰ কাৰণে মই তেখেতক অভিনন্দন জনাইছো। মই এই কাৰণেই কৈছো যে তেখেতে যোৱা বছৰ আমাৰ দেশত বিশেষকৈ অসমত যিবিলাক সমস্যাৰ উদ্ভৱ হৈছিল যেনে আন্তা জাতিক, সীমান্ত, আভ্যন্তৰীণ সমস্যা, সেই সকলোবিলাক তেখেতৰ ভাষণত উল্লেখ কৰিছে। রাজ্যপালৰ নিচিনা অসমৰ এজন উচ্চ পদস্থ ব্যক্তিয়ে ইয়াতকৈ বিতং বাতৰি দিবও নোৱাৰে আৰু দিয়া উচিতো নহয় বুলি মই ভাবো। যদি রাজ্যপালেই সকলো বিবৰণী দি দিয়ে তেন্তে মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীয়েনো কি উত্তৰ দিব? (হাঁহি) গতিকে যিখিনি বৈ যায়, বাজেটত সকলো বিতং বিবৰণ পাব আৰু

সেইবিলাক সদস্যই প্রকাশ কৰিবলৈ সুযোগ পাব। সেই বাবে মোৰ বন্ধু শ্ৰী গোস্বামীদেৱে অনা ধন্যবাদসূচক প্ৰস্তাৱটো মই সমৰ্থন কৰিছো আৰু যি সকলে একো পোৱা নাই বুলি সংশোধনী আনিছে, তাৰ মই বিৰোধীতা কৰিছো।

যি হওক ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণৰ গোটেই খিনি কথা ফাঁহিয়াই চালে, তিনিটা কথা পোৱা যায়—এটা হ'ল, আমাৰ আন্তৰ্জাতিক ক্ষেত্ৰত কি হৈছিল আৰু এতিয়া কি হৈছে। চৰকাৰে এইবোৰৰ সমাধানৰ কি ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে—আমাৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক সমস্যাৰ সমাধানকল্পে চৰকাৰে কি ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে—এই কথাবিলাক তাত উল্লেখ কৰিছে, তাতকৈ আৰু কি লাগে? গতিকে ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণ বছৰে বছৰে উন্নত হৈছে—এই কথা বৰ্তমানৰ ভাষণেই প্ৰমাণ কৰিছে। মই আশা কৰো, বিৰোধীদলৰ সদস্যসকলে এই কথা বিবেচনা কৰিব। এজন সদস্যই এটা কথা কৈছে; কথাটো শুানয়েই যেন উচপ খাই উঠিছে—আমাৰ দেশখন এখন গণতান্ত্ৰিক দেশ—মানুহে মানুহক অনায়াস কৰিব নাপায়—আমাৰ কথাৰ মূল্য আছে নাই—তাকো বুজিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিব লাগে। আমি বুজিব লাগিব যে আইনৰ দ্বাৰা সমস্যাৰ সমাধান নহয়। সমস্যা যিমানেই আছে তাৰ সমাধানো হব। গান্ধীজীয়ে কৈছিল যে সমস্যা যদি নাথাকে, বিধান সভা গুচাই দিয়ক। প্ৰধানমন্ত্ৰী, মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীৰ দৰকাৰ কি? যেতিয়া পাকিস্তানে ভাৰত আক্ৰমণ কৰিলে—কিমান ডাঙৰ সমস্যা হৈছিল; সেই সময়ত আমাৰ সকলোৰে কি অৱস্থা হৈছিল? কিন্তু আজি সেই সমস্যা চমৎকাৰ ভাবে সমাধান হল কিন্তু মৃত্যু হ'ল প্ৰধানমন্ত্ৰী লাল বাহাদুৰ শাস্ত্ৰীৰ—টাচখেণ্ডত। কিন্তু এই টাচখেণ্ড চুক্তিৰ আদৰ্শ দি গ'ল। তাৰ কাৰণে মহাত্মাগান্ধী হল শান্তিদূত—তাৰ বাবে তেখেত আমাৰ অশেষ পূজনীয়। সেই শান্তিৰ বাণী মেহৰুৱে পুচাৰ কৰিলে আৰু শাস্ত্ৰীজীয়ে কাৰ্য্যত পৰিণত কৰিবলৈ আগবাঢ়ি গ'ল। এই কথা পাহৰিব নলাগিব। যিবিলাক মান হে সমস্যাৰ কথা নুবুজে, সেইবিলাক মানুহ ফাটেকলৈ যাব। (হাঁহি) আজি আমাৰ ফখৰুদ্দিন চাহাব দিল্লীলৈ গ'ল—সেই বাবে আমি আশা কৰিছো বান পানী নিৱাৰণত যথেষ্ট সহায় হব। আমাৰ ভাগৱতী ডাঙৰীয়া তাত আছেই আমাৰ অফিচাৰৰ ঘৰ নাই—কিছুমান মানুহৰ ঘৰ হব। (হাঁহি) চাওক কেনেকৈ আমাৰ সমস্যা সমাধান হৈছে। আমাৰ মন্ত্ৰী তাত গৈ একেবাৰেই Cabinet মন্ত্ৰী হৈছে। (হাঁহি) গতিকে সমস্যাৰ আলোচনাৰ পৰা আমাৰ উপকাৰ হৈছে। ফখৰুদ্দিন চাহাবক তালৈ লৈ গ'ল—বৃহৎ স্বাৰ্থৰ ফালৰ পৰা আমাৰ লাভই হৈছে। এইবাৰ শ্ৰীমতি ইন্দিৰা গান্ধী প্ৰধানমন্ত্ৰী হৈছে—ইও ভগবানৰ ইচ্ছা। মহাত্মা গান্ধীয়ে কৈছিল যে মহিলা জাতিটো Weaker Section.....

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahool): অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই এই কথাৰ প্ৰতিবাদ কৰিছো। শ্ৰীমতী গান্ধীক Weaker Section ক represent কৰিবৰ কাৰণে Prime Minister কৰা নাই। তেখেতৰ যোগ্যতাৰ কাৰণেই এই পদৰ অধিকাৰিণী হৈছে। আৰু [আমি আশা কৰো তেখেতে যোগ্যতাৰ পৰিচয়ও দিব পাৰিব।

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA: মোৰ কথাত যদি মহিলা সদস্য গৰাকীয়ে বেয়া পাইছে তেনেহলে মই ক্ষমা খুজিছো, মই কথা আমাৰ তেনে অৰ্থত কোৱা নাই। মহিলা জাতিটোক সাধাৰণতে Weaker Section বুলি ধৰা হয় আৰু সেই কাৰণেই মহিলাৰ কাৰণে বিভিন্ন ক্ষেত্ৰত সুকীয়া ব্যৱস্থাও কৰা হৈছে। মই এই অৰ্থত হে কথাষাৰ কৈছো। গান্ধীজীয়েও সদায় স্ত্ৰী জাতিৰ উন্নতিৰ বাবে তেখেতৰ ইচ্ছা প্ৰকাশ কৰি গৈছে। মই তাকেহে কব খুজিছো।

বহুতে ভাবে মহিলা প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰী হৈ কেনেকৈ কাম চলাব কিন্তু তেওঁলোকৰ সেই শঙ্কা অহেতুক। আমাৰ দেশৰ অবস্থা বিশেষকৈ **international** ক্ষেত্ৰত দিনক দিনে ভালৰ ফালেহে গৈছে।

প্ৰশাসনৰ ফালৰ পৰা আমাৰ চৰকাৰ দৃঢ় হব লাগে। শাস্ত্ৰীৰ দৰে দৃঢ়তাৰে কাম কৰিব লাগে। অকল চৰকাৰেই নহয় অফিচাৰ, বেচৰকাৰী কৰ্মী সকলোৱে দৃঢ় হব লাগিব। প্ৰশাসনীয় ব্যৱস্থা **efficient** হবৰ বাবে চেষ্টা কৰা হৈছে যদিও আৰু **efficient** হব লাগে। আমাৰ কৰিব লগীয়া বহুত কাম কৰা হোৱা নাই পয়ছাৰ প্ৰয়োজনৰ কাৰণে—কিন্তু কিছুমান কাম আছে য'ত পয়ছাৰ প্ৰয়োজন নাই। সেইবিলাক কাম দৃঢ়তাৰে কৰিব লাগে। এনেবোৰ কাম নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণে দুঃখ পাইছো। যেনে **Forest Village** পাতিবলৈ পয়ছা নালাগে। শ্ৰমিক বাহিনী শক্তিশালী কৰিবলৈ জানো পয়ছা লাগে? সমন্বয় শক্তিশালী কৰিবলৈ পয়ছা নালাগে। সেই কাৰণে মই কৈছো চৰকাৰে শাস্ত্ৰীৰ দৰে আৰু আমাৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীয়ে নগা নন্দয়া সমাধানৰ বাবে কৰা দৃঢ়তাৰে কাম কৰিব লাগে। আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ **Typist** আছে **Steno** আছে, তেন্তে কাম বোৰ ইমান লেহেম গতিত হয় কিয়? ডিচাং মুখত নাও উভিল কিন্তু **enquiry** আজিলৈকে হোৱা নাই। সেই কাৰণে মই কৈছো **efficiency** বিষয়ত জোৰ দিব লাগে। **Transfer** বৰো কোনো নিয়ম নাই। কোনো কোনো ৫।১০ বছৰ পৰ্য্যন্ত একে ঠাইতে থাকিবলৈ পায়—কোনো কোনোকে আকৌ ৩ মাহে ৬ মাহে বদলি কৰা হয় ;; ইয়াৰ এটা নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত নীতি থাকিব লাগে। সেইদৰে যি যি কামৰ বাবে উপযুক্ত তেনে মানুহকহে সেই সেই কাম দিব লাগে। আজিকালি দেখা যায় এজন লৰাই **Agriculture** পাচ কৰিলেই পোনৈই **Extension Officer** ৰ কাম পায়। যেনে তেনে **I. A. S.** পাচ কৰিলেই ৫ বছৰ মানৰ ভিতৰতে **D. C.** হয়গৈ; তেনেহলে তিনিবাৰৰ মূৰতে পৰীক্ষা পাচ কৰক বা ৬ বাৰৰ মূৰতে পাচ কৰক। **I. A. S.** হ'ল বুলিয়েইনো তপৰাই অতি দায়িত্বপূৰ্ণ কাম যোগ্যতাৰে চলাব পাৰেনে? আকৌ **Engineering** পাচ কৰি অহাৰ অলপ দিনৰ ভিতৰতে **Executive Engineer** হয়। এইবোৰৰ এটা নিৰ্দ্ধিষ্ট নীতি থাকিব লাগে। যুদ্ধৰ সময়ত চাকৰীয়াল সকলে যিদৰে কাম কৰিছিল সদায় সেইদৰে কাম হব লাগে। চৰকাৰী চাকৰীয়ালৰ **Inspection** ৰ বিষয়ে কোনে কি কাম কৰিলে কি **Inspect** কৰিলে তাত জানো কিবা তদন্ত হয়? মঙ্গলদৈ কছাৰীৰ ৰাজহ বিভাগ বোলে আজি ১০ বছৰে **Inspect** হোৱা নাই!

আৰু এটা কথা, কোনো চাকৰীয়ালে পেন্সন পালে ৩।৪ বছৰৰ কমে **Retirement** ৰ পিচত কাগজ নাপায়। আকৌ কোনো অফিচাৰ বদলি হলে ৩।৪।৬ মাহলৈ **Pay Slip** নাপায়। এনেকুৱা হলে তেওঁলোকে কি কাম কৰিব? সেই কাৰণে মই কৈছো প্ৰশাসন ব্যৱস্থা **efficient** হব লাগে। আমাৰ **Ceiling Act** পাচ হ'ল, শ্ৰমিকবাহিনী এক্ট পাচ হ'ল—কিন্তু এইবোৰ জানো কাৰ্য্যকৰী হৈছে?

যিবিলাকে ভাল কাম কৰিছে সেইবিলাকক পুৰস্কাৰ দিব লাগে আৰু নামবোৰো কাগজত প্ৰকাশ কৰি দিব লাগে। তেতিয়া **efficiency** বাঢ়িব। যিবোৰ দোষ আছে সেইবোৰ ওচাবলৈ চৰকাৰে চেষ্টা কৰিব লাগে।

অসমত আজিলৈকে শিক্ষিতৰ সংখ্যা শতকৰ ২৭ ভাগেই হোৱা নাই, ১৯৬১ চনৰ পিয়ল মতে শতকৰ ২৪ ভাগ। মাটি সমস্যাৰ দৰেই নিবনুৱা সমস্যাও এতিয়াই সমাধান কৰিব পৰা নাই—**Cent Per Cent** শিক্ষিত হলে নিবনুৱা সমস্যা কেনেকৈ সমাধান কৰিব?

টানত হয়টো স্কুলবোৰ হৈ গৈছে কিন্তু গাঁৱৰ আৰু চাহ বাগিচাৰ স্কুলবোৰ এতিয়াও লোৱা নাই। সেইবাবে গাঁৱলীয়া মানুহে কয় যে চৰকাৰে চহৰৰ মানুহৰ বাবেহে খৰচ কৰিব পাৰে গাঁৱলীয়াৰ কাৰণে নোৱাৰে।

স্বাস্থ্যমন্ত্ৰীক কওঁ যে **Dispensary** কৰিব নোৱাৰে কাৰণ তাৰ বাবে ৬০৭০০ হেজাৰ টকা লাগে। কিন্তু **Centre** কৰিব পাৰে ৬৭ হেজাৰ তাৰ বাবে ২০২৥ হেজাৰ টকাহে লাগে। এতিয়া ১০১১৫ মাইল দূৰত একোটা **Dispensary** আছে তালৈ বোগী যায় কেনেকৈ? মোৰ মনত এটা ডাঙৰ কথা খেলাইছে—সেইটো হৈছে ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত দিয়া তেনেই শেষৰ কথাটো, অৰ্থাৎ পৰিয়াল পৰিকল্পনা। আজি দিনে দিনে জন সংখ্যা বাঢ়ি যোৱাৰ কাৰণে খাদ্য সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিব পৰা নাই আৰু নিবনুৱাৰ সংখ্যাও বাঢ়ি যাব ধৰিছে। গতিকে ইয়াৰ উপায় হৈছে পৰিয়াল পৰিকল্পনা। আজিকালি বাটে পথে কিছুমান প্ৰচাৰ পত্ৰ আৰু বৰ্ড দেখা যায়। এখনত দেখুৱাইছে মাকৰ লগত ২ টা লৰা ছোৱালী আৰু বেচ শৰ্ক আৰত আৰু আন এখনত দেখিব মাকৰ লগত কেইটা লৰা ছোৱালী লেবেলী চেপেতা আৰু মাকে লেবেলী চেবেলী হৈ গৈছেস। বয়স্ক লোকক কৈ লাভ নাই কাৰণ তেওঁলোক ভুক্তভোগী। কিন্তু ডেকা সকলক উপদেশ দৰকাৰ। ৭৮ টা লৰা-ছোৱালীৰ ভুক্তভোগী সকলে ইয়াৰ মৰ্ম বেচ বুজে আৰু সেই বাবেই উপদেশ দিব লাগে। পিচে এইটো কব নোৱাৰো লৰা ছোৱালীৰ সংখ্যা কিমান হলে ভাল। মই সিদিনা অভিজ্ঞ লোক এজনক সোধাত কলে যে এটা হলেই ভাল। (বিপল হৰ্ষধ্বনী) আকৌ সেই ৩ টা লৰাৰ কেইটা আৰু ছোৱালী কেইজনী হব লাগে? যদি ২টা লৰা আৰু এজনী ছোৱালী হয় তেন্তে ভাল। যদি দুজনী ছোৱালী আৰু এটা লৰা হয় তেতিয়াও অসুবিধা কাৰণ বিয়া দিব লাগিব। আকৌ ৩ জনী ছোৱালী হলেও ভয়ানক অসুবিধাই। কাৰণ সম্পত্তি দিব কাক? এই বিষয়ত মুছলমান সকলে কি কৰিব, কাৰণ তেওঁলোকে ৩৪ জনী বিয়া কৰাৰ পাৰে। গতিকে এইটো কাম কৰিব লাগিব মানুহক বুজায় অৰ্থাৎ কুচলায় বিশেষকৈ যি ৩৪ জন বিয়া কৰিব পাৰে তেওঁলোকক। দেশত এই খাদ্যাভাৱ হৈছে গতিকে ৩৪ জনী বিয়া কৰাই জনসংখ্যাৰ বৃদ্ধি নকৰি এজনীতে যেন সন্তুষ্ট থাকে। এই কামৰ বাবে প্ৰচাৰ বৰ দৰকাৰ।

প্ৰচাৰ অলপ বেচিকৈ হব লাগে। **Radio** ও কৃষিৰ প্ৰথমে লৈছে, সেইটো ভাল হৈছে। আৰু অলপ বেচি দিলেও ভাল। তেনেকৈ **Family Planning** ৰ বিষয়েও কৰিব লাগে। তাৰকাৰণে **Mobile Van** ৰ ব্যৱস্থা থাকিব লাগে। মোৰ সমষ্টিত সোনালী ডিম্পেঞ্চৰীখন আছে তালৈ বেচিভাগ ঠাইৰ পৰা মানুহ ১২ মাইল খোজ কাঢ়িব লাগে। ইমান দূৰ খোজ কাঢ়ি লাজ পাবলৈ দুখ পাবলৈ কোন আছিৰ? (হাঁহি) গতিকে **Mobile Van** কৰি এইটো বিষয় ভালভাৱে প্ৰচাৰ কৰিব আৰু অনাটীৰৰ যোগেদি প্ৰচাৰ কৰিব লিবু মই আশীৰ্বৰে।

আমাৰ সকলো বিভাগতে **Efficiency** বঢ়াবৰ কাৰণে মই কওঁ যে, স্কুলৰ **S. I.** বোৰ যেনেকৈ ৫ বছৰ স্কুলত শিক্ষকতা নকৰিলে লোৱা নহয়, তেনেকৈ সকলো চাকৰিতে অভিজ্ঞতাৰ পিচতহে দায়িত্ব পূৰ্ণ কামত নিয়োগ কৰিব লাগে।

মই ইয়াকে কৈ সামৰনী মাৰিলো।

Shri PRABIN KUMAR CHOUDHURY (Boko) : Mr. Speaker Sir, I rise to support the motion of thanks moved by my friend, Shri Sarat Chandra Goswami. Sir, the Governor has dwelt upon the various problems of the State and also the achievement of the Government on some of the problems. Sir, the Governor has rightly said that our late Prime Minister died for the cause of peace, and that India wants to live in peace with the neighbouring foreign countries. We hope that

peace will be restored permanently between the two countries, India and Pakistan when the Tashkent agreement will be implemented. Sir, we are grateful to our new Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi who, at the time of emplaning at Borjhar said, "I feel as if I have come to my own home," and she loved us. For including one of our members of this House, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed as the Minister of the Central Cabinet we feel proud. We are missing him in this House and outside but he has gone to the Centre for the greater cause of the country. The Governor has mentioned various subversive activities of the Naga hostiles. Sir, I urge upon the Government to guard the Assam-Nagaland border so that our innocent people are not harassed and killed unprovoked. But at the same time, Sir, we want peace and amity because to retaliate with arms against arms will not help both Assam and Nagaland. Assam is more concerned with peace in Nagaland. Nagas and Assamese must live as close neighbours in peace and harmony.

☛ Sir, our Chief Minister is trying his best to bring peace and understanding between the Governemnt of India and Naga hostiles. I am confident, Sir, that he would be successful sooner or later. Sir, you will recall that I had a privilege to receive the Naga Goodwill Mission while I was the General Secretary of the Khasi Hills District Congress Committee about 12 years ago when our Chief Minister was the President of the Assam Pradesh Congress Committee. He sent this Mission to Shillong. I still remember the version of those Naga people. They said, "We have full confidence in Chaliha." But poor Mr. Chaliha what he could good as he had no power of office? Now, our Chief Minister is trying his best to bring about peace between the Nagas and the people of India. So, I am confident he will be successful in his mission, and let us all pray that he will be successful in this mission. Sir, it is gratifying to note that the Government is trying to bring under-developed areas to the level of developed areas. In this connection, I like to mention that there are about a thousand L. P. and M. E. Schools in the interior and rural areas. These schools were started by the people of the area and the people of these areas want to give education to their children. But, Sir, it is about two years now that these schools are not getting any help from the Government. So, I appeal to the Education Minister to help these schools.

Sir, it is heartening to note that the Central Government and the Planning Commission are taking a great deal of interest in the economic development of hill areas. In this connection, Sir, I would like to say that the Garo people living in the plain areas are economically, educationally and socially very backward. Sir, those people are not looked into properly as in the cases of plain tribals and people living in the hill areas. I, therefore, suggest, Sir, some relief should be given to them in the way of education, in the way of economic help. Sir, my constituency alone has 5 M. E. Schools and many Venture L. P. Schools are being run by the Garo people. So, if these people are to live like this, then how can we peursuade them to live with us and give up the idea of separatism? Now, Sir, they have come forward for economic help. I, therefore, appeal to the Chief Minister to look after those people. Sir, in 1957 the Revenue Department started settlement operation in Kamrup District. But up till now the settlement operation is not completed. Sir, this work should have been completed by five years. On the other hand, when we go to the Settlement Office, we find the Settlement Officer is absent because

he is ill. Sir, we find in a month about 15 days he remains sick and he does not go to office. Sir, if he does so, then how this settlement operation can be completed? Sir, we have lost unnecessarily a huge amount of money in our settlement operation. So, I request the Hon. Revenue Minister to see that this is completed as early as possible. Sir, before I was elected as a member of this House, reserve Jaljali was dereserved in 1957. But up till now the Government could not settle this reserve and there are many other reserves which are yet to be settled. I know as many as four or five reserves which are yet to be settled.

Sir, about the Publicity Department I would like to say a few words.

Sir, whenever our Ministers visit the rural areas the entire paraphernalia of the Publicity Department go with the Ministers and they record the speeches of the Ministers. Sir, those speeches and records are not sent to the daily papers of Assam by the said department. Sir, it is not always possible for the small paper of Assam to send their correspondents in the rural areas and generally the newspaper organisations expect to get such news from the Publicity Department. But they never send the news timely. Generally they get the news after four or five days. They never send the news to them telegraphically. I, therefore, request our Chief Minister, who is also Minister-in-charge of Publicity, to see that at least the news are sent to news papers telegraphically. Sir, the condition of newspapers in Assam is very poor; they are running somehow with the help of public and Government advertisements. Sir, regarding the bills for Government advertisements I would like to state that they use to get the payment of the bills from the Government after three or four years. As regards the bills of my paper for the year 1961, I would like to state that the payment of such bills are yet to be made. But in the case of Government of India bills we get the payment within three or four months. So, I request the Government to see that at least these bills are paid within three or four months.

Sir, as regards the supply of C. I. sheets I would like to state that when an individual goes to our Minister he will say that you may go to Deputy Commissioner. It is good. We go to Deputy Commissioner and from Deputy Commissioner we come to know that C. I. sheets are allotted by the Panchayats. Then they have no other alternative than to go to the Panchayats. But the Panchayats only sanction C. I. sheets to the Institutions. So, the individual people are not allotted any C. I. sheets. They are also afraid to allot C. I. sheets to the individual because they may become unpopular. I, therefore, request that this system of issuing C. I. sheets should be changed. Sir, I am really thankful to our Agriculture Minister who has now refused direct settlement of the Fisheries. It is very good. Sir, there are some co-operative societies in local areas. The small co-operatives are to maintain their families through the fishing. But they are to come to Gauhati for submitting the tenders, etc. for this purpose. I request the Minister to give preference to the local people while giving settlement of fisheries. Otherwise the co-operative societies in the town area will grab the entire fishery of the rural areas.

Our late Prime Minister called upon the agriculturists and enthused them to grow more food. Sir, this time our agriculturists in the rural areas took more potato-seeds from the Panchayats. But, Sir, as ill luck would have it, some epidemic came and almost all the seeds have been spoiled. I discussed this matter personally with the Minister-in-charge of Agriculture. He said that our seeds are affected with virus infection, in that case necessary arrangement should be made to import seeds of good qualities from other States.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of our Chief Minister to the extensive tours taken by the 'Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers. These tours are now a days increasing. Sir, I do not mind the Cabinet Ministers' visit to Delhi and other places to attend meetings. But as regards State Ministers and Deputy Ministers, their tours should be curtailed to the minimum. They should be given some powers of administration so that in absence of Cabinet Ministers they can deal with urgent and important files. But, Sir, you will find that many important papers are lying pending for the Cabinet Ministers. When we approach the Deputy Ministers or the State Ministers, they say that Minister is out, how can we give the order? I think it is proper that some power should be given for disposing the day to day work and at the same time their tours should be curtailed, because they are touring all over the State unnecessarily so that they can work for the people.

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

Shri PRABIN KUMAR CHOUDHURY : One minute, Sir.

Sir, regarding road communications in our State, I would like to say roads in the town areas are quite well maintained, but roads in the rural areas are most neglected. There are some roads which were sanctioned in the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan, but they are still not completed up till now. Roads in the industrial areas are also maintained properly and are in good condition, but the fate of the roads in the rural areas is quite different. I request our Minister-in-charge of P. W. D. to see that roads in the rural areas which were started long back are promptly attended to and completed without further delay.

With these words, I again thank the Governor for his Address.

Shri ENOWELL POHSHNA (Jowai, Reserved for Scheduled Tribes) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to thank the Governor for his Address. I associate myself with deep feeling of my friends at the sudden death of our late Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri and at the same time, I am very glad that our former Finance Minister, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed was appointed in the Central Cabinet. I wish him all success and I hope he will shine there also and his shining will give a good name to Assam.

Sir, going through different aspects of subjects that have been mentioned by our Governor in his Address, I would like to mention about our border with Pakistan. Sir, I am glad that Governor has mentioned about the incidents like kidnapping of persons, cattle lifting and theft which have been going on from time to time, almost in all the areas

bordering Pakistan. Sir, in this connection I would like to draw the attention of our Chief Minister that nothing so far has seriously been done to check these things and the position or condition of our poor cultivators in the rural areas of the border is not properly secured. Sir, only recently on the 15th of January, 1966 at a place about half a mile from Dona village on way to Silchar, while our cultivators engaged themselves in Home Guard Training at Umkiang, Pakistani people came, destroyed and looted the Pan cultivation of the people. On return from the training the matter was reported to the B. S. F. officers, but the B. S. F. instead of helping to defend the cultivators have asked the people to go themselves. One man Shri Singmon Pohplet by name, on the 15th January, 1966 was confronted by about 8 persons from Pakistan who came with Dao. They cut the trees and destroyed the Pan leaves. They threatened his life also. Fortunately, he had a gun with him and in self-defence fired one round to one of them who was dead on the spot. He then directly went to the B. S. F. station which is about 3 miles away. But, Sir, you will be surprised to learn that instead of helping him, he was charged with murder. Sir, actually, the man fired only for his self-defence, and one Dao was also found there by the Police.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) : What is the name of the Border Post, please ?

Shri ENOWELL POHSHNA : Umkiang.

Sir, instead of giving him necessary help and protection, he was charged as a murderer.

Sir, four years ago it also happened in Dawki near Nulgiri. While our men were harassed by Pakistanis, a man from our side who was strong enough caught one of their men with his gun while fighting although with some injury to his person. But instead of encouraging that man the gun was also returned to Pakistan and nothing was done for the man. In this way, Sir, I find that our borders are not well secured and I want to draw the attention of the Government to this aspect.

On August 12 last year, Sir, from one man from Lamia village about three miles from Dawki three bullocks were taken away. He reported to the officer in-charge of Police there and not only that, being a border man he wanted to start cultivation for the first time. He approached the Block Development Officer there for some help but he was told that there was no veterinary grant or loan. These things are not only happening in that place but in many places in the border. Therefore, I want to draw the serious attention of Government that our people in the border should be encouraged to be real persons to defend the borders from the enemy and at least the persons appointed in the Border forces should not be appointed for the sake of appointment only but they should be really courageous men, otherwise they will push our people to the front and themselves do nothing.

Sir, I now come to another point: the Nagaland Border. I am really grateful and proud that our Chief Minister has played a very important role in the struggle of bringing about a peaceful settlement with the Naga people. While I have every faith in the sincere efforts and the honest struggle of the Peace Mission I would also like to say that our Government should not allow innocent civilians to suffer all the time from looting and other harassments. Now the matter has

gone up to Delhi and one member of the delegation says that the delegation went there just for the sake of courtesy. I have no information about the truth about this but newspaper reports say so. I would, therefore, request the Government, that although a Nagaland has been created as a separate State we the people of this State are much affected by the activities of the hostiles and while we are trying our best for a peaceful settlement, we should also take into consideration other factors, lest it would be too late to stop the hostile activities of the Nagas.

Sir, I now come to another point, *i. e.*, the Public Relations Committee. Since the news of setting up of Public Relations Committee in my subdivision all people were very glad. In the first month when the news spread that a Public Relations Committee was being started, the box that was in the office was full of applications from the public. But I am sorry to say before the House that the Public Relations Committee in Jowai had to be stopped for the last year, not because of non-co-operation of the people but because of the non-co-operation of the Department concerned. When we forwarded those application to the authorities concerned it was as if they have gone to river of no return. Therefore, our people were not satisfied. On the other hand it has created another reaction. They are afraid now that if they complain against these officers, the people may be more harassed as no action will be taken by the Government. Really the Public Relations Committee has become a relation only among the public and not amongst the officials.

Sir, I come to another subject and that is regarding border problem. Last Session we had a full discussion about this problem and the result of it is that many things have been done during the last three months. When I read the speech of the Governor it makes me to think that so long the effort was sincere, God will help us and this time our Chief Minister has convened a meeting and also discussions were made in his House. The effort was very very sincere and although we could not do much on our part or on the part of Government. Yet God was with us. Everybody was expecting that there would be no market for our oranges. But market price of oranges this year has gone up beyond expectation, more than previous years. This year has proved that we shall not have to depend on oranges from Pakistan markets but we can dispose the same in India and I would request the Government that these facilities should be continued in what manner—not in the way that our people will be forever—liabilities of the Government that they will have to depend on the Government but by opening trade which will also satisfy a long-felt need of this district and other border districts, and also the establishment of a fruit preservation factory—not like the one near the fish at Farm Holder—at least a factory that can consume 1 crore of oranges should be started. On the other hand I would like to point out about the pan leaves. I do hope, Sir, that our request and suggestion in the committee have been accepted and that Government have taken some action regarding exemption of sales tax on pan leaves. At present some more dealers have to adjust the rate by calculating sales tax also because no declaration has been made by Government that exemption of sales tax will be allowed on pan leaves to the people of the border areas. So, far as pan leaves are concerned, we are still in a

very dark position. For three months there was some market in Assam though not in large scale. But this year we have been fortunate that with the sacrifice of our late Prime Minister and under the shadow of the Tashkent Declaration something better is prevailing in the border areas.

Many of our pan leaves were going through unauthorised routes. This is of course unauthorised trade. The people from the other side were also very glad to continue this trade but the problem has become very serious because the Border Security Force is now under the Central Government. There are markets in Dona where it is called B. S. F. market. Why? Because without their permission no market can be opened. In Dawki there are guards. One old man of Dawki who has got some education thinks about the correctness about the saying "A sleeping fox can never get fowls". When there was emergency these people were not to be found near the border. Now that there is no emergency they are regularly patrolling the border and when there is some smuggling going on in the border areas these people are very active. I won't say much, but I would leave this matter to the wisdom of the Chief Minister.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) : Is Mr. Pohshna blaming the B. S. F. for stopping smuggling?

Shri ENOWELL POHSHNA : Not exactly for stopping the smuggling but for malpractices. I wish I could take one of the strongest Ministers and I could now show him where the market has been established by the B. S. F.

Sir, I now come to Agriculture. I have nothing to blame the Agriculture Minister, but I would like to raise only one question why in spite of all efforts there is more rise in prices of foodstuffs? The more we talk of grow more food campaign, the more is the shortage of agriculture-food commodities?

Sir, then I come to Transport. The Governor in his Address has been kind enough to mention about the opening of a State Transport Service from Jowai to Haflong. The people were very glad, Sir, but they are not happy with the rates of passenger fares because it is about one rupee above the usual fare paid to bazar buses. Myself, Sir, being alive to the difficulties of the Government, the other day I went to the Assistant Superintendent of the State Transport and asked him "At what time you start from Jowai?" He said "At 2-30 p.m." and then I asked him "How much you are getting per trip?" Then he said that it would be Rs.40 to Rs.50 per trip. Then I made a suggestion and told him "If you want to treble the income you start at 7 a.m. in the morning" which he did and for the last four or five days the collection per trip has risen from Rs.40-50 to Rs.120-150. The Government should consult the local people about the suitability or otherwise of the time. If the bus is started at 2.30 p.m. nobody from Jowai will go to sleep at Garampani and come back the next morning. If the bus is started at 7 in the morning they can back in the evening after finishing their business. I think from that suggestion of mine something will come out and the Government can even lower down the fares to some extent. The people are also crying about the difference in fares between Shillong Gauhati and other places in the rest of Assam. I do not know in

which way calculation was made. For Shillong-Gauhati which is 64 miles the rate of fare is much lower than between Shillong and Jowai—a distance of 40 miles and some other places. This matter I leave to the Minister-in-charge of Transport to give some clarification. Then, Sir, I would like to mention one more thing about transport before this House. We were very very glad that there was an attempt to make double traffic on the Shillong-Jowai-Khliehriat-Silchar road. I think the Government while making this proposal were not serious about it because it is very difficult for the buses to come from the opposite direction—even for a jeep. But something had been done with this announcement of double traffic. The P. W. D. people were very very active since the time when they heard that the Chief Minister wants to make the road a double-traffic road. We are not against the idea, but we want that the safety of the passengers should be assured. Almost every month there are sad accidents. Only yesterday there was an accident at about 9 miles from Jowai.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Transport) : There was a proposal for widening the narrow portions of the road and only after that it will be made two-way. The P. W. D. has submitted an estimate for one lakh of rupees for widening the narrow portions.

Shri ENOWELL POHSHNA : I am sorry I cannot agree to that because in these days of accidents it is very very serious to involve ourselves to such decisions, but what I would suggest to the Government is that widening of the road should be there and proper control of transport should be made. At present it appears that trucks are getting permits for carrying passengers—I do not know whether they are real permits or forged but everytime it is seen that the trucks are competing with the Transport Buses. I would say that the Department most responsible for the accidents is the Industries Department. So many lives have been lost due to accidents caused by the trucks of the Electricity Boards. Last month in the Umkiang side without timing they came and met with an accident. In every accidents 3 or 4 people were killed but the drivers were very very lucky. None of them were killed.

Sir, I now come to Supply. I do not want to say much on this subject because I think it is my duty to congratulate the Supply Minister. Whenever we mention about supply the Minister always says that the position is satisfactory, and this time, according to him, the position is fairly satisfactory. I do not know whom shall I congratulate for this. Is there any person who does not know about the rise in prices, not to speak of shortage? Now, there is an order to all the bakeries that they should use at a instead of flour in making bread. Can this position be called satisfactory?

Now coming to supply of C. I. sheets, I feel sorry to say that the Supply Department has insulted our Minister of Supply many times. Why I say this is because I feel pity for him. Whenever he asks the Joint Director of Supply to do this or that, no action is taken on his orders. You will be surprised to learn that during the last four years the supply of C. I. sheets for my Sub-Division on the average comes to about 2½ bundles per month. If one wants to construct a house he will not get C. I. sheets or even if he is given C. I. sheets he will get, say 2 bundles and therefore, he cannot complete the house. He will

construct the other parts and will wait for the C. I. sheets and by the time he gets C. I. sheets the other parts will collapse. So, one day I was tempted to say to a lady who wanted to build a house that you go to the Block Development Office at Amlaram and bring some C. I. sheets and by the time a case is instituted against you, you will be able to pay for it. Sir, we have about 15 C. I. sheet buildings in the Saifung-Darrang Development block at Amlaram and except one all buildings are lying vacant, deserted and ruined. So, far as the supply of C. I. sheets for the Government buildings is concerned, the position is of course satisfactory. Similarly, in a State Dispensary near Thalaskain there are C. I. sheets in a rotten building. Naturally, our people may be tempted to steal them one day.

Now, Sir, I come to Co-operative. Our Government have become very serious in encouraging Co-operative societies. The other day I have written a letter to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies saying that from now on please do not trouble yourself with grants to the Co-operative Societies of my Sub-division. Why I say that, is because the Co-operative Societies in this district have become Barabazar Co-operative Societies and I can prove that by facts and figures. Almost all the Marketing Co-operative Societies of the border area operate in Barabazar and there is over-lapping of the area of operation. If you carefully examine their area of operation you will find that except one none of the Societies has the area of operation at Barabazar but actually they are operating at Barabazar area. In paper their area of operation is elsewhere but all of them are working at Barabazar all the time and the staff of the Co-operative Department do go there especially during the days of sweet oranges.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : The point is not clear to me.

Shri ENOWELL POHSHNA : I will make it clear. I would request the Government to examine and study the area of operation of every Co-operative Society situated at Barabazar as headquarters.

Then I come to the last but one point and that is regarding small scale industries. Regarding this I would like to say a few words. The Governor in his Address mentioned about the big industries but to the people in the rural areas, especially in Jowai Sub-division these industries are like flying to the moon. Why I say like this is because for the last 7 years the Industries Department have promised one lime-making industry at Umkiang and the different Committees and Boards gave that assurance. But during these seven years the industry has not come up. I would request the Government to cause an enquiry as to who is responsible for the non-implementation of the Government Scheme because by that non-implementation they have sabotaged the Government. Who are the Officers responsible for non-implementation of the Government policy ?

Sir, my last point is regarding family planning. I do not like to speak about this in a language spoken by my hon. friends, but this much I would like to say that if there are people who will get preference in getting blame for the unsuccessful family planning, they are the Ministers. They never talk about family planning in the platform or in the rural areas. Even the Medical Minister, I have not heard him talking about family planning. Family planning does not seem to be successful in the State of Assam.

Why I say this is that the more we talk about grow more food the more is the shortage of food, and now the more we talk about family planning the more is the propagation. What is this, Sir? I am at a fix to understand this.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture): The same thing; that is also production.

(laughter)

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Health): More in the field, less in the home. That is the slogan.

Shri ENOWELL POHSHNA: Sir, I am not going to argue with the Minister. I have mentioned many of the problems and I would request the Government to take special care in one respect only, that is, Government policies, Government schemes are not implemented by those who should do their duties and before I take my seat, I would like to say that I am glad for the last paragraph of the Governor's Address. I would also appeal to the House that it should endeavour hard and have a united effort for building up a better Assam with progress for the people in all fields. Thank you.

Shri RADHA KISHAN KHEMKA (Tinsukia): माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय !

हमारे माननीय राज्यपाल महोदय ने सदन में जो भाषण दिया है उसके लिये मैं उन्हें हार्दिक अभिनन्दन ज्ञापन करता हूँ। हमें इस बात से अपार हर्ष है कि माननीय राज्यपाल महोदय ने हमारे देश की और इस प्रदेश की विशेष विशेष समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डाला है और साथ ही उन समस्याओं के उचित समाधान के लिये सरकार द्वारा अतिशय सारी योजनाओं की आलोचना की है। हमें विश्वास है कि सरकार द्वारा लिये गये इन उपायों, अर्थात् योजनाओं के कारण हमारी समस्याओं का उचित समाधान होगा।

माननीय राज्यपाल महोदय के भाषण पर उन्हें धन्यवाद देने के लिये हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री वरत चन्द्र गोस्वामी जी ने जो प्रस्ताव सदन की सेवामें रखा है उसका मैं हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ और साथ ही विरोधी दल के द्वारा पेश किये गये संशोधनी प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूँ।

माननीय राज्यपाल महोदयने अपने भाषण में पिछली ५ तारीख में घटी हुई तिनसुकियानगर की उस हृदयविदारक तथा भयंकर घटना के लिये दुःख प्रकट किया है। वास्तव में जो घटना ५ तारीख के दिन तिनसुकिया नगर में हुई उस तरह की हृदय विदारक घटना केवल अपने प्रदेश में ही नहीं, बल्कि हमारे देश के कहीं भी इसके पहले नहीं हुई हैं। कम से कम मेरी जानकारी में कहीं भी ऐसी घटना नहीं हुई है। यह वास्तव में ही भयंकर, हृदय विदारक तथा अनहोनी घटना थी। ऐसी घटना की कल्पना भी कोई नहीं कर सकता था। इस घटना के लिये हमारे प्रदेश की जनता हमारी सरकार और हम सब बहुत दुखी हैं। किन्तु जो घटना हो गयी है उसके लिये हमारे अत्यन्त दुःखित होने पर भी कोई चारा नहीं है। जो होनी थी सो हुई। अब हमे यही सोचना चाहिये, और सावधान होना चाहिये कि भविष्य में इस प्रकार की कोई दुखदायी घटना न होने पावे। उसके लिये हम आवश्यक और उचित व्यवस्था करें।

जो लोग इस दुखद घटना के कारण इस दुनिया से चल बसे उनके परिवार के लोगों को तत्कालीन सहायता के रूप में एक/एक हजार रुपये दिलाने के लिये हमारी सरकार ने घोषित किया है। यह बड़ा ही उचित कदम रहा है। यह सही है कि जिनकी मृत्यु हुई उनके जीवन का मूल्य बहुत ज्यादा है। हजार नहीं, बल्कि लाख रुपया देकर भी इस कमी को हम पूरा नहीं कर सकते। सरकार से मेरा विनम्र अनुरोध है कि वे इस बारे में गम्भीरता पूर्वक चिन्ता करें तथा मृत व्यक्तियों के परिवार के लोगों को अधिक से अधिक सहायता दिलाने को व्यवस्था करें। इसके साथ ही जो व्यक्ति घायल हुए हैं, जिनका इलाज चल रहा है उनकी ओर भी मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। हमारी जानकारी में इन घायल लोगों को अबतक सरकार की ओर से कोई सहायता नहीं मिली है। इन घायल व्यक्तियों में बहुत से लोग चिर काल के लिये अपङ्ग हो गये हैं। अब वे किसी प्रकार भी काम धन्धा कर नहीं सकेंगे। इन अपङ्ग लोगों को सहायता दिलाने के लिये सरकार की तरफ से जल्द से जल्द उचित व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। सरकार से मेरा विनम्र अनुरोध है कि इन घायल लोगों को तथा जिनका इलाज चल रहा है उनको आर्थिक सहायता दें। आशा है सरकार इस बारे में गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करेगी तथा ऐसा कदम उठायेगी जिससे इन लोगों को उचित सहायता दिला सके।

इस घटना के लिये आवश्यक जांच कराने के लिये हमारी जनता की ओर से जोरदार मांग है। सरकार ने भी ऐसी जांच कराने के लिये घोषणा की है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उच्च स्तर पर इसकी पुरी जांच हो और इस संपूर्ण घटना का संपूर्ण विवरण जनता के सामने स्पष्ट रूपसे रखें। इस घटना का मूल कारण क्या है? इसका पूरा पूरा विवरण हमारे सामने रखें। आशा है कि जनता की मांग और हम सबकी एकान्त इच्छा के अनुसार जल्द से जल्द यह जांच करायेगी।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय ! राज्यपाल महोदय ने कृषि उद्योग और विजली के विस्तार और विकास आदि बहुत से परम आवश्यक विषयों पर अपने भाषण में प्रकाश डाला है। अधिक अन्न उत्पादन पर भी उन्होंने जोर दिया है। अधिक अन्न उत्पादन का महत्व हम सभी अनुभव करते हैं कि इस राष्ट्रीय समस्या के लिये सरकार अधिक से अधिक ध्यान दें। इस बारे में मैं एक विशेष बात की ओर हमारी सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। वह यह है कि आज हमारे राज्य में हजारों की संख्या में ऐसे कुषक परिवार हैं जिनके पास माटी नहीं है। इसके अलावा आज ऐसे हजारों परिवार हैं जिनकी माटी तरह तरह के छोटे बड़े उद्योग होने के कारण ले ली गयी है। इसके अलावा नदी कटान तथा अन्य प्राकृतिक दुर्योगों के कारण हजारों परिवार भूमिहीन हो गये हैं। उदाहरण के रूप में मैं अपने महकमें की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे महकमें में नाहरकटिया, दुलियाजान जैसे स्थानों में Oil India, Fertiliser, Thermal Project के लिये किसानों से माटी ली गयी। नदी कटान से भी हजारों परिवार भूमिहीन हो गये हैं। इसके साथ ही पिछले संकट काल में हमारे किसानों को सुरक्षा विभाग को भी माटी देनी पड़ी। इस प्रकार किसान भूमि हीन हो गये और माटी के लिये जगह जगह घूम रहे हैं। Dibrugarh University के लिये भी माटी किसानों को देनी पड़ रही है। किन्तु अबतक इन भूमि हीन किसानों को कहीं भी माटी दिलाने की व्यवस्था नहीं हुई। अगर किसानों के पास माटी ही न हो तो अधिक शस्य उत्पादन की हमारी यह योजना कैसे सफल हो सकती है? इन लोगों को माटी दिलाने की सरकार की नीति होते हुए भी आज तक संपूर्ण रूपसे इन्हें हम माटी नहीं दिला सके। इन लोगोंको भूमि दिलाने के लिये जल्द से जल्द कोई व्यवस्था हो। ताकि अधिक शस्य उत्पादन की हमारी योजना पूरी तरह सफल हो सके।

इस संबन्ध में एक परामर्श सरकार के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। आशा है हमारी सरकार इसपर विचार करेगी और भूमि हीन किसानों के भूमि दिलाने की व्यवस्था करेगी। मेरा परामर्श यह है कि हमारे Forest Department के पास हजारों एकड़ ऐसी "द माटी" हैं जहाँ कोई पेड़ पोधा नहीं है। उधर Revenue Department के पास भी हजारों एकड़ "बाम माटी" बेकार पड़ी हुई जहाँ अब कोई पेड़ पोधा नहीं है। किन्तु पेड़ पोधे उगाने के काम में इसका सुन्दर उपयोग हो सकता है। Forest Department को यह माटी दे दें तो वहाँ अच्छे अच्छे पेड़ पोधे उत्पन्न हो सकते हैं। इस तरह ये दोनों विभाग आपस में अपनी माटी का तबदला कर सकते हैं तथा Forest Department को "द माटी" को भूमिहीन किसानों में वितरण करके इस समस्या का हम सुन्दर समाधान कर सकते हैं और साथ ही अधिक शस्य उत्पादन की हमारी योजना को भी सफल बना सकते हैं। इसके साथ ही सरकार की दृष्टि आकर्षण करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे महकुम में हजारों एकड़ भूमि कहीं पर पानी के अभाव एवं कहीं पर पानी ज्यादा होने के कारण बेकार पड़ी हुई है अगर E. & D. डिपार्टमेंट के द्वारा इसकी खेती करने लायक भूमि बनाने की व्यवस्था हो सके तो हम और भी अधिक उत्पादन कर सकेंगे। आशा है हमारी सरकार मेरे इस परामर्श की ओर गंभीरता पूर्वक विचार करेगी तथा हमारे महकुम के भूमि हीन किसानों को समस्या को हल करने के लिये चेष्टा करेगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय ! राज्यपाल महोदय ने हमारे प्रदेश के उद्योग के विकास तथा उद्योगीकरण की नीति का उल्लेख किया है। सदन के कई माननीय सदस्यने उद्योग के विकास के बारेमें अपने अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं। हम सभी यह मानते हैं कि हमारे प्रदेश में उद्योग का विकास होना चाहिये। यह बड़े हर्ष की बात है कि इस दिसामें हम बहुत आगे बढ़ सके हैं। फिर भी हमें यह विचार करना चाहिये कि उद्योग के विकास के लिये कौन कौन सी कठिनाइयाँ हैं। क्या क्या बाधाएँ हैं उस पर हमें गंभीरता पूर्वक विचार करना चाहिये। अपने प्रान्त में उद्योग के विकास के लिये इधर एक वातावरण तैयार हो रहा था। लेकिन आज उस वातावरण में उस तरह का जोश नहीं है आज हमारे उद्योगपतों हमारे प्रदेश में उद्योग स्थापित करने में संकोच कर रहे हैं इसका कारण क्या है उसपर आज हमें सोचना चाहिये। आज भी उद्योग के विकास में बड़ी बड़ी कठिनाइयाँ हैं वे हमें दूर करनी हैं। आशा है हमारी सरकार इन कठिनाइयों को बाहर निकाल कर ज्यादा से ज्यादा उद्योग स्थापित हो सके उसकी व्यवस्था करेगी। अब प्रश्न यह उठना है कि इन उद्योगों में आसाम के रहनेवाले लोगों को नौकरी की सुविधा मिलनी चाहिये। इस संबन्ध में दो मत नहीं हैं कि यहाँ के लोगों को ही उद्योगों में काम करने का मौका मिले। यह कहने में मुझे हर्ष है कि अपने यहाँ के तिनसुकिया, माकूम आदि स्थानों में जो उद्योग स्थापित हुये हैं उनमें इस प्रदेश के रहनेवाले लोगोंको ही नौकरी की सुविधा प्रायः मिली है कहीं कहीं पर तो ६०।७० प्रतिशत व्यक्ति आसाम के रहनेवाले हैं। यहाँ तक कि आसाम के रहनेवाले व्यक्ति बाहर जाकर शिक्षा प्राप्त कर आये हैं। और उन्हें अब वहाँ अच्छी Service करने का मौका भी मिला है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन उद्योग पतियों की भी यही भावना है कि यहाँ के रहने वाले आदमीयों को अपने उद्योग में काम करने का मौका दें क्योंकि आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से ऐसा करने में ही उनका लाभ है। हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्रीनाथ साहव ने गौहाटी के एक उद्योग का उल्लेख करते हुये कहा है कि उस उद्योग में यहाँ के युवकों की अवहेलना की जाती है। यहाँ के युवकों को कोई प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया जाता। गौहाटी के उद्योग के बारेमें मेरी कोई जानकारी नहीं है। किन्तु हमारे प्रायः उद्योग

पतियों की यही भावना है कि यहाँ के लोगों को ही अधिक से अधिक प्रोत्साहन दें। आसाम के रहनेवाले नवयुवकों को ही अपने उद्योग में प्रायमिलता है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय ! माननीय राज्यपाल महोदयने अपने भाषण में विजली के विकास पर भी प्रकाश डाला है तथा इस विषय में विशेष महत्व दिया है। यह बड़े हर्ष की बात है कि पिछले कई वर्षों से हम विजली के उत्पादन और विकास में बहुत आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि हम आज नागालैंड, त्रिपुरा आदि राज्यों में अपने राज्यसे भी विजली दिलाने के लिये विचार कर रहे हैं। आज हमारे प्रदेश के लोग विजली का अधिक से अधिक लाभ उठा रहे हैं। किन्तु साथ ही हम यह भी देखते हैं कि डिब्रुगढ़ और तिनसुकिया की विजली कम्पनी प्राईभेट कम्पनी के रूप में है। जिसके कारण वहाँ के लोगोंको विजली के लिये ज्यादा दाम देना पड़ता है। हमारी सरकार ने डिब्रुगढ़ और तिनसुकिया की विजली कम्पनीयों को अपने हाथ में ले लेने के लिये निर्णय किया था। पता नहीं आज तक सरकार ने क्यों इन कम्पनियों को अपने हाथ में नहीं लिया है। आज तक इन कम्पनीयों को सरकार अपने हाथ में न लेने के कारण यहाँ के लोगों को काफी दिक्कत उठानी पड़ रही है। मुझे आशा है कि सरकार इसपर विचार करेगी और शीघ्र इन कम्पनीयों को अपने हाथमें लेकर यहाँ के लोगोंकी इस कमी की पूरि करेगी।

इसके साथ ही हमारे गावों में जल सिंचन के लिये भी विजली की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। आशा है सरकार इस पर भी विचार करेगी और इस दिशामें कारवाई करने की चेष्टा करेगी।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय ! माननीय राज्यपाल महोदय ने अपने भाषण में कहा है कि Broad Gauge Railway Line को जोगीधोपा से गौहाटी तक लाने के लिये सरकार चेष्टा कर रही है। सिलिये मैं उन्हें अशेष धन्यवाद देता हूँ और साथ ही सरकार से यह अनुरोध करता हूँ कि Broad Line को गौहाटी से तिनसुकिया तक लाने के लिये चेष्टा करे। यह लाइन तिनसुकिया तक आने से हमारी यातायात की व्यवस्था अच्छी होगी। सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है कि वे इस संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार से योगायोग करे। यह लाइन आने से N. E. F. A. तक के लोगों को काफी सुविधा होगी, आशा है सरकार इस पर विचार करेगी।

इसके साथ ही मैं हमारे तिनसुकिया के विषय में सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ ! औद्योगिक और व्यापारिक दृष्टि से तिनसुकिया आज बहुत ही विकसित तथा महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। तिनसुकिया के पास ही डुलियाजान, डीगवई लीड, माकुम, नाहरकटीया, डुभडुमा जैसे बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण और औद्योगिक स्थान हैं। सरकार की ओर से भी इन स्थानों में बड़े बड़े उद्योग स्थापित हो रहे हैं जिस कारण तिनसुकिया दिनों दिन आगे बढ़ता जा रहा है। अपने इस महत्व के कारण तिनसुकिया में एक Sub-Division का होना बहुत आवश्यक है। सरकार से मैंने पहले भी अनुरोध किया था कि 4th Plan में तिनसुकिया को एक Sub-Division बनाने की योजना बनावे। तिनसुकिया के महत्व को देखने हुए यहाँ एक Sub-Division का होना बड़ा आवश्यक है। माननीय मुख्य मंत्री महोदय से मेरा अनुरोध है कि हमारे उस अंचल के रहनेवाले लोगों को इस मांग को पूर्ति करे, जब तक उपरोक्त व्यवस्था न हो तब तक तिनसुकिया में एक D.S.P. एवं एक मजिस्टर नियुक्त करने की व्यवस्था शीघ्र ही करे यही मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय ! इसके साथ ही मैं माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान तिनसुकिया की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। स्वास्थ्य के विषय में हम सबको खयाल रखना चाहिये। तिनसुकिया के जिले में इसतरह का Civil Hospital का होना बहुत आवश्यक है। इस विषय में एक बार नहीं, कई बार मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित कर चुका हूँ। तिनसुकिया में जो जलान अस्पताल है उसकी दशा बड़ी ही दयनीय है। इस दयनीय दशा को पिछली ५ तारिख की घटना के अवसर पर माननीय उद्योग मंत्री श्री त्रिपाठी तथा स्वास्थ्य मंत्री श्रीमुखार्जी जी स्वयं देख चुके हैं। इस अस्पताल में आधुनिक चिकित्सा की तो कोई भी व्यवस्था नहीं है। सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस संबन्ध में उचित कारवाई जल्द से जल्द करें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय ! परसों राज्यपाल के भाषण पर वितर्क में भाग लेते हुए North Lakhimpur के माननीय सदस्य श्रीमहानन्द बरा महोदयने मारवाड़ी समाज के संबन्ध में कुछ ऐसे शब्द कहे थे जो उन्हें कहना नहीं चाहिये था। माननीय बरा साहब कहते थे मारवाड़ी व्यापारी Co-operative के शत्रु हैं। किसी समाज पर आरोप करने हुए ऐसे शब्द किसी को नहीं कहना चाहिये। उनको सोचना चाहिये कि सारा मारवाड़ी समाज या व्यापारी वर्ग Co-operative के विरोधी नहीं है। मुझे आशा है कि वे सारे समाजपर इसतरह के आपत्ति जनक शब्द वापस उठा लेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अन्त में आपको धन्यवाद देकर अपना वक्तव्य समाप्त करता हूँ।

(At this stage Mr. Speaker vacated the Chair and Shri Biswadev Sarma occupied the Chair).

Shri MUHAMMAD IDRIS (Dhing) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the motion moved by the hon. Member Shri Sarat Chandra Goswami. Sir, many hon. Members have offered many suggestions on the matters of Government policy since the debate on Governor's Address took place. Many hon. Members have also expressed their disappointment about the brief nature of the Governor's Address. Sir, it is quite natural that in such a policy statement the Address cannot be lengthy one. Sir, the Governor was pleased to recall the events which occurred in the political scene of India in the eventful year of 1965 and had also given some account of events of our own State which had a direct reflection from our national emergency. Sir, we are thankful to the Government and also to our people that in spite of the provocative activities of Pakistan in our borders, our people are maintaining peace and harmony throughout the State. In this sphere, Sir, our administration also deserves congratulation. Sir, at the end of this eventful year of the nation we have lost our beloved leader, the late Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. Sir, he became a martyr for the cause of peace. During the emergency he directed the nation to stand united and fight the aggression firmly and when the conflict was over he again asked the Nation to fight for peace with equal firmness and determination.

Therefore, Sir, he became a martyr for the cause of peace. We, the Indian nation, are grateful to him. We cherish the fond hope that the decision taken by him at the last hour of his life in Tashkent in the form of Tashkent Declaration will bring peace to the whole Sub-Continent and we, the people of India and Pakistan, will live in peace and prosperity.

Sir, our Governor is pleased to mention that law and order situation in our State was satisfactory. I have mentioned earlier that in spite of the fact that incidents involving the usual kidnapping, cattle lifting, theft and unprovoked firing all along the Pakistan Border, harmony among all sections of the people was maintained. But a very uneasy atmosphere is prevailing in the Nagaland border. Sir, encroachment into our forest areas, kidnapping of persons, forcible collection of taxes and food-stuffs were going on in that border. There are many cases of sabotages in that region which have taken place in recent past. Our members expressed concern over the situation. The Governor was pleased to mention all these activities of hostile Nagas in detail, but I am disappointed not to find any concrete suggestion to stop such things. I hope, through the able leadership of our Chief Minister, as the leader of Naga Peace Mission the trouble in that part will cease for ever. We have seen that through the active initiation of the Peace Mission, the underground Naga Leaders came to Delhi and took part in direct negotiation with the Prime Minister of India. We only hope that Nagaland trouble will be overcome in near future.

Sir, during emergency our people were very much alert and kept their morale very high and all have participated in the measures to meet national emergency in whatever capacity they could. Our young people joined either Home Guard, or Village Defence Organisation, or Civil Defence Organisation or any other Auxiliary Organisations. In this respect I would like to request the Government for taking proper steps for stabilising the Village Defence Organisation which is urgently required for keeping internal peace in the State. Sir, apart from this, this organisation is serving for the cause of society also and they serve for a longer period. So, this organisation should receive further encouragement in way of according better amenities and facilities for their volunteers. I am glad to find that this time our Government is going to introduce in the House a Bill on Assam Village Defence Organisation. I expect that some sort of strong organisation would be forthcoming due to this piece of legislation which is awaiting approval of the House. Sir, so long Home Guards and Civil Defence Organisation and other Auxiliary Organisations, etc., were rendering good services during emergency. But just after the Cease-fire, as we have seen the activities of these organisations, except Home Guards, have been to a great extent minimised. But, Sir, I think, in view of the fact that there is constant threat from China, we should not do away with the activities of these organisations. I think we should continue the activities of Defence Committees and Defence Organisations, etc.

Sir, the Governor has given the topmost priority to the important problems of our Society regarding corruption and many hon. Members also have spoken on this problem. I, therefore, do not like to lengthen my speech in dwelling upon this point. I am one with other members of the House that in every walk of life, and every branch of Government Departments there are corruptions. But the process under which the Government contemplate to do away with this menace, I am afraid, is not quite effective. Though the Anti-Corruption Branch is doing their utmost, I think, some more measure is necessary. I would like to suggest to the Government that there should be absolutely an independent Department or Branch of Government manned by independent persons without borrowed persons from other departments, because of the fact that at the moment a person is subject to transfer to other

branch that is to his parent department and his activities in this Department cease with the transfer. But if an independent department is opened the man appointed for the department will work whole-heartedly because he has the chances of promotion there and in that case, I think, he will be more dutiful. I do not say the Anti-corruption Branch as existing is not at all effective, but with an independent department we can expect better result.

Sir, in this regard I find that the Public Relations Committees at the Subdivisional level are not equipped with powers. They have been given to run and discharge some duties which do not encourage them to enter into their jobs seriously. They cannot do anything directly. If the Government can do away with this Public Relations Committees which are in existence now, I have no objection. Rather I would suggest that a Committee with less number of persons—say 3 or 4—-independent of other officers, should be set up. The Chairman of the Committee might have some liaison with the Deputy Commissioner concerned, but the Committees should have some independent power.

Mr. CHAIRMAN (Shri BISWADEV SARMA) : Mr. Idris, are you going to complete your speech now ?

Shri MUHAMMAD IDRIS : No, Sir, I want some more time.

Adjournment

The Assembly then adjourned till 9 a.m., on Friday, the 25th February 1966.

Shillong,
The 17th June, 1866

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